



A

GAZETTEER

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

COMPRISING

A CONCISE GENERAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, AND PARTICULAR DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SEVERAL STATES, TERRITORIES, COUNTIES, DISTRICTS, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, THEIR MOUNTAINS, VALLEYS, ISLANDS, CAPES, BAYS, HARBORS, LAKES, RIVERS, CANALS, RAILROADS, &c.; WITH THE GOVERNMENTS AND LITERARY AND OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTRY;

ALSO, ITS

MINERAL SPRINGS, WATERFALLS, CAVES, BEACHES,

AND OTHER FASHIONABLE RESORTS;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

VALUABLE STATISTICAL TABLES,

AND A

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN HAYWARD,

AUTHOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND GAZETTEER, AND SEVERAL OTHER GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL WORKS.

HARTFORD, CT.:

CASE, TIFFANY, AND COMPANY.

1853.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by
JOHN HAYWARD,
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P R E F A C E .

THE labor of preparing and bringing out a new Gazetteer of the United States has become great and difficult. A considerable number of years have elapsed since any work of this kind has been given to the public as the fruit of original research. These have embraced a period of extraordinary progress and development in the whole economy of the country: during which our new settlements have been multiplied and extended with unexampled rapidity, and most of the districts, towns, and cities of an earlier date have made advances in population, wealth, and internal improvements, which have given to some of the older states a character and an aspect almost entirely new. Numerous flourishing places at the west, now the marts of an extensive trade, and seats of civil jurisdiction, have sprung up within that period; while great numbers of our maritime ports, and manufacturing towns and cities, in the Atlantic States, have seen their population, and every element of their prosperity, wonderfully augmented.

Hence the necessity of going over the whole ground, as far as possible, with new and careful investigation; questioning and doubting the old authorities at every step, and obtaining accurate information from the most recent and authentic sources. In the endeavor to accomplish this, the author has spared no labor nor expense which it was in his power to command. Having devoted himself almost exclusively to the pursuit of information in this department for many years, during which time his Gazetteers of New England, and of the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, have been given to the public, and having, for this purpose, travelled somewhat extensively, and made himself personally familiar with the physical and social characteristics of the country, he has endeavored to pass an intelligent judgment upon the genuineness and accuracy of all the materials incorporated in the work. Yet perfect accuracy, in a work of this extent, is unattainable by any human diligence; and the author claims, on this score,

nothing further than to have employed his best exertions, under some peculiar advantages, for the successful accomplishment of his object.

The most competent and able assistance has been freely employed, in the preparation and revision of the materials embodied in the work. Many of the papers on particular subjects, such as those on the higher educational institutions, the banks, the currency, the population, &c., have been prepared by gentlemen distinguished for their acquaintance with the several departments of learning to which they pertain; and a large number of the most elaborate articles in the descriptive portions of the work were written by persons familiar with the places and the scenes described. To these, and to other individuals, who have been steadily employed upon the undertaking, for a longer or shorter time, the author is happy to acknowledge himself indebted for a large amount of what is valuable in the subject matter, and much that is attractive in the literary execution of the work. He would specially acknowledge his obligations to the public officers of the several states and of the United States, to whom he has been indebted for many valuable documents; to the Rev. WILLIAM JENKS, D. D. for his articles on the New England States; to JESSE CHICKERING, M. D., for his assistance in the population tables; to CALEB STETSON, Esq., for his valuable article on banks; and especially to the Rev. SAMUEL H. RIDDEL, late secretary of the American Education Society, for his assistance in the preparation of the entire work.

The standard authorities which have been consulted are, the general and local gazetteers of former dates, numerous county and town histories, that valuable series of volumes known as Historical Collections of several of the states, the American Almanac, congressional and state documents, reports of corporations, topical and coast surveys, journals of the most intelligent tourists, guide books, maps, and other works, geographical, geological, and statistical, from which appropriate information could be derived. The substance of all which may be considered as of real value, in reference to the legitimate purpose of a gazetteer of the country, has been made to contribute to the completeness of the present work; to the exclusion, however, of a large class of unimportant details, with which the pages of works of this kind have frequently been encumbered. Statistics which are comparatively trifling and unessential in themselves, or such as must cease to be of any value after the changes of one or two years, have been usually omitted; and the space they would have occupied has been redeemed for matter of more general interest, and for such material facts as are wanted to satisfy the intelligent inquiries of persons interested in obtaining a knowledge of any portion of the country, for ends important to themselves.

The interest and convenience of the reader have also been consulted,

in regard to the facility of such casual references as a work of this kind is chiefly intended to supply, by breaking up the mass of its materials into several distinct sections, as indicated by a natural principle of distribution and arrangement. The general descriptions of the states and territories; the grand physical features of the country; the great body of its inhabited places, whether denominated cities, boroughs, towns, or villages; its chief localities of fashionable resort, and of curious interest to the traveller; the smaller post villages, which are only of consequence as such; the population, colleges, banks, and various statistical tables, are severally placed by themselves, under distinct and appropriate titles, instead of being all embodied, as has been more commonly the case, in one promiscuous and undistinguishable series. Thus the person consulting this Gazetteer will be saved much of the perplexity and hinderance of running his eye over pages of a long and crowded alphabet, to find the subject of his inquiry; while, at the same time, important portions of the work are thus presented, in a much more interesting and instructive form, to the general reader.

The failure of Congress, hitherto, to provide for the publication of the seventh national census, has necessarily occasioned a postponement in the issuing of this work, from the time contemplated in the original prospectus, and has required a laborious and expensive resort to other methods of obtaining the information which that public document was expected to supply. This delay, however, has been diligently improved in more carefully elaborating and perfecting important portions of the work, and in bringing the whole down to a much later date than was at first intended.

In all the toil of this arduous and protracted undertaking, the author has been much sustained and animated by the hope of offering an acceptable and useful service to his countrymen, and of contributing, in no small degree, to illustrate the prosperity and glory of a people, whose advancement, in all the elements of a free, Christian civilization, is becoming, more and more, the admiration of the world. In the confidence that neither of these good ends will be entirely lost, the labor of years is now submitted to a liberal and enlightened public, to meet with such approval only as its merits may deserve.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ALABAMA,	AA.	MINNESOTA,	MA.
ARKANSAS,	AS.	MISSISSIPPI,	MI.
CALIFORNIA,	CA.	MISSOURI,	MO.
CONNECTICUT,	CT.	NEBRASKA,	NA.
COUNTY,	CO.	NEW HAMPSHIRE,	N. H.
COURT HOUSE, OR SHIRE TOWN,	C. H.	NEW JERSEY,	N. J.
DELAWARE,	DE.	NEW MEXICO,	N. M.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,	D. C.	NEW YORK,	N. Y.
FLORIDA,	FA.	NORTH CAROLINA,	N. C.
GEORGIA,	GA.	OHIO,	O.
ILLINOIS,	IS.	OREGON,	ON.
INDIANA,	IA.	PENNSYLVANIA,	PA.
INDIAN TERRITORY,	IN. TY.	RHODE ISLAND,	R. I.
IOWA,	IO.	SOUTH CAROLINA,	S. C.
KENTUCKY,	KY.	TENNESSEL,	TE.
LOUISIANA,	LA.	TEXAS,	TS.
MAINE,	ME.	UTAH,	UH.
MARYLAND,	MD.	VERMONT,	VT.
MASSACHUSETTS,	MS.	VIRGINIA,	VA.
MICHIGAN,	MN.	WISCONSIN,	WN.

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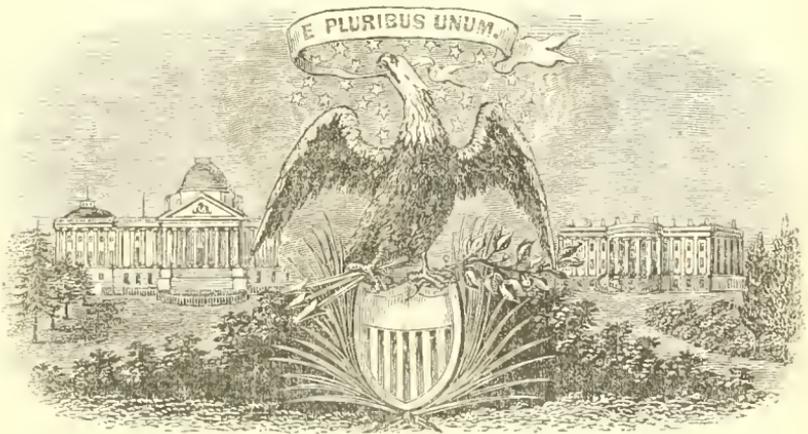
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INTRODUCTION;

COMPRISING

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.



ON the subject of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA it is not easy to write or to feel with calmness. Such and so great are the interests involved, that it requires no little control of the mind to maintain a freedom from enthusiasm in contemplating the rapid growth and development of these states, and the field of inquiry and effort which they display.

The following work professes to exhibit in detail the several parts, even to the most minute, of this now vast body, in a view at once geographical, civil or political, and moral or religious. It presents the natural features and the various peculiarities of the widely-extended domains, which, by the divine Providence, working its own wonders by various means, have been united into one nation, and placed under one form of government. This government is, indeed, of diversified application, in respect to its subjects or constituents, gathered from almost every people, and in the employment of its energies, as every government must be. Yet its principles and design are simple, and open to the inspection of all. The establishment of its principles has cost ages of human thought, labor, and suffering. Its design, both professedly and practically, is **THE PUBLIC GOOD**.

That such is the character of the government providentially established in these states is clear, from the fact that it has originated from the people, and is virtually managed by themselves. They have modified it as the circumstances attending its operation have appeared to them to require; and their own experience of its good or ill effects has decided both their judgment and actions concerning it. It admits not of the doctrine of "millions made for one," but cherishes the grand idea of reaching, with paternal and salutary attention, the masses of men and their wants. Hence it has opened, expressly, an asylum for all of the human race who are honorably seeking the enjoyment of that prosperity and influence with which God is ready to endow his moral, accountable creatures on earth, and are willing to bear the labor and sustain the responsibility that are necessary to secure them.

This very circumstance, combining with the condition in various respects of other countries has made the North American states a subject of curiosity abroad, and has attracted to them very many colonists from countries of an older civilization. And it deserves the attentive curiosity of those also who are in possession of its benefits, and who, as we trust, are becoming more sensible of their value; for it would argue great ingratitude, or inability to appreciate human privileges and blessings, should those which are the favored lot of the United States be overlooked or disregarded.

It will not, then, be amiss, in this place, to take a general and extended but rapid prospect of the country, in regard to its boundaries, divisions, and geography, including soil, climate, rivers, mountains, lakes; and to delineate, though briefly, the features of its history, progress, and present state, in an agricultural, commercial, civil, literary, and religious point of view.

At the period, therefore, when this volume issues, the United States of North America are thirty-one in number, enjoying each a separate local government, of its own choice and formation; and to these are added six *territories*, so denominated, whose government emanates from the supreme authority of the nation or republic, until they also shall have acquired a numerical population sufficient to establish a claim to become, by due form of law, sovereign states.

But before entering further on the exhibition of the political institutions of the country, it is proper to dwell on its natural features and boundaries.

The British possessions of New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, with the province of New Brunswick, form the north and north-east boundary, partially modified, since the peace of 1783, by new treaties.* On the north-west, Russia has indeed a territory upon this continent; and Greenland, on the opposite side of it, but separated from it, belongs to Denmark; yet neither reaches the United States' boundary. British territory alone is continuous with it, except in its direction through the lakes and a portion of the River St. Lawrence, of both which it keeps the centre.

On the east is the Atlantic Ocean, which, with the Gulf Stream at no great distance, washes the shore from the southern extremity of Florida to the extreme eastern coast of Maine. On the south is the Gulf of Mexico, as far as to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte, which constitutes the limit between the republic of Mexico and the United States in that quarter, as far as to the 32d degree of north latitude, whence it takes a western course until it strikes a branch of the River Gila, which it follows to its entrance into the Rio Colorado, at the head of the Gulf of California. Thence it crosses over Southern California to the Pacific Ocean, at a point ten miles south of San Diego. This portion of boundary is under actual survey and definitive settlement, by commissioners chosen by each power mutually.

The western boundary is the vast Pacific Ocean, from latitude 32° 29' 30" to 49° north, and the Straits of Juan de Fuca; opening an almost illimitable career to navigation, enterprise, and skill in the prospective commerce of the country — a commerce that must, in not a long time, extend to all those Asiatic regions which from time immemorial have excited the cupidity of Europe.

The territory embraced within these limits embodies an area of perhaps 3,250,000 square miles. In this view, it ranks as the fifth of the great territorial powers of the earth; Russia being, since the disruption of the Spanish dependencies from the mother country, first in the list, Great Britain next, then China, and afterwards Brazil.†

Such an extent in latitude must stretch, of course, through very different climates; so that nearly every variety of temperature, and of animal, vegetable, and mineral productions, will be included. And these have actually been found, not, indeed, in all respects similar to those of Europe and Asia, but for by far the greater number.

* The last of which was negotiated by Hon. *Daniel Webster*, as secretary of state, and Lord *Ashburton*, as commissioner on the part of England, and ratified November 10, 1842.

† Spain once possessed territories containing, by estimation, 9,332,000 square miles. Russia has 7,555,000; England, 6,508,000; China, 5,200,000; and Brazil, 3,390,000.

The face of the country is also much diversified. Long ranges of mountains extend on each side of the great central basin or valley. That which marks the western part most prominently is a continuation of the Cordilleras of the Andes of South America, although receding rather more from the western coast. Their direction is northward, turning a little to the west, as the coast runs, and distant from it, in some parts, nearly 600 miles. On the eastern side, the several ranges, called in general Alleghany, and branching into the Green Mountains on the north-east, take the direction of the coast, from which they are generally distant about 250 miles. The space between these two vast ranges of mountains is watered by the majestic Mississippi, appropriately denominated, in a style peculiarly Oriental, the "Father of Waters," and its large tributaries — tributaries, the Missouri especially, equalling or surpassing in length of course and body of water most of the great rivers of the eastern continent.

With the British possessions in North America the United States share the magnificent provision which the God of nature has made of the vast reservoirs of fresh water in the chain of lakes that find their outlet at the Falls of Niagara and River of St. Lawrence. And it is a circumstance peculiarly worthy of notice, that, while the waters of Lake Superior are elevated 600 feet above the tide-waters of the Atlantic, so that a power of immense force is kept in reserve for all future uses, the depth is such, that, should the rocks at the great falls be worn entirely away, as they are known to have receded already several miles, neither that lake, nor Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Erie would be drained; and Ontario is the deepest of them all.

Considering the extent of country, its soil may be accounted generally fertile. An exception is found to this estimate in the territory which lies north of the new State of Texas, and west of Arkansas and part of Missouri. This has been emphatically denoted as the American Desert. On the eastern side of it are located the remnants of several tribes of the original inhabitants, who have left their ancestral abodes east of the Mississippi, and are congregated in a rather close proximity, requiring the keen oversight of the American government, as well as its paternal care and providence.

No reflecting person can examine the map of our territory without perceiving the unusual facilities of river communication enjoyed by all parts of it. This circumstance is wonderfully promotive of internal commerce, as well as of fertility in the products of the field and forest, the orchard and the garden. True it is that occasional droughts are felt, but the extent of such calamities has not been great, nor their continuance long; and often what is denied to one portion is bestowed on another, "that there may be equality," and, at the same time, the intercourse of friendly trade.

Sugar is produced in the lower parts of Louisiana, to a very considerable extent, from the cane plant, which might, doubtless, be cultivated more than it is in Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, as well as in Texas. But the cotton fields have occupied the planter, and yielded generally a sure reward. Occasional frosts, however, are experienced all along the southern borders, rendering the cultivation of tropical productions too precarious for a dependence on them. This has been the case with the orange, fig, and lemon, while, of late, experiments have been made even farther north, on the introduction of the tea plant, with promising results. The Middle States appear to be the favorite region of the grape; and of this rich and wholesome fruit no small quantity of wine is already manufactured along the banks of the Ohio. The peach is cultivated extensively in New Jersey, especially, but flourishes, with the grape, in the neighboring states, and generally in that parallel of latitude. But we must refer to the Gazetteer itself, in the several articles, for the various particulars of this nature; remarking, only, that the maize, or Indian corn, — one of the indispensable articles of American food, — wheat, — a most important staple, — rye, barley, oats, rice, of its different varieties, the diet of so large a portion of mankind in Southern Asia, overspread the United States, in their respectively adapted parts, with ample provision for the population, even were it many times increased. And these necessary productions for the continuance of human life must long form the reliable articles of export and trade. Tobacco, too, and ardent spirits have been, and still are, notwithstanding all that has been said and written to dissuade men from the habitual use of them, a not inconsiderable item of commerce.

The American forests were the wonder of the early discoverers. Such a stately growth had been reached by the noble oaks, chestnuts, magnolias, cotton-trees, elms, maples, and, above all, the tall, straight pines, as rendered calculation almost wild in its anticipations of profit. What in the old countries had been the result of careful cultivation appeared here in all the unbounded luxuriance of nature, rendering the scenery picturesque often, and beautiful in the extreme, although more generally overburdened, tangled, and obstructed, and demanding the judicious hand of skill and taste. Much remains, in some parts of the country, in its original state still; although the rapid diminution effected by steaming excites not unfrequently an anxious fear, that our posterity may, if systematic attentions do not prevent, inherit a denuded patrimony, abandoned, like many portions of the "Old World," to sterility.

But here a provision meets us which seems to reassure our hope. The vast coal-beds which are wrought now to so great an extent and profit in Pennsylvania, and in several other states, "cropping out" along the navigable rivers of the west, will yield fuel, either in the bituminous form, or in the hard anthracite, which, it may be hoped, will prove a preservative of much forest scenery and highway shade. The substitution of coals for wood is rapidly advancing.

With respect to mineral wealth, it had been supposed until recently that little of the more precious metals would be found within the regions assigned to these states. But a sudden burst of what is almost universally regarded as good fortune surprises us in the acquisition of California. Its treasures of gold have surpassed all previous calculation, although not every hunter of it has been gratified with success. Millions have been gained, and will be brought into circulation, notwithstanding sickness, vice, and misery have often been coparceners in the enterprise. A new empire is founded, also, notwithstanding an almost incalculable expenditure of human life has been sustained to effect it. And we may hope, that, by the overruling hand which "educes good from partial evil," benefits to the human family will eventually be realized, though many individuals be sacrificed and lost.

Lead and copper had long been mined to much advantage before this unexpected discovery. And their abundance was a subject of gratulation, previous to the working of the copious supply of copper near Lake Superior, and of lead at Galena. Silver has been of rather rare occurrence, although gold has been obtained among the Alleghany ranges, and east of them; and the indefatigable exertions of Dr. C. T. JACKSON have even discovered tin. Iron, proverbially the most useful of all the metals, abounds almost every where.

While dwelling on these treasures of the earth, it should not be forgotten that great progress has been made in turning to profit many of the rocks which in some parts of the country are abundant, but of which other parts are destitute. Thus New Hampshire and Massachusetts send their granite to Georgia and Louisiana. The abundance of limestone in the north compensates the want elsewhere; and while in Florida, and Georgia, and Alabama, the live-oak has been felled, by dwellers of Maine, to furnish timber for their ship-yards, the mortar made of the lime from Thomaston has been cementing the buildings of the south—the abundance of one furnishing the other a needed supply, and that alternately and mutually.

Beautiful marbles also have been wrought in quarries of different kinds, from the famous verd antique to the rival of the Parian for whiteness and uniformity of texture, giving to statuary and architects the materials from which the most splendid trophies of art may be elicited. To this may be added the red sandstone of Connecticut, the appearance of which, in various buildings, has been greeted with much favor. Before the introduction of the "Quincy granite," this material was the most commonly wrought stone of the market. Slate is also obtainable, and begins to be employed, and may soon equal the productions of ancient Wales, which, however, are still imported largely.

Of native animals but little is said at the present day, except in respect of the frontier settlements, and the employments of professed hunters who frequent the forests. Immense wealth has in time past been amassed from the furs, for which several species are sought and killed. Indians complain of the diminution of buffaloes, which heretofore had formed no small portion of their dependence; and it is unquestionable that the once abundant supply has been wasted in very many instances, in which their hides only have been the objects of

cupidity, their carcasses being left to birds of prey. The moose has almost disappeared, as also the wild deer, which once abounded. Bears are not common, yet the grisly bear, that dreaded monarch of the forest, is met in California still. The cougar, the catamount, members of the same family, wildcat, lynx, and wolf have in many parts been troublesome, but are now only occasionally caught, shot, or seen.

As we do not by any means profess to give a complete catalogue of quadrupeds, so neither can we of birds and fishes, which yet are abundant. The wild pigeons of the west are still celebrated for their multitudinous flocks, and the race of wild turkeys is not extinct. Birds of prey are not wanting, from the stately and powerful bald eagle to the various species of the hawk; and all the domestic fowls have accompanied the migrations of the European colonists, as well as all the domestic quadrupeds.

No small amount of provisions drawn from the pasture enters into commerce; and more especially of late years, and since the distressing famine in Ireland. Beef has long been furnished to the West Indies; and with it exported hams, lard, and cheese are admitted into the British islands. At the same time the rearing of sheep is regarded with greater favor, and that especially since the introduction of the *Merino* breed, and the consequent increase of woollen factories. Cattle, horses, asses, and mules are often shipped to the West India islands as live stock.

From the first knowledge of the Atlantic coast, the fisheries were accounted important. France and England at an early period were sensible of their value, and jealous in securing them. And even to this day, notwithstanding the former power has lost its hold on every portion of the northern continent, the two islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are retained by treaty, in order to accommodate her fishermen, who spread on them their "flakes." With respect to the productiveness of this source of human support and governmental revenue, no part of the United States has experienced it more, and thriven more from it, than New England, through its hardy fishermen. From the earliest periods, their occupation has been one of the first necessity and greatest profit, if we take into view its various branches, and include in them the whale fishery. But in pursuit of that employment, not the Atlantic alone bounds their enterprising industry. The bold and hazardous occupation is followed in every ocean, sea, or strait where its subjects are to be met, and the whalers of America are among the most daring, courageous, and expert of men.

The land, the ocean, and the air combine, then, to furnish out a space in which to develop the genius, enterprise, and application of the rapidly increasing population of these states. For the exercise of every talent a field is not wanting; and the exertion of every faculty may be flattered with hope of success.

Having made these remarks, which, of course, must be superficial and brief, as we have no room for enlargement here, and must refer for special and particular information to the body of the work itself, in its several and distinct articles, we would, with equal brevity, dwell for a little time on some of the historical events which concern the settlement, growth, and prosperity of the states themselves.

Inquiries respecting the primeval inhabitants, important as they may be in the investigations we make for ascertaining the history of *MAN*, under all the varieties of existence in which he appears, can be indulged in but sparingly here. Still, since the present inhabitants have entered on the places of their predecessors, some interest must attach to the character and circumstances of those who have passed away; and it would seem illiberal and unkind to be wholly silent respecting them, and would argue an unbecoming disregard to the claims of common humanity. Hence the subject has occupied no small attention from all our historians.

But the little progress among them of what we term civilization, or rather, perhaps, their distance from the civilization which prevails with us, has rendered the cases so dissimilar, that it were almost invidious to overlook their estimate of character, and pride ourselves on our own. They had their own manners, and habits, and judgments; and although with a standard different from ours, it is evident they were not without some estimate of character. Talents they had, but without means of cultivation. A natural eloquence they could exercise, and

form sagacious counsels. But their want of a sure method of perpetuating their acquisitions, by a careful transmission of them, rendered them but transitory. Simple facts alone would be matters of remembrance, and even these would be recollected but imperfectly. Reasonings would be almost as evanescent as the times and occasions of them. The preservation of a continuity of thought, plan, and effort, so as to form national character, is the result of a literature that embodies the labors of the human mind.

It is not wonderful, then, that so little remains to enable us to ascertain the distinguishing traits of Indian character and life. Our histories fail to do justice to the subject, doubtless; for they were written by parties unfavorably prepossessed, and in but few instances by the cultivated talent of natives. Nevertheless, here and there, in the course of more than three centuries, an example is found.

The mounds and fortifications discovered at the west, and having some relation to monuments remaining in Mexico and Peru, indicate more of industry and talent than has at least been exercised by our Indians since Europeans landed on these shores. And perhaps their very presence hastened the deterioration, from a despair of resisting with success, or even maintaining their own position, much less of surpassing those who, in too many instances, became oppressors rather than aids, robbers more than friends.

These remarks, however, will, it is acknowledged, apply more to the southern than the northern part of the American continent — more to the Spaniards than the English. But even in regard to the English, although possessed of a purer faith, and prompted, in most cases, by higher motives, yet, with comparatively few though honorable exceptions, too little attention has been paid to their welfare, too little to their instruction and training for usefulness, and national establishment and prosperity. True, it was much to demand this of human nature, selfish as it is; and therefore the names of ELIOT, and MAYHEW, and GOOKIN, and PENN, and BRAINERD, and BENEZET, and of a catalogue of worthies, will be celebrated with high and growing regard. As no amalgamation of the races took place, the Indians have, for the greater part, declined. They are mostly removed from their ancient seats, and inhabit a frontier country, where they can enjoy, at least for a time, the privileges of the chase. Some, indeed, have abandoned the life of the hunter, and become agriculturists; and, in consequence of the persevering, self-denying labor of devoted missionaries, not a few have become, by the divine blessing, humble and devout Christians. The Cherokees, — who have now an alphabet of their own, — the Choctaws, Mohegans, — a mere remnant, however, — and a few Creeks, Mohawks, Oneidas, Ojibways, and Dakotas have thus been trained to a degree of Christian civilization; and the work is still advancing, but the discouragements are great. What is to be the issue time alone can develop.

As respects the European immigration, a new order of things dawned at its outset; and though the progress was slow at first, laborious, and often interrupted, yet it has advanced to a day of no little splendor. Let us trace the outlines.

Virginia may, in some respects, be permitted to take the lead; for, although both France and Spain had preceded England in efforts to colonize portions of North America, the colonies of each of them were beyond the boundaries which limited the thirteen states of the original Union; Canada retaining her connection with England, and Florida becoming a territory of the United States only in the year 1819, and a state in 1845. Virginia has, therefore, been called "the Old Dominion," dating her first effective European settlement from 1607. That very year, indeed, was marked by an attempt to settle an English colony at the mouth of the Kennebec, the intended province then bearing the name of Sagadahoc. But it was broken up the ensuing spring; and thirteen years passed away before the next settlement was made, in what had been called New England, as early as 1614.* This, happily, became permanent.

Still, the coast had been frequented for purposes of the fishery, and to effect also the expulsion of the French from Acadia, within the bounds of which debatable country they had formed several settlements, and recovered, and, to a later period, retained them, greatly to the

* See Life of Captain *John Smith*, the early hero of Virginia. *Bulknep's Biog.* v. i. p. 306.

annoyance of the English settlers. But the colonization of Virginia, though attended with many discouragements and disappointments, on which our space permits us not to dwell, advanced, and became a safeguard to the next successful band of adventurers.

This band, to which we have before alluded, was the expatriated church of ROBINSON, who established themselves at Plymouth, and are familiarly and honorably known as "the Pilgrims of Leyden," or "the Pilgrim Fathers of New England." Their errand hither was mainly for religious peace and prosperity, and it was religiously conducted; nor is it too much to say, that, in the good providence of God, their efforts, character, and success have given a deeply-interesting tone to the history and features of their adopted country, and render their memory respected by every true philanthropist. But on their individual or special history we have no room here to dwell. Their immigration was in 1620.

A few years after, a settlement was commenced at Naumkeag, in the Bay of Massachusetts, and called Salem. Then followed an establishment on the north side of the river which enters the bottom of the bay, and, in compliment to the king of England then on the throne, took the name of Charlestown. The settlement of Boston succeeded, in 1630, under WINTHROP, JOHNSON, and their associates; and now the way was opened to thousands of their countrymen, and the principles agreed upon, on which the colony might live, thrive, and flourish.

Encouraged by such instances of success, there had been, in the mean while, several English adventurers who formed settlements for trading, fishing, and exploring the country, along the whole coast of New England; and the colonies of New Hampshire, of Connecticut, and New Haven, separate at first, but afterwards blended, Rhode Island and the Plantation of Providence, forming a retreat for persecuted religionists, Laconia, Gorgeana, and Sagadahoc, included afterwards in Maine, gradually burst into being. Before the middle of the seventeenth century they had become politically organized as distinct governments, and, in 1643, four of them formed a confederation, the type and emblem of a future important fact, which, in little more than a century later, created a new NATION.

The Dutch also, as a great naval power, and rival, in that respect, of England and France, had not been idle, but, as early as 1609, employed an Englishman, HENRY HUDSON, who discovered the noble river that bears his name, and penetrated it as far as where Albany now stands, preparing the way for the formation of the "Empire State" of New York. The early result was not, indeed, a promise of harmony in regard to the growth and happiness of the little colonies to the eastward of Manhattan or New Netherlands. Jealousies arose on both sides, and bickerings and difficulties with the natives, which were not fully quieted until English authority became paramount, and New York ceased to be controlled by any other European power.

The settlements of New Jersey and Maryland, of Delaware, and, at length, of Pennsylvania, extended the English influence along the coast between Virginia on the south, and New England to the north and east. For the settlement of Swedes, in the neighborhood of Cape Henlopen, yielded, in not a long time, to the prowess of the Dutch, and, with them, became at last subject to the British crown.

Nor did Virginia long remain the southern boundary of British dominion. North and South Carolina were settled in the reign of CHARLES II., and in 1732 the foundation was laid for the State of Georgia.*

These were the thirteen original states recognized at the period of the American revolution. But, considering how unanimous they became in that grand scene of the trial of principle, it is curious to notice how diversified were the characters of the first settlers of them, and on what principles they were severally chartered. JAMES I. of England, who gave the earliest of these charters, was bigoted, arbitrary, and jealous of his prerogative. Royal blood was, with him, of different composition from that which runs in the veins of ordinary mortals. And he was ready to visit with pains and penalties the presumption of ROLFE, one of his subjects, who had dared, without his leave, to ally himself with even an Indian princess, in the person

* See these several states, under their names, respectively, in the Gazetteer.

of *POCAHONTAS*, daughter of *POWHATAN*. Such, too, was the known character of his son and grandsons who succeeded him. And it was only under *CROMWELL*, and at the time of the revolution in England, that popular rights were regarded with any real sympathy. Hence, in part, at least, this observable diversity.

Some also of the charters, like those, for instance, of Pennsylvania and Maryland, were bestowed on court favorites, as gratuities for services rendered or anticipated. In others, as in those of the Carolinas, granted to noblemen principally, a provision was made in the constitution framed for them by the profound metaphysician *LOCKE*, for ranks of hereditary nobles — a provision which, though happily never carried into effect in any one province or colony, exhibits one of the embarrassments that, but for some overruling power, must have obstructed the course of the subsequent revolution, and establishment of a republican form of government.

But the tendency towards a prevalence of the principles of democracy or republicanism is, in one circumstance, more distinctly traceable than in any other. It is in the absence of the ultimately controlling power. This, from the very necessity of the case, threw the exercise of a certain degree of authority on the people themselves, either in their primary assemblies, where each one must feel his own consequence, or in those of their representatives, immediate or remote. Accustomed thus to a degree of self-government, and unawed by the splendor of the present majesty of power, unused therefore to the servility of courtiers, the colonists exercised a degree of sovereignty at an early period. This varied, indeed, as we have seen, in the different colonies; but, in process of time, a portion of liberty pervaded all. The removal to America of the charter of Massachusetts was no short step towards the exercise of the spirit of 1776. India is governed in London by the honorable company seated there, of whom the governor general is but the agent, and to whom he is accountable. But were the company seated in India, how long could loyalty to the crown of Great Britain be cherished?

It cannot, then, appear strange that a degree of jealousy should be felt in the mother country in relation to the exercise of power on the part of the colonies. It was this which led to the mission of *RANDOLPH* under *CHARLES II.*, and ripened the popular fury against *ANDROS* in the reign of his misguided brother. Nor this alone; for the exhibition of spirit and ability to conduct important warlike enterprises, which was made in 1745 in the successful attack on *Louisburg*, familiarly called the *Dunkirk* or *Gibraltar* of America, and deemed impregnable, aroused at court the anxious fear that greater efforts would soon become practicable, if the exercise of power were not speedily checked. To this idea we may trace the succession of measures which prepared the way for the American revolution.

It would be a pleasing task to dwell here on the endeared memory of many a colonial worthy, and to embalm the virtues of patriots not a few, though filling a humble sphere; but it is impracticable. Nor can we follow the traces of those stirring events which distinguished the vastly disproportionate struggle between the colonies and the powerful mother country, then at the height of her supremacy on the sea. Warriors were nurtured by the contests with the French of Canada. Minds were enlarged by the project of a confederacy to resist them made in 1754. In this it was intended so to unite the several colonies along the Atlantic border, that they might be able to defeat the sagacious policy of France in extending her posts from Canada to Louisiana, and securing the inland, central regions to herself, that she might fall on the maritime and subdue them at her convenience.

One of the most affecting though simple devices of the Puritans appears in the arms and motto adopted by the State of Connecticut. It exhibits the vine fastened and trained for bearing to its upright stake, and the assertion, "He who transplanted will sustain it."* This was the confidence of the pious founders of not a few colonies on this side the Atlantic. They trusted in God. And his providence can, without the aid of an unmanly superstition, be distinctly traced in the history of the United States. The spirit of his truth is marked, from generation to generation, on the minds, and consciences, and lives of men preparing for the

* "Qui transtulit sustinet."

exercise of freedom in its widest practicable extent and forms. If even HUME was compelled to give his meed of praise to the Puritans for the elements of true liberty ingrafted on the British stock by the struggles of the Commonwealth, Americans may well trace to the possession and free use of the Bible their more perfected political developments. Nay, it has been said, and that recently, with equal truth and eloquence, "Who shall write the history of modern civilization without tracking the course of the divine Word? To the homes of our fathers it brought the best lessons of experience and the sturdiest virtues of religion. We need not say much of the good seed of the Word that came with the people of the Mayflower and the Arbella, nor will our common sense or charity allow us to limit the blessing to any State in the Union. The Bible came with the Huguenots of Carolina, the Reformed Dutch of Manhattan, the Friends of Pennsylvania, the Churchmen of Virginia, the Methodists of Georgia, as well as the Puritans of Massachusetts. Who shall say what that book has done for the nation?"

Look, then, at the history of the United States. It deserves to be contemplated with serious attention as a development of the august providence of GOD, who uses the passions and pursuits of men for the accomplishment of his own wise and benevolent designs. The discovery of the new continent occurs at a period of the world when the human mind, in Europe at least, has been roused to uncommon activity, and has put forth its greatest vigor. The reformation resuscitates the power of the Bible, and persecution tests its worth. Spain conquers and possesses the southern part of the continent, seeking every where to assuage her insatiate craving for gold. She passes by the northern half, because it is not discovered there, and leaves to France and England a country she knows not how to value. France colonizes the least inviting part of this vast field, on which England begins to display a rival power. Commercial enterprise is roused, but commercial enterprise signally fails. Religious principle conducts a perilous effort, and success, after much hardship and suffering, crowns it. This encourages adventure, and, step by step, the work advances. Colonies, scattered along the Atlantic border, like those of ancient Greece on the shores of Asia,* multiply and prosper. But, unlike them, these colonies discover that their interests are similar, become united, and are led to form one government, which exhibits to the world a new nation.

Every step of this progress is interesting to the statesman, the philanthropist, and the Christian. The first will study it as developing the germ of human greatness; the next will contemplate it as opening an asylum for suffering humanity, a field for honest labor, with hopeful promise of reward; but the last will view it with grateful and adoring thoughts of the wonder-working power of GOD.

The close of the revolutionary struggle — during which had been exhibited many of the virtues that adorn and exalt human nature, although in multitudes of instances the contamination of the unfixed and loose opinions and manners that prevail in camps affected our countrymen, and made an awful inroad on the simplicity of colonial habits — brought with it a view and keen perception of difficulties and embarrassments which had hardly been anticipated. While the struggle itself endured, the event was doubtful, and hope and fear alternately prevailed. But when the pressure of events from abroad had diminished, and the feelings and views generated by the scenes of home gained sway, room was afforded for a new play of the passions, and perils of a new character arose. And hence it has been remarked by a statesman, whose talents and power of thought and language have been amply acknowledged in our own country and in Europe,† that no period of American history deserves the profound study of our young men more than that which intervened between the peace of 1783 and the establishment of the federal government in 1789.

The reason of this remark must appear on reflecting that, when the independence of the country had been achieved by labors, self-denial, and sacrifices of property, time, talents, and

* A comparison suggested by *Heeren*. Several of these colonies had, indeed, a confederation, — that of the Ionian cities, — but it neither continued long nor extended far.

† It seems hardly necessary here to name the Hon. *Daniel Webster*.

life, of which in this day we can form no adequate conception, there were required the virtues of self-command, candor, and devotion to the public welfare. Without these, it must be clear that freedom from one class of evils might have been effected only to incur new troubles and difficulties from another. The perils of anarchy and of civil war, and of the reckless personal ambition of daring chieftains, were all to be dreaded. With these perils the provinces of South America and Mexico were necessitated to contend when they burst away more recently from the dominion of Spain; nor have the contest and its perils ceased with them even yet.

But, most happily for us and the world, its Sovereign Ruler had provided for the emergency in raising up a distinguished individual, of whom, without unduly exalting man, we may admit, with truth, that he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." WASHINGTON had been called to the command of her armies by his country in her day of danger. He had conducted the arduous struggle to its close, with a discretion, a moral as well as natural courage, and a dignity of character which left him without a rival. And perhaps in none of the favors of divine Providence bestowed on the country — and they have been numerous and great — can we find what should be regarded as more peculiarly deserving commemoration than this. It is admitted by all nations who become acquainted with the facts, as well as by our own. An English reviewer, while displaying a series of political schemes, remarked, that "however they might have appeared and been successful in other times, they could not bear the light of the age of WASHINGTON."*

His sterling worth, long tried and extensively approved, the disinterestedness of his behavior and moral integrity in all respects, rendered it safe, in the estimation of the people at large, to invest him with the supreme power of the republic. To this elevation no claim of royal descent was produced; although this might have been pleaded with equal truth as for General MONK, the rival, in one sense, and yet the restorer of CHARLES II. And it has been said that our minister in France received an offer from a Norman nobleman, who stated his family to be as ancient and respectable as that of WILLIAM the Conqueror. The offer was made on the supposition that of course the country would want, and must have a king, when it should become independent. GEORGE III. is stated to have remarked to our countryman WEST that he supposed the Americans would strive to make General WASHINGTON their king, instead of himself.

One of the most remarkable circumstances in reference to the American population, and the providence of God overruling and ordering affairs for a future benefit, is seen in this, that hereditary titles of nobility have been, from the first, unusual among us, to say the least. None, of course, could have originated here; and although noblemen dwelt with us as governors, occasional sojourners, and even with their own families about them, yet they were never American noblemen, entitled as such to a seat in the House of Lords.

It was bold language for the late M. SIMONDI to employ, when he said that revolutions for the advancement of liberty had not been rare, but that in France the principle on which they are sought, and which he supposed to be a melioration of the condition of the people, had been lost sight of, from the circumstance that they had ever placed some *prince* in power. This, of course, was written before the pretensions of LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, almost invariably called a prince, were developed. If LAFAYETTE, in 1830, had been placed at the head of a republic, or, in 1848, some individual without a claim to royal descent or regal or imperial relationship, might not stability have been bestowed on those institutions which now seem only made to be overturned? And is it not strange, that, while in theory all titles are abolished, the French delight still in giving their rulers princely and noble titles? No, it may be said, it is not strange, for the French people are not prepared for republican government. It is questionable if they can be so before the present generation passes away.

Indeed, human nature must be greatly changed, if the hearts of men in America be not affected, as elsewhere, with the love of distinction. They are so affected; but the democratic tendency which has been stamped on our institutions is ever found a counteracting force.

* *Aikin's British Review*, about 1810.

Family cliques are cultivated, exclusiveness in the associations of intimacy is cherished, wealthy matches coveted and sought out, and effected even among very near relatives, to secure riches and influence; but still the general process is of a levelling character, after all. The equal division of estates in families, and the rapid growth of families themselves, assist it; and, in very many instances, the ambitious hope of rearing and establishing aristocratic distinctions is frustrated and destroyed.

At such a consummation we ought not, perhaps, so far as individual improvement is concerned, and the formation of a character of virtuous distinction and influence, to rejoice; nevertheless, the problem to be wrought out in America appears to be of wider concernment to the human race than the aggrandizement of family relationship. In the old republics of Venice, Switzerland, and Holland, things were vastly different. In them an aristocracy was avowed, established, and rendered paramount and flourishing. The American problem refers to the possibly Utopian idea of **THE BROTHERHOOD OF MANKIND**; and probably no nation was ever placed in circumstances calculated more happily to realize this object.

A new motive for the cultivation of the virtues which our fondest partiality ascribes to our best patriots, and most excellent citizens and countrymen, arises from the fact, that at the present eventful crisis of affairs in Europe, in which the experience and character of these states are studied, and our institutions alluded to, as an exemplification of the results of civic freedom, our example may be of the highest moral tendency. It may obtain an influence for the good of large and suffering portions of mankind, that shall be effective of "glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

With respect to the fears entertained from the overwhelming torrent of uneducated, and vicious, and pauper foreigners poured upon our shores, in a manner so unprecedented, we may feel less alarm if our citizens will but preserve, and, as circumstances require, augment the advantages of early education now enjoyed, and see that the young immigrants improve them.* This will lay the axe to the root of all growing corruption. Adults may prove incorrigible, and require the animadversion of wholesome law. Our prisons can now instruct and compel them to labor for the profit of the public; but **THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG**, conducted on principles of sound morals and sincere piety, will prove the sure foundation of usefulness, respectability, and prosperity. Such has it ever been found, and ever will be.

To return to our political state: a comparison of our highest executive officers with others of such grade abroad elicits hope. While, for instance, the present ruler of France is openly charged with a design of perpetuating his powers, and altering the very constitution of the country for that end, we have never had a *public* case, whatever may have transpired privately, in which a president of the United States was found ambitiously plotting for the perpetuation or continuance of his power. Those who have filled this station have returned successively to private life, or, as in two illustrious instances,† consented to serve the public in a lower but important position. Thanks are due to God for this apparent degree of civic purity of character. And we should rejoice in that state of public sentiment which would not only render the reverse of this odious to the country, but also effectually defeat the object aimed at.

The condition of the country at the close of the revolutionary war, and which had been but partially benefited by the subsequent confederation, assumed a new life under the government of the **FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY**. That government, after it had been exercised for the constitutional period, that is, for four years, from 1789 to 1793, was again offered by the public

* "Individuals, as such, have no more claim upon the public for their education than for their board and clothing." But "the first principles of popular government require that the means of education should as far as possible be equally within the reach of the whole population. This can be effected in no other way than by a system of education supported by the public. The same great motive of public policy requires that the schools should be of a very superior order, so that every child may receive not merely an education, but an excellent education." — GOV. EVERETT.

† Those of *Washington* and (more especially) *John Quincy Adams*.

voice to its distinguished head, and again accepted; but not for a third period, although by many greatly desired.

It had been only by the exercise of qualities precisely adapted to the emergencies which required them, that WASHINGTON had been so successful. His personal courage was unquestionable. His firmness and moderation were even constitutional, habitual, and uniform. He sincerely loved his country, and devoted himself to its interests in a manner perhaps unprecedented. The people at large appreciated his character, and had entire confidence in his integrity; and it was only prejudice or ignorance, or the reckless violence of party spirit, eagerly bent on its object, and unscrupulous as to the methods of attaining it, which opposed and thwarted his well-considered measures, gave trouble to his impartial government, and vilified his person.

In fact, in the great points of view under which we are to consider this so justly celebrated man, so remarkably prepared in the providence of God for the stations he was called successively to fill, it will be proper to notice, —

First, the contest for freedom, or the revolution. And in this we see a people widely scattered, comparatively poor, living under different laws, although dependent on the same crown, having rivalries, jealousies, antipathies of their own, and yet necessitated, from the very nature of the case, to act together. He was the instrument of thus connecting them, by the weight of his own character, and the wisdom and energy of his conduct, and the revolution was achieved.

Next came the substitution of a more effective central government for that of a Congress which had no power to enforce its decisions, and for a long period little ability to decide. And the convention of 1787, four years after the peace, was presided over by him. In that was formed the constitution, under which, with comparatively few amendments, the United States have existed in honor and prosperity for more than sixty years.

No one, probably, of its framers better knew than he the difficulties to be met, the powers necessary to be created and exercised, and the authority requisite to be given, in order to constitute an efficient yet paternal government; although this knowledge were in him more the result of experience, aided by sound, practical good sense, than of sedentary study and learned research. For these the corporal activity of his pursuits and labors had allowed him little leisure. But there were in association with him minds of high intelligence. Of this character were ADAMS, JEFFERSON, HAMILTON, MADISON, and JAY. To these, and such as they, were confided the great concerns of adjusting and balancing the respective departments, — legislative, judicial, and executive, — and of founding, at length, under his superintendence, an empire of laws based on the welfare of the whole community; laws under which any aggregate of population, if disposed to be orderly, industrious, and frugal, or any number of states, if loyally affiliated to the federal government, can enjoy as great prosperity as it falls to the lot of human institutions to secure.

The third view is that in which, after the perils, sufferings, sacrifices of the revolution, and the establishment of principles of government, partaking of the nature as well of concession, agreement, and compromise, in certain cases, as of conservative arrangements in others, we behold the successful warrior and upright legislator, first in the esteem, veneration, gratitude, and confidence of his countrymen, becoming their first president. At the head now of a new nation, his habits of intercourse must form precedents for his successors. The formalities of his administration will characterize future courses; and, happily, his inclination, judgment, and resolution established a "just medium" between too great stateliness, resembling the courts of foreign princes, and the too great familiarity which would bring government into contempt.

"If I were to exhibit the spirit of the constitution," observed recently the present able secretary of state, "in its living, speaking, animated form, I would refer always, always to the administration of the first president, GEORGE WASHINGTON. And if I were now to describe a patriot president, I would draw his masterstrokes and copy his design. I would present his picture before me as a constant study for life. I would present his policy, alike liberal, just, narrowed down to no sectional interests, bound to no personal objects, held to no locality, but

broad, and generous, and open, as expansive as the air. . . . I would draw a picture of his foreign policy, just, steady, stately, but withal . . . lofty and glorious. No man could say in his day that the broad escutcheon of the honor of the Union could receive injury or damage, or even contumely or disrespect, with impunity. His own character gave character to the foreign relations of the country. He upheld every interest of his country in even the proudest nations of Europe; and while resolutely just, he was resolutely determined that no plume in the honor of his country should ever be defaced or taken from its proper position by any power on earth. WASHINGTON was cautious and prudent; no self-seeker; giving information to Congress according to the constitution, on all questions, when necessary, with fairness and frankness, claiming nothing for himself, exercising his own rights, and preserving the dignity of his station, but taking especial care to execute the laws as a paramount duty, and in such manner as to give satisfaction to every body, and to be subservient to that end. And it was always remarked of his administration, that he filled the courts of justice with the most spotless integrity, the highest talent, and the purest virtue; and hence it became a common saying, running through all classes of society, that our great security is in the learning and integrity of the judicial tribunals. This high character they justly possessed, and continue to possess in an eminent degree, from the impress which WASHINGTON stamped on these tribunals at their first organization." *

We have dwelt thus long on this administration, as it exhibits the genius and spirit of the American government in its acknowledged model. Successive presidents—the thirteenth is now in the chair—have in general so regarded it, as well as the people at large; and all parties virtually conspire to render to it their praise. We have not room to follow out the history of each administration. The constitution itself it is proper for a short space to consider.

ITS OBJECTS are, to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty; and it is ordained and established in the name of the people.

I. It vests all the LEGISLATIVE POWERS it grants in a Congress, consisting of two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives. The representatives are chosen once in two years, by all persons qualified in their several states to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the state legislature; and no one can be entitled to a seat in this house under twenty-five years of age. He must also have been a citizen of the United States for seven years, and an inhabitant of the state in which he is chosen.

The Senate consists of two senators from each state, chosen by its legislature, for six years. It is divided into three classes, one of which goes out of office every two years. A senator must have attained thirty years, been a citizen of the United States nine years, and be an inhabitant of the state that elects him.

When a vacancy occurs in the representation of a state, its executive is to issue writs for a new election by the people. If it happen in the Senate, the state legislature supplies it by a new election; and should it occur when such legislature is not in session, the state executive makes a temporary appointment until the legislature meets.

The representatives choose their own speaker, have the exclusive power to impeach public officers, and originate bills for raising a revenue. The Vice President of the United States presides over the Senate, which chooses its other officers, and a president *pro tempore*, in case of absence of its president, or in case he exercise the office of President of the United States.

Each house determines the validity of the elections and qualifications of its own members, forms its own rules, and keeps a journal of its proceedings. Their members are privileged from arrest, during the session, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

The Congress has power to make and enforce all laws necessary for the general welfare; as, to lay taxes and collect them, imposts and excises also, to borrow money, regulate commerce,

* See Mr. Webster's Speeches at Buffalo, Syracuse, and Albany, in May, 1851, p. 55, ed. N. Y.

establish uniform rules of naturalization, coin money, establish post-roads and post-offices, promote the arts and sciences, institute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, define and punish piracy, declare war and make reprisals, raise and support armies, provide and maintain a navy, and regulate the militia, and to make all laws necessary to carry these powers into effect, exercising also jurisdiction over the District of Columbia.

II. No bill of attainder or retrospective (*ex post facto*) law shall be passed; the writ of *habeas corpus* cannot be suspended, except in cases of rebellion or invasion; no soldier, in time of peace, to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law; no direct tax can be laid, except according to a census of the inhabitants; no duty can be laid on exports; no money to be drawn from the treasury, unless appropriated by law; no law to be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances; no title of nobility can be granted, nor can any public officer, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present or title from any foreign prince or state. The states are restricted from emitting bills of credit, making any thing but gold or silver a tender for debts, and passing any law impairing private contracts. No member, also, of Congress, continuing such, is allowed to hold any office under the government of the United States; and no person holding any office under the United States can be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

III. The EXECUTIVE POWER is vested in a president, who holds his office for four years, and who must have been a citizen at the adoption of the constitution, or native of the United States, must have attained thirty-five years of age, and been fourteen years a resident within the Union. The president, and the vice president, of similar qualifications, are chosen by electors, designated as the legislature of each state shall direct. The number of electors in each state is to equal the whole number of its senators and representatives.

The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia when called into actual service. He grants reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; nominates, and, with advice and consent of the Senate, appoints ambassadors, judges, and other officers of the United States, forms treaties, provided two thirds of the Senate agree, and fills vacancies in offices happening during the Senate's recess. He convenes the Congress on extraordinary occasions, receives foreign ministers, gives information to Congress of the state of public affairs, and, in general, takes care that the laws be faithfully executed — being himself under solemn oath or affirmation to that end, and liable to impeachment as any other public officer. In case of death, resignation, or removal of the president, the vice president succeeds to his office.

IV. The JUDICIARY of the United States consists of one Supreme Court, meeting annually at Washington, and such inferior courts as Congress ordains. The judges hold their offices during good behavior, and while holding them can sustain no diminution of salary. The power of these courts extends to all cases in law and equity, arising under the constitution or laws of the United States, and under treaties; to cases of public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies between the states, and where the United States are a party, but not in regard to suits originating with foreign states, or subjects of them; between citizens of different states; between a state and a citizen of another state, and between citizens of the same state, claiming under grants of different states; and to causes between one of the states, or an American citizen, and a foreign state or citizen.

V. As to general RIGHTS AND IMMUNITIES: In all criminal trials, except impeachment, the trial by jury is guaranteed to the accused. Treason is restricted to the simple act of levying war against the United States, and adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort; and no one can be convicted but by two witnesses to the same act, or by confession in open court. Conviction of treason is not followed by corruption of blood, to disinherit the criminal's heirs, nor by forfeiture of estate, except during the life of the offender. The citizens of each state are entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states; and the powers

not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. Congress may admit new states into the Union; and the national compact guaranties to each state a republican form of government, together with protection from foreign invasion and domestic violence.*

Such, in substance, is the celebrated CHARTER, if it so may be called, of the rights, privileges, and duties of American citizens, whether in their private capacity, or raised for a time to offices of trust and power. Under it these states have grown to a maturity which ranks them, in their collective, concentrated existence, among the leading nations of the world. To the three millions of their population, when they felt it their duty to appeal to arms against the mother country, they have now added a score of millions, and more. They are in commerce second only to Great Britain, the first among the nations. Their navy is respectable, well built, and well furnished. Their internal commerce is immense. Its statistics appear in the following work. Their railroads are among the greatest triumphs of art over natural impediments of distance and unequal surfaces. Steam has astonishingly facilitated and abridged human toil; and the ease with which intelligence is, like lightning, sent from one extremity of the Union to the other, is among the wonders of the age.

We do not here appeal to statistics; these occupy another department, and will confirm the present statements amply. We commend to the reader a careful perusal of them, and will simply remark, in closing this rapid review, that it is not alone in the progress of population, † agriculture, commerce, and the arts, that we are to contemplate the elements of greatness bestowed on the United States. Other things demand a grateful notice.

Very early in the settlement of the country it was perceived that no temporal prosperity could be permanent without the institutions of learning and religion. Two classes of Englishmen came over: the one, at the south, maintained conformity to the church of England; the other, at the north, claimed and exercised a greater liberty—the liberty of dissent. These dispositions had each their peculiar effect. Compelled to rely on themselves, the northern dissenters founded their college, and endowed it as well as their poverty would allow; and for years it was the only seminary of such kind in the colonies. Sir WILLIAM BERKELEY, ‡ like the late Emperor of Austria, wanted about him “not learned men, but obedient subjects.”

Wherever the influence of New England reaches in these states, the school, the college, and the Christian ministry are esteemed as necessaries of life, and not easily dispensed with; and all the states, without exception, perhaps, have since the revolution partaken more or less in this feeling. The press groans with its periodical issues; and these are not all the production of contentious political partisans; but a large share is of a religious, scientific, literary character, bringing into discussion the great questions that agitate the intellectual world, and assuming a stand in the crowd of learned competitors.

Astronomy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, and natural history are cultivated with growing ardor and success. They will be advanced by the facilities afforded through the unexpected liberality of an English stranger, § whose benefaction has consecrated at the capital of the nation a reservoir of knowledge, diffusing its streams to the extremities of the land.

Our missionary enterprises, in the foreign field and at home, have been surprisingly prosperous. The state of Christian civilization bestowed on the Sandwich Islands is the proof of it as regards distant efforts; the increasing settlement of the institutions of religion in the

* See the constitution itself, and the abridgment of it in *Webster's* “Elements of Knowledge,” copied into that very useful and valuable compendium, *Goodrich's* “History of the United States,” compiled for youth; and of which many thousands are in their hands throughout the Union.

† For numbers only, China stands first, with her 300 or 400,000,000, as the ease may be; then Britain, reckoning 150,000,000 subjects of her queen. Russia follows, with 60,000,000; France and Austria rank next. And whether the empire of Japan or the United States come next in order is not clear. Turkey is, probably, in advance of Prussia and Spain. No other power, perhaps, exceeds 10,000,000 of subjects.

‡ Governor of Virginia under the crown.

§ *James Smithson, Esq.*

west is a happy comment on the domestic effort; while the creation of a new republic on the shores of Africa is one of the most glorious of the triumphs of religion, humanity, and political wisdom.

Nothing will be wanting to the greatness and prosperity of our cherished republic, if, securing the blessing of God by obedience to his Word, under the directions of which no small portion of our ancestors lived and toiled, we hold on our way with fearless integrity, and a conscientious love of our country and our race.

DESCRIPTIONS

OF

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The reader will please to observe that the statistical tables and other documents near the close of the volume will be found to contain much additional information in regard to the several and combined interests of the following confederated republics, denominated the United States of America.

These states and territories are alphabetically arranged.



ALABAMA ranks as the twenty-second state of the American Union. It was originally settled by French and Spanish immigrants. In conjunction with Mississippi, it was set off from Georgia, in 1800, as a separate territory; which again was divided in 1817, the western portion forming the State of Mississippi, and the eastern the Territory of Alabama — now the state of that name, having been so constituted by act of Congress in March, 1819.

Limits and Extent. — It is bounded by Tennessee on the north, Georgia on the east, Florida and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and Mississippi on the west. It extends from $30^{\circ} 10'$ to 35° north latitude, and from 85° to $88^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude; comprising an area of nearly 51,000 square miles.

Surface and Soil. — The face of the country exhibits much variety. In the northern quarter, where the Alleghany Mountains terminate, it is elevated and somewhat broken, but gradually improves in appearance and fertility as it descends towards the opposite boundary, where it settles into wide-spreading prairies and gently-swelling plains, profusely covered with grass

and beautiful herbage. For all purposes of agriculture, the chief pursuit of the inhabitants, the soil is, in general, finely adapted. There are many large tracts, especially on the margins of rivers, which are remarkably productive. The most prominent among the "kindly fruits of the earth" are cotton, corn, wheat, and rice. Tobacco and sugar are also cultivated to some extent. The cotton crop, for several years past, is estimated to have been equal to a sixth part of the aggregate annual harvest of that commodity within the United States. Minerals, particularly iron and coal, are found in various parts of the state; the latter article exists in abundance on the borders of the Cahawba and Black Warrior Rivers.

Climate. — Alabama presents considerable diversity of climate, healthful or otherwise, according to locality. The hilly region, in the central and northern parts, affords a salubrious atmosphere, mildly tempered in winter, and gratefully pleasant in summer; but the low and marshy districts at the south, the bottom lands along the rivers, and the country lying in the neighborhood of the Muscle Shoals, are usually considered unhealthy.

Rivers. — Nearly every part of the state is amply watered by large streams admitting of extensive steamboat navigation. The most considerable and important of these rivers are the Tennessee, Chattahoochee, Alabama, and Tombigbee.

Civil Government. — The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives; the former composed of thirty-three members, elected for four years, — one half retiring every two years, — and the latter consisting of one hundred members, elected biennially. The sessions of the legislature are held once in two years, at the present seat of government, the city of Montgomery. The people elect not only the executive and legislative authorities, but the judges of Circuit and Probate Courts. Judges of the Supreme Court and chancellors are chosen for terms of six years by the General Assembly, in joint ballot.

Judiciary. — The Supreme Court holds its sessions at the capital, semiannually, in June and January: it is composed of a chief and two associate justices. The Court of Chancery, comprising three chancellors, holds an annual session in each of the thirty-seven districts into which the state is subdivided. The Circuit Courts, of which there are nine judges, hold two sessions per annum, in each of the nine circuits.

Education. — See *Literary Institutions.*

Internal Improvements. — The state enjoys numerous facilities for intercommunication, and a due measure of public interest is directed to the development of these natural advantages. Many miles of railroads, and several important canals, have already been constructed, and others are also in contemplation.

Manufactures. — But little attention has been given to the business of converting the principal staple of the state into fabrics for exportation. Nearly all the cotton produced is sent as raw material to markets beyond the state, and but a small portion of the population is engaged in the manufacture of other articles of domestic growth.

Public Debt, &c. — For information relative to the debts, expenditures, financial resources, &c., of the state, see *Statistical Tables.*

Indians. — There are within the limits of Alabama several formidable tribes, or parts of tribes, some of whom, the Cherokees particularly, have attained a respectable state of civilization. These reside in the north-east corner of the state. The Choctaws and Chickasaws occupy portions of the western part, and the Creeks dwell on the eastern border. During the war of 1812, the white settlements were much annoyed by the Indians, who were finally subdued by General Jackson.

Population. — One of the chief impulses which led to the almost unexampled increase of population in Alabama, within the last forty years, was the annexation, in 1812, of a part of Florida. This measure gave access to an important coast frontier on the Gulf of Mexico, and induced an immediate flow of emigration in that direction.



ARKANSAS. This state was originally included within the limits of Louisiana; from which, in conjunction with Missouri, it was set off, becoming a part of the latter, under the name of Missouri Territory, soon after the purchase of the former by the United States. In 1819, Missouri was divided, and the southern portion became the Territory of Arkansas. It remained under a distinct territorial government until 1836, when it was elevated to the rank of an independent state, constituting the twenty-sixth member of the American Union. As early as 1685, settlements were formed in the country now embraced in this state by certain French adventurers, who formed alliances and intermarried with the then powerful tribe of Arkansas Indians, from whom the name of the state is derived.

Boundaries and Extent.—It is bounded north by the State of Missouri; east by the River Mississippi, separating it from the state of that name, and from Tennessee; south by Louisiana, and west by the Indian Territory. It lies between 33° and 36° 30' north latitude, and reaches longitudinally from 89° 30' to 94° 30' west; being 215 miles in length, with a mean breadth of about 212 miles, comprehending an area of somewhat over 52,000 square miles.

Government.—The governor is elected, by a plurality of the popular vote, for a term of four years, but is ineligible for more than eight in any twelve years. There is no lieutenant governor, the executive duties devolving, in cases of official disability, first upon the president of the Senate, and next upon the speaker of the House of Representatives. The legislature consists of a Senate, in number not less than seventeen, nor more than thirty-four members, elected for four years; and of a House of Representatives, comprising from fifty-four to one hundred members, chosen biennially. The legislature convenes once in two years, at Little Rock, the capital. Laws against the introduction of slaves, either as criminals or as merchandise, may be passed by the General Assembly. Slaves are entitled by law to trial by jury; and, in capital cases, no difference on account of color is made in the imposition of penalties.

Judiciary.—The Supreme Court has three judges, who are chosen for terms of eight years by joint vote of the legislature. It has appellate jurisdiction only, except in cases provided for by the constitution. The Circuit Courts have six judges, elected by the people for four years. They have exclusive jurisdiction of all felonies, and of all civil cases not cognizable by justices of the peace, and hold in each circuit two terms annually.

Education.—Although large provision for the support of public education has been made,

the subject has hitherto occupied but a small share of the popular attention. There are, comparatively, but few common schools, and only some eight or ten academies, or high schools, in the state; yet, under an act of Congress, one thirty-sixth part of every township of land was appropriated for the maintenance of these institutions. The state treasury has also been liberally drawn upon for the same purpose. Nor are there any colleges, notwithstanding the munificent grant by Congress of seventy-two sections of land for the establishment of a classical seminary; the legislature having preferred to sell the land and divide the avails among the several counties.

Finances. — For particulars of receipts, expenditures, state debts, &c., see *Statistical Tables*.

Surface and Soil. — On the western border of the Mississippi, and extending some one hundred miles into the interior, the country is low, marshy, and subject to periodical inundations. It is densely wooded, with occasional open tracts of arable land. Towards the centre, it is generally hilly and rugged, though interspersed with extensive prairies. The western section is crossed by several mountainous ridges, the most elevated of which are the Black Mountains, and the Ozark (*alias* Arkansas) Mountains, the altitude of some of the peaks of which is estimated at 3000 feet above the level of the sea. As a whole, the state cannot be considered as a region of great fertility, some three fourths of its surface being unproductive, or unfit for tillage; although in certain localities, in the neighborhood of the inland streams, the soil is remarkably rich. The staple products of the earth are cotton and Indian corn; and considerable quantities of wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, and tobacco are also raised. Immense plains, covered exuberantly with verdure, afford peculiar facilities for the growth of cattle; and the forests and prairies abound with wild game, such as the buffalo, deer, elk, wild turkeys, geese, quails, &c. Indigenous fruits, such as grapes, plums, &c., are found in profusion. The peach is cultivated with great success, but the apple does not flourish.

Rivers. — There is scarcely a spot in the whole state that has not some navigable water-course within a distance of one hundred miles, so thoroughly is it penetrated by those natural channels of intercommunication. Among the principal rivers by which the state is watered, besides the Mississippi, are the St. Francis, the Arkansas, the Ouachitta, the White, Black, and Red Rivers.

Internal Improvements. — Little interest has been manifested in this subject. A grant by Congress of 500,000 acres of land, for the purpose of encouraging a system of internal improvements, was diverted from its legitimate object by an act of the legislature in 1849, authorizing the distribution of this fund among the forty counties into which the state was subdivided.

Minerals. — No extensive explorations of the mineral resources of Arkansas have yet been made; there are, however, undoubted indications of the existence of numerous beds of iron and lead ores, coal, and gypsum. Salt is also abundant, being found upon the surface of several large prairies, in some instances, it is said, to the depth of four to six inches. It is also contained in many remarkable springs, the waters of which are strongly impregnated with this material.

Manufactures. — Hitherto the manufacturing operations within this state have amounted to nothing of importance beyond the fabrication of articles for household use and home consumption.

Climate. — Upon the low river lands, the climate is decidedly unfavorable to human health, but in the elevated country, it is quite otherwise; although, in some quarters, the deleterious properties of the water render these localities unfit for the residence of a very numerous population. Connected with this topic may be mentioned the hot or warm springs, numbers of which are situated near the centre of the state. Their waters are known to be efficacious in the cure of chronic maladies, and are much resorted to by invalids, as well as by travellers drawn thither by curiosity.

Religion. — The predominating religious denominations are Methodists and Baptists. There are likewise considerable bodies of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics.

Indians.— Many tribes, or parts of tribes, of Indians have their abodes still within this state, the most populous of which are the Cherokees, Choctaws, Osages, Quapas, Camanches, &c.

Population.— Between 1810 and 1820, the population of Arkansas increased from 1000 to 15,000. In 1830 it had doubled this number, and in 1840 had risen to nearly 100,000, one fifth of whom were slaves. In 1850 it was 209,639.



CALIFORNIA has recently become one of the United States. A part of the country was discovered as early as 1542, by a Spaniard named Cabrillo; and its northern section was visited for the first time by foreigners in 1578, when Sir Francis Drake, then at the head of an expedition from England, gave to this region the name of New Albion. The Spaniards planted colonies upon its sea-coast in 1768, from which period, until 1836, the territory was a province of Mexico. In the latter year a revolution occurred. The people, after having frequently compelled the Mexican governors and other officials to abandon their posts, declared themselves independent, and undertook to organize new political institutions. Several weak and ineffectual attempts to regain absolute control were made from time to time by the Mexicans, until the year 1846. In July of that year, the port of Monterey, a central point on the Pacific coast of the state, was seized, in the name of the United States, by a naval force under Commodore Sloat, who at once unfurled the American flag, and established a provisional government. At that epoch, the administration of the affairs of the territory was in the hands of a civil governor and a military commandante, both natives of California, but holding commissions from the President of Mexico. In 1848, the discovery of a gold "placer" at Columa, (Sutter's Mills,) and the ascertained reality of its extraordinary richness, followed immediately by further and equally surprising developments, startled the whole civilized world; and a tide of emigration began to flow in from every quarter, with a rapidity and volume unparalleled in the history of nations. The population forthwith attained the required number for the formation of a distinct state. The inhabitants prepared and submitted to Congress the draught of a constitution; and in September, 1850, California was admitted into full membership as one of the United States.

Boundaries and Extent.— By the constitution, adopted by the people in November, 1849, and by the act of Congress consequent thereon, the limits of California are established as follows: commencing at latitude 42° north, and longitude 120° west; thence running south on said line of longitude until it intersects the 39th degree of north latitude; thence in a direct course south-easterly to the River Colorado; thence down the channel of said river to the boundary

between Mexico and the United States; thence along said boundary to the Pacific Ocean, and into the same three English miles; thence north-westerly, in the direction of the Pacific coast, to the original parallel of 42° ; and, finally, along this line to the point of beginning. It lies between 32° and 42° north latitude; and its extremes of longitude, owing to its angular position, embrace an extent of about 10° , — its eastern point being at $114^{\circ} 30'$, and the western at $124^{\circ} 30'$, — although the average distance of the eastern boundary from the sea-coast, and, consequently, the average breadth of the state, is but 212 miles. Its length from north to south is 761 miles; estimated area, 188,500 square miles. It is bounded north by the Territory of Oregon, east by that of Utah, south by Lower California, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

Government. — The chief magistrate is elected for two years; also the lieutenant governor, who is *ex officio* president of the Senate. The legislature is composed of two branches — the Senate, consisting of not less than one third, nor more than one half of the number contained in the other house, elected by districts biennially; and the Assembly, chosen annually, also by districts, to comprise not less than twenty-four nor more than thirty-six members, until the population shall amount to 100,000, when the minimum shall be thirty, and the maximum eighty. The legislature convenes annually in January. No lotteries can be granted, nor charters for banking purposes. The circulation of paper as money is prohibited. Corporations may be formed under general laws only. In legislative elections, the members vote *viva voce*. Loans of the state credit are interdicted; and state debts, exceeding a sum total of \$300,000, cannot be contracted except in certain specified contingencies. The property of married women acquired before or after marriage, and a portion of the homesteads, or other estates of heads of families, are protected by law. The elective franchise is held by all white males twenty-one years of age, who are citizens of the United States, or Mexicans choosing to become citizens, under the treaty of Queretaro, and have resided six months within the state. Indians and their descendants are allowed to vote in special cases.

Judiciary. — The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and two associates, elected by the people for six years, and so classified that one shall retire every two years. District judges are chosen in like manner, for the same term of time; and county judges are elected for four years. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in cases involving a sum not less than two hundred dollars, in the settlement of certain legal questions, and in various criminal matters. The District Courts have power to try cases in law and equity, where the sum in dispute exceeds two hundred dollars. The county judges, assisted by two justices of the peace, hold Courts of Sessions in each county for criminal business. Clerks of courts, district attorneys, sheriffs, coroners, &c., are chosen by the people.

Finances. — The state debt in January, 1851, was \$500,000, — existing in the shape of bonds of \$500 and \$1000 each, — drawing interest at the rate of *three per cent.* a month. The means of meeting the public expenditure are derived chiefly from taxation. In 1850, the inhabitants of San Francisco and Sacramento were taxed at the rate of two to three per cent., principally, however, for municipal purposes. The state derives an income of \$1,525,000 from the following sources: 1. A state tax of one half per cent. on \$200,000,000, the estimated value of taxable property, amounting to \$1,000,000; 2. A poll tax of \$5 each on 50,000 inhabitants; and, 3. A miner's tax of \$20 per month on 25,000 foreign miners,* — the two latter items producing about half a million of dollars; — and, 4. Duties on sales at auction, estimated at \$25,000. The whole expense of the state government in 1850, including interest on the public debt, was \$700,000, deducting which from the computed receipts, a balance of \$825,000 remained in the treasury.

Education. — The constitution provides for the establishment and support of a system of free schools, in which instruction shall be given at least three months in each year. A fund is to be created from various sources, the interest of which is to be inviolably applied to the maintenance of these institutions. This fund must soon become one of great magnitude; for it is to consist of the proceeds of public lands ceded to the state for school purposes, and of

* This tax was repealed in the spring of 1851.

the 500,000 acres of land granted to each new state by the general government, together with such percentage on sales of lands within the state as shall be allowed by Congress, and the avails of all estates left by persons dying without heirs. Certain lands are also set apart, the income of which is to be appropriated to the maintenance of a university.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The face of the country presents, perhaps, a greater variety of topographical features than may be found in any one territory of like magnitude upon the whole earth. Several ranges of huge and lofty mountains—many of their peaks of volcanic origin, ascending into the region of perpetual snow—extend through the central parts, and parallel with the sea-coast of the state, from its northern nearly to its southern extremity. On the coast side of these ridges, as well as between them, the surface is greatly diversified, presenting many varieties of soil, thin and sandy in some localities, but in others abounding in the richest loam. Among the hilly regions, there are numerous valleys and plateaus, of different elevations, covered with a soil of good quality, which, wherever duly watered, is capable of being rendered highly productive. But these are frequently interspersed with large tracts of rough, broken, and apparently sterile territory, or intersected by deep and rocky ravines. Until within a very short period, the entire country, with the exception of a few widely separated spots, exhibited all the harsh and rugged characteristics of a yet unredeemed wilderness.

The elevated lands, at certain seasons, are usually either denuded of vegetation, or partially overspread with stunted trees and herbage. But in places that are sheltered, and having facilities for irrigation, fruits and garden vegetables grow luxuriantly. Though few agricultural experiments on a large scale have yet been made, enough has been ascertained to show that the resources of the state, in this respect, may be advantageously developed. Indeed, it is known that most of the cereal grains can be produced in quantities abundantly adequate to the wants of a numerous population. In most parts of the country, the vine, fig, olive, and other valuable plants, both of the temperate and torrid zones, may be cultivated with great success. Springs of water abound in many districts; while in others, the earth, for leagues together, exposes a naked and arid surface, which is only relieved by the periodical rains. Some few extensive forests, comprising, occasionally, trees of enormous magnitude, were met with by recent United States exploring parties; but large portions of the territory are very scantily wooded. This absence of trees, and the consequent want of moisture, and of shelter to the earth from the sun's heat, is doubtless a grand obstacle in the way of agricultural improvement; and years will probably elapse before any great measure of public attention will be directed to the subject. Among the forest-trees most common in California are the oak, ash, beech, birch, elm, plane, red cedar, and pine of almost every description. These abound more profusely near the Pacific shore, and in the vicinity of rivers communicating with that ocean, thus affording excellent opportunities for ship-building.*

Climate.—There is nearly, if not quite, as great a diversity of climate in California as of its geological features. The coast and its neighborhood are enveloped in cold mists, borne on the north-west winds, which prevail during most of the summer or dry season, with occasional intervals of more pleasant weather. At San Francisco, although the temperature frequently varies some 30° in a single day, it is said that the mean temperature, in both winter and summer, is nearly equal. Other positions on the coast are more or less affected by the chilly winds and fogs from the point above indicated, in proportion to their relative geographical situations, the line of coast at the southern part of the state being less directly influenced by those causes than that at the northern. In the winter, or rainy season, the prevailing winds are from the south-west, rendering the temperature much milder than in the same latitudes on the Atlantic side of the continent. Farther inland, beyond the first range of mountains, the

* Timber is scattered over several counties, and is quite abundant around Bodoga, San Rafael, Sonoma, Santa Cruz, and a few other localities. The red wood, or soft cedar, is most frequently met with in those quarters. It often grows to the circumference of forty feet, and to a height of three hundred. Near Santa Cruz, there is one measuring seventeen feet in diameter.

climate assumes a very different phase. The sea winds of the spring, summer, and early autumn, having deposited their freight of moisture upon the summits of the intercepting highlands, (the "Cordilleras of California,") pass gently into the great valley of the Sacramento, carrying a grateful softness, with scarcely a remaining vapor to obscure the brightness of the skies. Proceeding still onward in an easterly direction, these prevailing winds climb the flanks of the lofty Sierra Nevada, and, on reaching its elevated peaks, are deprived by condensation of all watery particles that may yet linger among them. Thence they pass down into the broad basin, spreading eastward to an immense extent, with occasional mountainous interruptions. Here another change of climate is perceptible; the air is exceedingly dry and hot throughout more than half the year, and the earth suffers accordingly. These variations occur sometimes within the distance of a few miles, corresponding generally with the abrupt changes observable upon the face of the country. A most delightful climate pervades the numerous valleys on the land side of the mountains, where they are protected from the rude ocean blasts. Near the western border of the Sacramento valley, the extremes of temperature, between winter and summer, are very great, comprehending some 80° Fahrenheit, viz., from 30° to 110°. A degree of heat almost as excessive as the last indicated is often felt in various parts of the mountain region; but this is here so peculiarly modified as to produce none of those injurious effects upon animal life which result from similar temperatures elsewhere. The rainy season, sometimes termed the winter, commences at the north in October or November, and progresses slowly to the south, reaching the centre of the state in December, and the southern boundary in January. The season has an average duration of about three months, but is longer and more pluvius at the north than at the south. The effect of all these atmospheric mutations upon human health must naturally be diverse, and not always congenial. The subject, however, has not yet been sufficiently investigated and analyzed to enable one to treat with accuracy upon the relations between those phenomena and the diseases incident to the localities where they respectively exist. That great scourge of modern times, the cholera, has visited some of the most populous settlements in the state; and other epidemics occur at different seasons, similar in character to those which visit other parts of the world exposed to like vicissitudes and agencies.

Rivers.—The waters of California partake of those varied peculiarities which mark its terrene surface and its atmospheric properties. The sea and its numerous contiguous bays and estuaries, the inland lakes, the rivers and their countless tributaries, are all subjects of speculative interest. They yield abundantly almost every description of fish found in like latitudes, besides many kinds which are either unknown or not common in other regions. Some of the rivers are navigable many miles from their mouths; others flow over precipices and ledges, constituting falls or rapids, which the industry of man may hereafter convert into valuable mill sites. The sea-shores are prolific in marine plants, which, at some future day, will doubtless be applied to useful purposes. Immense quantities of kelp are thrown up by the waves — an article that now forms the most available material for the manufacture of iodine, and is also excellent as a compost for arid soils, like those of this state. Lichens, in all their variety, spring profusely from the rocky strand along its entire extent, which, like the mosses of Iceland, and the carrageen of Ireland, will undoubtedly, in due time, be much prized for their nutritive and medical properties. The coasts and inland watercourses swarm with wild fowl, some of which resemble the aquatic birds found on the eastern shores of the continent, and others seem peculiar to the tracts which they inhabit. The principal rivers, communicating with the Pacific, are the Sacramento and San Joaquin. These flow through almost the whole length of the great valley between the Sierra Nevada and the coast range of mountains, the former taking its rise in the north, and the latter in the south, and both, uniting near the centre of the state, pass into the noble Bay of San Francisco, whence they reach the sea. They are fed in their course by great numbers of mountain streams from the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Other important rivers, though of less considerable extent, intersect the state in various directions.

Internal Improvements.—But little attention has hitherto been given to this subject, beyond

providing for the temporary accommodation of residents in the principal settlements. No railroads or canals of any importance have yet been constructed; although projects have been suggested for several improvements of this description. It is not probable that many years will elapse before ample and convenient means of communication will be established between the seaports and the mining districts; for the necessities of the people, and the nature of their pursuits, must soon demand far greater facilities of intercourse than any now existing.

Minerals. — Besides the incredible quantities of gold, for which California has become renowned above all other countries on the globe, sundry mineral products of much value are found in different parts of the state. Silver, mercury, and lead have been obtained; and indications of copper, tin, iron, and other ores have appeared, as is reported, in several places.* No satisfactory signs, however, of any extensive coal fields have as yet been discovered, although reports of their existence have from time to time been made. Some few small veins of what was at first imagined to be pure coal have been met with; but, on investigation, they have proved to be lignite, bitumen, or other material of tertiary formation. Researches for other minerals than gold have not yet been prosecuted to any great extent; nor is it likely that, during the prevailing attraction towards the more precious metal, the coexistent mineral resources of the state will be fully developed, unless incidentally, and by degrees, or through systematic explorations under authority of the government.

The wealth of the "gold region" is almost, if not entirely, incalculable. This region comprehends the territory occupied by the Sierra Nevada and the contiguous country, including its rivers. Indeed, it is almost solely on account of its capacity to produce gold, that the attention of the world has been directed to this extraordinary country. The universally coveted metal is found in prodigious quantities along the western slopes of the great mountain range, and especially in and around the streams that descend thence into the large valley of California, at the bottom of which flow the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. The gold is obtained in various forms, mostly in small, thin particles; but not unfrequently in lumps, some of which have weighed several pounds. The slate rocks of the mountains enclose numerous veins of granite, in which gold is imbedded; and it is from these sources, wrought upon as they have been by volcanic action, that the metal finds its way into the ravines and crevices upon the mountain sides, and into the streams below, carried thither by the constant operation of powerful atmospheric agencies. The value of the auriferous product of California can scarcely be computed. The yield of the mines for the year 1851, it is confidently stated, may be estimated at some seventy millions of dollars. This is based on official statements of the amounts procured, carried away by sea and land, stamped by various houses, or manufactured into jewelry, &c., during the first quarter of that year; the aggregate of which, at the mint valuation, exceeded sixteen millions of dollars. New developments of rich deposits are constantly occurring; and notwithstanding the vast additions to the population, which are made daily, the average gains of miners do not seem in any degree to diminish.

Manufactures. — The only manufacturing branches at present carried on in California are such as chiefly pertain to the casual wants of the people; and these are confined to mechanical operations connected with the construction and repairing of houses, vessels, furniture, &c., the making up of clothing, and the fabrication of various articles needed by miners. Some considerable amount of gold is formed into jewelry, much of which is sent abroad; but no other commodities, to any great extent, are manufactured for exportation.

Indians. — Few of the descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants remain within the present limits of the state. These few consist of small and scattered tribes, who neither own, nor pretend to claim, any portion of the soil beyond the boundaries of their small villages. To

* Cinnabar is found, in great quantities, within eight or ten miles of San José, the capital of the state. Sulphur is obtained in the vicinity of Sonoma. Salt ponds exist in different parts of the state, and limestone is not uncommon. In various spots, during the summer season, a peculiar sort of earth may be gathered from the sites of certain dried-up ponds, which possesses strong alkaline properties, and answers all the uses of ashes in the manufacture of soap.

the gold region, especially, they assert no title. They are, for the most part, a roaming, wretched race, divided into insignificant hordes, subsisting on wild fruits, berries, roots, &c., and too indolent to hunt for game in a legitimate way; but not too much so to pursue and steal the cattle and horses of the whites, which they use for food. There are, probably, no bodies of Indians in the United States who are more dishonest, perfidious, and cruel; nor any that are not superior in moral and intellectual character.

Population.—So rapidly has the population of California accumulated since the first discovery of a gold “placer,” in February, 1848, and so constantly does the stream of immigration flow on and expand, that the ratio of increase, at definite periods, cannot be ascertained with any great degree of accuracy. A comparison of the number of residents in certain localities, at the time of the occupation of Monterey by the United States forces, (July, 1846.) with the estimated number in January, 1851, — a space of four and a half years, — may give some idea of the force and velocity of that great “tide in the affairs of men,” which is setting towards this point from all quarters of the world. At the former date, there were but eight towns, or pueblos, within the present confines of the state, viz., San Diego, with 500 inhabitants; Pueblo de los Angeles, with 2500; Santa Barbara, 800; Monterey, 1200; Santa Cruz, 400; Pueblo de San José, 1000; Yerba Buena, (now San Francisco,) 400; Sonoma, 200; making a total of 7000. The rest of the territory contained some 7000 or 8000 besides. At the latter date, it was estimated that the residents in California, permanent and temporary, numbered not far from 200,000, one third of whom are engaged in mining.* There are towns, which, at the close of their first year's existence, contained from 1200 to 1500 voters. In October, 1850, the monthly mail from the United States conveyed nearly 50,000 letters to California; and there were 22,000 advertised letters in the post-office of Sacramento city, then a place of less than three years' growth.

There are some twenty post towns in the state. In January, 1851, thirteen newspapers (many of them daily) were published, as follows: 6 in San Francisco, 2 in Sacramento city, 2 at Stockton, and 1 each at Monterey, Sonoma, and Maryville.

Religion.—There are religious societies of almost every Christian denomination, and increasing attention is given to the support of public worship. No one sect appears to predominate, and the utmost toleration prevails. In the present fluctuating, unsettled, and bustling state of things, there must be, of course, many changes in the affairs, and in the relative numbers, of different communities and associations; so that an attempt to furnish correct statistical details in the premises must, at this time, be attended with much difficulty.

* The following estimate, made in April, 1851, is from a public journal printed at Sacramento: In the northern mines, or that scope of country lying north of San Francisco and Feather River, the population is computed at 20,000; the Yuba, 40,000; Bear River, 4000; the American Fork, 50,000; in the southern mines, or that portion lying south of the American River, 80,000; Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and neighborhood, 65,000; the coast south of San Francisco, 20,000; — making an aggregate of 314,000. It is further estimated that the 100,000 miners have each labored 300 days during the preceding year, and have produced an average of 3½ dollars per diem; which gives a total of \$100,000,000.



CONNECTICUT is one of the original thirteen United States, and the most southern of that division of the country known as the New England States. The territory now constituting this state was granted to the Earl of Warwick, in 1630, by the Plymouth Company in England, and by him, in 1631, was assigned to a number of active Puritans, who were on the parliamentary side in the quarrel with Charles I. It was shortly afterwards settled, in part, by persons from various towns in Massachusetts. A few of the Dutch people of New York also established one or two small settlements, with the intention of appropriating the whole territory to themselves. This occasioned disputes, which continued until 1637, when the Pequot Indians made war upon all New England — an event that united the people for their common defence, and soon enabled them to overcome their savage assailants. Purchases of large tracts were made from time to time of the Indian occupants; and, in 1650, the Dutch abandoned their pretensions, except to the lands they had actually settled upon. In 1664, Connecticut was included in the charter from Charles II., granting the New Netherlands to the Duke of York; but the attempt to take possession under this authority was resisted by the local government of Connecticut, as were further encroachments under James II. and King William. The territory originally comprised two colonies, Connecticut and New Haven; the former settled by Massachusetts people in 1633, at Windsor, and, in 1635–6, at Hartford and Wethersfield; the latter by the English in 1638. These were combined into one colony by virtue of the charter from Charles II., in 1665; which charter formed the basis of the government until 1818, when the present constitution was established. The state took a very active and efficient part in the American revolution, furnishing nearly 40,000 soldiers out of a population of 230,000.

Boundaries and Extent. — This state is bounded north by Massachusetts, east by Rhode Island, south by Long Island Sound, and west by New York. Situated between $40^{\circ} 58'$ and $42^{\circ} 1'$ north latitude, and $71^{\circ} 43'$ and $72^{\circ} 37'$ west longitude. Area, 4674 square miles.

Government. — The executive power is vested in a governor and lieutenant governor, the latter being also president of the Senate. The legislature, called the General Assembly, consists of a Senate, of not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four members, and a House of Representatives; most of the towns choosing two members each, and the residue but one. All state officers are elected annually by the people; and the General Assembly convenes once in each year, alternately at Hartford and New Haven. All white male citizens, twenty-one years of age, resident in the place where voting for six months next preceding, and having a freehold estate of the value of seven dollars; or having performed regular military

duty in such town for one year immediately previous to voting; or having paid a tax within said year, are entitled to the right of suffrage, on taking the oath prescribed by law.

Judiciary. — The judicial department embraces the Supreme Court of Errors, the Superior Court, a County Court in each county, a City Court in each city, a Court of Probate in each probate district, and, as in other states in New England, an indefinite number of justices of the peace in each county. The Court of Errors consists of five judges, appointed by the General Assembly, and holding their offices during their good behavior, but not beyond the age of seventy. It holds one term in each county annually, and has final jurisdiction of writs of error brought to revise judgments on decrees of the Superior Court. Two terms of the latter are held in each county annually, by some judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, designated for the purpose; and these tribunals have cognizance of civil suits brought by appeal from any lower court, or brought for relief in chancery, where the sum at issue exceeds \$335. They also have exclusive jurisdiction in capital cases of crime; and, concurrent with the inferior courts, of all other offences not within the control of justices of the peace. They have cognizance, likewise, of writs of error, brought to revise decisions of lower courts; of petitions for divorce, and for new trials relative to matters in or issuing from these courts, and of writs of *scire facias*, &c. In trials for capital offences, one or more of the other judges of the Supreme Court must be called to assist. The County Courts consist of one chief judge, and two associate judges, appointed annually by the legislature. They have original jurisdiction of all civil actions at law, wherein the demand exceeds \$35; and of all criminal cases, where the penalty does not exceed a fine of \$7, or an imprisonment of 30 days, or both. Actions involving smaller sums or penalties than the foregoing come within the special jurisdiction of justices of the peace. The City Courts, composed of the mayor and two senior aldermen, have cognizance of all civil actions not involving land titles.

Finances. — The expenditures of the state for the financial year ending 1850 were \$118,392-09, and the income \$122,346-73. The banking capital, April 1, 1850, amounted to about \$10,000,000.

Education. — In September, 1849, the date of the biennial exhibit, the school fund of the state amounted to \$2,076,602-75; and the dividends for 1850 gave \$1-50 for every enumerated child between four and sixteen years of age, of which the number is stated at about 92,000. The legislature, in 1849, appropriated \$10,000 for the establishment of a state normal school, for "teaching teachers how to teach," to be placed under the control of one trustee from each of the eight counties. There are three colleges in the state, viz., Yale, founded in 1701, at Saybrook, and removed in 1717 to New Haven; Washington,* at Hartford, founded in 1824 — an Episcopalian institution; — and the Wesleyan University, founded, in 1831, at Middletown, by the Methodists. These are all in a highly flourishing condition. There is an extensive Asylum for deaf mutes at Hartford, which has deservedly attained great celebrity; also, in the same city, a Retreat for the Insane, which was opened in 1824, and is most happily managed. There are also several academies of a high order in various parts of the state. At the taking of the census in 1840, it was found that the number of persons within the state, above the age of twenty, who were unable to read or write, was only 526, — a much smaller proportion than in any other state, — and but very few of these were native citizens. The school fund of Connecticut is larger, compared with the population, than that of any other state of the Union, and the character of her school system is correspondingly excellent.

Surface, Soil, &c. — The state is divided into the following counties, viz.: Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Middlesex, Litchfield, and Tolland. The face of the country is much diversified by hills and valleys, and is so exceedingly undulating as to present an ever-changing variety of objects. There are ranges of mountainous elevations, which take their rise in the north, and terminate near New Haven, but are not remarkable for their great height within this state. The soil varies from a gravelly loam, upon the hilly lands, to a rich and fertile alluvial in the valleys; the former well adapted to grazing, and the latter to tillage. In possession of an industrious class of freemen, the land yields, in great

* In 1845, the name was changed to Trinity College

abundance, all the varieties of products common to the climate. Nearly every description of grain, flax, hemp, hay, potatoes, and garden vegetables of all kinds, are among the most profuse of the agricultural products; orchards are also numerous, yielding apples, peaches, cherries, plums, and other fruits peculiar to this region.

Climate. — No portion of New England, contiguous to the sea-coast, possesses a more salubrious climate than Connecticut. The raw easterly blasts, which annoy all residents upon the shores of Maine and Massachusetts, become greatly softened before reaching the southerly border of this state. It is true that near the coast the weather is variable, and sudden changes of temperature occur, in accordance with the direction of the sea or land breezes; but, in the interior, these fluctuations are far less frequent, the temperature becomes steady, and the climate healthful in consequence.

Rivers. — Connecticut is finely watered by the noble river whence its name is derived, by the Thames, Housatonic, Naugatuck, and numerous smaller streams, affording extraordinary facilities for commercial and manufacturing operations. Numerous bays and creeks penetrate its shore, affording commodious harbors: that at New London, one of the best in the United States, has a depth of 30 feet of water. Brooks and springs, of the purest water, abound throughout the interior. Several mineral springs exist in the state, especially at Stafford and Suffield, which have acquired much celebrity.

Internal Improvements. — There are numerous railroads completed within the state, comprising an aggregate extent of somewhat over 500 miles; others extend in various directions, into or out of the state; and others still are in process of construction. Indeed, all requisite means for the extension of intercourse, and the promotion of internal and external commerce, are amply and generously provided, wherever and whenever the necessity becomes apparent; such is the vigilant spirit of enterprise and industry which is constantly stimulating this people to works of general improvement and utility.

Minerals. — Iron ore, of various qualities, is obtained in several parts of the state. The town of Salisbury, bordering on Massachusetts and New York, is celebrated for its valuable iron mines. The ore procured in this region possesses a peculiarly tenacious property, admirably adapted to the manufacture of wire, anchors, and other articles wherein firmness and flexibility, without brittleness, are desirable. It has been worked for upwards of one hundred years, and the supply still seems inexhaustible, many thousand tons being extracted annually. Stafford, near the southern line of Massachusetts, abounds in bog-iron ore, of excellent quality, suited to the manufacture of fine hollow-ware, and other castings. Marble of different kinds abounds in Milford, at the junction of the Housatonic with Long Island Sound. A quarry of serpentine, or “verde antique,” of very beautiful texture, has been wrought for some time with much success. Vast quantities of reddish sandstone, much used in New York and other cities for building purposes, are quarried in Chatham, Portland, &c., on the Connecticut. Copper ore is found in Granby, in certain caverns about 50 feet in depth, called the Sinsbury mines — once employed, for some forty years, as a prison, but now more liberally used for mining purposes. Another copper deposit has been discovered at Orange, near New Haven, where also a vein of silver was struck some years since, which, however, yielded too little to be deemed worth working. But few indications of coal are found in the state.

Manufactures. — The citizens of this state enjoy, in an eminent degree, the rare faculty of combining their great home interests — those of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures — in such manner as to make them happily support and advance each other. The products of their fields and forests, their orchards and dairies, their mines and quarries, are all subjects of domestic or foreign trade; or are made to contribute in some way, either as raw material, or as means of exchange, to the improvement and growth of their numerous branches of mechanical industry. Although the traffic of Connecticut, especially the coasting trade, is extensive, in comparison with that of other states of like magnitude, her manufactures are of still greater extent. Establishments for the conversion of her unwrought products, of all descriptions, into articles fit for practical use, abound, and are still multiplying, throughout the state, together with others, for operating in like manner upon the imported products of other states and

countries. These comprehend woollen, cotton, and silk factories; furnaces, forges, and rolling mills; paper mills; book-printing houses; hat, cap, and bonnet factories; tanneries, and other leather manufactories; glass-houses, potteries, brick and lime kilns, granite and marble yards; powder mills, chandleries, machine shops, furniture, carriage, and wagon manufactories; flour, grist, and saw mills; distilleries, manufactories of hardware, cutlery, tinware, clocks, &c.; ropewalks, ship yards, &c., the whole employing many thousands of operatives, and many millions of capital.

Indians.—The once powerful and savage lords of this fair territory were long since swept away; and if their descendants exist at all, it must be only among the dispersed and mixed vestiges of former tribes, of whose organization as nations or communities no traces now remain.

Religion.—The people of Connecticut, from the earliest settlement of its territory, have been distinguished for their religious character. In the primitive days of the colony, they were preëminently renowned for their strict adherence to, and enforcement of, the doctrine of church and state unity. Their statutes were based upon the Levitical code; but the character of that system, and of the sentiments, feelings, and practices of those who administered it, has become materially changed. The people of Connecticut still maintain a high position in the religious world. Religious denominations, of almost every variety, flourish in all quarters. Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and Episcopalians, are the most numerous; Universalists, Romanists, and Unitarians follow in order; and there are a few Shakers.

Curiosities.—Connecticut abounds less in natural curiosities than in interesting antiquities. Old superstitions and traditions, romantic and supernatural events in the early colonial times, and reports of revolutionary marvels, are illustrated, in numerous localities, by alleged relics, and sometimes by actual documentary and topographical demonstrations. But these are matters belonging rather to speculation than to facts and realities.



DELAWARE. This small state was the first of the thirteen united American colonies to ratify and adopt the federal constitution, in 1789. It had been successively a Swedish settlement from 1627 to 1655, a province of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam (or New York) for the next nine or ten years, then a dependency of New York, under the English, until 1682, and an adjunct of Pennsylvania for nearly a century thereafter, — during which period it was known as the “three lower counties of the Delaware.” In 1775, the nominal jurisdiction of the then proprietor of Pennsylvania was relinquished; and in the following year, the

people having framed and established a constitution, Delaware became a distinct independent state, taking for its name that of its bay and river, which had been derived at an early date from Lord De La War, one of the first settlers of Virginia.

Boundaries and Extent.—The state is bounded north by Pennsylvania; east by the Atlantic Ocean and by the waters of Delaware Bay, which separate it from New Jersey; and south and west by Maryland. It lies between $38^{\circ} 27'$ and $39^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and extends from $74^{\circ} 50'$ to $75^{\circ} 40'$ west longitude; being 92 miles in length by about 23 in width, and having an area of 2120 square miles.

Government.—The existing constitution underwent material alteration and revision in 1831. By its provisions the governor is elected quadrennially, and can serve but one term. The senate is composed of nine members, (three for each county,) chosen for four years; and the representatives, consisting of seven for each county, are elected every two years. The sessions of the legislature commence at Dover, the seat of government, on the first Tuesday of January in each alternate year. The executive and legislative elections are by popular vote; and the qualifications of voters are similar to those in the New England States.

Judiciary.—The judicial power is vested in four judges (one of whom is chief justice; the others associate law judges, residents of separate counties) and a chancellor, all appointed by the governor during good behavior. The chief justice and two associates constitute the Superior Court. No associate judge can sit within his own county. Inferior courts may be established by the legislature when requisite. The whole bench, including the chancellor, form a Court of Appeals; and the powers of a Court of Chancery are vested in the latter magistrate, together with the resident judge of the county.

Education.—The state has provided, from various sources, a school fund, which yields an annual income of \$20,000, applicable to the support of free schools; provision being made for the erection and maintenance of at least one of these seminaries within every three square miles. An equal or greater amount is furthermore raised for educational purposes, by taxes and contributions in the several districts. Delaware College, at Newark, founded in 1833, is the only institution of this grade in the state.

Finances.—Delaware owes nothing as a state, but possesses ample funds for all civil purposes, exclusive of those appropriated for schools.

Surface and Soil.—For the most part the face of the country is quite level. The only important elevations are certain ranges of table lands, in which the waters which flow from either side into the Chesapeake and Delaware, respectively, take their rise. These extend from the northern boundary, in a southern direction, gradually declining in height as they approach the central part of the state. In the southern and western quarters, as well as among the high lands above mentioned, there are extensive swamps. At the north, the soil consists of a strong clay, not very productive; in other parts, it is light and sandy; but there are large tracts of rich clayey loam, of great fertility. The agricultural products, besides excellent wheat and Indian corn, are rye and other grains, potatoes, and the usual abundance and variety of vegetable esculents peculiar to the Middle States. Fine grazing lands afford pasturage to multitudes of neat cattle, horses, and mules; and the swampy tracts yield large quantities of timber, much of which is exported.

Rivers.—The principal navigable stream is the Delaware River, flowing into the bay of that name. There are also several large creeks and mill streams, running east and west from the central table lands, and emptying into the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

Internal Improvements.—Among these are the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, fourteen miles in length, connecting Elk River, by way of Back Creek, with the Delaware. This was finished in 1829, at a cost of \$2,750,000. Between Newcastle and Frenchtown, a railroad of sixteen miles forms the line of connection between the steamboat travel on the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. It was completed in 1832, and cost \$100,000. The great breakwater, erected by the general government, within Cape Henlopen, should, perhaps, be here alluded to. This is a work of vast magnitude, the expense of its construction having fallen little short of two and a quarter millions of dollars.

Manufactures. — Wheat being the chief staple product, the most important of the home manufactures is naturally that of flour. A large amount of capital is also employed in cotton mills, and in the pursuit of divers other branches of domestic industry, such as the manufacturing of iron, of leather, gunpowder, machinery, &c.

Commerce. — Wilmington, by reason of its good and safe harbor, and having in its immediate vicinity large numbers of capacious flour mills, has long been known as the most important commercial place in the state. It carries on a very extensive trade, especially in the article of flour; and there are several ships belonging to this port which are actively engaged in the prosecution of the Pacific whale fishery.

Climate. — The geographical position of this state insures a medium temperature; but, as in most of the other Middle States, the climate, though generally mild, is subject to variations, induced by differences in locality. The elevated regions are undoubtedly far more favorable to health and longevity than the low, moist, and marshy tracts.

Religion. — Presbyterians and Methodists compose the most numerous of the religious denominations. Next in numbers are the Episcopalians and Baptists. There are also some Roman Catholics, and a few Friends or Quakers.

Population. — The progress of population in this state, for the last thirty years, has been exceedingly slow. From 72,674, in 1810, it had increased in 1850 to only 91,532. It is still the least populous state in the Union.



COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF. This tract, originally ten miles square, was ceded to the United States in 1790, by the States of Maryland and Virginia, for the purpose of being occupied as the seat of the federal government. The location was selected by President Washington, in conformity with a provision of the United States constitution. It is placed under the immediate jurisdiction of Congress, and, at the date of the cession, comprised the city of Alexandria, in Virginia, the city of Georgetown, Maryland, and the site on which now stands the city of Washington. The latter was established as the permanent capital of the Union, in the year 1800, and is consequently the principal residence of the president, heads of departments, and other chief officers of the government, foreign ambassadors, &c. In 1846, the geographical dimensions of the District were reduced by an act of Congress, retroceding the city and county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia.

Boundaries and Extent. — The District, as at present limited, containing less than two thirds of the original land surface, is bounded on the north-west, north-east, and south-east, by the

counties of Montgomery and Prince George's, in Maryland; on the south-west flows the Potomac, dividing it from Alexandria county, in Virginia—that portion of the District which reverted to the latter state by the act of 1846. The two cities, Washington and Georgetown, are situated respectively on the east and north-east banks of the river, and are connected by two short bridges crossing Rock Creek, a small branch of the Potomac. Washington lies in latitude $38^{\circ} 53' 23''$ north, and longitude $77^{\circ} 1' 24''$ west from Greenwich, and covers an area of somewhat over eight square miles. The area of the entire District is now estimated at sixty square miles.

Government.—By the withdrawal of the county of Alexandria, the District became confined to the northerly or Maryland side of the Potomac, where the laws of Maryland are in force, excepting when superseded by special acts of Congress; the power of legislating in the premises being vested in that body exclusively. The District has no local representative on the floor of the national legislature; but every member is deemed to be alike interested in its general affairs. The two cities have distinct civil organizations; they establish their own municipal laws, and regulate their own internal economy, in all matters not particularly provided for by Congress.

Judiciary.—The judicial tribunals consist of a Circuit Court of the District, with a chief judge and two associates; a Criminal Court for the District, with one judge; and an Orphans' Court, with a judge and register. The Criminal Court holds three terms a year, commencing respectively on the first Monday of March, the third Monday of June, and the first Monday of December.

Education.—Academies and grammar schools are tolerably well sustained, through private sources; but the number of common and primary schools, supported at the public cost, might, with advantage, be increased. There is a college at Georgetown, maintained by Roman Catholics; and another at Washington, called Columbian College, which is under the control of the Baptists.

Finances.—The public debt, at the close of the year 1840, amounted to one and a half million of dollars. The disbursements for public purposes, by the cities, often exceed the annual income, for various reasons; and, having few or no sources of revenue besides direct taxation, appropriations to meet deficiencies are not unfrequently made by Congress.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The land is generally hilly, but not mountainous. There are numerous alternating eminences and depressions, the former affording fine views, and the latter sometimes consisting of bogs and marshes. The soil is not naturally very fertile, being commonly sandy and clayey, but is doubtless capable of great improvement, with a due degree of attention to agricultural science by practical husbandmen. It produces much good timber, and most of the indigenous shrubbery and plants peculiar to the bordering states, many of which are very beautiful.

Rivers.—The beautiful Potomac laves the south-western margin of the District for some miles, and receives, at the south-eastern edge of the city of Washington, the waters of a considerable stream, called the Eastern Branch. These are the only rivers or streams of note which flow within or along the District. The Potomac affords navigation for vessels of a large class, from the Atlantic shore to the navy yard, Washington, at the confluence of that river and its branch, and for craft of smaller descriptions up to Georgetown.

Internal Improvements.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, one of the most important works of this kind in the country, commences at Georgetown. It was commenced in 1828, and connects the waters of the two great rivers whose names it bears. The United States contributed one million of dollars, the city of Washington a like sum, and the city of Georgetown two hundred and fifty thousand dollars towards its construction. Railroads pass from the city of Washington, both north and south.

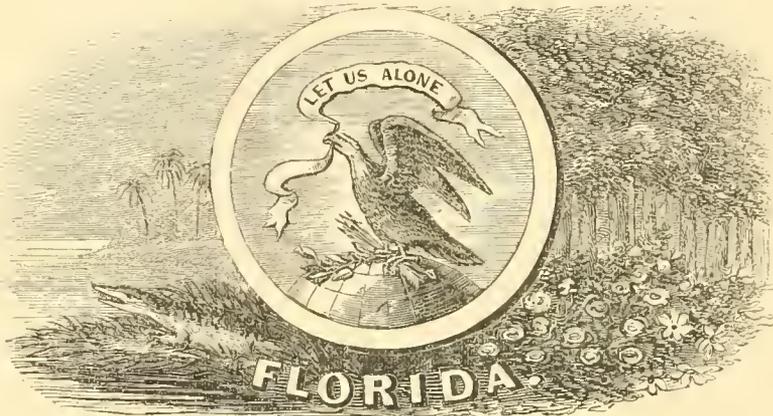
Manufactures.—Within the present limits of the District, there are no manufactures of articles exclusively or chiefly for export; most of the operations in this department of industry being confined to the fabrication of articles for family use and home consumption.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in the District varies at different seasons—

especially those in the city of Washington. During the sessions of Congress, the population of the capital is of course far more numerous than at other periods; that of Georgetown is comparatively much less fluctuating.

Climate.—Throughout most of the year, the climate is favorable to human health. The air is generally salubrious, and the water pure. In some locations, at the hottest seasons, diseases peculiar to the neighboring regions are apt to prevail; but extensively fatal epidemics are not common.

Religion.—The numerical proportions of the respective religious denominations stand, relatively, in the following order: 1. Presbyterians; 2. Episcopalians; 3. Methodists; 4. Baptists; 5. Roman Catholics; 6. Quakers; and, 7. Unitarians.



FLORIDA. The credit of having discovered this peninsula, now the southernmost of the United States, is usually awarded to Juan Ponce de Leon, from Hispaniola, who explored it, to some extent, in 1512 and 1516, and gave to it the name which it still bears. The coast, however, had been visited, in 1497, by Sebastian Cabot, from England; but its interior was not then examined. In 1539, an expedition from Cuba, commanded by Hernando de Soto, who had served with Pizarro, made a descent upon, and overran the country. In 1562, a body of French settlers, under Francis Ribault, endeavored to form a civilized colony; but they were shortly assailed by the Spaniards, and, after several conflicts, nearly exterminated. The conquerors were afterwards obliged to contend frequently with the English colonists of Georgia and South Carolina; but they maintained possession, though often attacked by both French and English forces, until 1763, the date of its cession to Great Britain. Liberal offers were immediately made to settlers from abroad; and in consequence, numerous reputable citizens from the British settlements, and even a body of some 1500 people from the shores of the Mediterranean, were induced to emigrate. A portion of the territory, known as West Florida, was conquered by the Spanish governor of Louisiana in 1781; and the whole was surrendered to Spain by the treaty of Paris, in 1783. In 1819, the latter power transferred the entire country, composing East and West Florida, to the United States, as remuneration for trespasses on American commerce. It was occupied by the authorities of the latter in 1820, and forthwith established as one of the territorial members of the American republic. It was erected into an independent state in 1845.

Boundaries and Extent.—Florida is bounded north by Georgia and Alabama, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by the Gulf of Mexico, west by the same, and by a small portion of Alabama. It is situated between latitudes 25° and 31° north; and extends from 80° west

longitude to $87^{\circ} 35'$; being 385 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 50 to 250 miles, and containing 59,268 square miles.

Government.—The people of Florida formed a constitution in 1839, six years prior to the admission of the state into the Union. The governor is elected for four years; but is not eligible for two terms consecutively. The acting executive officer, in case of vacancy, is, first, the president of the Senate, and next, the speaker of the House of Representatives. Senators are elected for two years, and representatives for one year; the latter not to exceed sixty in number. Clergymen, bank officers, and duellists are excluded from participation in the civil government. The right of suffrage is enjoyed by all free white males, of lawful age, after two years' residence. Laws for the emancipation of slaves, or for the prevention of their introduction into the state, are prohibited. The sessions of the legislature are held biennially.

Judiciary.—The state is divided into four circuits, each having a judge and a solicitor. They are chosen by the legislature, and have original common law jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. The Supreme Court consists of the circuit judges, and has appellate jurisdiction only. The attorney general is elected by both houses of the legislature. The judges, in sessions of the Supreme Court, preside in their respective circuits.

Education.—No extensive system of common school education has yet been established. There are several academic institutions, and a number of grammar and primary schools, but no college in the state.

Finances.—The revenue of the state is about sufficient to meet its expenditures. For information concerning the public debt, &c., see *Statistical Tables*.

Surface and Soil.—Florida exhibits no very prominent elevations, the surface being generally level, and towards the south, especially, singularly broken into alternate tracts of meadow lands, forest-crowned knolls, and grassy lagoons. The celebrated "everglades" are situated in this quarter of the country, and extend northerly nearly 200 miles from the southern extremity. Much of the territory is covered with pine timber; although the live-oak, and other descriptions of hard wood, grow in abundance on the river banks. The quality of the soil is in many parts exceedingly rich. The "pine barrens," so called, are considered, however, as scarcely worth cultivating. The peculiarly open condition of the forests admits of the spontaneous and luxuriant growth of innumerable varieties of herbage and flowers, many of which are of the most beautiful description, and flourish in great profusion throughout all seasons of the year. The land, in nearly all parts of the state, is adapted to the culture of cotton, sugar, corn, rice, tobacco, and valuable fruits; and there is much grazing land even among the pine barrens, which are also finely irrigated by numerous streams of pure water.

Rivers.—On the eastern coast, the St. John's is the principal stream. It takes its rise at a distance of not more than 150 miles from the sea, in a straight line; though, from its meandering course, it probably flows more than twice that distance, varying in width from less than one to about five miles. The St. Mary's, which rises in Georgia, also empties into the Atlantic. The mouths of these rivers afford good harbors. On the western coast are numerous bays and inlets, furnishing safe shelter and anchorage for coasting craft. A large number of rivers enter the Gulf of Mexico from the western side of the peninsula, the chief of which is the Appalachicola.

Internal Improvements.—Several railroads have been constructed, and others are still contemplated. The most important already completed are, one between Tallahassee and St. Mark's, 22 miles; and another of 30 miles in length, extending from St. Joseph to Iola. A canal, entirely across the isthmus, has for many years been a subject of earnest consideration and active discussion. Such a work, it is universally conceded, would supply vast facilities to the commerce between Atlantic ports of the United States and the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and be the means of avoiding immense losses, now annually incurred by vessels forced to encounter the hazardous navigation beyond the southern point of Florida.

Manufactures.—Beyond the fabrication of articles for domestic use, but little capital is employed in manufacturing operations. The exports from the state consist principally of raw materials.

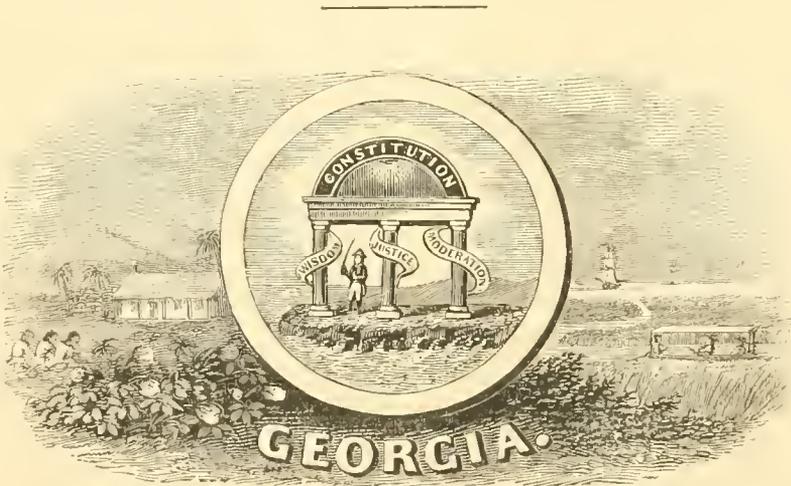
Indians. — The territory, for some years subsequent to its cession to the United States, was much disturbed by contests with various Indian tribes. Among these, the Seminoles gave much trouble to the general government, and, on the question of their removal, with other natives, to the lands provided for them, were found to be most impracticable. They were, however, subdued, and a large portion of the tribe have retired to the far preferable country assigned them beyond the Mississippi.

Population. — There was an increase of population, during the ten years prior to the census of 1840, of nearly sixty per cent. Of the inhabitants at that date, nearly one half were slaves. The last census (1850) exhibits the same ratio of increase, but a somewhat smaller proportion of slaves.

Climate. — Except in the immediate vicinity of some of the large swamps, the interior of Florida, and the sea-coast generally, may be considered extremely favorable to health. Indeed, many parts of the state are much resorted to by invalids from northern localities, especially by persons subject to pulmonary affections, or laboring under certain chronic maladies. A mild and very uniform temperature prevails throughout the different seasons: the heat of summer rarely raising the mercury above 90°, or the cold of winter depressing it below freezing point. Epidemics, particularly the yellow fever, occasionally visit some of the low and marshy districts. The city of St. Augustine, occupying a remarkably fine geographical position, is widely celebrated for the salubrity of its atmosphere, the genial qualities and effects of which are not exceeded by those of any spot in Southern France or Italy.

Religion. — Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Roman Catholics constitute the principal religious denominations. Neither sect is very numerous.

Curiosities. — Among the natural objects of curiosity may be mentioned the existence and frequent formation of beautiful rivulets, the pellucid waters of which, after coursing through many devious curves for a long distance, suddenly disappear in some dark abyss, and all traces of their farther wanderings are lost to human eyes. On the other hand, vast volumes of water are often seen to emerge from the depths of the earth, at once forming navigable rivers, teeming with fish, turtles, alligators, &c. Both these phenomena are said to be common in some parts of the state, and in all probability are mutually connected by subterranean channels.



GEORGIA, the most recently settled of the thirteen original American colonies, which united in the great national act of independence, July 4, 1776. At that epoch, only about one third of a century had elapsed since the entire territory was the exclusive abode of the savage — the first English immigrants, under General Oglethorpe, having, in the year 1734,

commenced a settlement at the spot whereon the city of Savannah now stands. This company was composed chiefly of necessitous artisans and tradesmen, driven from Great Britain by want of employment to seek out new modes of living, and more permanent homes, in the western hemisphere. They had previously received from George II. a grant of the vast tract of country (called Georgia, after their royal patron) out of which the present States of Alabama and Mississippi, as well as Georgia, have since been formed. Although the original charter of Carolina included this whole territory, the Spanish occupants of Florida had laid claim to it, and, in 1742, undertook by force of arms to dispossess the English, but without success. In 1752, the company relinquished its charter to the crown, and thenceforth the province was placed upon an equal footing with the other colonies.

Boundaries and Extent.—Bounded north by parts of Tennessee and North Carolina, east by South Carolina and the Atlantic Ocean, south by Florida, and west by Alabama. It extends 300 miles from north to south, with an average breadth of 200 miles, and includes an area of 58,000 square miles. Latitude, 30° 22' to 35° north; longitude, 80° 50' to 85° 40' west.

Government.—In 1777 the people of Georgia established their first frame of state government. A second constitution was formed in 1785, and a third in 1798, which was revised in 1839, and still remains in force. The chief magistrate is elected biennially by the popular suffrages. In apportioning the representatives on the basis of population, three fifths of the blacks are reckoned in the estimate. There are 46 senatorial districts, each entitled to one member of the Senate; and the 93 counties into which the state is divided send each from one to three representatives to the legislature, which meets biennially at Milledgeville, the seat of government, where the governor and other executive officers are required to reside during their official terms. The right of suffrage is restricted to free white males, residents of the state for six months, and tax-payers one year prior to the election.

Education.—The subject of common education is but partially provided for, as may be inferred from the fact that in 1840 there were in the state upwards of 30,000 white persons above the age of 20 years who could neither read nor write. There is a literary institution at Athens, called the University of Georgia, which was founded in 1788, with the design of establishing branches in each county. The object, however, has been but imperfectly carried out.

Judiciary.—The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and two judges, elected by the legislature for six years. There are eleven circuit judges, one for each of the circuits into which the state is divided. These courts have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal and land cases. Inferior courts, composed of five justices, are held in each county. These latter officers are elected by the people quadrennially, and act also as probate judges.

Finances.—The annual revenues of Georgia are amply sufficient to meet the current expenditures, including about \$110,000 interest on the state debt, and a reserve of \$70,000 towards a sinking fund for its ultimate extinction. The public debt in 1850 was stated at \$1,828,172, and was incurred for the construction of the Western and Atlantic Railway.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The face of the country, along the Atlantic coast, for some 30 to 40 miles in breadth, is generally level, with a rich soil, favorable to the cultivation of cotton and rice. The numerous islands on the eastern frontier are especially productive of that fine species of cotton known as *sea island*. Westward of the above tract, the land becomes more elevated, and the soil more sandy. Proceeding still farther into the interior, and beyond the mountainous region, a stronger and richer soil is found, which produces in abundance wheat, corn, and other grains; tobacco, cotton, and a great variety of fruits, as the orange, fig, pomegranate, lemon, citron, olive, melon, peach, pear, and grape. The latter fruit, of the finest flavor, grows spontaneously and luxuriantly among the pine barrens, in the vicinity of the seacoast. Of the divers descriptions of fine timber composing the extensive forests of Georgia, the oak, hickory, cedar, and pine are the most common. The black walnut and mulberry are also abundant upon the high lands. The northern part of the state is traversed by a portion of the Appalachian chain of mountains.

Rivers.—Many of the rivers in Georgia are of great length; for instance, the Savannah,

which separates this state from South Carolina, is 500 miles long; the Alatamaha, 400 miles to its sources; Flint River, the Chattahoochee, and others. These are generally navigable for steamers and large boats through a considerable portion of their extent; and some of them, especially those emptying into the Atlantic, admit the passage of large vessels for several miles above their mouths.

Internal Improvements. — These consist of several important canals and railroads, either completed or still in progress. Among them may be enumerated the Savannah and Ogeechee, and the Brunswick Canals, — the former 16, and the latter 12 miles long, — the Georgia Railroad, with its branches and projected continuations; the Central Railroad, and the Munroe Railroad, — the whole forming a connected series, and embracing an aggregate extent of upwards of 500 miles.

Minerals. — On the borders of the Chattahoochee River, at the base of the Blue Ridge, considerable quantities of gold have been found; and numerous smelting houses, employing some hundreds of persons, are established in the vicinity, although the business of mining has not been very regularly pursued. Copper and iron ores, the latter in great abundance, are also among the mineral productions of the state.

Manufactures. — A number of cotton mills, and some woollen factories, have been erected within a few years. Manufactures of cast iron and other hardware, machinery, leather, carriages, furniture, soap, candles, brick, lime, &c., are carried on to some extent, principally for home consumption. There are numerous flouring mills, distilleries, and breweries, portions of the products of which are exported.

Indians. — Some parts of the territory are still in the occupancy of the Creek Indians. The Cherokees also inhabit a large tract at the north-west boundary, their country extending also into Tennessee and Alabama.

Population. — About one third of the inhabitants of Georgia are of African descent.

Climate. — The interior and elevated parts of Georgia enjoy a delightful and salubrious climate, not excelled, perhaps, by that of any other region of like extent in North America. As in most of the southern states of the Union, there are extensive tracts of low and swampy grounds, which, at certain seasons, are subject to destructive epidemics, arising from noxious exhalations and impure water. The upper country, however, to which many of the inhabitants retreat during the unhealthy months, is remarkably exempt from these injurious influences. The winters, which are of but two or three months' duration, are generally so mild that vegetation is but little interrupted, and cattle roam at large upon the savannas and in the forests, where they find ample food. Snow and severe frosts are rare, although the thermometer occasionally indicates a temperature as low as 20° Fahrenheit.

Religion. — The religious denominations in Georgia are chiefly Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Presbyterians. There are also some congregations of Romanists, Lutherans, Friends, and Jews.



ILLINOIS. This comparatively young member of the American Union was, nevertheless, partially settled, by civilized adventurers, as early as the year 1673. A party of enterprising Frenchmen from Canada accompanied M. De la Salle in his second exploration of the country, in the above year, when in search of the River Mississippi, and founded the villages of Kaskaskias and Cahokia. These settlements continued to flourish for some years; but the people, by constant intercourse with the surrounding savages, gradually reduced themselves to a semi-barbarous condition, and for a long period their numbers were but little augmented by immigration. By the treaty of peace between the French and English, in 1763, the Illinois country, together with Canada, was ceded by the former to the latter, who took formal possession two years afterwards. It remained in their hands, under several successive military governors, until 1778; in which year a body of Virginia troops, commanded by General Clarke, penetrated the country, and subdued all the fortified places. In the same year, a county called *Illinois* was organized by the legislature, and placed under the care of a deputy governor. The country had been considered, hitherto, as a part of the territory included in the charter of Virginia; and the claim founded thereon was recognized by the treaty of 1783. Virginia, however, ceded it to the United States, four years afterwards, when it constituted a section of the "North-west Territory," so called. In 1800, it received a separate organization and a territorial government, in conjunction with, and under the name of, *Indiana*. Another division took place in 1809, when the distinct territories of Indiana and Illinois were formed; both of which were subsequently admitted into the Union, as independent states—the former in 1816, and the latter in 1818. The name of the state is derived from that of its great central river—an aboriginal appellation, signifying the *River of Men*.

Boundaries and Extent.—The state is bounded north by Wisconsin; east by the southern portion of Lake Michigan, by the State of Indiana, and by the Ohio River, dividing it from Kentucky also on the south; and west by the Mississippi, which separates it from the States of Missouri and Iowa. Its extreme length is some 380 miles, extending from 37° to 42½° north latitude. Its breadth varies from about 145 to 220 miles, being widest in the centre, and narrowest at the northern and southern points. Its utmost reach of longitude is 4 degrees, viz., from 87° to 91°, west from Greenwich. Its area is computed at 55,400 square miles, of which near 50,000 are believed to be well adapted to agricultural purposes.

Government.—The chief magistrate is chosen for four years, by the people, *viva voce*, and cannot serve two terms in succession. The lieutenant governor (who is, *ex officio*, president of the Senate) and the senators are also elected quadrennially. The members of the House of Representatives are elected for two years. The popular elections and the legislative

sessions are held biennially. The Senate cannot consist of less than one third, nor more than one half, the number composing the other branch. All white males above the age of 21 years, who have resided six months within the state, are qualified voters. Slavery is prohibited by the constitution — to amend which instrument a convention must be called. Elections are decided by a plurality of votes.

Judiciary. — The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, composed of three justices, and such other courts as the legislature may create. One session of the Supreme Court is held annually, in each of the three judicial divisions of the state. The state is also divided into nine circuits, each having a resident judge and a state's attorney. Five of these judges constitute a quorum. They are elected by the General Assembly, and hold office during good behavior. The state's attorneys are chosen for two years. Inferior courts are also held by probate judges and justices of the peace. The Supreme Court judges, together with the governor, compose a council of revision, with power to disapprove bills passed by the General Assembly, subject, however, to further legislative action, whereby a rejected bill may, nevertheless, become a law when reënacted by a majority of members elect in both branches.

Education. — The act of admission to the Union provides for a reservation of one thirty-sixth part of all the public lands, for school purposes; and section numbered 16 has been accordingly designated and set apart, in each township, for the benefit of its inhabitants. A common fund, for the promotion of education generally, was also established by the United States government, through the annual payment to the state of 3 per cent. of the net avails of the public lands within its limits. Of this fund, a sixth part is appropriated to the erection and support of a collegiate institution. Other funds, to a very generous extent, have likewise been provided; from all which sources a large annual income is derived. Yet the subject of common schools has not received that degree of regard and attention which its immeasurable importance demands; although there are, in many towns, primary schools of fair character, and occasionally a seminary of higher grade. Several colleges exist; but they are mostly exclusive or somewhat sectarian in their organization; each of the following denominations having a special institution, viz., Old School Presbyterians, New School Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists. One of these, at Alton, was liberally endowed by Dr. B. Shurtleff, of Boston, Massachusetts, and bears his name. There are a number of respectable academies and literary associations in various parts of the state; and it is to be hoped that measures will be taken to establish the school fund of the state on a basis corresponding to the liberality of Congress, and to the example set by Ohio and other neighboring states.

Finances. — The total amount of the public debt on the 1st of January, 1851, was \$16,627,507,91, nearly one half of which grew out of the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. This latter item will be partially if not wholly liquidated by sales of canal lands, and by future receipts for tolls. The state is now able, from its revenues, for the first time in several years, to meet its current expenditures.

Surface, Soil, &c. — There are no lofty mountains in this state, although at its northern and southern extremes the land is considerably elevated, and occasionally broken. In general, the surface is level, or slightly undulating, about two thirds of the whole consisting of immense prairies, clothed luxuriantly with grass, herbage, delicious strawberries, and other wild berries, and resplendent with myriads of indigenous flowers, flourishing in all the beauty of "nature unadorned." No impenetrable forests encumber these vast tracts, although isolated patches of woodland, some of them covering many acres, are frequently found in their midst. In some quarters of the state, timber is sufficiently abundant; in others, there is a deficiency. The most common descriptions are the oak, hickory, maple, elm, ash, locust, beech, poplar, sycamore, and various other woods. The soil is almost invariably fertile, often of the finest and richest quality, to a great depth. The products of the earth are of corresponding value and amount. Every variety of grain, and of edible vegetables, together with hemp, flax, cotton, and tobacco, are cultivated with extraordinary success. All the fruits common to the temperate latitudes are produced in abundance:

grapes, especially, natives of the soil, are remarkably plentiful in most parts of the state, and of fine quality, capable of yielding excellent wines. The fecundity of the land, and the generous returns with which it rewards even the moderate labors of the husbandman, may be inferred from the fact that in almost all parts of the state an average crop, per acre, can be obtained, of fifty bushels of Indian corn—one of its important staples; and instances are frequent where the product reaches 75 to 100 bushels.

Rivers.—Illinois is provided most bountifully by nature with admirable facilities for communication by water, not only within, but far beyond, its own borders, by means of its numerous inland streams, tending in every direction towards, and connecting with, the great western rivers, and by its immediate contact, on the north-east, with Lake Michigan. The whole of its western boundary is washed by the mighty Mississippi, and the noble Ohio flows along a portion of its eastern frontier. The Illinois traverses a large part of the state from north-east to south-west, and its tributaries course through most of the central counties. Some of these branches are of great extent. Among the other important rivers are Rock, Kaskaskia, Wabash, &c.

Internal Improvements.—The canal for uniting the navigable waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan, at Chicago, is one of the greatest enterprises of the kind in the Western States. Its computed extent is 106 miles, and its cost upwards of \$8,000,000. When fully completed, the waters of the Gulfs of St. Lawrence and of Mexico may be said to meet each other, through a long chain of inland channels. Under the system of internal improvement adopted by the state, in 1837, a number of extensive and important railroads were projected, the work on most of which has been commenced, and some few are in travelling order.

Minerals.—At the north-west angle of the state lie immense beds of lead ore, of which great quantities are annually smelted and sent to market. Copper and iron are also found in abundance in many parts of the state; and in the southern quarter, there are several sections of the public lands which are reported to be rich in silver ore, and in consequence are withheld from sale. Lime, salt, and coal are among the most plentiful of the mineral productions. Limestone ledges of great extent exist for many miles along the banks of the Mississippi, often rising abruptly and perpendicularly, in huge bluffs, to a height of 300 feet. In the south and east parts of the state, there are numerous saline springs, so strongly impregnated as to render profitable the manufacture of salt on an extensive scale in their vicinity. The elevated and broken regions towards the north, particularly in the neighborhood of Rock River, contain exhaustless veins of bituminous coal; and the bluffs and ravines on the river banks, in Madison and St. Clair counties, at the south-west quarter of the state, are pregnant with treasures of this valuable mineral.

Manufactures.—Hydraulic power to a considerable extent is attainable at various points of the state, some of which is already advantageously improved for manufacturing purposes. The contemplated improvements of the Wabash and other rivers—some of which are already in progress—will furnish additional water privileges of great value. Steam mills, for sawing lumber, manufacturing flour, &c., as well as mills wrought by animal and water power, are common throughout the state. There are also numerous smelting houses, iron furnaces, tanneries, potteries, distilleries, &c., together with a few cotton, woollen, and flax factories; and almost every article of domestic use is or may be fabricated within the state. Among the few commodities principally manufactured for export are whiskey and castor oil: some 40,000 to 50,000 gallons of the latter are annually expressed from the palma christi, or castor bean, at a single establishment in Edwardsville.

Indians.—Few or none of the descendants of the tribes formerly occupying this region now linger within or around it, their titles having been extinguished, from time to time, by various treaties with the United States government. The white inhabitants were somewhat annoyed by hostile Indians during the war of 1812; but after its close, the country was exempt from molestation until 1832, when a band of sanguinary savages, led on by the notorious chief Black Hawk, committed many bloody atrocities, and created much distress and

alarm, at the northern part of the state. They were at length entirely quelled, and finally removed to the country west of the Mississippi.

Population.— During the thirty years prior to 1840, the population of Illinois increased from 12,282 to 476,183, of whom 3600 were persons of color. In 1850, the population was 851,470, of whom 5366 were persons of color.

Climate.— In general, the climate of Illinois, in its influence upon health, does not differ materially from that of the other states, lying within the same parallels, east of the Alleghany ridge. It furthermore enjoys the advantage of exemption from annoying easterly winds, although the prairie breezes are often severely cold. The temperature, ordinarily, is much like that of Ohio and Michigan during the respective seasons. The length of the winter is usually somewhat less than three months. Snow seldom falls to a great depth, or continues upon the earth many days in succession; and the ground is commonly free from frost throughout half the winter. The early spring months are rainy and unpleasant; but they are soon succeeded by a milder season, a warm and cheering summer, with an invigorating atmosphere; and, finally, “the year is crowned” by a delightful autumn of some months’ duration, rarely disturbed by a cloudy day or a stormy hour.

Religion.— The most numerous sect are the Methodists, including their different varieties. Then follow the Baptists and Presbyterians, with their several ramifications. The Episcopalians, Lutherans, and Dunkards have each from eight to twelve congregations; and there are small societies of Roman Catholics, Quakers, and Mormons. The proportion of professors of religion has been estimated at about one tenth of the whole population.



INDIANA. The history of the settlement of Indiana is nearly identical with that of its twin sister, Illinois, and of much of the vast surrounding region formerly included in the so-called North-west Territory. The first permanent occupancy of the country was effected in 1702, at a fertile spot on the eastern bank of the Wabash, about 100 miles above its confluence with the Ohio. To this place, which became a fortified trading post, its inhabitants afterwards gave the name of *Vincennes*. The original settlers were French soldiers from Canada, belonging to the army of Louis XIV. Their descendants remained an almost isolated community, increasing very slowly in numbers, for nearly one hundred years, and, in the mean time, from habits of constant intercourse with their Indian neighbors exclusively, with whom they often

intermarried, had imbibed a taste for savage life, and had consequently retrogressed in the march of civilization. By the treaty of peace between France and England, in 1763, the territory became subject to the latter; from which power, however, it was wrested by the Americans during the revolutionary war. From the close of that struggle, in 1783, until General Wayne's treaty in 1795, and again just before the commencement of the second war with Great Britain, the people, generally residing in hamlets and villages remote from each other, were terribly harassed by the incursions of the Indians, who committed the most cruel atrocities. These merciless barbarians were at length effectually conquered and humbled by the United States military forces under General Harrison; a season of quietude and prosperity immediately ensued, and a vast tide of immigration has been flowing into the state since the peace of 1815. Indiana was originally embraced in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and so remained until the year 1800. It was then, including the present State of Illinois, newly organized under the name of *Indiana Territory*. In 1809, it was divided into two territories, Illinois having been set off, and became an independent state in 1816.

Boundaries and Extent.—The state is bounded north by Michigan and the southern portion of the lake of that name; east by the State of Ohio; south-east and south by Ohio River, which divides it from Kentucky; and west by Illinois, the Wabash River forming part of the boundary. It lies between $37^{\circ} 47'$ and $41^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and its mean length is estimated at 260 miles; its mean breadth is about 140 miles, extending from $84^{\circ} 45'$ to 88° west longitude. Its area comprehends nearly 34,000 square miles.

Government.—The executive power resides in a governor and lieutenant governor, the latter being president of the Senate, and acting as governor in cases of vacancy. The legislature consists of two branches, — Senate and House of Representatives, — apportioned to the counties, according to the number of qualified electors, in such ratio that the number of representatives shall not be less than 36 nor more than 100. The Senate is never to contain less than 12 nor more than 50 members. All the above are elected by the people triennially, except the representatives, who are chosen every year. The legislature convenes annually. The chief magistrate cannot hold office longer than six years in any term of nine years. The secretary of state, treasurer, and auditor are chosen by the General Assembly in joint ballot, the first for a term of four years, and the two latter for three years.

Judiciary.—The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Probate Courts, and justices of the peace. The Supreme Court is composed of three judges, the senior in office being chief justice, and are appointed for seven years by the governor and Senate. The Circuit Courts are thirteen in number, and consist of a president judge for each judicial circuit, acting with two associate judges in each county: the president judges are elected for seven years by the legislature, and the associate judges for the same term by the people. Judges of probate, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and coroners are chosen by the people, for various terms.

Education.—Attention to this important interest has been considerably awakened within a few years. A common school fund, to be derived from various sources, was founded by a law of the state in 1819, at which time the several funds set apart for the purpose were valued at upwards of \$700,000. By the census of 1840, there were within the state over 38,000 white persons, above the age of 20 years, who could neither read nor write. Asylums for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the insane, have been established. There are several colleges, and numerous academies, in various parts of the state.

Finances.—The annual revenue of Indiana is amply sufficient for the ordinary current expenditures. The amount of the public debt in July, 1849, was more than \$12,000,000, the liability for which is nearly equally divided between the state and the Wabash and Erie Canal Company.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The face of the country, though not mountainous, is in some quarters hilly and broken. The greater portion of the state, by far, consists of immense tracts of level lands, studded at intervals with picturesque clusters of trees. Many of the upland prairies are skirted for long distances with noble forests, while those bordering upon the rivers are

rarely productive of any description of timber. The whole earth is replete with vegetable wealth. Upon the prairies there is, at the proper seasons, intermingled with gay and odorous flowers, a thick covering of grass, growing to a height of seven or eight feet. The soil of the prairies, as well those which are elevated as those which lie along the rivers, is surpassingly rich, the loam commonly reaching to a depth of two to five feet. The trees of native growth comprise several varieties of oak, walnut, maple, elm, sycamore, beech, ash, linden, locust, sassafras, buckeye, cottonwood, cherry, and mulberry. The most important of the cultivated products are wheat, Indian corn, rye, and other grains, potatoes, and various other esculents. Grapes, and indeed fruits of all kinds peculiar to the climate, grow profusely. Among the many valuable staples of this state are large quantities of beef, pork, butter, cheese, sugar, wool, tobacco, and hemp.

Rivers.—The entire state is admirably watered by large and beautiful streams, many of them navigable for hundreds of miles. Among the most considerable rivers, besides the Ohio, are the Wabash, a tributary of the former; White River, a branch of the Wabash, with its two great forks; Whitewater, St. Joseph's, &c.

Internal Improvements.—The Wabash and Erie Canal, 187 miles in length, connecting the navigable waters of the River Wabash with those of Lake Erie, is the most important enterprise of the kind in which this state has been concerned. Nearly 100 miles of its extent are in Indiana, and the residue in Ohio. The whole was completed in 1843. The Whitewater Canal, a work of much less magnitude, is partially completed, and several additions are contemplated. A railroad, commencing at Indianapolis, connects the capital with three or four different points on the Ohio, a distance of about 100 miles. From the same point of beginning, another road, partly macadamized, extends northwardly to Michigan city. Other railroads have been projected, some of which are in course of construction.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of this state have been but partially explored or developed. Iron is known to exist in various quarters, and some copper has been found. Salt springs have been opened, at which salt in considerable quantities has been manufactured. Epsom salts, and saltpetre in a pure state, have been quite plentifully obtained from caves in Crawford and Harrison counties. Coal in abundance has been recently excavated from the bluffs near the Ohio, in Perry county. At a place called Cannelton, the deposits are extremely productive, yielding in profusion a very superior quality of bituminous coal, resembling, in all its characteristics, the celebrated English Cannel coal.

Manufactures.—The business of manufacturing has not been pursued largely, except for domestic uses. Cotton and woollen fabrics are extensively manufactured in families throughout the state; and there are also a number of fulling mills, woollen and cotton factories, iron furnaces, tanneries, potteries, breweries, flouring and saw mills, &c.

Indians.—The various tribes formerly inhabiting this region have yielded to the advances of their civilized successors, parted with their native right to the soil, and sought other homes farther west.

Population.—The population of Indiana, since the year 1825, has increased with unexampled rapidity. At that date, the number of inhabitants was estimated at 185,000. It is now, in (1850,) 988,416. Among the causes which have conduced to attract settlers thither, the extraordinary fertility of the soil, the low price of lands, the facilities for inland water communication, and the healthful climate, are doubtless among the most prominent.

Climate.—Residents of the country characterize the climate as generally mild and salubrious. In summer, the temperature is genial and uninterrupted by injurious changes. The winters are neither long nor severe, six weeks being considered as their average duration. Frosts, however, are common in spring and autumn. Fevers and agues prevail only in marshy places, and in the neighborhood of stagnant waters.

Religion.—In "modes of faith" there is much diversity. The most numerous classes of Christians are Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists; there are also considerable numbers of Lutherans, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Friends.

Curiosities.—Among the most remarkable curiosities of the state are the mineral caves

already alluded to, and the multitudes of singular mounds scattered over the face not only of Indiana, but most of the Western States, supposed by many to have been ancient Indian fortifications, by others conjectured to be places of sepulture, and by some to be *tumuli* produced solely by natural causes.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

INDIAN TERRITORY (PROPER) is a large and fertile region, lying geographically in the centre of the North American republic, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It was allotted, and has been at different times enlarged, by the government of the United States, for the purpose of affording places of permanent residence for those Indian tribes who might emigrate from the states east of the Mississippi River. These emigrants are protected in the enjoyment of their own institutions, and many of the tribes have established forms of government independent of the United States laws, in all matters not connected with the preservation of peace between the tribes and upon the frontier. It extends from Platte River, in about 41° north latitude, to Red River, in 34°; is between 500 and 600 miles in length, and about 300 miles in breadth, and its area may be estimated at some 150,000 square miles. Its limits, however, are not exactly determined on the north or the west: it being generally understood that the *Indian Territory*, so called, comprehends that region which is permanently settled by Indian communities, as distinguished from the wide waste beyond its present northern and western borders, which is peopled by wandering bands of untutored natives. It is definitely bounded on the east by the States of Missouri and Arkansas, and on the south by the State of Texas, wherefrom it is separated by the Red River.

The soil throughout this territory is very generally productive. It is watered by numerous streams, few, if any of which, however, afford facilities for navigation. The principal rivers, besides those mentioned as forming the northern and southern boundaries, are the Kansas and Canadian, with their multitudes of forks or tributaries. Some of these take their rise in the Rocky Mountains, and all flow eastwardly, ultimately emptying either directly or by way of the Missouri into the great "Father of Rivers," the mighty Mississippi.

The face of the country presents but few mountainous prominences, although the land is generally high and swelling, especially in the south-eastern quarter, where are situated several ranges of large hills. Corn and other grains, vegetables, fruits, and all the agricultural products peculiar to the states lying eastward on the same parallel, may be cultivated with ample success. Timber is not abundant; but, with ordinary attention, such trees as are needed may be easily raised. The grassy prairies afford room for forests, and experiments already made demonstrate their adaptation to the rapid growth of wood. Lead and iron ores, coal, and saline springs are found in different parts of the territory. The country is admirably fitted for the raising of stock and domestic animals of all descriptions. The climate is represented as remarkably pleasant and salubrious, varying but little from that of the regions east of the Mississippi, whence the present inhabitants were removed.

The number of resident Indians may be reckoned at about 100,000, three fourths of whom are emigrants from beyond the eastern shore of the Mississippi. The population is constantly being augmented by additional removals of Indians from the east, under treaty stipulations with the United States. The most numerous, as well as the most advanced in civilization, of the tribes now settled in the territory, are the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Shawanees. These have established appropriate forms of government for themselves, some of them having written constitutions, and have made provision for the support of education, of public worship, of courts of justice, &c., similar to those of all well-organized communities.

Their dwellings are generally comfortable, their lands well tilled, and most of their natural facilities and advantages properly applied and improved. Large numbers of horses and cattle are owned among them; mercantile, mechanical, and manufacturing pursuits are carried on to considerable extent, especially by the Cherokee population; and one or more steamboats, the property of some of the latter, ply between their district and New Orleans.

The United States support several military posts within the territory, which are all kept garrisoned. Missionaries, from the various religious organizations in the states, have established stations at many points, who labor not only for the moral improvement, but for the literary and physical advancement, of the people. At the Shawanee station, under control of the Baptists, books in different Indian languages have been printed and issued; journals and other works have also been published in the Shawanee dialect. A very respectably conducted newspaper is supported by the Cherokees, the editor of which is an educated native.

In compensation for the lands which were vacated by the transfer of these tribes to their present locality, the United States paid, or stipulated to pay, between the years 1789 and 1839, in money or in lands exchanged or reserved, upwards of \$80,000,000. The number of acres of land thus acquired is about 420,000,000. The emigrants also receive considerable annuities, from which they derive a portion of their means of subsistence.



IOWA, recently a dependency of the United States, is now an admitted member of the Federal Union. Until 1832, the country was held in undisputed possession by its rude and roaming Indian inhabitants, of whom it was then purchased; and settlements were soon thereafter commenced by civilized emigrants. In 1838, having been set off from Wisconsin, it was organized under a distinct territorial government; and in 1846, the territory was duly elevated to the position of a free and independent American state.

Boundary and Extent.—Iowa is bounded north by the Territory of Minnesota; east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the States of Wisconsin and Illinois; south by the State of Missouri; and west and north-west by portions of the Territories of Nebraska and Minnesota, from which it is separated by the Missouri and the Big Sioux Rivers. The country lies between $40^{\circ} 30'$ and $43^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and extends from $90^{\circ} 30'$ to $96^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude; reaching some 200 miles from north to south, with an average extent of over 220 miles from east to west, and comprehending about 51,000 square miles.

Government.—The executive power resides in a governor and lieutenant governor, chosen by popular vote for two years: the latter is president of the Senate. The legislature comprises a Senate and House of Representatives, the former chosen for four years, one half biennially, and in number not less than one third nor more than one half that of the other branch. The constitution provides that the House of Representatives shall not consist of less than 26 nor more than 39 members, until the white population shall amount to 125,000; when the *minimum* shall be 36, and the *maximum* 72. All free white male American citizens, after a residence of six months, are voters.

Judiciary.—The Supreme Court is composed of a chief justice and two associates, either two of whom form a quorum. They are elected by joint vote of the legislature for six years. District judges are elected for five years by the people, in the several districts. Probate judges, prosecuting attorneys, and clerks of courts are also elected in the same manner, every two years.

Education.—A superintendent of public instruction is chosen by the people for three years. A large school fund is secured by the appropriation of lands granted by Congress, escheated estates, and the percentage allowed by Congress on sales of public lands within the state. Common schools in all the school districts are also maintained, by law, from other sources of revenue. There is also a large fund assigned for the support of a university. The permanent school fund, at interest, in 1850, amounted to about \$279,000.

Finances.—The state holds productive property valued at upwards of \$11,000,000. Its debt, in 1849, was \$55,000, incurring an interest of \$5500. The legislature holding biennial sessions only, the annual public expenditure is only about \$19,000. The taxable property, in 1849, was valued at \$18,479,751, which pays to the state a tax of three tenths of one per cent.

Surface and Soil.—With the exception of some high hills in the northern part, the surface is nowhere mountainous, but consists of table lands, prairies, and gently swelling eminences covered with timber. Ranges of bluffs, from 30 to 120 feet in height, intersected with ravines, generally terminate the table lands upon the borders of rivers. The soil is almost universally good, reaching to a depth of 18 to 24 inches on the upland prairies, and from 24 to 48 inches on the bottom lands. Constant cultivation for a century would scarcely exhaust it. It produces every description of grain and vegetables suited to the climate, and is peculiarly favorable to the growth of fruit. Timber is not abundant, except in certain sections, comprising in all about one fourth part of the state. But the country is so well supplied with river navigation, that this deficiency in other quarters is not felt. Among the indigenous fruits are vast quantities of plums, grapes, strawberries, crab apples, &c. The crops of wheat ordinarily amount to 30 or 35 bushels per acre; and the yield of corn is from 50 to 75 bushels. Wells of excellent water are obtained at a depth of 25 to 30 feet.

Rivers.—Besides the noble rivers which skirt the state on the east and west, there are several streams of considerable magnitude, with numerous branches, pervading the entire territory. Many of them are extensively navigable, and afford fine water power; and all are immediately or remotely connected with the Mississippi or the Missouri.

Internal Improvements.—A project for constructing a railroad, commencing at Dubuque, on the Mississippi, and extending across the Rocky Mountains to the waters of Columbia River, was started in 1840. At the last session of the General Assembly, acts were passed granting the right of way to the Davenport, Camanche, and Lyons Railroad Companies, for railroads from the Mississippi to Council Bluffs on the Missouri. In these enterprises considerable northern and eastern capital will probably be employed.

Minerals.—But little comparative progress has been made in the exploration and development of the mineral treasures of Iowa; although it is well known, from even imperfect researches, that a very large portion of the country is extremely rich in various descriptions of metals. There are tracts, probably to the extent of hundreds of miles, that abound in lead ore; copper and iron are also abundant in various locations, as well as coal, limestone, &c.

In the vicinity of Dubuque, the largest town in the state, are some of the finest and most valuable lead mines in the United States.*

Manufactures.—Excepting the working of mineral ores into marketable shape, and the fabrication of articles for domestic use from the raw materials produced within the state, there are no extensive manufacturing operations. The whole amount of capital employed in 1840, in every description of manufactures, fell somewhat short of \$200,000.

Indians.—Recently large tracts were held by various tribes of Indians. The Iowas held portions of the south, the Pottawatamies of the west, and the Sacs and Foxes of the central parts of the state. But these tracts have been ceded to the United States.

Population.—Since the admission of Iowa into the Union, the state has been rapidly filling up with white settlers. In 1840, the population numbered 43,112, including that of the north section, now called the *Territory of Minnesota*. It has increased prodigiously within the past ten years, and at the last census amounted to 192,214.

Climate.—With the exception of some localities on the river sides, subject to occasional inundations, the climate of Iowa is more healthy in general than that of the neighboring Western States. This is accounted for by the fact, that the current of its streams is more rapid. The diseases prevalent in quarters considered unhealthy at times are fevers and agues, bilious disorders, &c. The commencement, duration, and termination of winter correspond with those of the same season in New England. But the temperature is less severe, being more like that of Pennsylvania. Snow, to a depth of more than seven or eight inches, is seldom seen. The summers are extremely pleasant, the heat rarely becoming oppressive, and the atmosphere being often refreshed by gentle showers.

Religion.—Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists are the most numerous of the religious denominations. The Episcopalians have several societies or parishes, and there are also Roman Catholics, Friends, &c.

Curiosities.—One of the most remarkable productions of nature, in this region, is a natural bridge, which crosses the River Maksqueta—a fine stream flowing into the Mississippi, near the centre of the eastern boundary of the state. This bridge has a span of 40 feet, and is composed of solid limestone.



KENTUCKY, formerly considered one of the "Western States" of the American Union, may now be ranked among those on the map at the right hand of the observer, since, by the

* Very recently, at Dubuque, a company of seven persons took from its native bed in one day a quantity of lead ore valued at upwards of \$1000.

immense extension of territory towards the setting sun, there is vastly more space between Kentucky and the Pacific Ocean than between that state and the Atlantic. It was originally included within the limits of Virginia, from which state it was separated in 1786, when it was organized under a territorial government, and so remained until its erection into a state in 1792. No extensive exploration of the country is known certainly to have taken place until about the year 1770, when the celebrated and eccentric adventurer Colonel Boone penetrated its then remote and inhospitable wilds. Four years afterwards, a permanent settlement was made at Harrodsburg; but the inhabitants of the territory, wherever located, were constantly harassed by the predatory incursions of various savage tribes, until the conclusion of the treaty with General Wayne in 1795.

Boundary and Extent.—The Ohio River constitutes the northern boundary of this state, separating it from the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. On the east lies Virginia, and on the south Tennessee. The Mississippi, on the west, separates Kentucky from the State of Missouri. It extends from north latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$ to $39^{\circ} 10'$, and lies between 82° and $89^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude. Its length from east to west is about 400 miles, and its average breadth does not greatly exceed 100 miles. Its area, as officially reported, is 37,680 square miles.

Government.—The present constitution, adopted in 1850, provides for the quadrennial election of governor and lieutenant governor by a plurality of the popular suffrages; but the former magistrate cannot be reelected until after a lapse of four years. The lieutenant governor is, *ex officio*, the presiding officer of the Senate, and, in extraordinary cases, discharges the duties of the executive. The number of senators is limited to 38: one half of the number are elected every two years, in a manner that each member may serve four years. The representatives, 100 in number, apportioned to the several counties or districts every eighth year, are chosen biennially. The legislature holds biennial sessions at Frankfort, continuing only 60 days, unless by a two thirds concurrent vote. All white males, 21 years of age, after a residence in the state of two years, and in the district of one year, are qualified voters. The manner of voting at elections is by open vote, or *viva voce*.

Judiciary.—The courts consist of a Court of Appeals, having appellate jurisdiction only throughout the state, Circuit Courts in each county, and County Courts. The judges of the former, four in number, are elected by the people for eight years, and so classified that one shall retire every two years. Those of the Circuit Courts, 12 in number, are chosen for six years. Those of the County Courts, consisting of a presiding and two associate justices in each county, are chosen by the people for four years. Two justices of the peace are elected, in each county, for terms of four years. Sheriffs are chosen for two years, and cannot serve beyond a second term.

Education.—The state possesses a bountiful school fund, which, for the year 1849, yielded an income of about \$67,000, three fourths of which, however, are applied to the ordinary expenditures of the state. In the above year, there were 193,000 children between the ages of five and sixteen years, nearly one half of whom attended the district schools connected with the public system. Among these latter the sum of \$29,166 was distributed from the permanent school fund, and \$21,874 from the "two cent tax."

Finances.—In 1849, the whole amount of the funded debt was \$4,497,652.81, a part of which, viz., \$836,000, was due to the school fund. The income in the same year, from all sources, amounted to \$168,630.19, and the expenditures to \$447,620.64. To meet the interest of the public debt, the state owns bank stocks, turnpike and railroad stocks, and other property, from which an annual revenue of more than \$100,000 is derived. The residue of the interest is made up from the yearly tax, which is about 17 cents on each \$100 worth of property. The amount of taxable property in 1849 was upwards of \$285,000,000.

Surface, Soil, &c.—Kentucky presents a great diversity of surface. In the eastern quarter, where it is bordered by the Cumberland Mountains, there are numerous lofty elevations; and on the northern boundary, adjacent to the Ohio River, and running through the whole extent of the state, there is a strip of hilly but fertile land, from 5 to 20 miles in breadth. Along the immediate margin of the Ohio is a tract, one mile wide, of bottom lands, which are

periodically overflowed. The intermediate country, between the hilly regions on the north and on the south-east, is gently undulating; and here, within an area of 100 by 50 miles, the soil is of extraordinary richness. In the neighborhood of the Cumberland River, there is another tract of about 100 miles in extent, which, though denominated "barrens," has been within a few years transformed from an extended and unbroken prairie into forests of thrifty and valuable timber. The soil throughout the state is generally of excellent quality, producing hemp, tobacco, wheat, corn, and numerous other fruits of the earth in great abundance. Among the native trees, the most common are black walnut, black cherry, mulberry, locust, ash, elm, papaw, buckeye, whitethorn, cottonwood, and sugar maple. Grapes, of fine quality, also abound; and all the fruits adapted to the climate are successfully cultivated.

Rivers. — The largest rivers are the Cumberland and the Tennessee, both branches of the Ohio, which latter flows along the northern boundary for a distance of 637 miles. These branches are navigable to a very considerable extent. They enter the Ohio at points about 12 miles apart, and within 50 to 60 miles of the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi. The other principal streams, besides those which bound the state, are the Kentucky, Licking, Salt, and Green Rivers, all of which are extensively navigable.

Internal Improvements. — The Louisville and Portland Canal, two and a half miles in length, is a work of extraordinary magnitude and importance. It was completed in 1831, at great cost, and after some years of labor; its bed having been excavated out of lime rock, a portion of it to the depth of 12 feet. By this work, a fall of 22 feet on the Ohio River at Louisville has been overcome, and vast numbers of steamboats and other craft are constantly passing through it. The Lexington and Ohio Railroad, extending from Lexington, *via* Frankfort, to Louisville, 95 miles in length, is nearly, if not quite, completed. Another, from the former city to Covington on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati, is under contract; and some others are projected.

Minerals. — The most abundant of the mineral products of Kentucky are iron, coal, lime, and salt. Large quantities of the latter article are annually exported. Limestone, at various depths, underlays the soil of a large portion of the state.

Manufactures. — A large amount of capital is invested in the manufacture of hemp, cotton, wool, iron, tobacco, leather, and other staple commodities. The fabrication of almost every article of domestic use is also carried on throughout the state.

Indians. — Few or none of the descendants of the aboriginal possessors of the soil now remain within the limits of the state.

Population. — Sixty years since, the population of Kentucky numbered less than 75,000. By the last census, it has reached over 1,000,000, more than one fifth of which number are slaves.

Climate. — The winters in this state rarely continue longer than two or three months, and are generally mild, but humid. The other seasons are remarkably pleasant, and the temperature varies less between the extremes of heat and cold than in some of the neighboring states. The climate is consequently healthy.

Religion. — Of the various Christian denominations, the Baptists, perhaps, are the most numerous. The Methodists are next in numerical order. Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics have each a large number of churches. There are also some societies of Shakers and Unitarians.

Curiosities. — Among the extraordinary objects of wonder found in this state is the celebrated "Mammoth Cave," which has not, probably, an equal in the known world. It is situated in the county of Edmonson, near the centre of the state, and its subterranean vaults have been explored to the extent of some eight to ten miles. Its earthy floor is impregnated so strongly with nitre, that considerable quantities of this article have been extracted therefrom. There are several other remarkable caverns in the state, principally in the south-west part, between Cumberland and Green Rivers. Many of the lofty, perpendicular precipices of solid limestone on the banks of Kentucky River, and the frequent chasms formed in the subjacent calcareous rocks by the rapid action of large streams, may likewise be enumerated among the natural curiosities of Kentucky.



LOUISIANA. This state became a territorial member of the Federal Union in the year 1803, under peculiar circumstances. It had been successively the property of certain French adventurers, of the crown of France, of the government of Spain, and again of the French, by whom it was sold to the United States for \$15,000,000. One of the conditions of the transfer required the United States to liquidate all claims of American citizens upon France, on account of commercial spoliations prior to the year 1800—an obligation which, after the lapse of nearly half a century, has not been fulfilled. Within 20 years after the discovery, in 1663, of the River Mississippi, the territory was explored by La Salle, who, in honor of Louis XIV., called it by the name it now bears. The first settlements were made at about the commencement of the 18th century; and in 1731, the proprietors relinquished their jurisdiction to the king, who ceded it to Spain, in 1762. It was reconveyed to France in 1800; and, at the period of its sale to the United States, three years thereafter, the province embraced all the country west of the Mississippi, reaching to the Texan boundaries. It was admitted as an independent state, and its limits specially defined, in 1812. The city of New Orleans, near the mouth of the Mississippi, is celebrated in history for its defence, under General Jackson, against an attack of the British sea and land forces, commanded by General Pakenham, on the 8th of January, 1815, wherein the invaders were signally defeated.

Boundary and Extent.—It is bounded on the extreme north by Arkansas, and near its centre by a part of Mississippi; on the east by the Mississippi River, dividing it from the state of that name, and by Pearl River; on the south by the Gulf of Mexico; and on the west by Texas, from which it is partially divided by the River Sabine. It extends from 29° to 33° north latitude, and from 88° 40' to 94° 25' west longitude. Its length is 250 miles, and its breadth, at the southern extremity, 300. This width is maintained throughout about one half its length, when it becomes nearly 200 miles narrower, though gradually expanding towards the northern line, where it measures 180 miles in breadth. Its area is computed at 46,431 square miles.

Government.—By the constitution, established in 1845, the governor holds office for a term of four years, but cannot be elected for the next succeeding term. He is chosen by a plurality of the electors. The lieutenant governor, chosen in like manner, presides over the Senate. Senators, 32 in number, are chosen also for four years, at alternate biennial elections, so that one half retire every two years. Representatives, not less than 70 nor more than 100 in number, apportioned to the number of electors, as computed every 10 years, are chosen biennially. The legislature sits but once in two years, and their sessions cannot be of longer duration than 60 days. The qualifications of voters are similar to those of most

of the free states; the right of suffrage being confined to white American citizens, who have resided within the state two years, the last of which in the parish or county where they vote.

Judiciary.—The Supreme Court is composed of a chief and three associate justices. It has appellate jurisdiction only in certain prescribed cases. District Courts, with one judge to each, are established in the several judicial districts, the present number of which is 17: * these have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and in civil suits involving a sum exceeding 50 dollars. All the judges are appointed by the executive; those of the Supreme Court for eight, and those of the inferior courts for six years.

Education.—The state appropriates annually, for purposes of education, \$250,000. It has also a permanent fund, derived from various sources, the interest of which is applied to the maintenance of free schools.

Finances.—It is provided by the constitution that the state debt shall never exceed \$100,000, except in case of war or other like emergency, or for some special public work or object authorized by law. Subscriptions by the state to the stock of any corporation are prohibited, as is also a loan of the state credit. Banking or discounting companies cannot be augmented in number, nor any further charters granted, except for political or municipal purposes, for more than 25 years.

Surface, Soil, &c.—Nearly the whole surface of the state consists of level prairies, many of them of immense extent. There are no elevations of consequence, excepting in one quarter, near the centre of the western boundary, where the land swells into protuberances, though of no very great height. There are occasional tracts exhibiting a hilly and rolling surface, having forests of pines, of singular appearance, upon the acclivities, and surmounted by broad expanses of table lands, the intervening valleys reaching to a depth of some 40 feet. Prairies, swamps, alluvial plains, pine, hickory, and oak lands, may be said to comprehend the chief varieties of the soil of Louisiana. The marshes, forming the basis of the alluvial soil, and which are annually overflowed, extend some 20 to 30 miles inland from the southern boundary, and in many places nearly the same distance on either side of the large streams. The alluvial grounds beyond, as they gradually accumulate, assume the character of prairies, and are remarkable for their extraordinary fertility. A part of the tract subject to inundation bears a heavy growth of timber. The soil of the pine uplands is somewhat sterile; and that of the elevated prairies is generally of ordinary quality, though well adapted for grazing; but that of the alluvial districts is exceedingly rich and productive. Sugar, cotton, and rice are the most important staples; and these are cultivated extensively and profitably. Among the other valuable products of the soil are corn and other grains, potatoes, tobacco, hay, &c. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised in the central and northern parts of the state. The bottom lands bordering on Red River abound in various descriptions of timber, as locust, buckeye, papaw, willow, cottonwood, &c. On the fertile uplands are found the hickory, elm, ash, walnut, and mulberry; also grape-vines in great profusion. The white and yellow pine, and several kinds of oak, thrive in many other elevated parts of the state, otherwise deemed sterile.

Rivers.—The magnificent "Father of Waters," the Mississippi, discharges itself into the Gulf of Mexico, through various outlets at the southern and south-eastern extremities of the state. In its long journey from its northern sources, it of course traverses the entire length of the state, partially forming its eastern boundary, and then passing off in a south-easterly direction, nearly through the middle of the remaining portion of the territory. This vast stream receives in its course, and within the limits of the state, the liquid contributions of several important tributaries, which water the country in many directions. Among these are Red River and its branches, the Atchafalaya, &c.

Internal Improvements.—There are sundry railroads connecting the capital with different places in the vicinity, none of which, however, are of any great length. The railroad from St. Francisville, on the Mississippi, to Woodville, Mississippi, 20 miles, is the longest in the state.

* The district of New Orleans comprises 5 courts; so that the whole number of district judges is 22.

There are also several canals of considerable magnitude connected with the navigation of the Mississippi. Other public works of the kind, including both railroads and canals, are in contemplation, some of which are already in course of construction.

Minerals.—But little attention has been given to the mineral resources of Louisiana. Probably no extensive explorations have ever been undertaken. Few or no indications of coal, or other mineral deposits, have as yet made their appearance, and whatever treasures of this kind may exist beneath the surface still remain undeveloped.

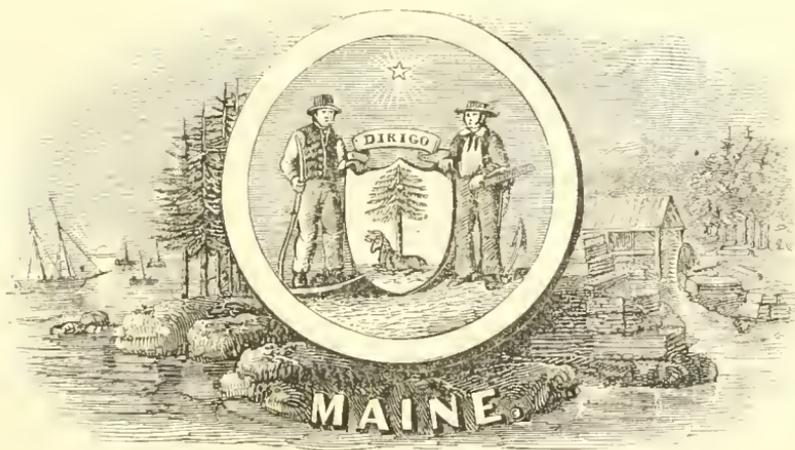
Manufactures.—These include a few cotton factories, producing articles only for home consumption; several furnaces, forges, and tanneries; a number of sugar refineries, distilleries, and mills of various sorts.

Indians.—Of the numerous tribes which once peopled or roamed over this and the neighboring regions, scarcely a vestige remains. The race of red men has retired before the advancing footsteps of civilization, from this as from other quarters of the United States, where the settlements of the white man have encroached upon the hunting-grounds and the wild haunts and habits of the savage.

Population.—The people of Louisiana comprehend not only several varieties of the human species, but are composed both of native Americans and of the descendants of emigrants from many foreign nations. The inhabitants of the northern settlements were chiefly from Canada, those in the centre of the state are mostly of German extraction, and those at the south comprise large numbers of French and Spaniards, descended from the original settlers. The population, which in 1810 was 76,556, more than doubled itself within the following ten years, and in 1850 it had increased to 517,730. Nearly one half the population are slaves.

Climate.—There are large tracts in this state, which, at certain seasons, are decidedly unfavorable to human health. During the summer and autumn, the low and marshy localities are frequently visited by yellow fever, cholera, and other destructive maladies. Other parts of the state, however, enjoy a salubrious climate. The winters in general are said to be less mild than those on the Atlantic coast in the same parallel of latitude.

Religion.—The Roman Catholics have ever been the prevailing sect, the country having been originally settled by them, although other denominations are at present increasing. There are numerous bodies of Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians, all of which are growing in numbers more rapidly than the Papists.



MAINE. History is, in more than one point of view, an instructor of mankind. It can be considered morally, as it teaches the connection of the virtues with domestic and national prosperity. By its statistics it enlightens the politician, animates the philanthropist, and

warns the tyrant. It directs the efforts of art, science, and benevolence; connects distant times and places with our own period and abode; makes us denizens almost of a world; and kindles a glowing interest in the affairs of our whole race.

The "enlightened European" might disdain to look for lessons of wisdom to the comparatively obscure settlers of American wildernesses; but it may be successfully maintained that even from them he could be taught. A population laborious and sober, frugal yet free, possessing and consulting the sacred records of divine revelation, and unobstructed in the reduction of their precepts into practical life, must afford a development to the human faculties rarely seen. The old world presents the many as made subservient to the few; the new world has afforded the prospect of the multitude engaged in promoting their own benefit, and framing their institutions in such manner as to secure it.

Let a thoughtful reader peruse the history of the republics of Italy, as written by their enlightened and faithful historian SIMONDI, and study the tablet it presents of lawless ambition, ruthless war, and keen suffering, of heartless oppression and wrong, and that for centuries; then let him turn over the records of our own American states, and institute a comparison. Will he not conclude that humanity has gained somewhat in the lapse of ages?

In MAINE, for instance, an example has been set for the instruction of the world, in the single circumstance of the creation of its territory into a sovereign state, without the shedding of a drop of human blood, or the existence of angry debate. Peaceful and deliberate discussion, weighing critically the advantage or the injury, and honestly bringing each to the light for impartial examination, formed the prelude; and the consequent success of the measure has been between the sister states a subject of mutual congratulation, each of the parties having unquestionably gained.

It cannot be denied that in the circumstances of these two masses of population, amounting in the aggregate to 700,000 souls, the withdrawing of one third part might have furnished fuel for an extensive and ruinous conflagration. Causes of minor consequence often inflamed the ancient republics of Greece, and incited them to ruinous wars; and Italian history, before alluded to, is full of scenes of bloodshed where far less was at stake. But MASSACHUSETTS submitted to lose much of her weight and influence in the general union of the states, and MAINE was content with the division of the public property. Each State has since advanced in opulence, and in all that distinguishes American society, without the slightest relic of any ancient grudge, or the traces of political jealousy or envy.

No enlightened lover of mankind can contemplate such a picture, it would seem, without emotion. How many bloody revolutions would have been prevented, how many precious lives been saved, had such a course been uniformly held! The wars of Holland with Spain, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and that of Great Britain with the colonies in the eighteenth, would have had no place in history; and could the now remaining colonies pursue a similar course, it might be expected to issue in mutual benefit; as might, perhaps, the wasting desolations of Hungary and Italy, in our own day, have been prevented by it. Force and fraud have done for ambition the work of selfish aggrandizement too long already: we may hope that the time approaches when "the greatest good of the greatest number" is to be the acknowledged aim of the rulers of men.

Among the Eastern or New England States, extent of territory is the prominent distinction of MAINE. So great is this, comparatively, that it early gave occasion to a significant toast from a tourist* of South Carolina—"The District of Maine, the main district of Massachusetts!" But it rises to a higher consequence, for its area, which is now stated at 32,628 square miles, nearly equals the aggregate of all the other states comprised in the above-named division, and in population it stands among them the second only to Massachusetts.

Nor are these distinctions the sole recommendations of this state to our regard. Its lengthened sea-coast, indented with harbors almost innumerable, and extending more than 200 miles, point it out as offering advantages of navigation and commerce superior to any coast of equal extent possessed by any of the states of our broad confederacy—advantages which have been

* Major Pinckney, in 1809.

availed of by many of its adventurous and energetic citizens, who have for a long time frequented the West Indies, as well as our own ports, with lumber, cattle, and provisions of various kinds. This distinction occasioned a late President of the United States* to express the opinion, that in process of time the peculiar facilities of MAINE would inevitably raise her to a commercial prosperity greater than that of any state of the Union.

Her climate is, indeed, uninviting to the inhabitant of more southern regions. So great a portion of the year is occupied by the months which may be termed wintry, that a dread is felt of experiencing its rigor. But little reflection, however, is necessary to evince that such a climate is favorable to health, and promotive of vigorous action. An old inhabitant addressed a foreigner of distinction,† who had taken up his abode in it after the revolution, saying, "I wonder how you, who had a choice of all the country, should seat yourself here." "You have here," he replied, "the better end of the whole region, with a pure, gravelly soil and clear springs." The inhabitants of the rich, alluvial soil of the western country, enriched indeed by the vegetable spoils of centuries, yet hardly admitting the construction of durable roads, and affording in its waters but the elements of fever and ague, can appreciate the observation. MAINE is comparatively healthy. It has lost, however, a large number of its vigorous young men in the trade with the West Indies, as in fact has been the sad experience of most of the Northern States of our confederacy.

We may take a view of MAINE, —

I. In its condition previous to the formation within it of any settlement from Europe. It was then inhabited by a rather numerous and formidable body, or, to speak more accurately, by several bodies, of Indians, as they were subsequently termed. Of their character and manners, as they were totally destitute of letters, we can form but a very inadequate judgment, as our opinions must be grounded on knowledge obtained concerning them at a later period. Their country was mostly covered with wood; yet it abounded in animals used for the support of human life, and the natives were clad in their skins. Well-shaped, athletic, accustomed to traverse the rivers and to frequent the islands and sea-coast in their light canoes, they seem to have enjoyed much of all that can fall to the lot of savage life.

Of their languages we are able at present to give but a meagre account. Vocabularies have, indeed, been formed, and particularly one by RALLÉ,‡ a Jesuit priest, who was long with them, and lost his life in their defence; but it is believed no books were ever published in any of them, the celebrated Bible of their more western "apostle" ELIOT having appeared in the dialect of the tribes inhabiting Massachusetts.

The late lamented Dr. PICKERING, who had paid no little attention to the subject, has left, as the result of his labors, a lucid account appended to the translation of the "Conversations-Lexicon,"§ and an ample exhibition of the various opinions of different writers respecting the names and abodes of their several tribes appears in WILLIAMSON'S very elaborate History of Maine. But our limits will not permit us to pursue the subject far.

Not remotely from the mouth of the Penobscot, and up its waters, is placed by general consent the country called in the earliest English authorities NORTUMBEGA. Here, or at Penaquid, it was supposed resided the most powerful chieftain of all the region now included in the boundaries of Maine. His title or name was Bashaba. His authority apparently reached westwardly as far as the Piscataqua; but when it originated is uncertain; it seems to have ended about 1617.

There remain at present but three tribes. These appear descended of the Etechemins, who had the Micmacs to the eastward of them, inhabiting what are now the British provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Remnants of the latter are also left, but it is believed their language has never been reduced to writing, at least that no books have been printed in it.

* Mr. Van Buren.

† Count Polereeski, a noble of Poland.

‡ See Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.

§ Encyclop. Amer., vol. vi., Appendix, in which (p. 585) he classes the native inhabitants east of the Hudson, except the Iroquois or Mohawks, as descended of the Lenape, and says, "When the Europeans arrived here, these Indians were in possession of all the sea-coast from Nova Scotia to Virginia."

Two bodies of the Indians inhabiting Maine are the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes; the latter reckoned as Tarratines, the former as Openangoes. By an experiment related by the Hon. Mr. WILLIAMSON, it appeared that "not a word of their language was found in the Bible translated by ELIOT."*

We cannot, perhaps, venture to assert that the coast had never been visited by Europeans before the voyage of CABOT, or those of the Spaniards, who, with the French, seem to have been upon it at an early date. But on a small island very near Monhegan was discovered, in 1808, an inscription of a rather curious kind, made on the side of a rock. It might possibly countenance the hypothesis, which has been of late entertained with so much approbation and interest by the Danish antiquaries, that America was visited by Scandinavians, or Icelanders, long before COLUMBUS. Yet the inscription seems too simple to be resolved into Runic characters. We give it thus:—

H X I N N M X A W I X X I A X Y

On the top of the rock were found three holes, about one foot apart, rather deeply perforated, and calculated to accommodate a tripod. The island is called Mananas, or Menannah, and is described in WILLIAMSON; † although, so far as is known to the writer, the above inscription has never before met the public eye. It is the only one of which he has heard as existing in Maine; and whether it were the result of mere idleness, or made to score a reckoning, or has a meaning of a different kind, we will not undertake to determine. The holes are an inch deep or more, and near three inches in diameter. The strokes are cut to the depth of nearly half an inch, and are about six inches in length, as our informant ‡ stated. A spring is near, and the shore about thirty rods off. The ledge of rock is near the centre of the little island, and runs about north-north-east and south-south-west.

The natives became known to Europe by an act of what we might term cruel treachery in an English captain, WEYMOUTH. Yet it resulted in good. For an interest was excited on the sight of them, and new desires were aroused of colonizing their country. This was in 1605. Two or three years after, an actual attempt was made to settle at the mouth of the Sagadahoc or Kennebec River.

The Indians now remaining in the State of Maine are divided into three bodies. That division with which we are least acquainted is settled on the St. John's River, at two places, 63 and 163 miles respectively above Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick. SCHOOLCRAFT § gives their number at 300 souls, and calls them Souriquois. By WILLIAMSON they are termed Marechites, by MORSE Melecites. They were once numerous and powerful, but have greatly declined; and, like the other two divisions, are chiefly, as they ever have been from the earliest English settlement, || under the influence of Romish priests; although attempts have been made, and sometimes with apparent success, to induce individuals to adopt a purer faith. In 1811, one branch of them was visited at Old Town, under the authority of the Massachusetts government, with a view to induce them to cultivate their lands, and learn to depend on the productions of their soil, and not merely on hunting, fowling, and fishing. But the effort was frustrated by the ensuing war of 1812-15, in which the tribe determined on a strict neutrality between the two belligerent nations.

At a subsequent period, as is stated by WILLIAMSON, ¶ both these tribes had become

* Hist. of Maine, vol. i. p. 459.

† "On the south side [of Monhegan] is the Menannah Island, of two acres, distant a cable's length, and the harbor is between the two islands; the entrance into it on the south-west of Monhegan being safe and easy."—Hist. of Maine, vol. i. p. 61.

‡ The late Major *Joshua Shaw*, of Bath, Maine.

§ In his great work on the Indians of North America, published by Congress in 1850, 4to.

|| See an account of the succession of missionaries from the late Governor *Lincoln's Papers*, in the Collections of the Maine Hist. Soc. vol. i.

¶ Hist. of Maine, vol. ii. pp. 669, 670

“objects of public charity and protection,” and one which suffered peculiarly was aided by a grant of provisions. This, however, was but a temporary relief, and at length an arrangement was made, by which the lands belonging to the Penobscot tribe, and which originally extended far up the river, and six miles in width on each side of it, were still further relinquished or disposed of to the government by a treaty, with exception of four townships six miles square, and the islands in Penobscot River above Old Town.

In consequence of this arrangement, effected in 1817, and ratified February 20, 1819, the government stipulated to deliver to the tribe yearly, in October, as long as it might exist, “500 bushels of corn, 15 barrels of wheat flour, and 7 of clear pork; one hogshhead of molasses, 50 Indian blankets, 100 pounds of gunpowder, 400 of shot, and 150 of tobacco; 100 yards of broadcloth, alternately red and blue; 6 boxes of chocolate, and \$50 in silver.” “Afterwards, \$350 were appropriated by the government, as an annual stipend to their religious teacher.”

Such is the issue of a lingering and almost listless existence, that has been protracted during successive and obstinate wars, in which the devotion of the Indians to their Romish guides filled them with prejudice and hatred against the Protestant settlers of Maine, and apparently has prevented, and still prevents, their rising, by industrious, economical habits, to the enjoyment of blessings which they see multiplied all around them. These but convince them of their own degradation, and display, in a marked contrast, the effects of their idleness and improvidence. There are now, according to the last account reported at Washington, 277 souls in the Penobscot, and 379 in the Passamaquoddy tribe; and much the greater portion of these are women and children. The Passamaquoddy tribe are at “Pleasant Point,” with a territory of 90 acres; the other at Old Town, on an island of the Penobscot River.

II. We may contemplate MAINE as claimed, and in part occupied, by French and English proprietors.

Compared with the other Eastern or New England States, it may be regarded as a peculiar feature of the history of MAINE, that her first settlements of Europeans were made on principles of feudalism. Hence, in fact, the disappointments that attended them. This observation was made, virtually, by the respected historian of New Hampshire, the accurate and sagacious BELKNAP. He could not but mark the difference resulting from the influence of orders transmitted from a distant country, compared with the impulses of personal interest and independent adventure. In almost every instance, the lordly proprietor, who managed his estate by agencies, was forced to succumb to the lavish or indiscreet expenditures of his “servants;” and they who became successful were the men who hazarded their all in person. This has been noticed in the remarks introducing our Gazetteer of New Hampshire.*

Sir FERDINANDO GORGES was the most conspicuous and laborious of these proprietors of the territory. The portion he claimed within the present limits of Maine reached along the shore from Piscataqua to Sagadahoc, estimated at 60 miles, and 120 miles into the interior, embodying about 6000 square miles. For this he obtained a patent from “the Council for the Affairs of New England,” which had been formed by King JAMES I., in 1606, into a company, divided into two parts, the one having South Virginia for its object, the other North Virginia. London and Plymouth gave name to these several divisions, which were united under one head, termed the “General Council of Virginia,” consisting of thirteen members appointed by the crown, and resident in England. In 1620, chiefly at the solicitation of GORGES, who was a leading member, the patent given originally to the Plymouth division was enlarged and renewed, and now embraced all NEW ENGLAND, taking the above title. This measure was deemed necessary, in order to give a “definite extent of territory, with necessary power and privileges,” and “an exclusive right to the soil, fishing, and trade within its limits.”

* See *Hayward's Gazetteer of New Hampshire*, p. 10, and repeated in this work. And see the very comprehensive summary of the history of these claims in an account of “the Plymouth Claim,” or “Kennebec Purchase,” by Hon. R. H. Gardiner, Pres. of Maine Hist. Soc., in vol. ii. of their Coll.

GORGES, whose attention had been early turned to America, as a field for colonization, and who had already made great efforts and expenditures, with but unsatisfactory results, being now strengthened by the zeal and intelligence of Captain JOHN MASON, whose patent adjoined his own at the westward, and extended from Piscataqua to Merrimac, entered on the work with new vigor, although advanced in years and a pecuniary sufferer. He had, in 1623, invested his son ROBERT with ample powers, and furnished him with stores to aid the settlers already upon his lands; and at length, in 1635, gave the form and consistency of a Province to them, of which he bore the title,* and to which he gave the name of MAINE.

It is peculiarly affecting to read the simple and "Brief Narration" which this ardent adventurer has transmitted to posterity, and see with what perseverance he cherished the hope, for near forty years, that, although for himself he were a loser, others would yet obtain great benefits. "I dealt not," says he, "as merchants are wont, seeking only to make my own profit, my ends being to make thorough the discovery of the country."—"I opened the way for others to make their gain."—"Thus much, I presume, will clear the objection made by my example, and give comfort and courage to the industrious to follow the precedents of those more able to act their own parts than I have been."—For he had said, "I found it no mean matter to procure any to go there, much less to reside there; and those I sent knew not how to subsist but on the provisions I furnished them withal."†

But our space will not permit us to dwell longer on this detail. It has already carried our narrative beyond the period of the earliest European settlements, and we must return.

The rivalry of the two most powerful princes on the continent of Europe, FRANCIS I. of France, and CHARLES of Spain, afterwards emperor, and 5th of that name, evinced itself in maritime affairs, as well as in efforts on land. One of the popes, himself a Spaniard,‡ had "meted out" the heathen portion of mankind between the Portuguese and Spaniards, assigning to the latter, under the name of the West Indies, that "new world" of which COLUMBUS had been the discoverer, in 1492; to the former, with Africa, the East Indies.

FRANCIS, not brooking that his rival should be enriched with a possession so splendid, and roused by the efforts at discovery made by HENRY VII. of England, who had patronized the CABOTS, and claimed the northern part of the American continent, which they had seen in 1497, attempted to realize a share also. He therefore fitted out an expedition in 1523, under VERRAZZANO, who discovered Florida, and sailed along the coast from latitude 28° to 50°, denominating it New France. He, however, perished at sea, without effecting any colonization whatever.§

In fact, the wars of Europe conspired with other causes to prevent, for more than a century after its discovery, the colonization of any part of North America. Attempts were indeed made by Sir WALTER RALEIGH within the patent of South Virginia, and had been made previously in Florida, by Admiral COLIGNY, but were both ineffectual. And it may be asserted, that, notwithstanding repeated voyages to different parts of the coast by both French and English, and repeated exertions to colonize, frustrated by untoward circumstances, the sixteenth century had closed before any permanent establishments were made.

In 1602, the shores of Maine were at least approached by GOSNOLD, an English navigator, and the following year actually visited by MARTIN PRING, who fell in with the coast at the mouth of the Penobscot River. The claim of England to Canada and Nova Scotia had been valid until 1600, when the French were in possession of both; and the mutual contentions of the mother countries thenceforward affected the inhabitants down to the peace of 1763.

But it will be useful to glance at the intermediate period, by retaining a few dates as landmarks and assistants of the memory.

* Being called "Lord Proprietor of the Province of Maine;" the name of Maine being supposed to be taken from the province of that name in France—as a compliment to *Henrietta* of France, queen of Charles I.

† See his "Brief Narration," Coll. Hist. Soc. of Maine, vol. ii.

‡ Alexander VI. (Borgia.) See *Holmes's Annals*, vol. i. p. 7.

§ *Annals*, ut supra, p. 54.

1607. The colony of Sagadahoc was temporarily formed at the mouth of the River Kennebec. The time that had elapsed between Gosnold's voyage and this period had been occupied by the visits of different navigators, who had greatly increased the interest felt in England with respect to America; and especially, as has been seen, in the bosom of Sir F. GORGES and his associates. And, as a result of the division of the royal patent, in 1606, already noticed, this attempt at Sagadahoc was made. But it was unhappily frustrated. The winter proved exceedingly cold, the colonists were poorly sheltered, and a part of their store was consumed by fire. Chief Justice POPHAM, a special patron of the enterprise, died; his brother also, GEORGE POPHAM, who was its president and leader, followed. Sir JOHN GILBERT, elder brother of RALEIGH GILBERT, admiral of the colony, had deceased, leaving this brother to be his heir. All these conspiring events urged the colonists to desist from their undertaking, and were effectual. The next year the survivors returned to England, "branding the country," remarks PRINCE, "as over cold, and not habitable by our English nation." * This attempt embodied "a hundred emigrants, besides mariners."

1613. This year is memorable as bringing with it the first open rupture between the subjects of England and France residing on these shores. On the northern bank of the St. Lawrence the city of Quebec had been founded five years before, and the country to the west and south-west of it explored by the French. On the shores of Acadia also a settlement had been made at Port Royal, now Annapolis; and two Jesuits, disagreeing with those who formed this settlement, had seated themselves on the Island of Mount Desert, near the mouth of the Penobscot, and were engaged in labors to convert the natives to their system of religion. But the circumstances of the colonists in Virginia requiring aid, vessels had been despatched to the Bermuda Islands for provisions, and to the fisheries on the northern coast. The latter service was assigned to Sir SAMUEL ARGAL, who, on hearing the state of the French settlements, and conceiving that they had encroached on the English patents, attacked and destroyed them, in repeated expeditions, carrying away several of the inhabitants. Yet this act, although in time of peace, was not followed by war between the two nations. †

1615. Passing by the history of the previous voyages of SMITH, the hero of Virginia, who visited Monhegan, the preceding year, for purposes of trade, this year is observable, as exhibiting the first attempt, since the failure of 1607, to colonize under his command; but it was frustrated. ‡

1620, November 3. Date of new charter to the Plymouth Company, under which MASON, GORGES, Sir W. ALEXANDER and others subsequently claimed lands, lying between 40° and 48° of north latitude.

1622, August 10. GORGES and MASON obtain a patent for the lands between the Rivers Merrimac and Sagadahoc, "extending from the Atlantic unto the Rivers Canada and Iroquois, and including the savage nations towards the great lakes." This was called "the Province of Laconia." To give effect to this was formed "the Company of Laconia," for fishing and the fur trade, discovery also and settlement. This year the Island of Monhegan is supposed to have received permanent inhabitants.

1623. A permanent settlement commenced at Saco. The coast had been previously reconnoitred by VINES and others, sent out by GORGES in 1609. But now, settlers having been procured for the locality south of the River Piscataqua, who founded the colony of New Hampshire, others established themselves along the shore eastward, at Arowsic Island, on the main land at Sagadahoc, at Sheepscot, Damariscotta, Pemaquid, and St. George's River.

An attempt was first made, this year, to establish a general governor over New England, in the person of ROBERT GORGES, son of Sir FERDINANDO, but the project happily failed. Nevertheless, it became a favorite measure with the government, and in subsequent periods occasioned no little alarm and trouble to the colonies. Agamenticus, or York, settled.

1627. A patent is granted to the New Plymouth colonists who had traded to Monhegan,

* See *Williamson*, vol. i. pp. 197-203, and *Prince's Annals*.

† *Holmes's Annals*, A. D. 1613. *Williamson's Hist. Maine*, vol. i.

‡ *Id.* ib. p. 214.

Damariscove, and the Penobscot previously, and now asked for the exclusive trade of the Kennebec; on whose bank they established, in the subsequent year, (during which the important patent of Massachusetts Bay was issued,) a trading-house.*

1629. THOMAS CAMOCK, or rather CAMOCK,† obtained a patent for land between the River Spurwink and Black Point, in Scarborough, on which he settled subsequently, and died in 1643.‡

In this year was also granted, with enlargements, the Kennebec or Plymouth patent, intended as an express favor to New Plymouth, for the encouragement of trade and the fishery, and for the propagation of religion. The area included in it is stated to have been 1,500,000 acres; but long disputes grew out of it, not settled before 1789.

1630. Grants were made by the Plymouth Council to settlers at Saco; and another, much more extensive, being 40 miles square, and called Lygonia, in which GORGES was greatly concerned, but still unsuccessful. It extended from Cape Porpoise to Cape Elizabeth.§

During this year was also granted the Muscongus patent, known at an after period as that of WALDO, which included a tract of about 30 miles square. It was not intended for a separate government, but only for purposes of trade with the natives.

1631. This year the Pemaquid patent was granted, and seems to have closed the series. Of all these it may be said, probably, as of many if not most of the early grants, their boundaries could not be well defined, and therefore disputes would in time naturally arise concerning them. Two territories soon came into notice — the Kennebec, or Maine, and the Sagadahoc, the eastern part of which was Acadian, and claimed by the French. The history of all these claims is given elaborately by WILLIAMSON, to whom our limits compel us to refer. They were not settled until the charter given by King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, in 1691, united them with Massachusetts under the same government.

That state had, however, in the year 1677, purchased the entire claim of the GORGES family to Maine, for £1250 sterling, and established a government over it. It had also assumed, in 1689, the government of Western Sagadahoc, and in 1690, Sir W. Phips subdued the remainder.

From this period the history of Maine is blended with that of Massachusetts; and although, as has been hinted, her sufferings from Canadian Indians had been peculiar, and so continued until the conquest of Canada by the British and provincial arms, and peace of 1763, yet the operation of the laws, customs, pursuits, and fortunes of Massachusetts was of the same character in "the district," as in that state.

In 1820, after much previous discussion, of the most deliberate and prudent kind, however, a separation was effected by mutual arrangements, and a new state formed, taking the venerated name of MAINE. The Hon. WILLIAM KING, one of its most distinguished citizens, and who had greatly exerted himself to benefit the country, was, with great unanimity, elected their first governor. For the succeeding thirty years, the affairs of the state have been managed with the regularity, consideration, and fidelity which a well-informed community require of those whom their free suffrages raise to office. The cause of education has

* Williamson's Hist. Maine, pp. 233, 234.

† He was nephew of Robert, third Baron Rich, and first Earl of Warwick, whose son, of the same name, was president for a time of the Plymouth Company, and in 1644 admiral of England under the commonwealth. Camocks, the ancient residence of the family, was in Essex county, England. Captain Thomas Camock, a widower, father of the patentee, living in the family of the old Baron Rich, became attached to his daughter Frances, and, in consequence of the father's dislike of the match, carried her off on horseback. They were pursued, were compelled to swim a river with difficulty, reached Maldon, in Essex, and were there married — the old nobleman giving at length his blessing, seeing his daughter "had ventured her life" for her husband. But he was observed to take it to heart until his death, in 1581. Two sons and eleven daughters were the fruit of this marriage. Morant's Hist. of Essex, vol. i. pp. 323, 408.

‡ Williamson, Hist. M. vol. i. p. 236, who mistakes the relationship. See Burke's Extinct Peerage of England, and Collins's Peerage, ed. of 1756.

§ Williamson, ut supra, p. 238.

been cherished with a wise care; and that of religious instruction has encountered no impediment in an officious legislation, but has been left to its own native energy, and the operation of the general laws of the land. It has, therefore, by the blessing of God, been in a flourishing state, under the management of different denominations. Of these, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists are the principal; and there are Episcopalians, and a few churches of Romanists. They enjoy equal liberty and equal protection.

Under a separate head in this work will be found an account of the colleges, theological seminaries, academies, and schools; as also the statistics of the agriculture, commerce, manufactures, roads, canals, rivers, bays, harbors, cities, towns, and settlements of the state, which has commenced, and is pursuing, under the divine blessing, its high career of well-earned prosperity.

ESTO PERPETUA!



MARYLAND is one of the thirteen American states, which, after the close of the revolutionary war, became parties to the compact whereby they were united into one great national family. It is usually designated as the southernmost of the Middle States, lying on the Atlantic coast; it extends from 38° to $39^{\circ} 41'$ north latitude, and between $75^{\circ} 10'$ and $79^{\circ} 20'$ west longitude; and its superficial area, of which about one fifth is water, is estimated as being 9,353 square miles. The present boundaries of the state are as follows: north by Pennsylvania, east by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, south and west by Virginia, from which it is divided by the River Potomac. Its form is extremely irregular. Chesapeake Bay, passing through the state from north to south, near its centre, separates it into two sections, which are known respectively as the Eastern Shore and the Western Shore.

It is generally understood that Maryland was comprised in the sweeping grant to the Virginia Company, prior to the year 1632; but in June of that year, the whole tract now constituting the state was conveyed by patent from Charles I. to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore; when, out of compliment to the then queen, Henrietta Maria, the colony was named *Maryland*. The earliest settlement was effected by some 200 Catholics of high respectability, under Leonard Calvert, son of the original grantee, at a spot occupied as an Indian village, on the north side of the Potomac. The generous offer, by the proprietor, of 50 acres of land in fee to every permanent settler, and the adoption of a form of government upon liberal and humane principles, similar to those contained in the wise model furnished by Roger Williams, and

afterwards enlarged upon by William Penn, soon attracted large numbers of valuable emigrants. Under this judicious policy, freely admitting associates from all countries, and assuring the enjoyment of equal privileges, including the utmost toleration of all Christian denominations, the colony rapidly increased in population, and continued to flourish, with some few interruptions, until the year 1652. Parliament then took forcible possession, and undertook to administer the affairs of the province through the agency of commissioners. But within ten years thereafter, the government reverted to the successors of Lord Baltimore. The first regularly arranged constitution was framed in 1650, two years prior to the act of Parliament above mentioned; its provisions contemplated a partition of the legislature, then composed of one body, into two branches, and a division of the territory into three distinct counties. At the outbreak, and during the continuance, of the war of the revolution, the men of Maryland were not behind their fellow-countrymen in patriotic efforts to secure the independence of the nation. In 1776, their first republican constitution was established, and the state formally joined the confederation in 1781. It adopted the constitution of the United States, at a convention held in April, 1788, by a vote of 63 to 12. A new state constitution was formed in 1851.

Government.—By the state constitution in force at the date of this article, the governor is elected triennially by a plurality of the popular vote, and is ineligible for the next succeeding term. He is selected in turn from each of the three gubernatorial districts into which the state is divided. The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Delegates; the former, 21 in number, chosen (one third every second year) by the counties and by the city of Baltimore, to serve six years. Members of the House of Delegates are elected for two years, from the counties, in proportion to population, the city of Baltimore being entitled to a number equal to that chosen by the largest county. This body may act as a grand jury. In case of vacancy in the office of governor, the executive functions are exercised, first, by the secretary of state; next, by the president of the Senate; and, lastly, by the speaker of the house; or, if in session, the General Assembly may forthwith fill the vacancy by joint ballot; and in like manner at the next session, should the vacancy occur during a recess. Any bill to abolish slavery must unanimously pass both houses, be published three months prior to the ensuing election of delegates, and, at the following session, again pass unanimously: it shall also provide for a full compensation of the slave owners. No gift or devise of property to clergymen is valid without consent of the legislature, excepting land for a church or cemetery, not to exceed two acres. All civil officers must declare their belief in the Christian religion. The right of suffrage is extended to all free white males, after twelve months' residence in the state, and six months in the county wherein they vote.

Judiciary.—There are six judicial districts in the state, composed respectively of two, three, or four counties. Each has a chief judge and two assistants. The city and county of Baltimore constitute one of these districts. The justices of each district preside over the several County Courts, which are the common courts of original jurisdiction in the state. There is a State Court of Appeals, including the chief judges of the six districts; and a Court of Chancery, comprising chancellor, register, and auditor.

Education.—The common school system, so deeply cherished in the Northern and Eastern States, has not yet attained a very great measure of public favor in Maryland. The schools, throughout the state, supported at public cost, do not, in the aggregate, contain so large a number of pupils as are contained in the common schools of the single city of Boston; and the whole state expenditure for educational purposes, including all that is applied for the support of colleges and academies, as well as for that of grammar and primary schools, does not exceed one half the amount expended by the same city upon the two latter grades of seminaries alone. Yet there are numerous private institutions of learning, some of great merit, and generally well sustained: among them are several Catholic colleges, and similar exclusive establishments. The number of white persons upwards of 20 years of age, in this state, at the census of 1850, who could neither read nor write, was upwards of ten thousand.

Finances.—The net amount of the public debt in December, 1849, was somewhat over

\$10,500,000, the interest on which is annually met by means of taxation. Provision has been made for the gradual reduction of this debt, through the operation of a sinking fund, and other resources. The nominal liabilities of the state, at the above date, reached nearly \$16,000,000; to meet which it had productive assets valued at about \$5,300,000, and unproductive property estimated at near \$15,500,000. The expenditures for the year ending December 1, 1849, were \$1,146,492.16; and the income, from all sources, including the direct tax, amounted to \$1,315,439.80.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The Eastern Shore of Maryland presents, in general, a low and flat surface, with frequent marshy tracts and stagnant ponds. The soil in this region, though not remarkably fertile, produces wheat of peculiar whiteness and excellence; also Indian corn, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and most of the ordinary descriptions of vegetables. The western section of the state is more elevated and protuberant, gradually rising towards the north-west, and becoming at that point quite mountainous, being crossed by a part of the Alleghany chain, reaching from Pennsylvania to Virginia. The land in the valleys between these eminences is of superior quality; and that of the entire section, indeed, is highly productive. The soil is composed mostly of a heavy red loam. The staple products are tobacco and wheat; but cotton, hemp, and flax are also raised in large quantities. Fruits of the finest kinds are abundant, particularly apples, pears, and the choicest varieties of stone fruit. The woodlands contain much valuable timber, and abound with nut-trees, the fruit of which affords subsistence to multitudes of swine. There are many tracts which furnish fine pasturage for cattle and sheep; and in addition to beef, mutton, wool, and the products of the dairy, vast quantities of poultry are raised in all parts of the state.

Rivers.—The Potomac, forming the boundary between this state and Virginia; the Susquehanna, flowing through Pennsylvania, and emptying into the northerly extremity of Chesapeake Bay; the Patapsco, and Patuxent, both navigable, and affording good water power, are among the principal streams immediately connected with the trade and commerce of Maryland. There are also several smaller rivers running into the eastern margin of Chesapeake Bay.

Internal Improvements.—Among the most important public works in the country are two which owe their origin to Maryland, viz., the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They were both commenced in 1828; and by their aid the markets of the world may be readily supplied with the treasures of the immense coal regions in the west. A part of the chain of railroads, extending through most of the Atlantic states, crosses Maryland, taking Baltimore in its course. Other railroads, of considerable extent, diverge from Baltimore, Frenchtown, &c. A commodious canal, connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, 42 miles in length, was completed in 1829, at a cost of \$2,750,000.

Minerals.—Copperas and chromic ores, red and yellow ochres, sulphuret of copper, alum earth, and porcelain clay are found in considerable quantities, chiefly in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the state. Iron ore abounds in various localities; and the bog ore obtained in the southern quarter of the Eastern Shore is wrought to much advantage. But by far the most valuable mineral product of Maryland is the bituminous coal, of which there are exhaustless beds in the mountainous region near the western border of the state. One tract, in the vicinity of Cumberland, Alleghany county, is said to comprise an area of 400 square miles, the veins measuring from 5 to 15 feet in thickness; another, lying west of the Alleghany ridge, contains beds some 20 feet in depth.

Manufactures.—Wool, cotton, hemp, and iron are manufactured in many parts of the state. There are also numerous tanneries, chandleries, breweries, distilleries, potteries, paper mills, powder mills, &c.; and a very large amount of capital is invested in the business of manufacturing wheat flour.

Indians.—There are no organized tribes of the red races now extant in Maryland.

Population.—During the last sixty years, the average increase of population in this state does not seem to have exceeded *one per cent. per annum.* Nearly one fifth of the inhabitants are slaves.

Climate.—The elevated country of the Western Shore is blest with a delightful and

salubrious climate; but in the low and moist lands of the opposite section, especially in summer and autumn, where the atmosphere is so often loaded with deleterious vapors exhaled from stagnant pools and unreclaimed marshes, the climate is decidedly unhealthy. This may be inferred even from the personal appearance of the people, who are subject, periodically, to severe agues, intermittent fevers, &c.

Religion.—The descendants of the original settlers, like their progenitors, are Roman Catholics, and probably constitute the most numerous of the several Christian denominations within the state. The next in numerical order are the Episcopalians; then follow Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, German Reformers, and Lutherans; also a small number of Quakers and Unitarians.



MASSACHUSETTS. The rank sustained among nations by the United States of America, as a consolidated, political body, is high. The second power in commerce on the earth, it compares well, at length, if not with the greatest, at least with the great, in population also. China, Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and France, with, probably, Japan, which still refrains from intercommunity with the rest of mankind, exceed it in numbers. Yet the general character of its inhabitants for intelligence, enterprise, and vigor excites inquiry. The rapid growth of the country increases curiosity, and prompts to further investigations. For it is found that, so far as we can be warranted by the extent of the period of proof, that growth is of a durable character.

Republican principles are not new to the world. The effort to maintain them has been made in various ages and countries, from the period of the free states of Greece, and the early years of republican Rome, to the centuries of Venetian, Swiss, and Dutch liberty.

But the constituent elements of their liberty seem to have been of a character different from that of the government of the United States. Hereditary aristocracies existed in most of them, as they do still in the only European republic that survives. In ours, this principle is unacknowledged; and the people are, by constitution and actually, the originators of executive and legislative power. And the singular phenomenon is beheld, of a sovereign ruler, vested for a time with the exercise of supreme but constitutional power, and descending from that height to the level of private life—then called to and accepting grades of inferior influence, without the effort to seize, in any one instance, on a superior station. Such has been the uniform experience of more than half a century.

Here, then, a problem important to the welfare of the world is in process of solution: Can communities be trusted to govern themselves? Thus far, the system adopted by the United

States succeeds admirably, even beyond the expectation of many wise and good men. And while the ever-varying phases of government, in those provinces of this western continent which shook off the yoke of Spain, exhibit an instability of condition* and character that still portends increase of evils, the march of our Union has been onward; and its citizens have exhibited the cheering spectacle of a nation enjoying the widest desirable range of human liberty regulated and rendered stable by law.

It is true, that, to a foreigner, it would appear impracticable to adjust the jarring interests of a multitude of sovereign states composing a federal whole. And great difficulty is, in fact, occasionally found. Yet it is not insuperable, nor of necessity fatal.

This truth results, in great measure, from the character, history and circumstances of the members which projected and which compose the Union itself. It becomes, therefore, a matter of curious research to investigate these, and it should be done with care. Especially is it of consequence to examine the condition, character and progress of those members of the great political community, which, in the providence of God, have exercised, in their respective individualities, any considerable or peculiar influence in forming the general character of the whole body.

And in this view MASSACHUSETTS shines. She was one of the earliest formed states. Her history, compared with that of almost any other political community, has features of distinct peculiarity, more especially in reference to the origin of her colonial existence. Nor has the influence she has since exerted, as regards the rest of the states, been inconsiderable. Far otherwise, indeed; and there is reason to believe, notwithstanding a variety of counteractions, that it increases. For she is vigorous and powerful — not, it is confessed, in extent of territory, or in the number of citizens subjected to her immediate control, and enjoying her maternal solicitude and care; but from the character of her cherished sons and daughters.

To understand as well as to substantiate this, it is necessary to contemplate the causes which, in the course of divine Providence, contributed to produce this character. And these causes are to be sought, not in the prompt resolution, or wise management, or prudent foresight merely, attendant on the conduct of the great enterprise itself; we must look beyond the period of the actual settlement of the country, courageous and well considered as the bold project itself was, to a source higher and more remote.

What, then, was it which formed the leading actors, such as they were, and nerved them with uncommon vigor to undertake, and prosecute, and, with the blessing of God, to accomplish, the establishment of an energetic civil community, three thousand miles from their native home, and on the shores of a savage, inhospitable country? It is fearlessly replied, RELIGION, the religion of the Bible. To this their ancestors had been introduced by the glorious reformation from Popery, under LUTHER, ZUINGLIUS, MELANCTHON, CALVIN, and their associates. And the sincerity of attachment to the truth of God, which they professed, had, in the case of many of them, been tested by much trial and suffering. This endeared to them that truth, and rendered it precious. They learnt to glory in the possession of the Scriptures, and were earnest in their efforts to carry out into life, and fully to enjoy, improve, and transmit their sacred injunctions and counsels.

Add to this the history of public policy in Great Britain for preceding ages; the contests of the nobles with the crown, producing at length the concession of the Magna Charta, A. D. 1215; the establishment of the popular branch of the English Parliament, commencing half a century after, in the ambitious shrewdness of SIMON DE MONFORT; the rise of new interests by the gradual progress of trade and manufacturing industry, and the consequent opening of new avenues to political power, and new channels of political influence, — all these eventuating in the examination of the first principles of government, and tending to establish the rights of subjects, and to limit the prerogative power of kings; — let these be considered, as developing popular influence, and tending to establish a reciprocity between ruler and subject, which had

* Reminding one of *Milton's* remark on the Saxon heptarchy, that "the flight of kites and crows might as well be traced as their history."

been indeed discernible at a very early period in the original Saxon character, and previously in the ancient British, and no one can be at a loss to determine, that such successive training, in combination with the deeper excitement of religious conviction and zeal, would produce in the seventeenth century men of moral hardihood, wary, bold, energetic, and effective.

Sprung from an ancestry thus disciplined, and possessing the advantages which accrued to England from the light of the reformation, the diffusion of books by printing, and the access enjoyed especially to the Sacred Scriptures, with the deepest reverence for them, the fathers of the colony of New Plymouth and that of Massachusetts Bay commenced their important work. It was of GOD, unquestionably. And His providential leading they were accustomed to observe and acknowledge in all their concerns. This was their habit and delight.

Equally attentive do they appear to the condition of their children after them. Hence, although, by fleeing to Holland, the persecuted Puritans* were allowed to enjoy freedom from the annoyance and pursuit of officers of the Star Chamber commission, such freedom for themselves lost no small part of its charm, when they found the morals of their offspring endangered, and the good habits inculcated on them liable to abandonment under the example and influence of the Dutch.† In 1617, therefore, their excellent pastor, the truly reverend JOHN ROBINSON, countenanced the project of removing to America.

That such a motive should be allowed so great influence on the judgment, feelings, and conduct of those much-enduring men, and that they followed its leading with so much conscientiousness, lays their posterity and countrymen under great obligations. We should be grateful to GOD, and to them. We should gird ourselves to the accomplishment of the object they had in view, and labor to fulfil what appears to be emphatically their "mission," and that indeed of our nation—to fix and stamp the worth of individual man, and develop his power of self-government, in establishing a system of liberty guarded by law.

Massachusetts may be viewed, —

I. In the establishment and form of its government. Both these seem to have been, very providentially, forced, as it were, upon the earliest undertakers. For, after the repeated disappointments they had suffered, in applications for aid and authority from the crown, during their stay in Holland, and after the resolution they had taken to remove to America, the Puritans of Leyden were left to unite, as a civil community, after their own choice. Had they landed, as they aimed to do, within the jurisdiction of the colony planted in Virginia, they must, of course, have submitted themselves to its government. But being driven back in their attempts to go south, after they had discovered land, they agreed, November 11, 1620, before leaving their ship, on a few simple but distinguishing articles,‡ and chose JOHN CARVER, one of their company, and a beloved and respected member of their church, to be their governor for the ensuing year.

The state of Governor BRADFORD'S health rendered it expedient to give him an assistant, and a deputy governor was elected by the people; then a court of assistants was chosen, as

* Neale, Hist. Puritans.

† Prince, and the other historians.

‡ The agreement, on board the Mayflower, in Cape Cod Harbor: —

"In the name of GOD, Amen. We, whose names are here underwritten, the legal subjects of our dread sovereign lord, King JAMES, by the grace of GOD, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, having undertaken for the glory of GOD, and the advancement of the Christian faith, and to the honor of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of GOD and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together in a civil body politic, for our own better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid, and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most convenient for the general good of the colony, to which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof," &c.

Then follow the names of forty-one who thus covenanted, as may be seen in the edition of *Morton's Memorial* published by Judge Davis; the whole number of souls being 101, including all members of the several families. See *Prince's Annals*, and *Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrims*. The names will be found at the end of this article.

the growing population increased the business of the government. But it was not until near twenty years after the first settlement that deputies were chosen by the towns, to form what is now termed a House of Representatives. No important alterations were made in this system of government, while the old colony of Plymouth retained its separate establishment; that is, until the union with the government of Massachusetts Bay, in 1692, except during the interruptions occasioned by the assumptions of ANDROS.

Governor WINTHROP,* on the other hand, had been appointed to the direction of the colony of the Bay, and which took more appropriately the name of Massachusetts, by the Plymouth Company in England, instead of Governor CRADOCK, who never came over. THOMAS DUDLEY was also appointed deputy governor. Yet, previously to their leaving England, the principal members of the company entered into a solemn agreement, providing that "the whole government, together with the patent [obtained about five months before] for the said plantation, be first by an order of court legally transferred and established to remain with us and others which shall inhabit upon the same plantation."† This company landed, with their charter or patent, at Salem,‡ (a settlement formed but a few years before, and then under the government of JOHN ENDICOTT,) July 12, 1630. From Salem they went first to Charlestown, and then settled at Boston, which became, from nearly that period, excepting only a few meetings at Newtown, or Cambridge, the seat of government down to the present day.

The instrument which vested the executive power in a governor, deputy governor, and eighteen assistants, constituted a General Court, consisting of these officers and the freemen of the colony. But alterations were soon made; for, in 1631, the General Court enacted that the governor, deputy governor, and assistants should be chosen by the freemen alone; and, in 1634, they erected a representative body, which, ten years after, when the court was divided into two houses, took the name of deputies, as the other house took that of magistrates. Trial by jury was early introduced; yet not until the Court of Assistants had often judged and punished in a summary way.

Thus it was, that, while a respectful acknowledgment of subjection to the mother country and dependence on her was frequently made, and the colonists boasted the name and privileges of Englishmen, they still retained the right of popular elections, and formed a government representative, yet dignified, and in all respects paternal.

II. In its literary institutions.

If in Holland the Puritans exhibited an anxious apprehension of injury to the youth from the irreligious influences surrounding them, the considerate, religious colonists of Massachusetts manifested, with much consistency, a wakeful care to instil instruction into their minds, when removed to the wildernesses of America. As early as 1636, the General Court appropriated £100 to the erection of a public school at Newtown, afterwards called Cambridge. "Scarcely," says the Rev. Dr. HOLMES,§ "had the venerable founders of New England felled the trees of the forest, when they began to provide means to insure the stability of their colony. Learning and religion they wisely judged to be the firmest pillars of the church and commonwealth." What the General Court had contemplated and partially provided for, the liberality of JOHN HARVARD, the worthy minister of Charlestown, who died in 1638, aided to accomplish. To the public school at Newtown he left by will £779 17s. 2d.; and by order of court, and in honor of its earliest benefactor, the school was named Harvard College, and the town called Cambridge, in memory of the place in England, at whose university several of the influential "planters" had received their own education.

The establishment of this college, consecrated "to CHRIST and the church," has been generally regarded as a striking proof of the far-seeing wisdom of the fathers of Massachusetts.

* — Cui pudor, et justitiæ soror,
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem?

† American Annals, vol. i. p. 247. Also President Quincy's elaborate History of Harvard College.

‡ Hutchinson, Coll. Papers, pp. 25, 26.

§ See Winthrop's History of New England, edited by Hon. J. Savage.

It shared the prayers and best wishes of ministers and churches, and proved a nursery of many "plants of renown," distinguished not in the walks of sacred labor alone, but in council, at the bar, upon the bench, and even in the field. For more than half a century it was the only college in North America, and is now the best endowed of all our literary institutions. Within the present bounds of the commonwealth, two other institutions, Williamstown and Amherst Colleges, have since been incorporated, and have enjoyed a very considerable share of legislative patronage, besides the results of private liberality. In addition to these is the important Theological Seminary at Andover, whose graduates are found, not officiating as pastors of our own churches only, but laboring in the missionary stations, from the Sandwich Islands, in the east, to the regions assigned our own Indians in the west; also a similar institution of the Baptist denomination at Newton, emulating its elder sister, and the "Wesleyan Academy" of the Methodists at Wilbraham.*

Equal attention was at an early period paid to the establishment of common schools in the several townships; and academies have been founded in not a few of the counties of the state, as at Andover in Essex county, Leicester in Worcester county, &c. Thus it has resulted that the inhabitants are found capable of reading, writing, and casting accounts, with very rare exceptions among male and female adults, to an extent as great, probably, as in any state of the Union, with the exception perhaps of Connecticut, and comparing with any the most favored population in the world. Indeed, the schools of Massachusetts have been and are the just cause of gratulation and pleasure with every intelligent friend to the permanent prosperity of its citizens.

III. In its churches.

These were esteemed by their founders the glory of the community. For the enjoyment and transmission of religious liberty, mainly, the country had been settled. As is specified in their patent, and as they profess in the articles of their association, it was to advance the kingdom of CHRIST by the conversion of the savages of America, as well as to escape the pains and penalties of unrighteous orders in council against liberty of conscience in religion, that they were willing to encounter the perils of the sea, or the equally threatening perils of the land. "O that I might have heard you had converted some, before you had killed any," exclaimed the pious ROBINSON in Holland, when, in 1623, he heard of the bold energy of the warrior STANDISH,† who had stifled a threatening insurrection of Indians against the feeble colony, by killing with his own hand its fomentor and leader. And this was the feeling which prompted the missionary labors of "the apostle" ELIOT, as that early, consistent, and attached friend of the Indians, and who translated the whole Bible into their language, has not unaptly been named. Nay, it was chiefly through the efforts of Governor WINSLOW, when visiting England on the affairs of the colony, that in 1649 was founded the Society for propagating the Gospel, having principally in view America as its field of labor. GOOKIN, the MAYHEWS, and other worthies exerted themselves nobly in this cause; and several Indian churches were gathered, and sustained as long as subjects for such attention continued among us.

Harvard College was soon in a capacity to supply no small number of those worthy men, who formed an efficient ministry for the multiplied religious communities that grew up with the respective settlements or towns. These churches were gathered, served, and maintained, with direct reference to the authority of the Holy Scriptures. Their first supply came, of course, from abroad, for not a class received the honors of the college till more than twenty years after the settlement at Plymouth; and even afterwards, especially on the disgraceful persecutions that so soon followed the restoration of the monarchy in the person of CHARLES II., several excellent ministers accrued to our commonwealth, and shone as lights in the churches, aiding to maintain in them a primitive faith and a holy practice.

IV. In the industrial pursuits of its inhabitants.

The evidence of thrift, in an application to all those arts and employments by which human life is sustained, rendered comfortable, or adorned, is in few communities more rife, percept-

* See *State Institutions*.

† See *Allen's Biog. Dict.*, &c.

tible, and tangible, than in the industrious communities of the citizens of Massachusetts. For the special statistics which exhibit this evidence, reference is made in this work. But, although the present notices must be rapid and brief, it will be of benefit to classify a few of the particulars that deserve attention in the general estimate.

The soil of the state, when compared with portions of the Union, is not considered as the most inviting from its fertility, being hard and unyielding, generally, and often rocky. But the climate is wholesome, the air bracing; and patient, skilful cultivation brings its reward.

Yet at a very early period the whale, cod, and other fisheries attracted many. The coasts of New England had been visited successfully before any European settlements of a permanent nature were made. And, since that period, the fisheries have been pursued with highly important results — not merely as relates to the supply of food and increase of wealth, out the training also of a hardy, and skilful, and adventurous race of mariners. These pursue the whale in every ocean, and return richly laden with the spoil. That perilous employment has found no men more energetic and able than the whalemens of Massachusetts.

Manufactures of almost every kind have flourished, and still flourish, in this state. Those of cotton fabric are detailed in the account given of Lowell, Waltham, &c., exhibiting not merely a large and judicious investment of capital, and the application of ingenuity and skill to the several facilities for rendering the labor easy and profitable, but, more especially, delighting the philanthropist with the appearance of health, sound morals, and a cheerful devotion to labor, joined with self-cultivation, particularly in the female operatives. hardly, if at all, paralleled in any other portion of the civilized world.

In regard to commerce, it has often been said of New England, that “her canvas whitens every sea;” and Massachusetts is the most commercial of this family of states. Salem engaged among the first in the trade to the East Indies, and derived immense wealth from the skill, hardihood, and faithfulness of her intelligent seamen. But Boston has been a noted mart from its very settlement. Its commerce has literally extended to every sea, and the first American vessel that circumnavigated the globe sailed in 1787 from her port.

The manufacture of iron was commenced as early as 1643; but the minerals of the commonwealth are not abundant, and its furnaces and forges are supplied chiefly from other states. In carpentry of every kind much is annually effected, and furniture of all sorts is extensively exported to the West Indies, along with the produce of the dairy, the orchard, and the meadow.

Passing from this view of the commonwealth, its history demands attention, and may be considered advantageously in several periods.

I. From the settlement, respectively, of the Plymouth colony, in 1620, and that of the Bay in 1626, or '8, and 1630, to the union of both in one government, 1692.* These two colonies alone are mentioned, as space cannot here be afforded to a labored survey of the variations in the jurisdiction of the state at different times. Thus, at one period, Maine and Nova Scotia were attached to the Plymouth colony, and included in its government. At another, New Hampshire formed a part of Massachusetts, and shared the cares of its rulers. Maine, too, was an important portion of the state for many years, until it became itself a sovereignty in 1820.

The period above stated includes, then, the emigrations from England, which lasted without intermission to the times of the commonwealth under CROMWELL, when the friends of a republic could enjoy at home what had been sought before in America. It includes, likewise, the bloody struggles with hostile, marauding savages, stung by want, by envy and criminal neglect, as well as corrupted by the evil examples of worthless men, such as in every period since have abounded on Indian borders. And it embraces particularly that critical season in which, under the brave and cunning PHILIP, son of MASSASOIT, and sachem or king of the Wampanoags,

* *Plymouth colony* embraced the territory of the present counties of Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket, with the exception of the town of *Hingham*, — and that of *Massachusetts Bay*, the residue of the state. See *Borden's Map of Massachusetts*

a most deadly warfare had well nigh depopulated several of their rising settlements, although it terminated fatally for the Indians.*

Yet this period, as we have seen, though it be one that includes such a calamitous contest with the natives of the country, extensively leagued together, and ably led on, was not barren of Christian effort to civilize and convert them. The history of these exertions is no small part of the true glory of the state.

This period, too, embraces the trials of leading men with the arbitrary councils and exactions of a corrupt and licentious court, under the brother STUARTS, CHARLES and JAMES, until, in the memorable case of ANDROS, the faithful representative of the latter king, a weak, yet tyrannical despot, the abuse of power met not only a firm resistance, but personal violence, in actual seizure and imprisonment.

The revolution of 1689 could in no part of the British dominions give greater joy than in Massachusetts. For it quelled the fear of a retribution for certain convenient assumptions of power, which might, for very many years, have well been anticipated. And it prepared the way for a government, which, although it abridged subsequently, and for a long period, the exercise of a popular voice in elections, commenced with a chief magistrate named by a clergyman of Massachusetts,† one of the agents of the colony.

2. The next period may extend to the taking of Louisburg from the French in 1745. It begins with the operation of the new charter, which was soon effected, and the government organized; and it develops a series of contentions between the provincial assembly, or magistrates and deputies, and the crown officers, beginning with the successor of Sir WILLIAM PHIPS, and lasting for near a quarter of a century. These disputes tended to discipline the minds of those who engaged in them, and to extend their views, rendering political subjects familiar; while, at the same time, the extent of territory subjected to the jurisdiction of the crown governors, embracing, not the colonies of Plymouth and the Bay alone, (as before observed,) but also Maine, Nova Scotia, the territory of New Brunswick, and the islands † along the coast, and also New Hampshire occasionally, increased the connection by sea, at least, with a broad country, and familiarized the colonists to enlarged calculations and extended enterprise.

Much, however, of the distinctive features of the old and rigid Puritans had now been softened. Other views in theology were occasionally broached. The discipline of the churches began, with the increase of trade and commerce, to decline; and although, in the main, a spirit of religion continued to distinguish the community, when compared with other portions of the British dominions, it cannot be denied that "the gold had become dim, and the most fine gold changed."

Near the end of the period, nevertheless, a revival of religion was witnessed, of great power. It commenced at Northampton, under the searching ministry of the eminent JONATHAN EDWARDS,§ and extended widely; for in the midst of it WHITEFIELD visited America, and fanned, though he did not produce, the flame.

But the sagacity and energy of Governor SHIRLEY, in planning the expedition to Cape Breton, engrossed soon the cares and efforts of the colonists, and prepared the way for the succeeding period of their history, the opening and presentation of a drama in which the world is concerned. The complete success of the expedition drew the attention of the mother country towards its colonies, which it had previously underrated; the pay, in ready money, added greatly to the colonial aggrandizement, and encouraged an active industry, while it empowered the hitherto straitened inhabitants to avail themselves of the resources of their country, and, in various ways, aided the advance of the approaching revolution. Still they were among the most loyal subjects of the crown, and gloried, as yet, in the privileges as well as name of Englishmen.

* See *Holmes's Annals*, *Drake*, and their authorities.

† *Increase Mather*, when desired by King *William III.*, nominated Sir *W. Phips*.

‡ *Holmes's Annals*, sub 1692. and *Allen*.

§ See *Tracy's Great Awakening*.

3. From 1745 to the revolution, the history of Massachusetts is familiar to every politician of the day. In the war for subduing Canada provincialists took a deep interest, and were extensively and warmly engaged. And it proved a school for not a few of those whose courage was soon to be tested in the scenes of Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, and Boston. And as the difficulties with Great Britain originated in Massachusetts, her people were at no time backward to discharge their full share of duty, in council and in action, when the flames of war spread widely, and the whole series of English colonies along the coast were roused, as by the community of one spirit, to draw the sword in defence of their injured rights.

But the history of the American revolution, its causes, progress, accomplishment, and results, forms a theme too vast to be comprised in limits such as are assigned to this brief and rapid sketch. Men were in long preparation for the opening contest. The British ministry are encroaching and arbitrary. A decided stand is taken and maintained; and Massachusetts and her sister colonies become, at length, an independent nation.

4. The formation of a constitution for the state, which was effected in 1780, marks an important era in its history. A sublime spectacle indeed was presented, when the delegates were engaged in fixing the boundaries of civil rights and claims, and establishing the foundations of social order and prosperity. Yet not a less sublime spectacle appeared, when, in 1820, after a lapse of forty years, a revision of the same constitution was publicly effected, under the presiding auspices of that distinguished son of Massachusetts, who succeeded WASHINGTON as President of the United States, and had been a principal framer of the civil constitution of his own state.

That must be a people of peculiar character, among whom it is possible, without war, or contentious turbulence, or violence of any kind, or tendency to abandonment or licentiousness, to take apart the constituent portions of a civic system, and readjust them as quietly and orderly as if they formed but the mechanism of a watch. Yet several of our states have successfully followed the example. How nearly impracticable has it been in South America!

In 1786, the strength of attachment to "law and order" was tested by the rebellion. Yet this served, probably, to convince the majority, that, in order to maintain their freedom, that freedom must be guarded sedulously by wise provisions, to which *men must submit*. The quelling of that rebellion seems to have destroyed the very seeds of anarchy and confusion. Still, the sympathy excited by the French revolution threatened for a time no little disturbance of the political quiet, until the extravagances of the miserable leaders alienated from them all sober men.

5. The actual adoption of the federal constitution forms another era. The state had just experienced the necessity of resorting to arms to preserve its own domestic government. And it was but right to expect that its leading men should prove warm advocates for a system of rule that should fulfil the legitimate end of such an establishment, and be "a terror to the evil, and a praise and encouragement to them that do well."

Under the subsequent operation of this government, Massachusetts has partaken both of the weal and woe of the United States. She has furnished from the beginning her quota of able men in the councils of the nation, and twice has a citizen of her own been promoted to the presidential chair. Her orators and statesmen from AMES to WEBSTER have distinguished themselves, and honored and gratified their constituents, while they have contributed to advance the welfare and fame of their country.

In the mean while, that is, in 1820, Maine, ripe for self-government, was disconnected, and became a separate and independent state. The measure, it was apprehended, would greatly diminish the weight and influence of Massachusetts in the national councils, by the withdrawal of so large a constituency in respect to representation. Yet has the increase of population since been such, that at the present time it is nearly as great within the actual bounds of Massachusetts proper, as it was in both territories during the last year of the union of Maine with the state.

The deliberate adjustment of the various civil and political rights and privileges of a people, as asserted and maintained on this side the Atlantic, published in regular codes of law; the enrolment of citizens authorized to vote, whereby the violences attending some elections

elsewhere are avoided — violences, in the detail of which the enemies of republican institutions greatly delight and triumph; the deeply-engraved spirit of their forefathers, which can with difficulty be erased; the strong love of home and its enjoyments, ruling in the hearts of absentees,* and exerting an attractive influence in every climate; the general respect for religion and its ministers, which yet lingers in the population, and is sustained by the ordinary worth of those who bear the character of pastors and sacred guides; the introduction and general extension of instruction by schools on the Sabbath as well as the week days; the ample provision made for education, and the distinction and influence gained by real science and moral worth in heads of colleges and eminent professors; the improvements made in agriculture, rendering the farmer desirous and capable of raising much from a few acres, rather than superficially to run over a large extent but half cultivated; the improved character of seamen; the introduction of the temperance reform, and establishment of literary and benevolent associations, — all conspire to augur well for the future prosperity of the state.

In the catalogue of governors will be seen the names of several whom the people “delighted to honor,” and whose memory will be dear to the intelligent, sober, religious patriot. The names of CARVER, WINSLOW, BRADFORD, WINTHROP, HAYNES, among the early chief magistrates, and STRONG† among those of recent years, can hardly be named without emotion. The fame of POWNALL and HUTCHINSON, as faithful recorders, and of HANCOCK and ADAMS in the list of patriots, is spread as widely as the history of the state; and FRANKLIN, BOWDOIN, ADAMS, both the father and son, can never be forgotten. Among judges and counsellors, ministers of the gospel, authors and teachers, physicians, merchants, farmers, and mechanics, in short, in every department of life will be found those who have honored themselves by their talents, integrity, and usefulness, and proved worthy sons of a distinguished mother. All such will join in the devout aspiration with which the public document for her annual fasts and thanksgivings closes, —

“GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS!”

* See *Pittsfield*.

† *Heu pietas, heu prisca fides!*

NOTE REFERRED TO ON PAGE 74.

1. Those with this mark (*) brought their wives with them; those with this (†), for the present, left them either in Holland or England.
2. Some left behind them part, and others all their children, who afterwards came over.
3. Those with this mark (§) deceased before the end of March.

Names.	No. in Family.	Names.	No. in Family.	Names.	No. in Family.
1. Mr. John Carver,*	8	15. Edward Tilly,*§	4	29. Degory Priest,§	g 1
2. William Bradford,*	2	16. John Tilly,*§	3	30. Thomas Williams,§	1
3. Mr. Edward Winslow,*	5	17. Francis Cook,†	2	31. Gilbert Winslow,	1
4. Mr. William Brewster,*	6	18. Thomas Rogers,§	2	32. Edmund Margeson,§	1
5. Mr. Isaac Allerton,*	6	19. Thomas Tinker,*§	3	33. Peter Brown,	1
6. Captain Miles Standish,*	2	20. John Ridgdale,*§	2	34. Richard Bitteridge,§	h 1
7. John Alden,	1	21. Edward Fuller,*§	3	35. George Soule, i	
8. Mr. Samuel Fuller,†	2a	22. John Turner,§	3	36. Richard Clarke,§	1
9. Mr. Christopher Martin,*§	4	23. Francis Eaton,*	3	37. Richard Gardner,	1
10. Mr. William Mullins,*§	5	24. James Chilton,*§	3	38. John Allerton,§	1
11. Mr. William White,*§	5b	25. John Craekston,*§	2	39. Thomas English,§	1
12. Mr. Richard Warren,†	1	26. John Billington,*	4	40. Edward Dotey, j	k
13. John Howland, c		27. Moses Fletcher,*§	f 1	41. Edward Leicester, }	
14. Mr. Stephen Hopkins,*	8d	28. John Goodman,§	1		

So there were just 101 who sailed from Plymouth in England, and just as many arrived in Cape Cod harbor. And this is the solitary number who, for an undefiled conscience, and the love of pure Christianity, first left their native and pleasant land, and encountered all the toils and hazards of the tumultuous ocean, in search of some uncultivated region in North Virginia, where they might quietly enjoy their religious liberties, and transmit them to posterity, in hopes that none would follow to disturb or vex them. *Prince's Annals*.

a One of these was the servant who died before their arrival.

b Besides the son born in Cape Cod harbor, named Peregrine.

c He was of Governor Carver's family.

d One of these was a son born at sea, and therefore named Oceanus.

e Mr. Morton calls him Craxton.

f Mr. Morton seems to mistake in calling him Jose.

g Mr. Morton calls him Digery.

h Mr. Morton calls him Bitteridge.

i He was of Governor Winslow's family.

j Mr. Morton seems to mistake in calling him Doten.

k They were of Mr. Hopkins's family.



MICHIGAN. This is one of those members of the American Union which were formerly comprised in the "North-west Territory." In the year 1640, it was partially explored by a few French traders from Canada; and the first settlement was formed at Detroit, in 1670. By the peace between France and England, in 1763, the latter obtained possession of the territory, and, at the termination of the revolutionary war, ceded it to the United States—retaining control of Detroit, however, until 1796. It was organized as a territory of the United States in 1805; but, in the course of the war of 1812, again fell into the hands of the British, from whom it was recovered, in a short period, by the American forces under General Harrison. In 1836, it was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

Boundaries and Extent.—Bordered on the northern and eastern fronts by two of the great lakes, and parted near its centre by another, the land surface exhibits two distinct peninsulas—the base of one lying adjacent to Ohio and Indiana on the south, and that of the other commencing at the boundary of Wisconsin on the south-west. The main peninsula, known as Michigan proper, is bounded north by the waters of Lakes Huron and Michigan; east by Lakes Huron and St. Clair, and by a portion of Lake Erie, with the intermediate straits or rivers; south by the states of Ohio and Indiana; and west by Lake Michigan. The northern or upper peninsula is bounded north by Lake Superior; east and south-east by Lake Huron and the waters therewith connected; south by Lake Michigan; and south-west by the Menominee and Montreal Rivers, which separate it from Wisconsin. The southern peninsula is 282 miles long, with an average breadth of 140; the length of the northern is 324 miles, and its mean width 60. The whole area of the state, including some 36,300 square miles of water surface, comprises about 92,500 square miles. Its geographical position is between $41^{\circ} 30'$ and $47^{\circ} 20'$ north latitude, and extends from $82^{\circ} 25'$ to $90^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude.

Government.—The governor, lieutenant governor, and senators are elected biennially, and the representatives annually—the latter numbering 54, and the Senate consisting of 18. These elections are by the people, who, by a late amendment of the constitution, elect also the judges and cabinet officers. The sessions of the legislature commence annually on the first Monday of January; and the present seat of government is established at Lansing, Ingham county. A residence of only six months in the state, immediately preceding an election, confers the right of voting on all white males who have attained their majority.

Judiciary.—Until the recent modification of the constitution, the judges of the Supreme Court were appointed by the governor and Senate for seven years. The Supreme Court comprises a chief justice and four associate justices, one being assigned to each of the

five judicial circuits into which the state is divided. These courts hold one or two terms annually in each county; and there are also County Courts, having general common law jurisdiction, both civil and criminal. Persons charged with offences punishable by confinement in the State Prison may demand trial before the circuit judge, who in such case is to preside in the County Court. The county judges hold office four years. Probate Courts are held in each county, the judges of which, as well as those of the county courts, are elected by the people.

Education. — The subject of education has received a just share of public attention. The common school system is generously supported, and many literary institutions of a higher order have also been established and liberally endowed. At Ann Arbor is located Michigan University, which has academic branches in various other parts of the state. There are sundry colleges, maintained by different religious denominations, and generally in a flourishing condition. In 1849, the number of scholars in the state, which derived benefit from the public funds appropriated for purposes of education, was upwards of 125,000. There is a Board of Education, consisting of eight members, chosen by the legislature, which has charge of a well-endowed state Normal School, at Ypsilanti. Munificent appropriations have also been made for the erection and maintenance of asylums for the deaf, dumb, blind, and insane.

Finances. — At the opening of the year 1850, the state debt exceeded the immediate available means of payment by somewhat more than \$2,000,000. During the year ending November 30, 1850, the receipts into the treasury amounted to \$429,263, and the expenditures to \$449,355. The revenue is derived not only from direct state taxes, but from specific taxes, charges on sales of public lands, and other sources. It was estimated by the governor, in a late annual message, that the assessment of property for purposes of taxation, instead of being based, as heretofore, on a valuation of only about \$30,000,000, would be more equitably made if based upon a cash valuation; in which case the value of taxable property, it is supposed, must exceed \$100,000,000.

Surface, Soil, &c. — Michigan proper presents a diversity of surface. It is mostly either level or slightly swelling, but is occasionally rough and hilly; and towards the central points, between the eastern and western shores, is elevated to a height of some six to seven hundred feet, forming rugged and irregular ridges. On the western side of this range of eminences, the land slopes gently and smoothly towards the lake, but again rises on the coast into steep and broken sand banks and bluffs. The northern half of this peninsula is as yet but sparsely peopled; and its soil is regarded as inferior to that of the southern portion, although most of the lands in the interior are said to be, in general, well adapted to agricultural purposes. In the settled parts, the soil is quite productive; and flax, hemp, all the varieties of grains, garden vegetables, &c., are raised in abundance. The forests yield excellent timber, of almost every description known in this climate; as, the oak, walnut, hickory, elm, ash, maple, sycamore, whitewood, hackberry, cottonwood, poplar, butternut, cherry, &c. There are also large tracts of pine, spruce, and hemlock-trees in the northerly parts of the state. Of the upper or northern peninsula, no very great amount of knowledge has yet been obtained, beyond what is, in some degree, connected with the recent geological survey of this region. It is but thinly inhabited by permanent residents, its soil promising but poor remuneration to the cultivator. Mountains, valleys, hills, plains, forests, and rivers variegate the surface. The most lofty of the elevations ascend to a height of 2000 feet; some of the forests embrace millions of acres of pines and other evergreens; and a hundred rivers, large and small, affording valuable mill sites, flow from the uplands into the lakes, on either side of the Porcupine Mountains, the grand ridge which towers as a sort of dividing barrier between Lakes Superior and Michigan.

Rivers. — The high lands in the central parts of Michigan proper give rise to several large streams, which generally run into the lakes on either side. The principal of these are Raisin and Huron, flowing into Lake Erie; the Rouge, Clinton, Black, Saginaw, Thunder-Bay, and Cheborgan, emptying into sundry straits and bays on the east; and the still larger rivers, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Monistic, Maskegon, and Grand, which connect with Lake Michigan on the west, and are partly navigable. Small lakes, yielding plenty of fine fish, abound in the

southern counties of this peninsula. Excepting the Montreal and Menominee, which form a part of the boundary, the rivers of the northern peninsula, though numerous, are comparatively inconsiderable, so far as they have yet been explored. The most important appears to be the Ontonagon River, which flows into Lake Superior.

Internal Improvements.—The Central Railroad, extending from Detroit to Lake Michigan, and the Southern Railroad, finished as far as Hillsdale, are the principal public works of this class within the state. They were both originally projected, and partially completed, under the authority of the state, whose property they were until 1846, when they were sold to certain incorporated companies. The Central was disposed of for \$2,000,000, and the Southern for \$500,000. Several branches extend in different directions from the above roads, embracing an aggregate length of some 70 miles. Other works have been projected, and will doubtless be prosecuted.

Minerals.—The northern peninsula of Michigan is known to be peculiarly rich in mineral treasures. In the Ontonagon River, about the centre of the region, immense masses of native copper have been found; and there are doubtless vast beds of that and other minerals that yet remain to be developed. Iron and lead are known to exist in abundance.

Manufactures.—Several millions of capital are employed in various descriptions of manufactures; but the articles produced are such, in general, as are only required for domestic use, or home consumption. Wheat flour is, perhaps, the only manufactured commodity which is exported to any considerable amount from the state. In 1849, there were 228 flouring mills in the state, which manufactured 719,478 barrels of flour. There are some hundreds of saw mills scattered throughout the several counties, which prepare for market large quantities of lumber, and some portions of this product are also sent abroad.

Indians.—There are several tribes, or parts of tribes, of the red races, dispersed in different quarters of the state, the most numerous of which are the Chippewas, which compose upwards of one half of the Indian population, and reside mostly in the upper peninsula. The Ottawas are next in numerical order; then follow the Monomies and Pottawatamies, with a few Wyandots. These, altogether, number nearly 8000. They occupy various localities, dwelling for the most part on tracts specially reserved for their use.

Population.—Michigan, like the other North-western States, is peopled by the representatives of divers lands and races. The natives consist of the descendants of the aborigines, of the first French settlers, and mestizoes, or the offspring of white and Indian progenitors. Among the foreign population are immigrants from Great Britain, Germany, and other European countries; and there are multitudes of settlers from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Canada. Very few of the African race are found in the state.

Climate.—There is a marked dissimilarity between the climates of the upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan, arising from their different geographical positions. The former is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, to sudden and severe changes, while the latter enjoys a comparatively mild and uniform temperature. Long and cold winters, followed by short and hot summers, are the principal seasons in the upper peninsula; for the transitions are so rapid as to afford but a brief interval of spring or autumn. The contrast between the two portions of the state, in this respect, is owing, doubtless, to the varied influences of the winds from the lakes. The general adaptation of the climate to human health may be said to equal that of the central portions of Indiana and Illinois. Among the diseases most common are fever and ague, and other maladies originating in *malaria*. In some seasons, affections of the lungs, of the bowels, the limbs, &c., prevail to greater or less extent, depending upon atmospheric agencies. The *goitre*, or swelled neck, is a disease peculiar to the inhabitants residing on the lake shores.

Religion.—Of the religious denominations the Methodists are the most numerous. Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics constitute the bulk of the remainder. There are, however, a few congregations of Lutherans, Dutch Reformed, Unitarians, Universalists, &c.

Curiosities. — Among these may be classed the ancient forts or mounds, the relics of former races, many of which are found in this and the neighboring states, varying in form and dimensions, and containing remains of human bodies, arrows, medals, ornaments, strangely-shaped vessels, &c., but as yet yielding no clew to the development of their mysterious origin. Certain "garden beds," so called, are found in various parts of the state, evidently of very ancient Indian origin. In many instances they cover hundreds of acres, exhibiting traces of the most careful labor in the regularity of their outlines and compartments, and the fineness of their soil, as compared with the surrounding land.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

MINNESOTA (TERRITORY.) This was formerly a part of the vast country belonging to the United States which was acquired by the Louisiana purchase in 1803. It was then, with the surrounding regions, a rugged and unmeasured wilderness peopled only by savages, and had never been systematically explored by civilized man until about the period of its transfer. The tract now embraced within the limits of the territory was duly organized, and its boundaries defined, by an act of Congress, passed March 3, 1849, "to establish the territorial government of Minnesota."

Boundaries and Extent. — Bounded on the north by the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain; east and south of east by said boundary line to Lake Superior, and by a straight line thence to the northernmost point of Wisconsin in said lake; also along the western boundary of Wisconsin to the Mississippi River, and down the main channel of said river to the point where the line of $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north latitude crosses the same; south on said line, being the northern boundary of Iowa, to the north-west corner of that state, whence the boundary proceeds southerly along the western limit of Iowa, until it strikes the Missouri River; and west by the main channel of said river, as far as the mouth of White-earth River, and by the main channel of the latter until it strikes the boundary of the British possessions. The territory, at its northern extremity, reaches from east to west between the 90th and 103d degrees of west longitude, and comprehends an area of 83,000 square miles.

Government. — The government is, of course, temporary, subject to such alterations, and to such further division of the territory, as may be determined by act of Congress. All free white inhabitants, 21 years of age, are voters, and were eligible for any territorial office at the first election. A Council and House of Representatives compose the legislative assembly; the former consisting of 9 members, chosen for two years, the latter comprising 18 members, elected annually. The legislature may increase the Council to 15 members, and the representatives to 39. The governor is appointed for four years, by the President and Senate of the United States. The secretary of state, in like manner appointed, is acting governor in the absence of the executive magistrate.

Judiciary. — The Supreme Court is composed of a chief justice and two associates, appointed for four years by the President of the United States. Two of these constitute a quorum. This tribunal holds an annual session at the seat of government. There are three judicial districts, in each of which one of the justices must reside, and hold a District Court, having the jurisdiction of the United States District and Circuit Courts. Both courts possess chancery powers. The laws of Wisconsin, until repealed or modified, are valid in this territory.

Education. — To this subject all due regard is given. Two sections in each township are set apart for the support of schools. In all the settled places, school-houses are among the first edifices erected. In some towns public libraries are established, and courses of instructive lectures maintained.

Finances. — By returns from five counties in the territory, made in January, 1851, it appears

that the assessed value of property in those counties amounts to somewhat over \$800,000; and measures are in progress for completing the valuation of the residue. The salaries of the territorial officers, as in other and like cases, are provided for by the general government. By the act of organization, \$20,000 were appropriated for the erection of public buildings at the capital, and \$5000 for the purchase of a territorial library.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The face of the country, in the central parts of the territory, is gently undulating in its general character, and exhibits about equal proportions of prairie and timber land, intersected in every direction by clear and beautiful streams, tributary to the Mississippi and Minnesota or St. Peter's Rivers, and navigable always in the spring for flat boats. This region also abounds in lakes of pure water; and its soil is represented as being unrivalled in fertility. With some modification, the same remarks may apply to the other sections of the territory. The valley of the Red River of the north, extending south some 300 miles, from the northern boundary of the territory into the centre, is about 150 miles wide, and perfectly level, with the exception of a few tracts of wet prairie, and is admirably adapted to the culture of wheat and other grains. The soil, for the most part, throughout the territory, consists of a mixture of sand and black loam, and, being loose and porous, is peculiarly favorable to the rapid growth of bulbous and other roots. Potatoes have been known to yield 450 bushels to the acre. Vegetable crops of all kinds, and in luxuriant profusion, are brought earlier to maturity than in many regions farther south. In the valley of Minnesota River, the strawberry vine commonly attains a height of twelve inches. A large part of the territory is overspread with vast forests of excellent pine and other trees of great value for building.

Rivers, &c.—Almost the entire eastern boundary, by the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers, is navigable water: steamboats ply upon the former, within the territory, for upwards of 300 miles. At the north-east, the territory is bounded by that immense expanse of waters, Lake Superior. The Minnesota winds through a delightful valley, in a south and easterly direction, and has been ascended more than 200 miles. The Big Sioux, and other tributaries of the Missouri, flow southerly and westwardly. The Red River of the north, taking its rise near the centre of the territory, flows northerly, and is navigable for some 400 miles before passing into the British possessions. The Missouri, which constitutes a great portion of the western boundary, affords navigation during nearly its whole course along the territory. There are many other fine streams, and numerous large lakes, all presenting facilities for inland commerce, such as are possessed by no one state or other territory in the Union.

Internal Improvements.—A canal, to connect Lake Superior with Lake Huron, has been much talked of, and probably at no distant day will be constructed; as such a work will secure uninterrupted water communication down the great chain of lakes to the Atlantic coast. The removal of obstructions in the Mississippi and other rivers—surveys for which purpose have been authorized by Congress—will add many hundred miles to the already immense extent of navigable waters lying within and around this territory. The aid of railroads will of course soon be called in, to complete that system of internal improvements which Nature herself seems to have suggested.

Minerals.—In this newly-settled country no explorations on any considerable scale, for the purpose of developing its mineral resources, have as yet been undertaken. There can be no doubt that this territory possesses its full share of geological treasures, which in due time will excite the attention and repay the industry of its hardy and enterprising people.

Manufactures.—The only manufacturing branches now carried on to any great extent are those which are connected with the business of house-building, especially the manufacture of lumber. Of this article, although the work was begun so recently, a sufficiency is produced, not only to supply the home demand, but to furnish annually some 20,000,000 feet of boards, logs, &c., for exportation to the markets below, on the Mississippi. A number of steam and saw mills have already been erected; and so numerous are the mill sites, and so immense the water power within the territory, that this pursuit, together with others to which these advantages will apply, especially the manufacture of flour, must naturally add greatly to the public prosperity.

Indians.—There are several tribes, or parts of tribes, still inhabiting certain tracts at the northern and western parts of the territory. To some of these, the Chippewas and others, lands had formerly been ceded; but negotiations for the removal of the former have been entered into, and treaties for the extinction of the Indian title to other tracts have been provided for by Congress. Many of the most civilized are solicitous to become subjects of the laws of the territory, and to participate in its free institutions.

Climate.—Considering its high northern latitude, Minnesota enjoys a climate quite mild, in comparison with that of the more eastern states on the same parallel. The winters are less severe, except at some points in the neighborhood of the great lake; but the weather is uniform, regular, and subject to few or no sudden changes. The summers are temperate, and of sufficient length to bring forth and perfect the numerous agricultural products for which the soil is so well adapted. With abundance of pure water, and a salubrious atmosphere throughout the year, the people cannot but be favored with an uncommon measure of health.

Religion.—There are four beautiful church edifices in St. Paul, the capital, and several others in the towns of St. Anthony Falls and Stillwater. The several denominations of Christians consist of such as are usually found in the New England States.

Population.—The inhabitants of this territory, at the census of 1850, numbered but 6038, exclusive of Indians. But so desirable a country must soon attract towards it large reinforcements from the Northern and Eastern States. The tide of emigration, in fact, is already turned, and is moving with so strong an impulse in that direction, that long before the next decennial enumeration, Minnesota will no doubt have acquired the complement of inhabitants necessary to her admission as an independent state.



MISSISSIPPI, one of the most southern states of the American Union, was formerly included in the country claimed by France as a part of Louisiana. As early as 1716, a French colony settled on the spot now occupied by the city of Natchez, where they erected a fort; but in 1729, the inhabitants, together with those of two other settlements in the vicinity, were exterminated by the neighboring Indian tribes, only three or four persons, out of 700, escaping the general massacre. The territory, for many years thereafter, remained exclusively in possession of the savages. In 1763, France ceded the whole territory east of the Mississippi River to Great Britain, the subjects of which power soon afterwards occupied and strengthened the various posts, and began to settle around them. After several changes of proprietorship, and much negotiation, during some 15 years prior to 1798, between England, Spain,

and the United States, the country lying east of the Mississippi, and west of the boundary of Georgia, was, in 1800, erected into a distinct territorial government. It then comprehended both Alabama and Mississippi, under the name of the latter. In 1817, a separation took place, and Mississippi, having formed a constitution, was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

Boundaries and Extent. — This state is bounded north by Tennessee, east by Alabama, south by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, and west by Mississippi and Pearl Rivers, dividing it from Arkansas and Louisiana. It extends from $30^{\circ} 10'$ to 35° north latitude, and from $88^{\circ} 10'$ to $91^{\circ} 35'$ west longitude, and contains 47,156 square miles, its extreme length being about 338 miles, and its breadth averaging 135.

Government. — The governor is chosen every two years by the people, and is eligible only for four in any period of six years. The Senate consists of 30 members, one half elected every two years; the term of service of each is four years. The representatives, 91 in number, are chosen biennially. The people also elect judges, state secretary and treasurer, chancellor, and sheriffs. White male residents in the state for one year, being 21 years of age, enjoy the right of suffrage. The legislature meets at Jackson, in the month of January, every other year.

Judiciary. — The state is divided into three judicial districts, in one of which, every two years, a judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals is chosen for six years. Circuit Courts are held in seven different districts, by judges resident and chosen therein, and have original jurisdiction of all criminal cases, and in civil cases involving more than 50 dollars. The Court of Chancery has full equity powers.

Education. — There are several colleges in the state, which are generously endowed and in flourishing condition. Academics and other literary institutions are numerous and well sustained. Common schools are also established throughout the state. In 1840, there were 8360 white inhabitants above the age of 20 years who could neither read nor write.

Finances. — The receipts into the state treasury for the year ending 30th April, 1850, amounted to \$379,402-63, and the expenditures during the same period to \$284,999-58. The sources whence the revenue is derived are, a state tax, internal improvement, sinking and other funds. The chief items of expenditure are for judicial and legislative purposes. Among the enumerated items per last returns is one of 17 cents, as the contribution of the state for common schools — the support of these institutions being confided, under special laws, to the several counties. The state debt, incurred for banking purposes, amounted, in 1840, to \$7,000,000.

Surface, Soil, &c. — For about 100 miles inland, from the junction of the southern border of the state with the Gulf of Mexico, the surface is low and generally level, presenting a series of swamps and woodlands, overgrown with cypress and pines, with occasional open prairies, and flooded marshes. The land then becomes more elevated and uneven, and so continues to the northern extremity of the state, but nowhere rises to a height sufficiently lofty to deserve the name of a mountain. A vast tract of table land extends over much of the state, terminating in the low coasts of the Mississippi River. This produces, in its natural state, an immense growth of oak, maple, ash, and other timber, together with an undergrowth of grape-vines, spicewood, papaw, and other plants. The soil throughout is naturally very fertile, especially those alluvial lands on the river banks, which are not liable to inundation. The staple product of the state is cotton, which is raised in great abundance; and, by slight cultivation, the soil yields profusely Indian corn, rice, wheat, rye, and other grains, sweet potatoes, indigo, tobacco, melons, grapes, figs, apples, plums, peaches, lemons, oranges, &c.

Rivers. — Besides the Mississippi, which washes the western margin of the state by its windings through a space of 530 miles, the Yazoo is the most considerable stream which flows wholly within the state: this is 200 miles in length, passing through a healthy region, affording navigation for large boats some 50 miles, and emptying into the Mississippi near Vicksburg. Big Black River is of the same length, is alike navigable, and enters the Mississippi near Grand Gulf. Pearl River rises near the centre of the state, and in part divides it from

Louisiana. There are several other rivers of considerable magnitude; as, the Tombigbee, Homochitto, Pascagoula, &c. The state has a sea-coast of 70 miles, but no harbor sufficient for the admission of large vessels. Pascagoula Bay, 65 miles long by 7 wide, affords some inland navigation; but its entrances admit no craft drawing more than 8 feet of water.

Internal Improvements. — Several railroads have been completed, or partially finished, within the state, and others have been projected. The most extensive work of this kind commences at Vicksburg, and proceeds in an easterly direction, partly across the state. Another extends from Natchez, and either intersects or is intended to intersect the former. The state presents numerous opportunities for advantageous public improvements, which in due time will doubtless be prosecuted.

Minerals. — Mississippi is probably not rich in mineral products; at least no extensive investigations of her resources in this respect have yet been made. Clay, of good quality, suited to the manufacture of pottery and bricks, abounds in various localities; and sundry descriptions of pigments have also been found. It is not known whether any coal formations, or any indications of metallic deposits, have yet been discovered.

Manufactures. — There are in the state a number of cotton factories, on a small scale, several mills of considerable importance for the manufacture of flour, and numerous other establishments, producing most of the articles required for domestic consumption or family use. The amount of capital employed for manufacturing purposes, in 1840, was less than \$2,000,000.

Indians. — Large portions of the northern and eastern sections of the state are still held by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. These tracts include some of the best lands in the state, abounding in broad and fertile prairies, which are well cultivated by their owners, who possess also large numbers of cattle, horses, swine, and sheep. These Indians are intelligent and industrious, many of them being good mechanics. The females, also, are expert at spinning and weaving.

Population. — Between the years 1820 and 1830, the population of Mississippi increased more than 80 per cent.; and between the latter year and 1840, the increase was more than 175 per cent. Of a population of 175,000, upwards of one half were slaves. The people are almost exclusively engaged in agricultural employments. Population in 1850, 606,555.

Climate. — For the most part the climate is decidedly healthy. The low country is of course subject to the ordinary diseases which prevail throughout all similar regions in the Southern States. But in the upper districts, the atmosphere is pure, and the climate, though variable, is temperate and salubrious.

Religion. — The most numerous of the religious denominations are the Methodists and Baptists — the former, compared with the latter, numbering as 3 to 1. The Presbyterians are next in numerical order; and the Episcopalians have several flourishing parishes.



MISSOURI is one of the Western—or, at present, more properly, one of the Central—states of the American Union. It formerly composed a part of the extensive tract, which, under the name of Louisiana, was purchased of France by the United States in the year 1803. In the following year, that portion of the country which now forms the State of Louisiana was set off from the residue, and denominated the Territory of Orleans; the remainder being styled the District of Louisiana, until 1812, when the name was changed to the Territory of Missouri. Another division took place about eight years afterwards, and in 1821 the state was formed out of a section of that territory, and duly admitted into the Union. Some of the places within the present limits of Missouri were settled as early as the year 1764, by hunters and traders generally from the north and east. In that year the city of St. Louis was founded, now the largest commercial place on the Mississippi, excepting New Orleans. St. Charles, on the Missouri, was established in 1780, and New Madrid on the Mississippi, in 1787.

Boundaries and Extent.—Missouri is bounded north by the State of Iowa; east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the States of Illinois, Kentucky, and part of Tennessee; south by the State of Arkansas; and west by the Indian Territory, and by the River Missouri, dividing it from the Deserts of Nebraska. It extends from 36° to $40^{\circ} 36'$ north latitude, and lies between 89° and $95^{\circ} 45'$ west longitude. Its area is estimated at 67,380 square miles, being about 278 miles in length by 235 in breadth.

Government.—The governor and lieutenant governor are chosen, by a plurality of the popular votes, for four years, and are not eligible for two terms in succession. The lieutenant governor is *ex officio* president of the Senate. The legislature consists of a Senate, in number not less than 14 nor more than 33; and a House of Representatives, not to exceed 100 in number. The former are chosen for four years—one half every second year; and the latter every second year, in counties, to serve two years. The legislature meets biennially, on the last Monday in December, and the members receive three dollars *per diem* for sixty days of the session, after which their pay is reduced to one dollar—a feature that might be profitably adopted in other states.

Judiciary.—The Supreme Court, having appellate jurisdiction only, is composed of three judges, who hold office for twelve years. It holds two sessions annually. There are fourteen judicial circuits, with a like number of judges, who hold office for eight years. Circuit Courts are held twice a year in each county. These have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal matters, with power to correct the proceedings of County Courts and justices of the peace, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court. The supreme and circuit judges are appointed by the governor

and Senate. County Courts are established for each county, and are composed of three justices elected by the people for four years. Their jurisdiction is limited to matters of probate and to county affairs. There are, also, at St. Louis and some other cities, local tribunals, with the ordinary powers of Municipal or Police Courts.

Education.—Several colleges flourish in different quarters of the state, most of them under the special auspices of some religious denomination. A good number of academies and other literary institutions have also been established. The common and primary schools are tolerably numerous; but in 1850 there were over 20,000 white persons above the age of 20 years who could neither read nor write.

Finances.—The amount of the state debt is about \$635,000; the interest whereon is some \$73,000 annually. In 1843, the public debt was less than one half the above sum.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The surface and soil are much varied throughout the state. In some quarters, the lands are undulating and hilly, not rising, however, to a height that can be described as mountainous. Other portions are swampy, and subject to inundations, though heavily timbered, and having an alluvial soil of great fertility. The soil upon the uplands is in general very productive, consisting both of prairies and extensive tracts of woodland; but these are interspersed with rocky ridges and elevated barrens. The low lands, bordering on the rivers, are extremely rich. Indian corn and other grains, hemp, flax, tobacco, and sweet potatoes, are among the products of the field. Cotton is raised in the southern section of the state. Among the forest-trees are various species of oak, walnut, locust, ash, cedar, &c. Yellow and white pine abound in some localities. Grapes are found in profusion among the underwood of the forests; and most of the fruits common to the latitude of the state may be successfully cultivated.

Rivers.—This state is watered by numerous large streams, besides the great Rivers Mississippi and Missouri, the former of which flows along the eastern margin of the state, a distance, including indentations, of 550 miles; while the latter strikes its south-west angle, passes southward along its western boundary, and, crossing its centre, after having traversed the territory 381 miles, enters the Mississippi near St. Louis. The Osage, affording boat navigation for 660 miles, the Grand, Salt, Gasconade, Chariton, Maramec, and St. Francis, are rivers of considerable magnitude.

Internal Improvements.—The people of Missouri are favored with extraordinary facilities for internal intercourse, especially by water communication. These advantages are prosecuted to an incredible extent between St. Louis and all the great commercial marts of the south and west, and intermediate places, by means of steamboats and other craft, which navigate the principal rivers for hundreds and even thousands of miles. Such facilities naturally suggest numerous projects of improvement; and a system of railroads and canals, in all probability, will ere long be superadded. At the session of the legislature in 1851, bills were passed, appropriating \$2,000,000 for expediting the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and \$1,500,000 towards completing the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. This measure caused an immediate flow of emigration into the counties contiguous to the proposed routes. The city of Hannibal, in particular, one of the *termini*, received greater additions to its population within the spring of 1851 than it had acquired during the whole of the three preceding years.

Minerals.—Missouri is remarkably rich in mineral treasures, especially in the value of its lead mines. These are known to occupy an area of over 3000 square miles. They are situated within an average distance of 70 miles from the city of St. Louis. The ore is of that description denominated "galena," and is found, not in veins, but in separate masses. It yields from 80 to 85 per cent. 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 pounds are produced annually. Iron ore, of excellent quality, also abounds. In Washington county, there is a hill some 400 feet in height, three miles in length, and one mile wide at its base, known as the "iron mountain," which appears to be entirely composed of iron ore, yielding some 80 per cent. of the pure metal. There is also another eminence, about 300 feet high, one and a half mile wide at the base, consisting wholly of the species of iron ore called "pilot knob," and which is equally valuable. Copper, zinc, calamine, antimony, cobalt, nitre, plumbago, salt, &c., are among the

mineral products of the same county and the contiguous region. Bituminous coal is abundant in various localities near the Mississippi.

Manufactures.—Iron, lead, and lumber are among the chief articles manufactured. There are also large numbers of grist mills, distilleries, potteries, brick, stone and marble yards, salt works, breweries, carriage and machine factories, and other establishments for the production of commodities requisite for home use, the whole employing a capital of several millions of dollars.

Indians.—There are no organized or distinct bands of Indians permanently settled within the state, most of the indigenous tribes having withdrawn to their allotted country beyond the western boundary of the state.

Population.—In 1810, the population was less than 20,000. During the following ten years, it had increased to upwards of 66,000. In 1830, it numbered 140,000; and in 1840, 383,000, including 58,000 slaves. Population in 1850, 684,132.

Climate.—The central and inland position of the state assures to its inhabitants extraordinary freedom from the sudden and trying changes which are felt by residents nearer the seacoast in the same latitudes. The difference of temperature between the cold of winter and the heat of summer is great—the extreme range of the thermometer being from 8° below zero to 100° above. But the seasons, in their progress, are gradual and uniform, subject to few or no abrupt and violent transitions. The air is pure and salubrious, and the climate may be classed among those most favorable to health.

Religion.—The Methodists are the most numerous of the various religious denominations within the state. Next in numbers are the Baptists; then the Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Episcopalians. There are, besides, several congregations of “Cumberland” and “Associate Reform” Presbyterians, and a few Unitarian societies.

NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA is the name by which an immense wilderness, lying among the north-western possessions of the United States, is now designated. It is bounded on the north by the British possessions; on the east by Minnesota Territory and the State of Iowa; on the south by the Indian Territory, (proper,) the State of Texas, and the Territory of New Mexico; and on the west by the Territory of Utah and Oregon Territory. The Missouri flows along its entire eastern frontier, and the Platte and Arkansas Rivers water its southern borders, while its western limits are formed by the Rocky Mountains. With a vast sweep from the north-west towards the central part of the country, and thence curving to the north, a portion of this lofty chain encloses, as it were, in an amphitheatre nearly one half of the whole region. It reaches from the 38th to the 49th degree of north latitude; its extreme south-eastern point lies in 95°, and its extreme north-western in 114° west longitude. It is between 600 and 760 miles in length, and from 400 to 500 miles in breadth, and contains an area of some 300,000 square miles.

All this broad expanse is yet to be subdivided, and gradually furnished with distinct forms of civil government, or remain as the barren heritage of the untamed races for whose behoof it seems naturally designed. At present, it is almost exclusively the abode of savages and wild beasts, and is traversed by civilized man only through the like necessity which impels him to cross the pathless ocean on his way to countries beyond. Its natural resources have never yet been developed, and little more is known of its topography, its waters, forests, plants, minerals, &c., than what has been gathered by dint of a few partial explorations, or by travellers in their hurried journeys towards Oregon and California.

From its geographical position it must be inferred that its soil, climate, natural products, and capacities for improvement do not differ essentially from those of the states and territories by which it is encompassed. But there are no authentic data from which may be compiled any satisfactory amount of statistical information in the premises.

Maps, exhibiting the outlines of its principal features, have from time to time been constructed and published, wherefrom the names and localities of the most prominent and striking objects — such as mountains, rivers, and lakes — may in some partial degree be ascertained. Reliable and accurate surveys are yet to be undertaken and accomplished *by authority*; until when the inquirer who would obtain exact details must be content with the meagre accounts of casual tourists, or the unauthenticated reports of adventurous visitors from the neighboring regions.

The manifold nations or independent tribes of aboriginal inhabitants sustain different relations to the people of the United States. Some of them, with whom treaties have been made, or negotiations held, are professedly friendly; while others are treacherously hostile, and almost irreclaimable. They are frequently at war with each other, and in all the arts of civilization are generally behind the Indians who reside farther south. The number of Indians occupying the country between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains may be estimated at not far from 250,000, including those who have emigrated from the eastern side of the Mississippi, and settled in the Indian Territory proper.

A view of the map of the country presents some striking lineaments, especially in the north-western quarter. The great basin, circumscribed as with a massive wall by the bold curvature of the Rocky Mountains, sends forth countless streams of varied extent, forming the sources of the Missouri River, and supplying the tract throughout with an abundance of watercourses, at remarkably regular distances. These streams are mostly dignified with names upon the maps; but whether their positions, dimensions, and tendencies are correctly delineated, is a question to be determined by future and more exact inspection. The southerly and easterly portions of the country are also amply furnished with those aquatic arteries and veins so necessary to the existence of a nation. The rivers already mentioned, as washing the eastern and southern boundaries, also receive innumerable branches; and there are some important streams which extend quite across from the very bases of the great mountain ridge on the west to the points of their junction with the Missouri, &c. Among the principal of these are the Platte, the Ni-obrarah, the Whiteearth, &c., with their numerous forks, all of which flow in an easterly direction.



NEW HAMPSHIRE. It is generally conceded that the inhabitants of the New England States, as a body, exhibit some peculiar characteristics, when compared with those who dwell in other sections of our widely-extended and diversified Union. And it is known that the varied face of the country, and hence the local facilities for different occupations, together

with the history of different settlements, have all tended to produce diversities of character, habits, and employments.

To these considerations must be added the different views and pursuits of the original settlers, the object of settlement being by no means the same in all the colonies.

Now, it is not pretended that the first Europeans who colonized within the bounds of New Hampshire were, like those at Plymouth, seeking an asylum from persecution for their religion. We know that expeditions for fishing along the coast, and the trade in furs, occupied the attention of the earliest visitors, and that a considerable time elapsed, after the discovery and partial colonizing of the shores, before a regular government could be formed; whereas, at the settlement of Plymouth, the principles on which the power of rule was to be based, and even those who were to exercise that power, were designated and resolved on before the landing of the company.

Very different was the condition of those who commenced the efforts which resulted in establishing the State of New Hampshire. Their arrangements, therefore, consisted more in the regulations of a mercantile company than in a civil legislation, with its provisions for insuring a permanent, dignified administration of well-adapted laws, the result of deliberate consideration. By the necessity of the case, however, this became their condition, in process of time.

No proof is found of actual settlement before 1623. The *precise date* of the settlement, it has been candidly acknowledged, "cannot probably be ascertained."⁴ This acknowledgment, however, relates only to some overt act, connected with settling; since both the year and season of the year are ascertainable.

But the settlements were, for many years, greatly troubled by the conflicting claims of patentees. These claims were derived, originally, from the council of Plymouth, in the mother country. And of them it is remarked by Chalmers, that, "during the fifteen years of the existence of that company, it adopted the policy of conferring on various men several interfering parcels of New England; which has thrown the greatest obscurity over its earliest history; which long occasioned perplexing embarrassments to the different claimants, to the different colonies, and to England."† These transactions have, notwithstanding, been placed in as clear a light as the subject admits, by Dr. Belknap, the accomplished historian of New Hampshire, at a cost of much research. And we learn that Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason, as joint partners, obtaining a title to a territory they called Laconia, extending from Merrimac River to Sagadahock, (or the Kennebec,) and far inland, Mason having previously acquired the grant of another, reaching from the River Naumkeag to that of Piscataqua, and back to their sources, employed men to settle the country. Accordingly, successive establishments were made at Little Harbor and Dover, to which, from other causes, were added those of Exeter and Hampton, forming for themselves severally, in a few years, separate jurisdictions.

Without entering into an account of these various governments, which of themselves were only of short duration, it is sufficient for our purpose to state in this place, that, by the year 1642, they were all absorbed in the general government of Massachusetts. This absorption was not, however, an arbitrary or violent act on the part of that state. In each instance of its occurrence, it was, from the necessity of the case, solicited by the settlements. Their feeble condition, exposed as they were to the attacks of the savages of the wilderness, who, especially about the year 1637, appear to have plotted the destruction of all European settlers along the coast; the want of some superior authority, to act as an umpire in the disputes and difficulties which arose among themselves; and, added to this, a desire to hold their lands not as tenants, but in simple fee,—these were sufficient reasons for wishing to avail themselves of the matured authority, experience, and prosperity of Massachusetts.

The three governments, therefore, of Dover, Exeter, and Piscataqua, or Portsmouth, after struggling for years with difficulties of a civil and ecclesiastical nature, were united to the

* *Farmer and Moore's Coll.* vol. ii. p. 32.

† *Polit. Annals*, vol. i. ch. xvii. p. 472.

settlements in their vicinity to the south; Exeter being first joined, by the authority of the court, to Essex county; and afterwards, with the others, forming, for a time, the county of Norfolk;* their history being blended, for the next forty years, with that of their neighbors. Haverhill had, in the mean time, been settled from Massachusetts, and was, therefore, accounted as naturally belonging to that government, although within the present bounds of New Hampshire.†

This latter name was assumed as early as 1629; when, after Gorges and Mason had been for several years united in the possession of a patent from the Plymouth council, embracing "all the lands between the Rivers Merrimac and Sagadahock," before cited, "and extending back to the great lakes and River of Canada,‡ and called *Laconia*," and under which patent their settlements had been made, as we have seen, Mason obtained for himself a new patent. The extent is thus described: "From the middle of Pascataqua River, and up the same to the furthest head thereof, and from thence north-westward, until sixty miles from the mouth of the harbor were finished; also, through Merrimac River, to the furthest head thereof, and so forward up into the land westward, until sixty miles were finished; and from thence to cross overland to the end of the sixty miles accounted from Pascataqua River; together with all islands within five miles of the coast." The territory included within these limits received the name which the state at present bears.

The same council which issued the patent above cited had given to Gorges, in 1621, "a grant of all the land from the River of Naumkeag, now Salem, round Cape Anne to the River Merrimac; and up each of those rivers to the furthest head thereof; then to cross over from the head of the one to the head of the other; with all the islands lying within three miles of the coast."§ It had also, after giving several other discordant grants, sold to a company of gentlemen, named by Hutchinson, || "all that part of New England three miles to the south of Charles River, and three miles to the north of Merrimac River, from the Atlantic to the South Sea." The date of the last patent was March 19, 1627.

It could hardly be expected that grantees of property so indefinite, or, if defined, so inconsistently done, should mutually agree. We are not, therefore, surprised to find that the people of Massachusetts regarded Gorges's and Mason's claims with jealousy, and considered them in a hostile light; nor that the death of Mason, who had been for some time using all his influence to procure a royal order for a general governor to be appointed for all New England, and thus to supersede those of Plymouth and Massachusetts, should be recorded by Governor Winthrop as a "mercy."¶ The conflicting claims we have alluded to must, almost necessarily, have originated hostile feelings, however we regret and disapprove them.

Gorges, in his History of New England, declares, "that he could hardly get any, for money, to reside" in the country he claimed; but the change of times and interests soon made it a place of refuge for persecuted religionists, and the settlements then advanced rapidly, until, attracting the attention of the royal government, "it was especially ordered, by the king's command, that none should be suffered to go without license." Yet, though destitute of royal patronage, the settlements nevertheless "grew," as Colonel Barre, in the period of the American revolution, declared of them before the British Parliament, "by the neglect of them," chargeable on their mother country — a neglect which rendered their own most strenuous exertions necessary, and finally successful.

* Including Salisbury, Haverhill, Hampton, Exeter, Portsmouth, and Dover.

† See *Belknap's History of New Hampshire*, chaps. i. ii. iii. iv.

‡ *Wood*, in 1634, says, "The place whereon the English have built their colonies is judged, by those who have the best skill in discovery, either to be an island, surrounded on the north side with the spacious River *Cannada*, and on the south with *Hudson's River*, or else a *Peninsula*, these two rivers overlapping one another, having their rise from the great lakes, which are not farre off one another, as the Indians doe certainly informe us." Such, at that time, was their geography of the country. N. E. Prospect, pp. 1, 2.

§ *Belknap*, ut supra.

|| *History Massach.* vol. i. p. 16.

¶ *Winthrop's Journal*, vol. i. 167, and Dr. *Savage's* note there.

In fact, to this principle we must refer the difference between the success that attended on the settlers of the Bay State and that of the people employed by Gorges and Mason. This is sensibly and strikingly described by the judicious Belknap. "The difference between a man's doing business by himself, and by his substitutes," observes the doctor, "was never more finely exemplified than in the conduct of the Massachusetts planters, compared with that of Sir Ferdinando Gorges; what the one had been laboring for above twenty years, without any success, was realized by the others in two or three years; in five they were so far advanced as to be able to send out a colony from themselves, to begin another at Connecticut; and, in less than ten, they founded a university, which has ever since produced an uninterrupted succession of serviceable men in church and state."*

The history of New Hampshire may, with convenience, be divided into four distinct periods. The first will be the period we have just been reviewing—that from the earliest settlements by the English to the union with Massachusetts. The time of that union will form another, consisting of nearly 40 years. The third embraces the royal government of the province, and down to the American revolution, and the fourth what has transpired since.

I. Not much of interest, except that which is purely local, attaches to the history of the inconsiderable communities which were first formed. And yet it is no trifling subject for the contemplation of humanity. Courage and fortitude were needed, to face and endure the distresses of an American wilderness, 3000 miles from home. The names, therefore, of Hilton, Waldron, Williams, Neale, Wiggin, Chadbourne, and others, their associates, will be cherished not merely by their posterity, but by a grateful community of free, prosperous men, who inherit the result of their sacrifices and labors. Nor less in the church of Christ will the recollections of piety and faith dwell on the founders of the sacred institutions under the gospel, by which light was communicated to the ignorant, and consolation to the afflicted, and benefit to all. This will perpetuate the names of Dalton, Dudley, Leveridge, Gibson, Parker, and even Wheelwright, notwithstanding his occasional deviations and errors; nor, in the lustre of a succeeding period, will their "less light" be overlooked, or "shorn of its beams."

It must not also be forgotten, that the original proprietors, especially Gorges and Mason, to whom others, discouraged by the multiplied and long-enduring difficulties they met, sold their respective shares, were themselves great losers by the enterprise. Neither of them lived to see the success of his expenditures, large and liberal as they were, and reckoned at £20,000 sterling for each of them; but they transmitted to disappointed heirs a succession of lawsuits, crushed hopes, and mortifications. Yet they seem to have cherished to the last an approbation of their unrewarded efforts, and to have encouraged themselves in the hope that posterity would still reap important benefits from them. Let their names, then, be had in honor, and their example commend to their successors the exercise of that public spirit, which "seeketh not its own;" but, in the overruling providence of God, secures, though perhaps undesignedly, in many instances, the welfare of coming thousands.

II. A new scene opens in the next period. It presents, indeed, not a species of independent sovereignty, with which, apparently, some had flattered themselves, but—what is of higher moment in the scale of human enjoyment and progress—safety, encouragement, and aid. All that Massachusetts had realized she was ready to share; and perhaps there is hardly to be found in history an instance wherein political power was exercised in a more paternal manner; nor, a few instances only excepted, its exercise met with more of grateful recognition and willing subjection. Often did it occur, say the faithful recorders of the time, that, while the people had the acknowledged right to elect into office in their several towns such of their fellow-citizens, or, rather, fellow-subjects, as they might prefer, they yet requested the court to nominate and appoint them—a course of conduct which very few of the sturdy republicans of succeeding times would be disposed to adopt.

In proof of the exercise of the disposition now alluded to, and such a proof as is peculiarly

* *Life of Gorges*, in *Amer. Biogr.* vol. i. p. 331.

attractive, when the important and cherished seat of learning at Cambridge needed a substitute for its old and humble building of wood, contributions for reëdifying the structure with brick were liberally bestowed. "Portsmouth, which was now become the richest" of the New Hampshire towns, charged itself with "£60 per annum for seven years; Dover gave £32, and Exeter £10 for the same laudable purpose."* At a subsequent period, we shall find this example of a wise liberality to the cause of good learning followed by the government of the province in a highly valuable donation to the library of Harvard College, notwithstanding its location in a neighboring community.

These instances it is delightful to record; for they tended to prepare the way for that wider union of interests which was, in process of time, to be developed in all its vast and important bearings. Indeed, at the commencement of the period we are now reviewing, a measure fraught with consequences inappreciable, perhaps, by those who engaged in it, was adopted in the confederacy of colonies effected in 1643. New Hampshire shared in the benefits of this judicious and necessary arrangement, being included in Massachusetts. The other parties were Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven. And it cannot escape the notice of any who attentively observe "the leadings of divine Providence," that, in this manner, while the present perils of their great enterprise prompted these governments to counsels of fraternal union, they were preparing gradually the way for the final INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR COUNTRY.† Probably, without a similar course, they could hardly have sustained the horrors of the Indian war of 1675, and triumphed over Philip and his widely-extended confederates.

It deserves mention here, that, although the inhabitants of Massachusetts had formed for themselves what may be termed a "test act," and admitted none to "the freedom of their company," and thus to the bearing of office among them, but such as had been received into some one of the churches, — a regulation made, as Hutchinson informs us, by the freemen themselves, in 1631, and "continuing in force until the dissolution of the government;" that is, while they were under their original charter, — yet, on the admission of the New Hampshire towns, no such order was extended to them; and they elected their officers without the restriction. A similar course was held subsequently with regard to Maine. Thus the way was preparing for a wider toleration, the principles of which were in that age but little understood or felt.‡ It is not improbable, also, that the application of this measure to the New Hampshire towns was of influence in forming their temper to a remoteness from the strict Puritan features which characterized the Old Colony and the Bay State in their earliest times. And, indeed, it was not until 1671 that a Congregational church was gathered in Portsmouth, their capital; there having previously been only an Episcopal church in the town, which was formed in 1638.

III. The way had been gradually preparing for a change of government. The enemies of that system of rule which prevailed in Massachusetts had been, from the very first, busy in their complaints to the crown, and had been often on the point of succeeding, but were remarkably prevented. Thus, in 1635, an effort had been made to cause the surrender of their much-cherished charter. And at the restoration of the monarchy these were renewed, after a comparative quiet, on that subject at least, of near 20 years. But, in the course of a short period, complaints having been made by the heirs of Gorges and Mason, a commission was given by Charles II. to Colonel Nichols, Sir Robert Carr, and two others, to investigate the state of the colonies, particularly in regard to the grievance complained of, apply all proper remedies in their power, and make report. This report, although it failed of effecting all that was intended against the government of Massachusetts, prepared the way for the mission of

* *Belknap*, vol. i. p. 64, F. and M's ed.; also Hutchinson, &c.

† See this confederacy exhibited in an Address of the late Ex-President *J. Q. Adams*. *Mass. Hist. Coll.* III. vol. ix.

‡ In 1665, Dr. *J. Mather*, in a private letter, charges on the commissioners of the New England colonies the declaration, "that they would have liberty given to all sorts and sects of men." — See *Hutchinson*, vol. i. p. 208.

Randolph, which resulted in his advice to separate New Hampshire from that government, and to erect it into a province by itself.

This arrangement was at length effected; and in 1680, at the beginning of the year, John Cutt, Esq., an aged and worthy citizen of Portsmouth, was appointed, by royal authority, president. A council was assigned him, a portion of the members being specially named, with permission to fill up the prescribed number at their pleasure; to which was added a House of Representatives, to be chosen by the people—a form of government which, in itself considered, Belknap characterizes as being “of as simple a kind as the nature of a subordinate government and the liberty of the subject can admit.”* The new president died, however, before the expiration of his year of office, and was greatly lamented, as a gentleman of high moral worth and unblemished reputation. He was succeeded by his deputy, Major Waldron, who had long been distinguished by his public spirit and many services, and was therefore greatly esteemed.

The alteration of the form of government was not, however, allowed to pass off without another trait of genuine feeling, which does the parties great honor. With consent of his council and of the General Assembly, President Cutt communicated, as early as March 25, 1680, to the governor and council of Massachusetts, to be made known at their next session to the General Court of the province, a very grateful letter; “first to acknowledge,” says he, “your great care of us, and kindness towards us, while we dwelt under your shadow; owning ourselves deeply obliged, that you were pleased, upon our earnest request and supplication, to take us under your government, and ruled us well, while we so remained; so that we cannot give the least countenance to those reflections that have been cast upon you, as if you had dealt injuriously with us.” They then profess as follows: “no dissatisfaction with your government, but merely our submission to divine Providence, to his majesty’s commands, to whom we owe our allegiance, without any seeking of our own, or desires of change, was the only cause of our complying with that present separation from you that we are now under; but should have heartily rejoiced, if it had seemed good to the Lord and his majesty to have settled us in the same capacity as formerly.” They add, “We hold ourselves bound to signify, that it is our most unfeigned desire, that such a mutual correspondence betwixt us may be settled, as may tend to the glory of God, the honor of his majesty, whose subjects we all are, and the promoting of the common interest, and defence against the common enemy, that thereby our hands may be strengthened, being of ourselves weak, and few in number; and that, if there be opportunity to be any ways serviceable unto you, we may show how ready we are thankfully to embrace the same.” They close with saying, “We subscribe, wishing the presence of God to be with you, and craving the benefit of your prayers and endeavors for a blessing upon the heads and hearts of us who are separated from our brethren.”†

A document like this is well worthy of transmission to posterity. But, after the year’s service of Walter Barefoote, who was one of Randolph’s friends and abettors, the next administration, that of Cranfield, was unpleasant in the extreme. His self-seeking spirit, his contempt for the inhabitants, whom he found to be not more than four thousand in number, his tyrannical exactions, and his persecution and oppression of the respected minister of Portsmouth, the Rev. Joshua Moody, whose name will ever be held in affectionate respect, alienated from him the minds of the people, and caused them to rejoice when, chagrined and disappointed, he left them for Barbadoes.

We have not room, in this department of the present work, to enter into particulars of the history of so many changes as occurred in the administration of government, further than to say, that New Hampshire was again united with Massachusetts, under the presidency of Joseph Dudley, in 1686; also under that of Andros in 1687, and of Bradstreet in 1689. From 1692, however, the separate government obtained again, under Usher, Partridge, and Allen, for ten years; when Dudley was once more appointed governor, having Massachusetts also

* Hist. of N. H. p. 89, F. and M.’s edition.

† See the whole paper in *Hutchinson*, vol. i. 295, 296.

under his charge. The two governments were thus again united, and so continued from 1702 to 1741, sharing in each other's sympathies, and in weal or woe. In the last-named year, Benning Wentworth, a graduate of Harvard College, was appointed governor, and succeeded in that office by his nephew, John Wentworth, in 1767, whose term of service closed but with the revolution.

IV. The revolution produced, of course, its own heroes, as every period of such excitement must. But there had been a long training of them, unknowingly, as throughout our country. New Hampshire furnished her full quota of these, several of them reared in the hardships of Indian warfare, or in the laborious occupations of husbandry; and not a few were experienced in those scenes of conflict between Britain and France which ended in the reduction of Canada. A few years only after that event, the discussion of stirring questions between the colonies and the mother country called forth the best talents. The right of Parliament to tax, without the privilege of representation vested in the subject, and thence without his consent, was boldly denied. The stamp act excited alarm, and was resisted. Feudal institutions were reviewed, in an essay by the elder Adams, in 1765, and the canon law investigated; and, in short, the doctrines of civil freedom began to engage the public mind long before the actual INDEPENDENCE of the country was seriously contemplated.

The country, too, had gained strength and wealth. Of both these New Hampshire partook. Ship-building, from the facility of obtaining every kind of lumber, flourished on her scanty seaboard. Vessels of war had been for many years constructed within the waters of Piscataqua, which form almost her only harbors from the sea; and her merchants were known abroad, and their connections extensive and profitable at home.

Besides this, the increase of population in the country towns became observable. They had been gradually settling, after the disputes with the heirs of Mason were in good degree adjusted, and more especially after the purchase made of their claim by a company of New Hampshire gentlemen, in 1746, which had introduced an increase of agricultural products, by encouraging a more general acquisition of farms, the cultivation of which had been found the true source of wealth and general prosperity.

In addition, a new interest was given to the great subject of EDUCATION. We have before alluded to the regard shown to Harvard College. At the destruction by fire of its library, in 1764, under the government of Benning Wentworth, a generous donation was made, in order to replace it.* But, under the succeeding administration of his nephew, a magistrate distinguished for learning, good judgment, and public spirit, and therefore deservedly popular, the foundation was effected of a university within the state itself. The application for public aid by the Rev. Dr. Wheelock, and his offer of locating his institution where the greatest encouragement might be had, elicited such returns abroad, and especially such grants of land from the General Assembly, as fixed Dartmouth College at Hanover, in the county of Grafton, by royal charter, 13th December, 1769. The rank of this institution is high among the colleges of New England and the best literary establishments of the Union.

To recount the catalogue of worthies, whose names impart a lustre to their native state, and give the history of their lives, pleasing although it would be, cannot within the limits of this introductory sketch be admitted. The memories of Stark and Sullivan, and of Pepperell at an earlier period, who should be reckoned, probably, to New Hampshire, though locally of Maine, of Dearborn, and other military men, will not be suffered to perish. Those of Meshech Weare, the first president of the state, after the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain; and the governors, Langdon, Gilman, Smith, and Plumer, not to mention

* "The province of New Hampshire not having as yet any college of its own to divert its interest from Harvard College, hitherto the Alma Mater of her educated men as well as those of Massachusetts, the General Assembly of that province, by the recommendation of Governor Benning Wentworth, who had been applied to by the corporation on the subject, voted £300 sterling for the purpose of purchasing books for the library. A catalogue was sent to the Rev. Dr. East Apthorp, then in England; and by his care books to the number of 743 volumes, enough to fill three quarters of an alcove, were purchased with that sum." — See *Peirce's Hist. of Harvard University*, edited by the late Hon. J. Pickering, Esq.

others of merit who have honorably filled the chair of state; of Mason, and of Webster, the former of whom has recently lamented as one of the first, if not the first, of the lawyers of New England, and the latter happily living, as a glory of his birthplace, the able and successful expounder and defender of the constitution,— will pass down to posterity with still increasing esteem, and do honor to New Hampshire. They will excite the virtuous emulation of her aspiring youth, and tend to guide their steps to eminence.

Nor should the *religious interests* of the state be overlooked. These have been superintended by a ministry consisting of, apparently, as sound and faithful men as can be found laboring together in any state of our Union, among an equal population. A recent review of their history has been taken; and its well-informed author, addressing “the general association,” a body which dates its origin in 1747, declares, “Of 686, who from the first have filled the office of pastors in our churches, but about 150 now survive. All settled previous to 1780 are starred on the register of their names. Of those settled between 1780 and 1800, we can find but eight among the living, and not one of them in the active duties of the ministry. But though dead, they yet speak. Some of them experienced great trials and hardships for Christ’s sake, enduring perils in the wilderness and perils among savages. But they were strong in faith, constant in labors, enduring unto the end. Never, probably, has there existed,” he adds, “through a period of more than two centuries, a succession of one class of ministers more united in sentiment, more harmonious in practice, more consistent in example, more free from ambition and envy, and the strife of controversy, more self-denying, more useful as citizens, and more respected in their several fields of labor, than the Congregational and Presbyterian ministers of New Hampshire. A few, indeed, though very few, have proved themselves unworthy of their calling and office. Some have renounced their first faith, but the great body of them have stood firm amid changes, and were found faithful unto death.”*

The writer then notices the closing scenes of the lives of several of the pastors, as evidences of their sincerity and faithfulness; and especially commemorates Moody of Portsmouth, McGregor of Londonderry, Dr. McClintock of Greenland, Hadden of Tamworth, Dr. Harris of Dunbarton, and Dr. Church of Pelham, among those who have given their dying testimonies to “the truth as it is in Jesus.” Many other names are precious to the churches and to surviving friends; and that such a ministry, still more and more enriched with divine grace, may be perpetuated through the coming generations, every Christian patriot must desire; since it is only through the prevalence of the religion of the gospel that any community can truly prosper. For the Christian ministry is the institution of God for human welfare. And its usefulness is found not merely in reference to eternity, but the present life also. Says the commissioner of common schools, in his last Report to the legislature of New Hampshire, “The clergymen of the various towns that I have visited deserve especial notice for the lively interest they cherish in this movement, [to improve the schools,] for the valuable assistance they rendered me in my visits, and for the controlling influence which they exert on the minds of the people in favor of general intelligence and sound learning.”†

Although allusion has thus been made to the important subject of training the youth of the state, and to the promotion of “sound learning,” it yet seems proper to insert in this place a general view of it, with which the compiler of this work has been very obligingly favored by the late Rev. Dr. Cogswell, president of the Theological Seminary at Gilmanton. It is inserted entire, under the head of

“**EDUCATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.** The common school system of education,” observes the doctor, “so generally prevalent in New England, was very early adopted by the inhabitants of New Hampshire. In this respect, the state was probably as observant of duty as Massachusetts and Connecticut.

“The first law enacted for the establishment of what are termed ‘town schools,’ was passed in 1647, by the General Court of Massachusetts. The preamble and law are as follows: ‘It being one chief project of that old deluder, Sathan, to keep men from the knowledge of

* Rev. Mr. Bouton’s Hist. Discourse, Aug. 22, 1843, p. 24.

† See Report for 1848, p. 4.

Scriptures, as in former times, keeping them in an unknowne tongue, so in these latter times. by persuading them from the use of tongues, so that, at least, the true sence and meaning of the original might be clouded with false glosses, of saint-seeming deceivers, and that learning may not bee buried in the grave of our forefathers in church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors:—

“*It is therefore ordered by this Courte and authority thereof,* That every townshipp within this jurisdiction, after that the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty hows-holders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their towne, to teach all such children as shall resort to him, to write and read; whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in generall, by way of supplye, as the major parte of those who order the prudentials of the towne shall appointe; provided that those who send their children bee not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other townes.’

“This law extended to the inhabitants of New Hampshire, as the union between this state and Massachusetts took place in 1641. The ultimate object to be obtained by our Puritan ancestors in these schools was, that their children might be enabled to read and understand for themselves. They were zealous for the maintenance of the Protestant principle of private judgment in matters of religious faith and practice.

“The first law passed by New Hampshire, after it became a province, was enacted in 1693, amid the terrors and distresses of the sanguinary war with the Indians and the French, and shows how regardful of education the people at that time were. The law runs thus: it is ‘enacted and ordained, that for the building and repairing of meeting-houses, ministers’ houses, school-houses, and allowing a salary to a schoolmaster in each town within this province, the selectmen in the respective towns shall raise money by an equal rate and assessment upon the inhabitants; and every town within this province (Dover only excepted during the war) shall, from and after the publication hereof, provide a schoolmaster for the supply of the town, on penalty of ten pounds; and for neglect thereof, to be paid, one half to their majesties, and the other half to the poor of the town.’

“In 1719, a law was passed which ordained that every town having fifty householders, or upwards, shall be constantly provided with a schoolmaster to teach children and youth to read and write.

“In 1783, the voice of New Hampshire on the subject of education was expressed in language worthy of a free and sovereign state, and contained in the constitution of government then voluntarily adopted. It is as follows: ‘Knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to promote this end, it shall be the duty of the legislators and magistrates, in all future periods of this government, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries and public schools, to encourage private and public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of — sciences and natural history.’

“Since the adoption of the constitution, the acts of the government in favor of common schools have been liberal. They are now by law established throughout the state, and every child and youth may enjoy the benefits of education proffered by them. For their support, by a law of the state, about \$160,000 is annually raised by a tax upon the people.* The literary fund, amounting to \$64,000, formed by a tax of one half per cent. on the capital of the banks, has been distributed to the different towns. The proceeds of this fund, and also an annual income of about \$10,000, derived from a tax on banks, are appropriated to aid in support of schools, besides what is raised by the several districts themselves.

“There are, according to the last census of the United States, 2127 common schools, and 83,632 scholars attending them, being 1 in every $3\frac{4}{5}$ of the whole population of the state, and being a greater number, in proportion to the inhabitants, than is furnished from

* Whole amount raised in 1848, \$147,744.82. — See Report, cited above, p. 43

any other state in the Union, with but one exception. There are only 942 individuals in the state, over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write, being only 1 to 307 of the population, and being a less number than in any other state, one only excepted.

“The number of academies and high schools in the state is about 70, being 1 to every 4000 inhabitants. The number of students attending them is 5799, being on an average more than 80 to an institution, and 1 to about every 50 of the inhabitants. This intermediate class of institutions between common schools and colleges is generally in a flourishing condition. Most of them are private corporations for public purposes, and need more funds for their support, that they may accomplish with greater energy the work devolving upon them.

“*Dartmouth College*, named after the Earl of Dartmouth, an early benefactor, is one of the most flourishing in the United States, and is situated in the south-west part of Hanover, about half a mile east of Connecticut River, on a beautiful and extensive plain, where there is a handsome village. It was founded by the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, D. D., and chartered by royal grant in 1769. The funds, which are respectable, were obtained by donations from individuals, and by grants from the legislatures of New Hampshire and Vermont. The buildings are good, and six in number — all of them of brick except one, and most of them bearing names of benefactors.”

Boundaries. — This state is bounded north by Eastern Canada, east by Maine, south-east by the Atlantic and the State of Massachusetts, south by Massachusetts, and west and north-west by Vermont. Situated between 42° 40' and 45° 16' north latitude, and 70° 35' and 72° 27' west longitude. Its length is 168, and its greatest breadth about 90 miles, and it comprises an area of about 7987 square miles.

First Settlers. — The first discovery of New Hampshire was in 1614, and the first settlements made by Europeans were at Dover and Portsmouth, in 1623; only three years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

Government. — The executive power is vested in a governor and five councillors, chosen annually by the people. The legislature consists of the Senate, comprising 12 members, chosen in 12 districts, and the House of Representatives, chosen annually in the month of March, every town having 150 ratable polls being entitled to send one, and an additional representative for every 300 additional polls. The legislature assembles annually at Concord, on the first Wednesday of June.

All male citizens, of 21 years and upwards, except paupers and persons excused from taxes, have a right to vote for state officers — a residence of at least three months within the town being required to entitle the person to vote.

Judiciary. — The Superior Court of Judicature consists of a chief justice and two associate justices, who hold one term annually in each of the ten counties of the state, for the hearing and determining of questions of law, and petitions for divorce. This court is also vested with chancery powers.

The judges of the Superior Court of Judicature are, *ex officio*, judges of the Court of Common Pleas. This court, before whom all actions for the recovery of debts and the enforcement of contracts, and all jury trials, are brought, consists of one of the justices of the Superior Court, or one of the justices of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas and of two county judges, who are generally appointed from among the yeomanry, whose principal duty it is to attend to the ordinary business of the county, its roads, expenses, &c. Terms are held semi-annually, in each of the counties.

Most of the *religious denominations*, which are found in the country at large, appear in New Hampshire, as might be anticipated from the freedom of religious inquiry and profession. In numbers, the *Baptist* denomination ranks next to the *Congregationalists* and *Presbyterians*. But the *Episcopal* branch of the church of Christ was early founded in the colony, and was greatly encouraged by several of the royal governors. The *Methodists* are numerous, and there are communities of *Friends*, or *Quakers*. But it is believed that the many important interests of society, in which good citizens may unite without infringing on a good conscience, are tending to soften the asperities of religious controversy, and to bring the community more

and more into a state of mutual forbearance, if not of mutual esteem. Thus Bible societies, and societies for the promotion of temperance, the associations which spring out of the great cause of education, and those which relate to agriculture, mechanic arts, general science, and mutual improvement in knowledge, especially by lectures and the founding and use of social libraries, all tend to occupy healthily the powers of the mind, and produce or promote that condition of civilization which becomes a free, vigorous, moral, and Christian state.

That such advances are really making is evident to the observer. They have, indeed, been gradual, but actual. The early colonists were often almost disheartened at the prospect before them, and complained of the difficulty of procuring a subsistence. It is well remarked by Dr. Belknap, that they too much neglected the cultivation of the soil, whose productiveness they had not properly tested, while their chief attention was given to the fishery, the lumber trade, and the procuring of furs. Many temptations, too, were thrown in their way, as occurred to other settlers in New England, by invitations to settle elsewhere. Lord Saye and Sele urged the colonists to people Barbadoes, where he possessed an interest. Cromwell, at a subsequent period, invited the tried and faithful Puritans to settle in Ireland, where the province of Ulster had long been devastated, and stood in need of inhabitants; or to enter on his new conquest of Jamaica, and become West India planters. Few, comparatively, however, were prevailed on to go; and those who staid became more and more accustomed to the country, and attached to it.

And now, what is the result? A healthy, active, intelligent, and industrious population is found, even among the mountain fastnesses of "the Granite State," not unaptly characterized as the Switzerland of America. They subdue the soil, and it yields its treasures; and if not in so great abundance of cereal grains, at least in valuable pasture—the grazing interest being very considerable throughout the state. Yet the improvements of modern agriculture are noticed and adopted. In islands of the beautiful Winnipiseogee—a favorable location, it must be confessed—136 bushels of Indian corn have been raised on the acre! * One would suppose that the fertility of the western prairie could offer little temptation to the farmer who might produce such a crop, and remain among his own paternal fields; especially when the contrast is made between the healthiness of a northern climate, in a high, hilly region, pure water flowing plentifully, all facilities for happily training a family; and a country where, indeed, labor is comparatively light, land cheap, and winters lose much of their rigor and length; but fever and ague sap the constitution, and send back the adventurer a lean, sallow invalid for life, or lay him prematurely in the grave.

Of recent years, the legislature has, in its wisdom, encouraged the investigation of the mineral treasures of New Hampshire. The employment of Dr. C. T. Jackson for this purpose has resulted in the discovery that this state is richer in this respect than any of its sisters. We do not say that it has the gold of California,—as, happily for its inhabitants, it has not,—nor that of North Carolina or Georgia; but the variety of its minerals is great, and the deposits of several of the most useful, if not most costly ores, are not infrequent. Grant that it abounds in granite and in ice. It has also a hardy and sagacious population, which can make that ice and granite articles of profitable commerce.

The increase of manufacturing establishments, in which scientific skill is tasked to mould the raw material into useful fabrics and forms, renders the possession of water power a great desideratum. In few spaces of equal extent, it is believed, does there exist a greater water power than in this state. And human ingenuity will not be backward in turning this encouraging circumstance to profit. Statistics of several establishments will be found in the following work, under the heads of their respective localities.

Of all the features of the state, the White Mountains must be regarded as not only the most prominent, but the most interesting. Forming the highest land in North America east of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes, they have become a favorite resort of the tourist, who is in search either of health or pleasure. Dr. Belknap supposed that the highest peak

* See Dr. Jackson's Agricultural Report.

would be found to be, when accurately measured, — which in his day it had not been, — over 10,000 feet high. But since that period it has been satisfactorily ascertained that it falls short of 7000. The ascent, perilous as it has been accounted, is often effected, and generally repays the task. But the remembrance of those dreadful avalanches, which, in one melancholy instance at least,* produced havoc, and ruin, and loss of life, will long impress the imagination seriously, and give solemnity to the wild solitudes of the mountains.

The engineer will think and calculate otherwise. And his is, in fact, the prevailing view now taken of heights of land and bodies of water. The latter, which abound in the region of the White Mountains, not only give animation to a landscape, and irrigate for the agriculturist or cattle-breeder the lands in their vicinage, but, directed by the hand of Science, and duly restrained and managed, facilitate human labor, and lay a foundation for national wealth. For if, as one of this profession † argued, “rivers were made to feed navigable canals,” the elevations where are found the sources of the Androscoggin, Saco, Merrimac, Connecticut, and many other streams, on whose banks and by whose waterfalls villages of manufacturers must rise, will not be contemplated by the practical improver without deep interest.

It is a great happiness, as well as honor, for the state, that its history has been so ably and respectably written, and at so early a period in the development of its resources. Dr. Belknap was eminently calculated to accomplish the work he undertook. It required research and patient labor; but he could labor and persevere, though under great embarrassment and difficulty, unknown, probably, by his successors in the ministry, but requiring in his day all fortitude and faith. His education had providentially fitted him for his task. Brought up under the eye of the New England historian, the Rev. Mr. Prince, whose spirit of accurate and industrious inquiry is celebrated, he had the advantage of consulting his collections, and imbibed a taste for the employment. Prince followed Mather, and Mather drew from Hubbard, and he from Winthrop and Winslow. Belknap completes the chain to our own times; and his history is quoted with that respect and confidence which honor his name, still further honored by the state in being attached to a lately constituted county.

Deficiencies in his work are, indeed, noticed, particularly in articles of natural history and natural philosophy. But, with the progress in science that has since been made, and the facilities for observation which have since been secured, the supply of these deficiencies will be easy. Nor can it be so difficult as it was originally to secure the evanescent tradition of events. The late and lamented John Farmer, Esq., and his living associate, ‡ as well as other members of the Historical Society, have done much to perpetuate New Hampshire history, whether of the state or of smaller communities, or of individual men.

The state is restricted on the sea-coast, and has but one avenue to the ocean. The Piscataqua presents for future improvement advantages that a perspicacious and thriving people will not be long in ascertaining and employing. The railroad from Portsmouth to Concord, opening an easy access to the great north and west, will give to the beautiful harbor of Portsmouth a foreign and domestic commerce hitherto unknown.

Though restricted on the sea-coast, and in this view not to be compared with her sister states of New England, the State of New Hampshire is yet second among them in extent of territory. That it may be filled with a prosperous, happy, exemplary population, who shall enjoy and improve the rich privileges of Christian freemen, which, in the good providence of God, now form their favored lot, and transmit them unimpaired to the latest posterity, is the writer's fervent wish and prayer.

* The destruction of Mr. *Willey's* abode and family.

† *Brinley*, the Duke of Bridgewater's surveyor.

‡ *J. B. Moore*, now librarian of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.



NEW JERSEY is one of the central states on the Atlantic coast of the country comprising the original thirteen United States. The earliest settlement was made in the county of Bergen, between the years 1620 and 1630, by some Dutch people from New York. They were joined by parties of Danes and Norwegians, who, in 1638, were followed by a body of Swedes and Fins, which formed a colony on the Delaware River, and purchased, of the aborigines the lands on both sides of that stream, as far as the river was navigable. In 1664, the territory between the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers was granted to the Duke of York, brother to Charles II. The charter included New Jersey, of which the Dutch were forthwith dispossessed by the English; and it was then conveyed to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. These latter proprietors drew up a form of government, and sent over Philip Carteret as governor, who fixed upon Elizabethtown as his seat of government, in 1665. Sundry political changes ensued, and in 1676 the province was divided, the western part annexed to New York, and the eastern remaining as a separate colony, under the direct dominion of the crown. Six years afterwards, the latter section was assigned to William Penn and his associates. Twenty years subsequently, it was surrendered to Queen Anne, and incorporated with New York, under the government of which both provinces continued until 1738, when they were again placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the British sovereign, and so remained until the royal authority was abrogated by the revolution of 1776. The republican constitution of the state is dated July 2d of that year. During the war with Great Britain, New Jersey suffered more than her proportion of the hardships, and rendered her full measure of the services, incident to that eventful struggle.

Boundaries and Extent. — New Jersey is bounded north by New York State, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by Delaware Bay, and west by the State of Pennsylvania. It lies between $38^{\circ} 58'$ and $41^{\circ} 21'$ north latitude, and extends from $73^{\circ} 58'$ to $75^{\circ} 29'$ west longitude. Its extreme length, from north to south, is about 160 miles, and its average breadth not far from 50 miles. Its area, by official report, is 8320 miles.

Government. — The government is vested in a governor, Council, and House of Assembly, all of whom are elected annually, the former by the legislative branches in joint ballot, the latter by the people. The Council consists of 18 members, the president of which is, *ex officio*, lieutenant governor, and the Assembly comprises 58 members. No persons are eligible for either of these offices without a previous residence of one year, and the possession of property valued at £1000 in the case of councillors, or at £500 in the case of assembly men. Voters must also have resided within the state one year, and possess property worth £50 "proclamation money."

Judiciary.—The judicial tribunals consist of a Court of Errors and Appeals, a Court of Chancery, a Supreme Court, and Courts of Common Pleas. The Court of Errors comprises the chancellor, the justices of the Supreme Court, and six other judges appointed for six years by the executive, one of the latter vacating his seat in rotation each year. This court holds four stated terms every year. The chancellor and judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the governor and council for seven years; the Court of Chancery holds four regular terms per annum, and the Supreme Court the same, the judges of which also hold Circuit Courts quarterly in each county. Judges of the Common Pleas Courts, five in each county, are chosen for five years by the legislature, and hold courts four times a year.

Education.—The state holds an available school fund amounting to \$377,413.01. There are some 1600 school districts in the state; but the system of free school education, judging from the latest returns, does not seem to have met with that favor from the legislature, or that solicitude on the part of the people, which its great importance demands; for it appears that, out of 119,000 children, between the ages of 5 and 16 years, only 70,000 receive instruction; that the average length of time within the year, for which schools are kept, is but nine months, and that the average cost of tuition is \$2.06 per quarter for each pupil. New Jersey, however, has long sustained a large number of literary institutions of a respectable order. At Princeton, there are the College of New Jersey, an ancient and distinguished establishment, and the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, of like eminence. At New Brunswick is Rutgers, formerly Queen's College, founded in 1770, with which also is connected the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch church. There are likewise numerous academies, &c., in all parts of the state. The Friends have several respectable schools under their particular charge.

Finances.—The absolute debt of the state, on the 1st of January, 1850, was \$67,595.82, the annual interest upon which amounted to \$1075.84. The productive property of the state was valued at \$262,397.53, and the unproductive at \$764,676.60; the latter consisting of the "surplus fund" received from the United States, which has been loaned without interest to the respective counties. The revenues are derived mainly from transit duties on railroads and canals, dividends on stocks of ditto, taxes on railroad stock, interest on railroad bonds, special loans, &c. The aggregate receipts from these sources, for the year ending on the above-mentioned date, amounted to \$125,690.82, and the public expenditures for the same period were \$126,552.75. There are between 20 and 30 banks in the state, with an aggregate capital of from three to four millions of dollars.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The face of the country at the north is rather mountainous and broken, being crossed by portions of the Blue Ridge and other elevated ranges. From this point to the central part of the state the land is gradually depressed, and becomes undulating. At the south it is still lower and more level. The soil in the lilly region furnishes many excellent tracts for grazing; in the centre it is quite fertile; while towards the Atlantic coast it is sandy and naturally sterile. The latter district, however, by manual toil, has been made uncommonly productive, the proximity of two great markets having stimulated the industry and the agricultural skill of the inhabitants. Wheat and all the grains peculiar to the Middle States, potatoes, all descriptions of garden vegetables, and fruits of the finest sorts, as peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, strawberries, &c., are raised in great profusion, wherever due regard has been given to the improvement of the soil.

Rivers.—Several navigable streams intersect the state or flow along its borders, furnishing fine mill sites and abundance of water power for all needed manufacturing purposes. Besides the Hudson and the Delaware, which wash the eastern and western shores, the chief rivers are the Raritan, navigable for 15 miles, with important waterfalls beyond; the Hackensack, of about the same navigable extent, though supplying water power for about 20 miles farther; the Passaic, Salem, Cohanzey, and others, all more or less convertible to the purposes of commerce or manufactures.

Internal Improvements.—Among the most important works of internal improvement are the Morris Canal, the Delaware and Hudson Canal; the Camden and Amboy, the Paterson and

Hudson, the New Jersey, the New Brunswick and Trenton, the Morris and Essex, and other railroads, with divers branches. These pass through various quarters of the state in almost every direction, and afford great facilities for internal and external commerce. Most of the trade of the state is carried on or benefited by means of these valuable public works. They afford convenient egress to the vast quantities of agricultural produce, cattle, domestic animals, poultry, manufactured articles, &c., which are annually exported from the state.

Minerals. — Valuable iron, zinc, and copper ores are found in the state, and have been extensively worked, the smelting establishments and numerous furnaces being well supplied with fuel from the great sandy tracts which are covered with forests of pine timber.

Manufactures. — The manufacturing branches principally pursued in New Jersey are those of iron, glass, cotton, and woollen. There are also large numbers of paper mills, tanneries and other manufactories of leather, potteries, hat, cap, and bonnet factories, distilleries, machine shops, flouring mills, ropewalks, &c.; besides which, great quantities of home-made or family articles are annually produced.

Indians. — Few, if any, of the descendants of the aboriginal tribes are found within the limits of the state.

Population. — The character of the people has undoubtedly been essentially modified during the lapse of the several generations that have successively followed in the train of time, since the date of the earliest settlements. But few of the characteristics of the original emigrants from the north of Europe are now discoverable. Most of the inhabitants probably are of English extraction. The last census (1850) shows a population of near 500,000, including about 22,000 free colored persons.

Climate. — New Jersey enjoys a mild and healthful climate. Towards the sea-coast, the air is pure, and the temperature varies less between the seasons than in the high regions at the north, the thermometer seldom indicating a greater heat in summer than 87°, or less than 13° in winter. In the mountainous districts, the weather in winter is quite severe.

Religion. — The Presbyterians are the most numerous; the Methodists, Baptists, Dutch Reformed, Episcopalians, and Quakers nearly equally divide the remainder of the population. There are, however, some Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, Universalists, &c.

NEW MEXICO.

NEW MEXICO (TERRITORY.) The region now comprehended within the limits established by Congress as the United States Territory of New Mexico formerly constituted a portion or portions of a Mexican province. During the war between the United States and Mexico, (1846,) General Kearney took peaceable possession of Santa Fe, the capital of the province, and established a temporary government therein. In the early part of the following year, a revolt against the American authorities took place, and six of the civil officers, including the governor, were barbarously murdered. Several battles were subsequently fought in different parts of New Mexico, in all which the combined forces of the Mexicans and Indians were repulsed. By the treaty of peace in 1848, the Mexican title was cancelled, and the immense country, of which this territory forms a part, became an adjunct of the United States. By the act of Congress, passed September 9, 1850, for defining the northern and western boundaries of Texas, &c., a territorial government for New Mexico was also established.

Boundaries and Extent. — New Mexico is bounded north by the Territory of Utah, and by a part of the scarcely explored wilderness called Nebraska; east by the State of Texas; south by a portion of Texas, and principally by the boundary line between the United States and the Mexican possessions; and west by the State of California. Its eastern quarter extends from the 32d to the 38th degree of north latitude, and the residue of the territory from

the 33d to the 37th. It lies between 103° and 116° west longitude, reaching from east to west about 600 miles, is from 240 to 360 miles in width, and comprises an area of some 200,000 square miles.

Government.—By the act establishing the territory, the governor is appointed by the President of the United States for four years, who must reside in the territory, and is also superintendent of Indian affairs. A secretary of state is appointed in like manner for the same term, who is acting governor in the absence of that magistrate. The legislature is composed of a Council, to consist of 13 members, chosen for two years, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 26, who serve one year. The legislature is elected by a plurality of the popular votes. Its session cannot exceed 40 days. All laws must be submitted to Congress for approval. The right of suffrage is held by all free citizens of the United States, resident for a prescribed period within the territory. By the same act it was required that a census should be forthwith taken, in order to apportion the members of the legislature, according to the number of inhabitants. This was done in the spring of 1851, and the result showed a population of 56,984, exclusive of Indians. The ratio of representation has thereupon been fixed, for members of the Council at 4384, and for those of the House at half that number. The Legislative Assembly convened for the first time on the 2d day of June, 1851.

Education.—After the lands shall be surveyed under the direction of the general government, for the purpose of bringing them into market, two sections in each township are to be set off for the support of schools.

Judiciary.—The judicial power of the territory is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and justices of the peace. The former is composed of a chief justice and two associates, either two of whom form a quorum. An annual term of the court is held at the seat of government. The judges hold office four years. Three judicial districts are established, in each of which a District Court is held by the justices of the Supreme Court. The above tribunals possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Appeals are allowed to the Supreme from the District Courts, but in such cases there is to be no trial by jury. Appeals are also allowed from the final decisions of the Supreme Court of the territory to that of the United States, in cases involving a sum in controversy of \$1000 and upwards, and also in cases affecting the title to slaves.

Finances.—The sources from which to meet the public expenditures, excepting those provided by Congress, will ordinarily consist of direct taxes, and the income arising from land sales, as is the case generally in all the new states and territories.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The face of the country presents much variety. Stupendous ranges of mountains—portions of the great vertebræ of the continent—traverse the eastern half of the territory from north to south, pierced occasionally by rugged and precipitous gaps, and sometimes by tracts of prairie, affording passage to travellers. This region includes the former provincial limits of New Mexico, and the oldest and most populous settlements. The country on the west of these elevations exhibits immense plains or plateaus, over which are scattered numerous isolated mountains and broken ridges of volcanic origin, the peaks of some of which rise to a great height. The valleys and slopes between the eminences in the eastern section consist generally of very productive land; and the river bottoms, especially near the southern boundary, comprise broad tracts of exceedingly rich soil, adapted to the culture of sugar, and of most of the products of that latitude. The portion of country lying on the Gila and Colorado Rivers, where these advantages are very apparent, will doubtless attract the early attention of settlers. The interior of the western half of the territory, so far as it has yet been topographically examined, is, for the most part, an arid and sterile desert, with the exception of some fertile spots and stunted forests along the margin of streams, or among the nooks of the high lands. The soil in this region seems to be either sandy or to consist of a light, porous clay, bearing a species of coarse grass, said to be good winter fodder for cattle. The country does not abound in timber, but in some locations is overgrown for miles with almost impenetrable thickets of *mezquite* and other thorny shrubbery. Corn, wheat, grapes, peaches, and other grains and fruits, are cultivated in a small way near the villages, and by some tribes of Indians in different parts of the territory; but it is only in the immediate

vicinity of streams that the land may be considered productive, or even inhabitable by civilized beings.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande takes its rise many miles above the northern boundary of New Mexico, flows entirely across the territory, and, after passing for several hundreds of miles between Texas and the Mexican states on the west, discharges itself into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable during a great part of its course. The Gila and Colorado are also among the principal streams; the latter a fine river, flowing from the north in a westerly direction, until it strikes the eastern boundary of California, from which point it proceeds southerly between that state and New Mexico, passes beyond their southern limits, and finally empties into the Gulf of California, affording steamboat navigation for 350 miles. There are numerous other streams, some of them very extensive, and most of them tributaries to the rivers already mentioned. The country, as a whole, is poorly watered, either for purposes of internal communication, for the propulsion of machinery, or for appeasing the thirst of men and animals.

Internal Improvements.—There are no public works of the character understood by this caption now existing in this territory, neither is it known that any are in contemplation, beyond that of constructing a road through it, from east to west, to facilitate the progress of emigrants into California. Surveys have been made with this view by military men under the authority of the United States, but the question of the construction of such a work remains undetermined; and it is further problematical whether, if a highway be decided on, it will ever assume the costly and important shape of a railroad. The enervating effect of the climate upon the inhabitants will probably tend to prevent for a long time any attempt at internal improvement by means of works of art.

Minerals.—Evidences of volcanic action abound upon the surface of all parts of the territory; and gold, silver, copper, and iron deposits exist in many places. Mines of the three former metals have been worked in past years to some extent, but discontinued within a short period. All the ordinary geological features peculiar to such a region are discoverable here. The character and composition, and the combinations of the masses which form the mountainous ridges, and other enormous protuberances scattered confusedly over the face of the country, refer to the fires below for the origin of their present appearance, at least, if not for the cause of the general barrenness of the earth around them.

Manufactures.—Nothing can yet be said of the manufacturing genius or industry of those who now constitute the people of New Mexico. Their ancestors, and those of the savages in the same region, were noted for little more in this line than the fabrication of a rude kind of pottery, and some few other sorts of household articles. The territory, or state,—as it may be hereafter,—will probably never become either a manufacturing or agricultural country for any important commercial purposes.

Indians.—The vast wilderness, of which the western half of the territory consists, is peopled by numerous tribes of Indians. Some of these are mild, peaceably disposed, honest, industrious, and hospitable, living in villages and permanent settlements, and obtaining their subsistence mainly by hunting, fishing, and tillage. Others wander about in hordes, living by plunder, and constantly engaged in thievish depredations and bloody warfare. With one of the most formidable tribes of the latter, the Apaches, Governor Calhoun, of this territory, has recently concluded a treaty, whereby they are restricted to such limits as may be prescribed by the United States government, and to form permanent settlements, the United States stipulating to furnish all necessary facilities for tilling the soil.

Population.—The census taken by the civil authorities of the territory showed a population of 56,984; but that of the United States, taken at nearly the same period, (1850–1,) gives a population of 61,517, exclusive of Indians, of whom, perhaps, it is impossible to obtain a correct enumeration.

Climate.—In those mountainous parts where water is easily accessible, the residents may be said to enjoy a good share of health throughout the year; but in other localities, at certain seasons, the heat is extremely oppressive, and the climate decidedly insalubrious. The winters are not uncomfortably cold for any great length of time; but, even at the extreme south snow is by no means uncommon, although the streams rarely freeze. During the march of

Lieutenant Colonel Cooke from Santa Fe to San Diego, in the latter part of October, 1846, snow fell, and his party suffered for about two weeks with cold, though then at the southerly border of the territory. In the vicinity of Santa Fe, about latitude 36° north, on the 31st of December, 1846, the snow was five inches deep.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic, having formerly been the established religion throughout all Mexico, still maintains its ascendancy in this territory. Other denominations, however, are now tolerated, under the laws of the United States.

Curiosities.—Among these, the most remarkable, perhaps, are the ruins of singularly constructed religious temples, and other large edifices, which are occasionally met with upon the sites of ancient Indian or Mexican villages, the inhabitants of which have long since passed beyond the reach of historical research, and left scarcely any traces even of legendary remembrance. The village of Pecos, not far from Santa Fe, furnishes one illustration among many of these extraordinary remains. In various quarters are found vestiges of mounds and other monuments, of strange forms and divers dimensions, the uses of which baffle inquiry or conjecture. Among the extraordinary natural phenomena may be enumerated the high volcanic peaks in the mountainous district near the centre of the territory, and the character of some of the sandstone rocks composing the walls of many chasms and bluffs in the same region. From one of these, which had broken so as to leave a perpendicular face 180 feet in height, Lieutenant Abert, in the course of his topographical exploration in 1846, gathered a number of shark's teeth, shells, and bones of fish. The ruins of the singular structures left by the Aztecs, an ancient race, of common origin with the New Mexicans, once inhabiting several large districts in this territory, are also among the striking curiosities of the country. In their wanderings from a point near the centre of the present northern boundary, they left at different spots many ponderous memorials of their laborious skill, in the shape of immense edifices, designed to serve, it is supposed, as fortified habitations. Near the River Gila, in November, 1846, Captain Johnson, U. S. A., visited one of these ruins, called the "Casa de Montezuma," presumed to be many centuries old, an account of which is given in his journal, communicated to the war department by General Kearney, in 1847.



NEW YORK is the northernmost of what were considered the Middle States at the establishment of the American republic. The first approach to a settlement within its present limits, by civilized Europeans, was made in 1610, by a party under the auspices of a company of Dutch merchants, who constructed a small fort on an island in the Hudson River, not far distant from the site now occupied by the city of Albany. Another fort was erected by the Dutch, in 1612, on York Island, the spot on which the city of New York is built. The whole

territory was then denominated New Amsterdam. In 1614, a body of English from Virginia took possession of it, which they soon after relinquished; and the Dutch continued to hold it thenceforward for about 50 years. During this period, their relations with the settlers in neighboring territories were not uniformly amicable, especially with those in New England. In 1629 it was erected into a regular colony, with a chief magistrate appointed by the Dutch government. He and his successors maintained jurisdiction until the year 1664, when the colony was captured by an English force, under authority of a royal patent, conveying it to the Duke of York, from whom its present name is derived. In 1673, the chief settlement was retaken by the Dutch, but restored in the course of the following year; from which time it remained a dependency of Great Britain for upwards of a century, until, through the results of the American revolution, it became an independent member of the federal Union. The first republican constitution was formed in 1777: this continued in force until 1822, when it was remodelled. In 1846 it was again revised; and, in the shape then given it, still remains the supreme law of the state.

Boundaries and Extent. — The state is bounded north by the British province of Canada; east by the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; south-east by the Atlantic Ocean; south by the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; west and south-west by Lakes Erie and Ontario, and by the River St. Lawrence. It extends from 40° 30' north latitude to 45°, and lies between 71° 56' and 79° 56' west longitude. Its extreme length from east to west, measuring from the Atlantic shore of Long Island, is 408 miles; exclusive of that island, 340; and its breadth from north to south is 310 miles. Its area is estimated at 46,000 square miles.

Government. — By the constitution adopted as amended in October, 1846, a plurality of the popular vote elects the governor and lieutenant governor, who are chosen for two years. The people also choose in like manner, and for the same term of service, a secretary of state, treasurer, comptroller, attorney general, state engineer, and surveyor. Three canal commissioners and three inspectors of prisons are also elected by the people, to serve for three years each, one to retire every year, upon the principle of rotation. The legislature comprises a Senate and House of Assembly. There are 32 senatorial districts, each entitled to one senator, who serves two years. The House of Assembly consists of 128 members, apportioned among the several counties according to population, and elected annually. Every white male citizen, 21 years of age, a resident for one year next preceding an election, ten days a citizen of the state, four months a resident of the county, and thirty days of the district, is entitled to the right of suffrage, without other qualification. Colored persons, to be entitled to that right, must have resided three years within the state, and have owned and paid taxes on a freehold worth \$250 for one year next preceding an election.

Judiciary. — All judicial officers, except justices of the peace, are appointed by the executive, and hold office during good behavior, or until 60 years of age. The judicial power is vested, 1. In a Court for the Trial of Impeachments, which is composed of the members of the Senate, or a majority of them, with their president at the head of the court, — or, in his absence, the chief judge of the Court of Appeals, — together with a major part of the judges of the latter court. This tribunal is a court of record, and its officers and clerk are those of the Senate. A party impeached cannot be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present; nor punished by this court farther than by sentence of removal from or disqualification for office, though still liable to indictment. 2. The Court of Appeals, which consists of eight judges, four of whom are elected by the people, (one every second year,) and hold office eight years; and the other four are selected each year from those justices of the Supreme Court whose terms are soonest to expire. Six judges constitute a quorum; and the court holds four terms in each year. There must be one term in each judicial district every two years. 3. The Supreme and Circuit Courts, composed of justices elected by the people, — four in each of the eight judicial districts into which the state is divided, — one justice in each to retire from office every two years. One general term of the Supreme Court must be held annually in every county containing 40,000 inhabitants; and in other counties, one in two years. Two special terms each year are held in every county; also two Circuit

Courts: of the latter, the city and county of New York has four. The Supreme Court has general jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review judgments of the County Courts. At the general and special terms are heard all equity cases; and the Circuit Courts are held exclusively for the trial of issues of fact. 4. County or Surrogates' Courts, with the ordinary jurisdiction of Probate Courts; and extending also to actions of debt, &c., involving not more than \$2000, to actions for damages not above \$500, for trespass or personal injury, and to replevin suits wherein not more than \$1000 are claimed. They have likewise equity jurisdiction for the foreclosure of mortgages; for the sale of the real estate of infants; for the partition of lands; for the admeasurement of dower; for the custody of lunatics and inebriates; and for the satisfaction of judgments where upwards of \$75 are due on an unsatisfied execution. 5. Criminal Courts; viz., Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and the Court of Sessions. The former, which are held in each county, except that of New York, at the same time and place at which the Circuit Courts are held, consist each of a justice of the Supreme Court, the county judge, and the two justices of the peace who are members of the Court of Sessions. In the city and county of New York these tribunals are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court and any two of the following magistrates: judges of the Court of Common Pleas for that county, mayor, recorder, and aldermen. Courts of Sessions are held by the county judge, and the two justices of the peace chosen as members of said courts.

Besides the foregoing, there are in the city and county of New York a Superior Court and a Court of Common Pleas, each having three judges.

Education.—This important subject commands a full share of public solicitude in this state. Colleges and other literary and scientific institutions, of a high order, are established and well sustained in various quarters. Some of these are supported in whole or in part by different religious associations. The oldest, — Columbia, formerly King's College, — founded nearly a century since, is chiefly under the direction of the Episcopalians, who also maintain another college, and an eminent theological institute. The Baptists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, and Associate Reformed church have also their respective theological seminaries. A very large number of academics and high schools, generally sustained by individual subscriptions, are to be found in every part of the state. The common school system is honorably cherished by the bounty of the legislature; and consequently the blessings of free instruction are diffused among children of all classes, through thousands of grammar and primary schools, under positive requisitions of law. For purposes of general education, the most liberal funds have been provided, amounting to \$1,900,000 annually, of which \$200,000 are raised by a state tax. The school fund produces \$300,000. The deaf and dumb, and the blind, likewise participate amply in these appropriations. There are in the state, probably, upwards of 50,000 persons, of adult age, who can neither read nor write; most of whom, without doubt, are of foreign extraction.

Finances.—The aggregate debt of the state, at the beginning of 1851, was \$23,463,838. About two thirds of this liability arises from the canal debt, and the residue from debts contracted on account of railroads, the general fund, &c. It is estimated that, by the operation of the canal and other sinking funds, the public debt can be liquidated in the course of some 18 years from the above date. The annual revenues are derived from state taxes, auction and salt duties, canal fund, &c., which, in general, largely exceed the amount of expenditures for the support of government and of state institutions, for interest on the state debt, &c.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The state exhibits much variety of surface. The eastern part is crossed by two chains of lofty hills, rising to an elevation of 1200 to 1700 feet. One of these ridges, entering from New Jersey on the south-west, strikes the Hudson River at West Point, is there divided by the stream, and resumes its prominence on the opposite shore, showing almost perpendicular walls on either side, as though cut in sunder by some sudden convulsion. These remarkable heights are known as the "Highlands." Their bases comprehend a breadth of some 15 to 20 miles. From the eastern margin of the river they take a northerly course, in detached masses, dividing the waters of the Hudson from those of the Connecticut, and

finally mingling with the mountain ridges which bend to the north-east and spread towards the coast of Labrador. A second range enters the state from the north-western side of New Jersey, and passes northward, forming the Shawangunk Mountains. A third, from the northerly part of Pennsylvania, proceeds in the same direction through a great portion of the state, with varied elevations, sometimes rising to a height of 3800 feet, and are known as the Catskill Mountains. The Adirondack Mountains, in the north-east part of the state, are still loftier, one of the peaks reaching to an altitude of 6460 feet. In the eastern quarter, as well as the southern, the surface is hilly, and occasionally much broken, though abounding in excellent grazing lands; but the western section is generally level, and the soil admirably adapted to the growth of grain. Indeed, the soil throughout is of good quality; and in some parts extremely rich and productive. Wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, &c., together with potatoes, and every description of garden vegetables, are raised in profusion. Fruits of all kinds known to the climate, as apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c., are cultivated with great success. The forests yield excellent timber, in great variety and abundance.

Rivers, &c. — A number of noble streams pass through the state, or along its borders, in different directions; the chief of which are the Hudson, 324 miles in length, and navigable to Troy, 151 miles from its mouth; the Mohawk, which falls into the Hudson, near Troy, and is 135 miles long; the Genesee, which, after flowing 125 miles, occasionally over immense falls, affording prodigious water power, discharges itself into Lake Ontario, into which also flows Black River, a stream of 120 miles in length; the Saranac, falling into Lake Champlain, after a course of 65 miles; the Ausable, 75 miles in length, entering the same lake; the Oswegatchie, 100 miles long, emptying into the St. Lawrence; the Oswego, reaching between Oneida Lake and Lake Ontario, 40 miles; the St. Lawrence, forming a part of the north-western boundary; the Delaware, after a course of 50 to 60 miles, crossing the south-western border; the Susquehanna, flowing through a considerable portion of the southern margin; the Alleghany, coming from Pennsylvania, and returning thither, after a sweep of 45 miles in Cattaraugus county; and the Niagara, with its far-famed magnificent cataract. Numerous tributaries, of various extent, are connected with all these principal rivers. Portions of the great inland seas, Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, lie within the limits of the state. Numerous others are wholly imbosomed therein, most of which may be considered as arms of Lake Ontario. Several of these minor sheets of water are of considerable magnitude, and many of them are celebrated for their romantic beauty. The facilities for commercial and manufacturing purposes, which are supplied by these various bodies of water, are of incalculable value to the people of New York. They form one of the bases of that grand series of internal improvements, of which the enlightened patriots of that state, in years not long past, were the memorable pioneers.

Internal Improvements. — To New York belongs the honor of having given the earliest and strongest impulse, on the American continent, to a system of public works, on a great scale, designed for the promotion, unitedly, of the important interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. The first of these noble enterprises was the Erie Canal, which, at its inception, was denounced, by a portion of the people, as an extravagantly bold and visionary undertaking. It was commenced in 1817, and finished in 1825, at a cost of upwards of \$7,000,000. It unites the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Hudson River, extending from Buffalo to Albany, a distance of 363 miles. Operations for enlarging it in breadth were not long since commenced, and, after having progressed considerably, were suspended, but will, in all probability, be shortly resumed. Some six or seven other important works of this kind are also completed; several more are in course of construction; and a further number have been projected. Those already finished are the Champlain Canal, connected with the Erie at Waterford, and proceeding 64 miles to Whitehall, on Lake Champlain; the Oswego Canal, also united with the Erie, and extending from Syracuse, 38 miles, to Oswego, on Lake Ontario; the Cayuga and Seneca, from Geneva to Montezuma, 21 miles; the Chemung, from the head of Seneca Lake to Elmira, 39 miles; Crooked Lake, between Penn Yan and Dresden, 8 miles; Chenango, another branch of the Erie, extending 97 miles from its junction at Utica, to Binghampton, on the Susquehanna. The aggregate cost of the six last-named canals is stated at nearly \$5,000,000.

Besides the foregoing, large portions of the following have been completed: the Genesee Valley Canal, to extend from Rochester, 108½ miles, to Olean, on the Alleghany; and the Black River, from the Erie at Rome, 35 miles, to the High Falls. The Delaware and Hudson Canal, from Rondout, Ulster county, 84 miles, to Delaware River, whence it extends 25 miles to Honesdale, Pa., where it connects with a railroad of 16½ miles to the coal mines at Carbondale, is the work of a private corporation, though assisted by a state loan, and partly lying in Pennsylvania. It was completed at a cost of \$1,875,000.

In addition to these artificial watercourses, New York has further provided for her own prosperity by the establishment of numerous extensive and costly railroads. A series of these commodious highways, with a large number of branches under divers names, and owned by various bodies of proprietors, extends from New York to Buffalo. A railroad from the latter place, *via* Niagara Falls, extends to Lewiston, and is there connected with a steamboat line to Oswego. A branch of this road runs to Lockport. There are also railroads between Schenectady, Ballston Spa, and Troy. A railroad of 50 miles (24 of which are in Pennsylvania) extends from Steuben county to the Blossburg coal mines, Pa. The Hudson and Erie Railroad, from Newburg and Piermont, on the Hudson, to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, is between 400 and 500 miles in length, and has numerous extensive branches. There are many others, either partially completed or in contemplation; so that at some not very remote day the entire state will be intersected by these important public works.

Minerals.—The mountainous region at the north-east part of the state, south-west of Lake Champlain, is exceedingly rich in iron ore. This mineral is also abundant in several other localities, and is extensively wrought into pigs and various castings. In Clinton county, the ore is of extraordinarily fine quality, great quantities of which, in a manufactured state, are annually exported. Vast beds of lead ore are found in St. Lawrence county. At Ticonderoga, and at some other spots, abundance of excellent plumbago, or black lead, is found, and forms a valuable article of commerce. Indications of copper have been discovered in a few places. Salt and gypsum are obtained plentifully in several of the central counties eastward of Lake Ontario; and the former article is manufactured in such quantities as to supply a very extensive market; the latter is quarried largely, and sent by canals and railways to distant markets in all directions. Quarries of excellent marble are being worked in Westchester county and the region contiguous. Few indications of coal have yet been found. Limestone, sandstone, and granite are abundant in several parts of the state.

Manufactures.—New York is a large manufacturing as well as agricultural and commercial state. Countless establishments for the transformation of all her natural products into articles of trade are maintained every where. Millions of capital are invested in woollen and cotton factories; in the manufacture of salt, iron, and lead; in the fabrication of articles of leather, straw, glass, clay, marble, &c.; in distilleries, breweries, machine shops, flouring mills, and other mechanical agencies for the conversion of raw material into shapes fitted for the use and comfort of man.

Indians.—The numerous aboriginal tribes by which the entire state was formerly overrun have left comparatively but few living representatives within the state. The causes which have contributed to their annihilation, or dispersion, are those which have ordinarily produced the same results in all other parts of the United States. The hostile have been subdued by superior force; the friendly have been treated with liberality; and all who remained at the close of the American revolution have either been provided with, or allowed to possess themselves of, appropriate and comfortable homes elsewhere.

Population.—The population of New York, especially of the metropolis, and of the cities generally, exhibits more diversity of character, probably arising from their great variety of origin, than that of any other state of the Union, or, possibly, that of any other country on the earth. The ancient Dutch and English characteristics, so distinctly marked and preserved through many successive ages, are no longer discernible, except in sundry secluded localities, or within the circle of certain exclusive neighborhoods. The present generation is composed of new and multiform materials. People who can trace their ancestry to every nation,

and kindred, and tongue, on the face of the globe, are now among the moving masses of this most populous state in the western hemisphere. New York city, the commercial capital, in an especial manner exhibits an example of this aggregation of "all sorts and conditions of men." And the interior is also receiving daily its contributions of settlers and wanderers from every quarter of the old world. Among these, the most impoverished districts of Ireland present, perhaps, the largest number of representatives. Every other European country has furnished also a sufficient quota. Asia and Africa, even, are not without their delegates; nor are the two Indies, nor the foreign provinces both north and south of the boundaries of the republic. The ease with which emigrants may attain to all the privileges of citizenship, the facilities afforded for trade of every description, and the rewards procurable by the exercise of every species of active industry, are the chief causes and provocatives of this vast influx from abroad. Within the ten years ending with the census of 1850, the population of New York has increased from 2,428,921 to 3,097,394.

Climate. — There is, in this state, a considerable variety of climate. In the southern section, it is mild, but mutable, both in winter and summer. In the northern, the winters are more severe, but uniform, and the summers are pleasant. Westward of the mountainous ridges, the climate is more equable and salubrious than in like latitudes on the eastern side. At Albany, the temperature varies between the extremes of heat and cold generally more than 100°; that is, from 15° below zero to 90° above. At Canandaigua, there is nearly the same difference, the mercury sinking lower in winter, and rising to a less height in summer. On Long Island, near the Atlantic Ocean, the thermometer indicates a difference between the two extremes of about 90°; namely, from 4° below zero to 87° above. But, with the exception of occasional epidemics, not imputable, however, in general, to local causes, the climate of New York may be considered as one of the most healthy in the world.

Religion. — Every variety of religious doctrine prevalent in other parts of the United States has its disciples in this state. The different Christian denominations may be classed, according to numbers, as follows: Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Dutch Reformed, Episcopalians, Associate Reformed, Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Universalists, and Unitarians. There are also sundry congregations of Jews, Quakers, Shakers, &c.

Curiosities. — Among several remarkable phenomena, in various departments of nature, existing within the State of New York, the cataract of Niagara stands most prominent. A detailed description of this world-renowned prodigy would require an amount of space inconsistent with the general object of the present work. But the subjoined extract from an account of the Falls of Niagara, written by Father Hennepin, who visited them in 1678, and published in London twenty years thereafter, presents a picture, the fidelity of which, notwithstanding its antiquity, will be recognized by all who have viewed the wonderful original in more modern times. The accuracy of the statistical facts therein presented is, of course, not assured; but the delineation is expressive of the impressions of almost every one who beholds this awfully grand object for the first time, and would undertake to describe it without actual admeasurement.

"Betwixt the Lakes Ontario and Erie," says Father H., "there is a vast and prodigious cadence of water, which falls down after a surprising and astonishing manner, insomuch that the universe does not afford its parallel. 'Tis true, Italy and Swedeland boast of some such things; but we may well say that they are but sorry patterns, when compared with this of which we speak. At the foot of this horrible precipice we meet with the River Niagara, which is not above a league broad, but is wonderfully deep in some places. It is so rapid above this descent, that it violently hurries down the wild beasts, while endeavoring to pass it to feed on the other side, they not being able to withstand the force of its current, which inevitably casts them headlong above 600 feet high.

"This wonderful downfall is composed of two great streams of water, and two falls, with an isle sloping along the middle of it. The waters which fall from this horrible precipice do foam and boil after the most hideous manner imaginable, making an outrageous noise, more terrible than that of thunder; for when the wind blows out of the south, their dismal roaring may be

heard more than 15 leagues off. The River Niagara, having thrown itself down this incredible precipice, continues its impetuous course, for two leagues together, to the great rock above mentioned, with an inexpressible rapidity; but, having passed that, its impetuosity relents, gliding along more gently, for other two leagues, till it arrives at the Lake Ontario. From the Great Fall unto this rock, which is to the west of the river, the two brinks of it are so prodigious high, that it would make one tremble to look steadily upon the water, rolling along with a rapidity not to be imagined. Were it not for this vast cataract, which interrupts navigation, they might sail with barks, or greater vessels, more than 450 leagues, crossing the Lake of Hurons, and reaching even to the farther end of Lake Illinois; which two lakes, we may easily say, are little seas of fresh water."



NORTH CAROLINA is one of the Southern States of the American republic, and one of the thirteen which originally adopted the federal constitution. It was included in the extensive region granted, in 1584, by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Walter Raleigh, under the general name of *Virginia*. Its earliest permanent settlement was commenced about the year 1650, by a company of fugitives from religious persecution in the more northern part of Virginia, who established themselves at a spot near Albemarle Sound. In 1661, another body of English emigrants, from Massachusetts, settled on the shores of Cape Fear River. The colonists suffered many hardships and much trouble for want of a recognized independent representative at the court of the parent country. This they obtained in 1667; but, not far from this date, the province comprehending the country now forming both North and South Carolina had been granted to Lord Clarendon and others, who undertook to introduce a grotesque form of government, prepared for the grantees by the celebrated John Locke. Among the singular features embodied in this constitution were provisions for establishing an hereditary nobility, for vesting the legislative power in a "Parliament," and for the exercise of executive authority by a chief magistrate, to be styled the "Palatine." After trial of this system for a few years, its practical defects became palpable, and it was abandoned in 1693. The colony, however, made but slow progress, having to contend with numerous vexations, not the least of which was the sanguinary hostility of the neighboring savages, by whom, in 1712, a murderous and destructive war was carried on, rendered sadly memorable by the horrible atrocities with which it was attended. In 1729, both the Carolinas were ceded to the king for the sum of £17,500, and by him formed into two distinct colonies, which have ever since remained thus separated, and which now constitute the States of North and South Carolina.

The people of this state, in the early stages of the American revolution, were distinguished for their patriotic devotion to the cause of national independence. They opposed the encroachments of the crown, in 1763, with success, and were among the foremost of the colonists to declare themselves free from all foreign control. In May, 1775, a military convention was held in the county of Mecklenburg, which passed a series of resolutions, displaying the spirit, and even embodying some of the language, of the great Declaration of Independence issued to the world on the 4th of July of the next year. A state constitution was formed in 1776, which, with some amendments, still remains in force. Several severe battles were fought upon the soil of North Carolina in the course of the revolutionary war. The state adopted the federal constitution November 27, 1789, by a majority in convention of 118.

Boundaries and Extent.—North Carolina is bounded north by the State of Virginia, east and south-east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by South Carolina and Georgia, and west by the State of Tennessee. It extends from latitude $33^{\circ} 50'$ to $36^{\circ} 30'$ north, and lies between $75^{\circ} 45'$ and 84° west longitude; is 430 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 20 to 180 miles, and contains about 45,000 square miles.

Government.—The executive and legislative officers are elected by the people, once in two years. The governor cannot serve more than four out of six years. He is assisted by a council of seven members, appointed by the General Assembly. The Senate is limited to 50, and the House of Commons to 120 members. The required qualifications of voters for the latter, besides having arrived at the age of 21, are, a residence in the county one year prior to an election, and the payment of taxes: to be entitled to vote for senator, the possession of 50 acres of land is required in addition. The right of suffrage is denied to all persons of negro blood.

Judiciary.—The judges of the Supreme Courts of law and equity, judges of admiralty, and attorney general, are chosen by the General Assembly in joint ballot. The latter holds office four years, and the judges during good behavior. The Supreme Court holds three sessions per annum, two at Raleigh, and one at Morgantown, the latter for the western part of the state. The sessions continue until all the cases on the docket are either decided or deferred for good cause shown. It has jurisdiction in all cases of law and equity brought by appeal or by the parties. The superior courts of law, and the courts of equity, which have complete equity jurisdiction, hold one session semiannually in every county of the state. About ten counties compose a circuit, of which the state is divided into seven. These are visited alternately by the judges, so as not to preside in the same circuit twice in succession.

Education.—The free school system in North Carolina has not yet attained a very near approximation to that of the New England, Middle, and some of the Western States. In 1840, there were but 632 common schools in the state, and these contained less than 15,000 scholars, while there were more than 56,000 adult white persons unable either to read or write. The census of 1850 shows no better result. There are two colleges, and about 150 minor literary seminaries: the oldest of the former was founded in 1791. Provision for the establishment and maintenance of asylums for the insane, and for the deaf and dumb, has recently been made by the legislature.

Finances.—The net amount of the state debt, arising from the loan of its credit to certain railroad companies, is somewhat short of \$1,000,000. The receipts into the treasury, for some few years past, have very considerably exceeded the expenditures.

Surface, Soil, &c.—Along the Atlantic coast of the state, through a space of from 50 to 75 miles in breadth, the land is low, level, and swampy, intersected by many streams, which, from the nature of the surface, are neither rapid nor clear. Westwardly, beyond this tract, for a distance of some 40 miles, the land is more hilly and broken, and the soil sandy. Farther on, above the falls of the rivers, the country becomes elevated, and, in some places, mountainous. The highest mountain peak in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, is *said* to be Black Mountain, in Yancey county, which rises to a height of 6476 feet. There are other prominences, reaching to nearly as great an elevation. The soil in the district bordering on the sea-coast is generally poor, producing naturally no other timber than the pitch pine, from

which are procured large quantities of tar, pitch, and turpentine, constituting the chief articles of export from the state. The contiguous and more elevated region is somewhat more productive, though the soil is thin and sandy. The swampy spots are well adapted to the culture of rice. In the uplands, and beyond the mountain ranges, the land is exceedingly fertile. Indian corn grows well in all parts of the state, and cotton is successfully cultivated in many places. The low country, especially on the river borders, produces spontaneously plums, grapes, strawberries, and other fine fruits; it is also well adapted to the growth of rice, the sugar-cane, &c. The table lands at the west yield a fine natural growth of walnut, oak, lime, cherry, and other timber. The pitch pine, of which the low lands produce such large quantities, is generally of a prodigious size, far exceeding the dimensions of this description of timber found in the more northern states. The celebrated Dismal Swamp, 30 miles in length by 10 in width, lies in the northern part of this state, and reaches into Virginia. This tract is covered with a thick growth of pine, cypress, juniper, and oak-trees. There are within the state upwards of two million acres of swampy land, which may be reclaimed and made to produce abundant crops of rice, corn, cotton, and tobacco.

Rivers.—The Chowan and Roanoke, taking their rise in Virginia, flow through a portion of the state into Albemarle Sound. Cape Fear River is the longest which runs entirely within the state, being 280 miles in length, and is navigable, for vessels drawing 11 feet of water, to Wilmington, 40 miles from the sea. The Yadkin is also another considerable stream. They are all, however, subject to obstructions by sand bars at their mouths, owing to their sluggish course through a long distance of low and level country.

Internal Improvements.—There are several railroads and canals in this state, most of which are connected with those of Virginia. One of the railroads extends from Wilmington, 161 miles, to Weldon, on the River Roanoke; another reaches from Raleigh, 85 miles, to Gaston, on the same river. The Dismal Swamp Canal, which commences in Virginia, is extended into North Carolina. A canal of five miles passes round the falls of the Roanoke.

Minerals.—The state contains gold, iron, and other valuable minerals; but the public attention is chiefly directed to the former. The region which is most prolific in gold occupies both sides of the Blue Ridge, in the western part of the state. The mines have been extensively wrought; and, for some years, thousands of persons have been engaged, with varied success, in the business. The ore is found occasionally in veins, sometimes in small lumps, but more frequently in grains or dust. The amount annually obtained has been estimated at some \$5,000,000. Only a comparatively small part of this, however, finds its way to the United States mint, or is retained in this country, a considerable portion being transmitted to Europe.

Manufactures.—Coarse fabrics of cotton and of wool are manufactured to some extent, principally for home use. There are numerous furnaces, forges, and smelting houses, for the conversion of the native mineral ores, iron, lead, and gold, into marketable shape. The manufacture of flour is carried on somewhat largely; and among the remaining commodities manufactured in the state are hats and bonnets, hardware and cutlery, soap and candles, furniture and carriages, leather and saddlery, distilled and fermented liquors, &c.

Indians.—No distinct tribes, and but few scattered families, of the Indian race remain within the limits of North Carolina. As in most of the early settled states, the aboriginal proprietors of the soil have gradually given place to the advancing influences of civilization, and either become extinct, or sought out new hunting-grounds in remote and still unsubdued regions. At the last census, the inhabitants of Indian blood numbered only 710.

Population.—During the 40 years ending in 1830, the population of this state increased very steadily, though showing at each decennial census some differences in the ratio of augmentation. Between the above date and 1840, it remained comparatively stationary; but between the latter year and 1850, had increased from 753,419 to 868,903, about one third of whom are slaves.

Climate.—In some parts of the state, especially in the elevated country at the west, the climate is delightful, and quite healthy. In the low lands, towards the sea-coast, however, it is mostly otherwise, excepting in the winter season. The low and marshy surface engenders

unwholesome vapors in the summer and autumn, and, consequently, fevers, agues, and other diseases incident to such localities, frequently prevail.

Religion. — The most numerous religious denominations are the Methodists and Baptists. These generally reside in the low country. At the west, there are many Presbyterians. The Episcopalians and Lutherans have a number of congregations in various parts of the state; and there are also several bodies of Roman Catholics, Moravians, and Quakers.



OHIO. This state has heretofore been classed among the North-west States of the American Union; but the vast accumulation of territory lying still farther west and north has left Ohio more properly among the Middle States, on the Atlantic side of the continent: indeed, her relative position, considered in regard to the present north-western possessions of the United States, is actually that of one of the Eastern States of this republic. Marietta, the oldest town in the state, was settled, in 1788, by the "New England Ohio Company." The next permanent settlement was at Columbia, in the following year. In 1791, a company of French emigrants founded the town of Gallipolis. Large bodies of New England people, in 1796, settled several towns on Lake Erie. Before the above settlements were undertaken, several of the neighboring states, which, by charter or otherwise, were proprietors of various tracts of unappropriated western lands lying within this territory, had, from time to time, relinquished their claims; and numerous Indian titles were also extinguished by treaty. A territorial government was formed in 1799, in which year the legislature convened for the first time, at Cincinnati, and elected General William H. Harrison as delegate to Congress. A state constitution was formed in 1802, by virtue of which, and under authority of Congress, Ohio became an independent member of the federal Union.

Boundaries and Extent. — Bounded north by the State of Michigan and Lake Erie; east by the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, being separated from the latter by the Ohio River; south by said river, which divides it from Kentucky; and west by the State of Indiana. The Ohio River washes the border of the state, through its numerous meanderings, for a distance of over 430 miles. The state contains 40,000 square miles, and measures 200 miles from north to south, by 220 miles from east to west. It lies between 38° 30' and 42° north latitude, and between 80° 35' and 84° 42' west longitude.

Government. — The constitution provides for the election of a governor biennially; but he cannot be elected for more than three terms in succession. Members of the Senate, 36 in number, are elected for two years, one half chosen annually. The House of Representatives

is composed of 72 members, elected for one year. All these elections are by the people. The state secretary, treasurer, and auditor are chosen by the legislature, in joint ballot, for three years. The sessions of the General Assembly commence annually on the first Monday in December, at Columbus, the capital of the state. White males, 21 years of age, residents for one year in the state, and tax-payers, are entitled to the right of suffrage. The constitution has been recently revised and modified; but its new features do not seem to be essential improvements in principle upon its former provisions.*

Judiciary.—The judges of the Supreme Court, of the Common Pleas Courts, and of the city courts, are appointed, by concurrent vote of the two houses of the legislature, for seven years. The oldest Supreme Court judge in commission officiates as chief justice. There are four of these judges, two of whom hold a court in each county once a year. The Common Pleas Courts are held in some counties three times in each year, in others only twice, by a president judge and three associates. There are Superior Courts established in Cincinnati and in Cleveland; also a commercial court in the former city.

Education.—On the admission of this state into the Union, it was stipulated, for certain considerations, that one thirty-sixth part of all the territory should be set apart for the maintenance of common schools. This liberal reservation makes ample provision for securing to coming generations the advantages of early instruction; and, thus far, the compact, on the part of the state, has been faithfully carried out. Good schools are diffused all over the land; and all needful attention and aid are given by the people to their support and improvement. There are many thousands of public grammar and primary schools in the state, some hundreds of academies or similar seminaries, and about twenty universities, colleges, and other institutions of a high order. The amount of the school fund owned by the state is above \$1,700,000; and nearly \$300,000 is annually apportioned to the several counties for school purposes. The number of persons over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write, is about 35,000.

Finances.—The state revenues are chiefly derived from taxes of various descriptions, viz., on real and personal property, professions, pedlers, foreign insurance agencies, auctioneers, brokers, banks, joint stock companies, &c, also from land sales, canal tolls, dividends on state property, interest on surplus revenue and other investments, &c. The expenditures include appropriations for state government purposes, interest on foreign debt, common schools, repairs on public works, &c. The total amount of the state debt, at the close of the fiscal year of 1849, including nearly \$17,000,000 foreign debt, was somewhat over \$19,000,000. The difference between the receipts and disbursements for the same year showed a balance in the treasury of \$554,000. Upwards of \$3,000,000 worth of stock in various public works is owned by the state, which yields liberal dividends. The gross income of these works, in 1849, was over \$740,000. The total value of taxable property was about \$430,000,000, and the revenue from taxes on real and personal estates amounted to \$1,260,000.

Surface, Soil, &c.—Near the borders of Lake Erie, and for some distance in the interior of the northern part of the state, the surface is generally level, and occasionally somewhat marshy. The section of country in the vicinity of the Ohio River, in the eastern and south-eastern quarters, is elevated and broken, although there are no lofty mountains in the state. But the entire region is a table land, reaching to a height of 600 to 1000 feet above the ocean level. The most level and fertile lands are situated in the interior, through which flows the River Scioto. Vast prairies lie near the head waters of that river, of the Muskingum, and

* Among the amendments introduced are the following: The House of Representatives to consist of 100 members—both branches to be chosen for two years; the legislature to hold its sessions once in two years; the lieutenant governor to be acting president of the Senate, with only a casting vote; on the passage of every bill, the yeas and nays to be required, and a majority of all the members elected, of each house, to be necessary to the passage of any law; all judicial officers to be elected by the people—the judges of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts for five years; no state debts to be contracted to an amount of over \$750,000, except in certain emergencies, nor the state credit to be loaned, nor the state, nor any county, city, or town to hold stock in corporations.

the two Miami Rivers, upon which there is no growth of timber, but which yield abundance of coarse grass. The forests, in other parts, produce oaks, walnut, hickory, beech, birch, maple, poplar, sycamore, papaw, cherry, buckeye, and whitewood, in all their varieties. Pines are uncommon, and the whitewood is generally substituted. The staple agricultural product of the state is wheat, of which enormous quantities are annually exported. Rye, oats, buck-wheat, Indian corn, and other grains, are raised in great profusion; and nearly every species of garden vegetable is cultivated successfully. It is estimated that nine tenths of the land is adapted to purposes of agriculture, and that three fourths of it is extraordinarily fertile. Fruits of all descriptions known in the same latitude grow luxuriantly in all parts of the state.

Rivers.—Besides the noble Ohio, which washes the south and south-east borders of the state, there are its numerous tributaries, some of which are streams of considerable magnitude, and extensively navigable. The Muskingum, which enters the Ohio at Marietta, affords navigation for boats through an extent of 100 miles. The Scioto, navigable for 130 miles, discharges itself into the Ohio at Portsmouth. The Great Miami, a rapid stream, after a course of 100 miles, joins the Ohio in the south-west corner of the state. The Little Miami, 70 miles in length, falls into the Ohio near Cincinnati. These rivers have many branches and forks, extending in various directions. A number of large streams flow northwardly into Lake Erie; as the Maumee, Huron, Sandusky, Cuyahoga, Vermilion, Ashtabula, Grand, and Black Rivers. These also have many branches.

Internal Improvements.—Many important public works have been undertaken and accomplished in this state. The Ohio Canal, 307 miles in length, extends from Cleveland, on the shore of Lake Erie, to Portsmouth, on the Ohio River; and there are connected with it sundry branches, one of which reaches 50 miles. This work, commenced in 1825 and completed in 1832, cost \$5,000,000. The Miami Canal, 178 miles long, extends from Cincinnati, and connects with the Wabash and Erie Canal at Defiance. This is also intersected by several branches. The Mahoning, a branch of the Ohio Canal, commences at Akron, and extends 88 miles, to Beaver River. Two continuous lines of railroad extend across the state, from north to south—one from Cincinnati to Sandusky, the other from Cincinnati to Cleveland, which is also connected by railroad with Pittsburg, Buffalo, Sandusky, and Toledo. There are numerous important lines in progress, extending east and west, and, indeed, in almost every direction.

Minerals.—Ohio does not present so great a variety of geological formations as are found in most other states. It is found that there are five distinct divisions of rocks, viz., blue limestone, the thickness of which is estimated at from 700 to 1000 feet; black shale, 250 feet; fine-grained sandstone, 350 feet; conglomerate, 200 feet; and coal series, 2000 feet. Indications of all these several formations are found in some counties; while in others those of only one or two of them are discoverable. The great coal region lies on the western bank of the River Ohio, and occupies not far from one fourth part of the whole state. The strata, as usual elsewhere, are interspersed with beds of iron ore; and immense quantities of both these materials are obtained from this quarter of the state. It is affirmed, in a Cleveland journal of March, 1851, that 1200 square miles in Ohio are underlaid with iron; and that a tract explored in 1838 was found adequate to furnish iron throughout an extent of 61 miles long by 60 wide, one square mile of which would yield 3,000,000 tons of pig iron—so that this district would contain 1,000,000,000 tons. If 400,000 tons were taken from it annually, it would require 2500 years to remove the whole.

Manufactures.—The manufactures of this state are confined principally to articles the raw materials of which are of home growth, as wool, iron, leather, tobacco, flour, sugar, wax, lard, silk, potash, &c. All the usual collateral branches are also carried on to any required extent. Though not strictly connected with this item, it may be proper here to remark that millions of horses, mules, neat cattle, sheep, and swine are raised within the state, and that great numbers of living animals, as well as vast quantities of packed beef and pork, are annually sent to eastern markets.

Population. — The people of Ohio are remarkable for industry, enterprise, and public spirit. They have “increased and multiplied,” through accessions from the older states, and from Europe, in an almost incredible ratio. The growth of the population has been without parallel, until, perhaps, the recent thronging towards the golden land in the farthest west. From the time when the first census was taken, a period of only 60 years, the number of inhabitants has been augmented from 3000 to nearly 2,000,000.

Climate. — In general, the climate throughout the state is highly favorable to human health. The summer season, though warm, is regular, with the occasional and somewhat rare exception of a whirlwind or hurricane. The winters are not severely cold, nor subject to violent storms; and the intermediate seasons are delightfully pleasant. It is true that in some of the marshy localities, giving rise to unwholesome vapors, the inhabitants are subject to those peculiar distempers always prevalent in such districts; but even there, the range of disorders scarcely extends beyond fevers and agues.

Curiosities. — The remains of ancient Indian villages, mounds, and fortifications, discoverable in many counties of the state, constitute the most remarkable subjects of curious interest. Particular descriptions of these vestiges may be found in Howe’s Historical Collections of Ohio, a work of 600 pages, octavo, full of minute detail, published at Cincinnati, in 1850. In the Scioto valley, within a compass of 12 to 15 miles around the city of Chillicothe, these extraordinary monuments are very numerous. A map, showing their respective positions, and an ample and very able account of a series of explorations made in that region, and elsewhere in the valley of the Mississippi, by Messrs. Squier and Davis of Ohio, between 1845 and 1847, may be found in the Transactions of the American Ethnological Society, vol. ii.



OREGON (TERRITORY.) One of the recently-organized territories of the United States, embracing a vast region, extending from the Rocky Mountains on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west. The Columbia River, its principal stream, was discovered in 1792, and named by Captain Gray, of ship Columbia, of Boston. Having penetrated the river for some distance, and established the fact of its existence, the title by discovery belonged to the United States. Under the authority of this government, Captains Lewis and Clarke, in 1804 and 1805, explored the country from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia, where they passed the following winter, thus strengthening the claim of the United States to

the territory; this exploration of the river being the first ever made by civilized adventurers. The first trading-house established in that region was erected on Lewis's River, a branch of the Columbia, in 1808, by the Missouri Fur Company; and in 1811, the town of Astoria was founded by the Pacific Fur Company, under John Jacob Astor, of New York. This post was subsequently transferred to the British "Hudson's Bay Company," in consequence of its exposed situation during the war of 1812; but was afterwards restored, according to a stipulation in the treaty of Ghent. The British government, however, claimed certain portions of the northern part of the country; and the question of boundary between the English and American possessions was for a long time a matter of controversy and negotiation. The subject was at length adjusted in 1847, and the 49th parallel of north latitude agreed upon as the line of demarcation. Congress, at about the same period, passed an act for the organization of a territorial government. The provisions of this act, so far as they relate to civil and judicial magistrates, to the Indians, the public lands, school reservations, &c., are similar to those established in the case of Minnesota Territory. (See *Minnesota*.) The act has since been amended in some particulars; but its general features are not essentially altered.

The Territory of Oregon is bounded north by the British possessions, from which it is divided at the parallel of 49° north latitude; east by the main range of the Rocky Mountains, separating it from the waste region of Nebraska; south by the Territory of Utah, and the State of California; and west by the Pacific Ocean. It extends from latitude 42° north to the above parallel; and, along its southern boundary, reaches from the 108th to the 124th degree of west longitude. Its area is estimated at upwards of 310,000 square miles.

The surface presents three distinct sections or tracts of country, formed by separate and nearly parallel mountain ranges, two of which extend through the territory from north to south. The Cascade Mountains form the eastern limit of the first section, its western boundary being the ocean; between these mountains and the next eastern range, called the Blue Mountains, lies the middle or second section; and the third section, still farther eastward, reaches to the Rocky Mountains.

These divisions differ considerably in most of their physical characteristics — in soil, climate, and natural products. The soil of the western or coast section, for the space of 100 to 150 miles east of the ocean, is not remarkably well adapted to the growth of grains, although many kinds of vegetable esculents may be successfully cultivated. The land is well timbered with firs, spruce, pine, oaks, ash, cedar, poplar, maple, willow, and other forest-trees. Fruit-trees of the more hardy kinds, shrubbery, vines, &c., are found to thrive in all unexposed places. Towards the coast, some of the forest-trees attain a prodigious size and height. Near Astoria, eight miles from the sea, there is, or recently was, a fir-tree 46 feet in girth, and 300 feet high; the trunk rising to a height of 153 feet before giving off a single branch. On the banks of the River Umpqua is a still more enormous specimen of the fir, being 57 feet in circumference, and 216 feet high below the branches. Pines reaching an altitude of 200 to 300 feet, and 20 to 40 feet round, are quite common. Good grazing tracts, and lands suited to the culture of many kinds of grain, and to the growth of pears, apples, and similar fruits, are found in the interior of this section, and at the base of the Cascade Mountains. The climate in this quarter is mild, though affected unfavorably at times by the raw sea fogs. It is not, however, unhealthy. The winters continue only from two to three months, commencing in December, though the rainy season lasts from November to March. Snow is not common, except upon the summits of the mountains. The middle section of the territory possesses a fair soil, consisting in part of a light, sandy loam, with many tracts of rich alluvion in the valleys. It is peculiarly suited to the production of wheat, and is fruitful in almost every description of vegetation. The climate here, especially towards the south, is uniformly pleasant and salubrious. The third division, lying between the Blue and Rocky Mountains, is extremely rough, and generally barren, with a correspondingly uncongenial climate. It is traversed by gigantic and lofty mountain ridges in various directions, and so broken into rocky masses as to present few level or productive spots. It is covered, in the elevated parts, with snow, to a greater or less depth, during almost the entire year. Rain

seldom falls, nor are there any dews. The temperature often varies 40° between sunrise and noon. Much less is known of the two last-mentioned sections of country than of that which lies on the shore of the Pacific, the chief seat, at present, of all the commercial or trading operations of the country.

A number of extensive and capacious rivers flow through the territory, generally taking their rise in the mountains, and their course towards the Pacific. The chief among these is the Columbia, (sometimes called the Oregon,) which originates in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a devious track of many hundred miles, enters the Pacific Ocean from the east, in latitude $46^{\circ} 19'$ north. It is navigable for vessels of 12 feet draught for 120 miles, and for boats some 40 miles beyond, to the falls of the Cascade Mountains. Some travellers describe it as excelling most of the celebrated rivers of North America in beauty and magnificence. At its mouth lies a large and commodious estuary, the entrance to which, from the ocean, is somewhat intricate, but which affords shelter and good anchorage to vessels of the largest tonnage. The Columbia, in its long and tortuous course, receives the waters of numerous tributaries, flowing from the north, the east, and the south. Some of these are of great volume and extent, and are also supplied by countless smaller branches and forks, stretching from every point, and presenting thousands of admirable mill sites. The other rivers which communicate directly with the Pacific are the Klamath and the Umpqua, both south of the Columbia, and extending inland only to the first or coast range of mountains. The principal rivers which empty into the Columbia, at various points, are the Canoe, Kootanic, Clark's, Spokane, Okanagan, Lewis, Kooskooske, Salmon, Umatilla, Quisnel's, John Day's, Clats, Cathlamet's, Cowelitz, and Willamette. The last named is a very important stream, flowing through a spacious and fertile valley, and uniting with the Columbia at a point not many miles from the ocean.

A number of settlements have been made upon the shores of the Columbia; and on the banks of the Willamette are situated some of the largest villages and towns in the territory. Among the former are Port Vancouver, Astoria, St. Helen's, and Milton, the first two of which are places of considerable trade; and among the latter are Portland, already containing 15,000 inhabitants, several mills, churches, school-houses, &c., Milwaukie, Oregon city, Linn city, Champocg, Salem, and many others, all possessing ample water privileges, surrounded by a fine agricultural country, and inhabited by an industrious, intelligent, moral, and thriving people. Farther in the interior are Hillsborough and Lafayette, the latter having a population of 800. A railroad from Milton, on the Columbia, to Lafayette, and thence into the interior, is in contemplation, at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

The mountains of Oregon frequently shoot up into conical peaks of astonishing height, presenting objects of grand and awful sublimity. The summits of many of these towering eminences, in the coast range, reach an elevation of from 12,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, ascending to twice the altitude of the region of perpetual snow, and bidding defiance to the approach of human footsteps. The Rocky Mountains, that immense natural barrier on the east, rise in many places to a still greater elevation. They form a continuous chain, often ascending to a height of 16,000 feet, but occasionally offering to the hardy traveller some convenient depression or gap, whereby he may pass from side to side. In the northern part of this range are the sources of Frazer's River, which finds its outlet at the north-west corner of the territory, after a course of 350 miles through the British possessions. The northern branch of the Columbia rises in these mountains, in latitude 59° north, and, after having traversed this elevated region some 220 miles, and having fallen 550 feet, is still found, at Port Colville, half way across the territory, to be over 2000 feet above the ocean level.

The lands around Puget's Sound, in the north-west part of Oregon, are among the most valuable in the territory for agricultural purposes, as well as for commercial pursuits. They consist of extensive prairies, which furnish food for great numbers of horses, cattle, swine, &c. Several flourishing settlements are established in this vicinity, and a large amount of trade is carried on. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are French and English emigrants from Canada. Much excellent timber is found in this region; and mills have been erected upon

the adjacent streams, where there are many valuable waterfalls. The waters of this sound abound in shell and other fish. The tide regularly flows and ebbs from fifteen to eighteen feet, and the navigation is unobstructed and safe.

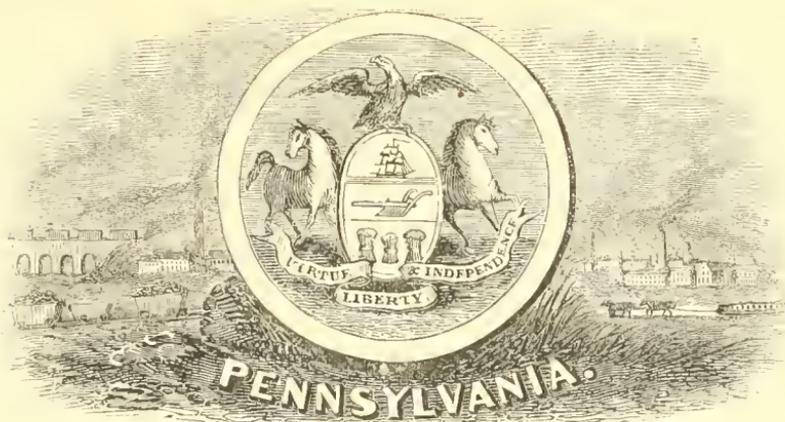
Oregon is extremely rich in mineral resources, especially in the southern quarter, contiguous to the State of California. Large quantities of gold are dug in the fertile and pleasant valleys of the Klamath and the Unpqua. It is found even among the roots of the prairie grass. A lump valued at \$230 was recently taken from a sod; and those who are in search of the precious metal in this section — of whom there are thousands — seldom dig to a depth of more than three feet. Iron ore abounds on the Columbia; and among the other minerals already found in different parts of the territory are copper, lead, platina, plumbago, sulphur, salt, and coal. The latter is very abundant on the Cowelitz River, and at Pngct's Sound.

There are many populous tribes of Indians within the territory, whose views and feelings are dissimilar in regard to the encroachments of the white man, and the advancement of civilization around them. The most powerful tribe are the Shoshonoës, or Snake Indians, who are said to number 15,000. The other principal tribes are the Flatheads, Flatbows, Pointed Hearts, and Pierced Noses. There are, besides, numerous smaller tribes. The governor of the territory, in his message to the legislature, in the spring of 1851, advocates the passage of a law by Congress for the protection of the Indian tribes.

The population of this territory has multiplied prodigiously within a very few years. In 1840, the number was estimated at only 700 or 800. At this time, exclusive of Indians, it is probably not less than 25,000. The new towns are generally peopled by emigrants from the old states, who appear to be sufficiently aware of the value of orderly and liberal institutions, and have made due provision for their establishment and maintenance. They acknowledge the necessity of the immediate construction of roads and other improvements, at the public expense; the establishment of a generous system of common education; and the enactment of laws founded on those principles of justice and benevolence which distinguish the general codes of the several members of the federal Union.

At a late session of the territorial legislature, the capital of the state was located at Salem, on the River Willamette. Acts also were passed for the establishment of a penitentiary at Portland, and a university at Marysville.

The time cannot be very remote, when Oregon will be united, by a direct chain of intercommunication, with all the states and territories lying between the Rocky Mountains and the equally rocky strand of the Atlantic Ocean. Already, in fact, the work may be said to have advanced half way towards completion. The *Great Northern Route*, so called, embraces a cordon of railroads, to extend from Boston and New York to Dubuque, in Iowa; a great portion of the line being finished and in travelling order, and the residue in a state of forwardness. This line runs *directly west* upon, or very near, the parallel of 42° north latitude, scarcely varying a whole degree in its entire course, thus far, of over 1100 miles. From Boston and New York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, this route has long been in active operation. Some few curves between Syracuse and Buffalo are to be overcome by a rectilinear section, which will be continued beyond the Falls, through the southern portion of Canada West, to Detroit, in Michigan. From the latter point, the Michigan Central Railroad now extends across that state, and around the southern margin of Lake Michigan, to Chicago; thence the line is to proceed to Dubuque, traversing the northern boundary of Illinois, and crossing to the western shore of the Mississippi. Here, however, it cannot be stayed. The Iowa Central Railroad will take up the work, and carry it to the borders of Nebraska. At this last terminus, only, is any obstacle to be apprehended that cannot be quickly removed by the enterprise of the surrounding population. It becomes a national duty, then, to extend the work through that desolate wilderness, until it shall touch the southern boundary of Oregon, in the same latitude of 42°. California and Oregon will then consummate the enterprise; thus securing a direct and uninterrupted connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the body of the continent; and interjoining, by an imperishable belt of union, the inhabitants and the interests of the eastern and western extremes of this vast confederacy.



PENNSYLVANIA. This state is one of the most important members of the American Union. Its history is peculiar, and differs, in many respects, not only in regard to the original establishment of the colony, but in respect also to its early career, from that of almost every other state in the republic. The benevolent and tolerant character of its great founder impressed itself upon his associates and followers; and, as a consequence, the wisest and most liberal institutions that could be devised in an age when the true principles of human government were but obscurely understood, were fixed upon in the outset, were perseveringly adhered to, and have ever since been cherished, with the happiest results. William Penn and his 2000 comrades, mostly of the persecuted Quaker denomination, left England for this country in a spirit of peaceful philanthropy, and landed at Newcastle, on the Delaware, in 1682. He was fortunately received in a like amicable spirit by the natives, and forthwith proceeded without molestation in the execution of his preconceived plans. Passing up the river, he selected the spot upon which Philadelphia now stands, and there laid the foundation of that noble and unique city. Some forty years previous, a few settlements had been made, by a party of Swedes, along the western bank of the Delaware, within the present boundary of the state; but the honor of planting the commonwealth itself belongs exclusively to the high-minded and distinguished man whose name it perpetuates. The whole tract now comprehended within its limits was granted to him, in 1681, by King Charles II., in compensation for services rendered to the crown by the father of the grantee, Sir William Penn, who had been an admiral in the English navy. After a residence of about two years among the colonists, he repaired to England, in 1684, where he appointed a provisional government, consisting of a president and five commissioners, to whom was intrusted the administration of the affairs of the new settlement during his absence. Having obtained full confirmation of his proprietary rights, he revisited the colony in 1699, and subsequently again returned to his native country, where he died in 1718, at the age of 74, bequeathing his property as an inheritance to his children. His descendants continued in possession until the war of the revolution, when their interest was purchased by the commonwealth for the sum of \$580,000.

A state constitution was formed in 1776, which was superseded by another in 1790. This continued in force until 1838, when the existing constitution was established. The constitution of the United States was adopted in convention December 13, 1787. The city of Philadelphia, renowned as the spot whence issued the immortal Declaration of American Independence, was the seat of government of the United States, until it was transferred, in 1800, to the city of Washington. During the revolutionary war, Pennsylvania sustained heroically her part in that eventful drama. Several severe battles were fought upon her soil; and the efforts and

sacrifices of her sons in the cause of civil liberty were not outdone by any of her patriotic confederates.

Boundaries and Extent. — Bounded by the State of New York and Lake Erie on the north; by Delaware River, separating it from New Jersey, on the east; by the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia on the south; and by the State of Ohio, with a part of Virginia, on the west. It lies between $39^{\circ} 42'$ and $42^{\circ} 15'$ north latitude, and reaches from $74^{\circ} 44'$ to $80^{\circ} 34'$ west longitude. Its dimensions are about 310 miles from east to west, by 160 miles in width, comprising an area of 46,000 square miles.

Government. — The present constitution provides for the election of governor triennially by the people; not to hold office longer than six years in nine: the Senate, consisting of 33 members, one third chosen each year, are elected for three years: the House of Representatives contains 100 members, chosen annually. The judicial officers are appointed by the executive, subject to the approval of the Senate. The secretary of state is exclusively an executive appointment; and the treasurer is chosen annually by the legislature in joint ballot. All white males 21 years of age, tax payers, residents for one year in the state, and for ten days in the district, are qualified voters.

Judiciary. — The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, four District Courts, and Courts of Common Pleas for 21 districts, into which the state is divided. The former is composed of a chief and four associate justices, who retain their offices for 15 years. They hold a court in bank once a year in four several districts. The District Courts are invested with the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas in their respective districts, in all cases exceeding a certain amount involved: the judges of these courts are appointed for 10 years. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas hold office for 5 years; and any two of them may hold a Court of Quarter Sessions in any county. Sheriff's, coroners, clerks of courts, registers of wills, and recorders of deeds are elected by the people for 3 years, and justices of the peace for 5 years.

Education. — Pennsylvania has recently done much for the advancement of free education. There are in the state, independent of the city and county of Philadelphia, about 1500 school districts, and near 10,000 common schools, containing over 400,000 scholars. For the support of these institutions, some \$700,000 to \$800,000 are annually raised, partly by taxation in the several districts, and partly through state appropriations. There are also a large number of academies, and other literary or scientific institutions of a high grade, together with five or six theological seminaries maintained by various Christian denominations. The Girard College, near the city of Philadelphia, endowed by Stephen Girard with a fund of \$2,000,000, and devoted to the support of destitute orphans, is perhaps the greatest charity of the kind in the country. There are two flourishing universities, — the University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1755 at Philadelphia, and the Western University at Pittsburg, — together with the following colleges, founded between the years 1783 and 1836: Dickinson, Jefferson, Washington, Alleghany, Pennsylvania, Lafayette, and Marshall, besides sundry medical colleges.

Finances. — The public debt of the state is not far from \$40,000,000; and the value of its productive property is somewhat over \$32,000,000. The annual income of the state, from all sources, is about \$5,000,000, and the expenditures exceed \$1,000,000. The interest on the public debt amounts to over \$2,000,000 per annum.

Surface, Soil, &c. The state presents a great variety of surface. Much of it is undulating and hilly, and, in some localities, mountainous. There are also numerous level tracts, but few of which, however, are of any considerable extent. South Mountain reaches across one corner of the state, in a south-westerly course, from the River Delaware, through an uneven country, to near the centre of the northern line of Maryland. Blue Mountain, extending in the same direction, from the northern extremity of the Delaware, is a continuous elevation of 700 to 1200 feet above the base, and terminates in a lofty peak, called Pilot's Knob, near the southern boundary of the state. A broken and hilly region lies northward of this range, bordered by the Susquehanna and Lehigh Rivers, and celebrated for its vast deposits of anthracite coal. Several distinct mountains rise in this region, the summits of some of which consist of tracts

of unproductive table land. Other mountainous eminences lie around the valley of Wyoming, in the north-east part of the state; and there are several ridges eastward of the Susquehanna River, bearing various names. The lofty chain called the Great Alleghany, or Appalachian Mountains, traverses the state, almost uninterruptedly, from New York to Virginia. Westward of, and parallel with, the Alleghanies are Laurel and Chestnut Mountains, and other high ridges, in the direct vicinity of which the surface is rough and broken; but in the intermediate valleys, and farther towards the western part of the state, the soil is very rich and fertile. The land, indeed, throughout Pennsylvania, is generally of good quality. The grazing districts furnish large numbers of fine horses, neat cattle, and other domestic animals. Extensive tracts, lying along the margins of rivers, are peculiarly excellent, and under fine cultivation. Fruits of the best descriptions, and in great variety, are very abundant; vast quantities of wheat and other grains are raised in all quarters; and every species of vegetable product common to the Middle States is found in plenty and perfection within this flourishing agricultural commonwealth.

Rivers.—Among the principal streams are the Delaware, on the eastern border, which is navigable for ships of the line to Philadelphia, 6 miles above its junction with the Schuylkill, a distance of 120 miles from the ocean; the Schuylkill, about 130 miles in length, and the Lehigh, about 75 miles, are both tributaries of the Delaware, the union of the two latter being formed at Easton, some 60 miles north of Philadelphia. The Susquehanna passes through the state, from its sources in New York to its mouth in Chesapeake Bay. Boats and rafts may pass down this stream, but the upward navigation is impeded by numerous rapids. The Juniata enters the Susquehanna near Harrisburg, after flowing 180 miles from its rise in the Alleghany Mountains. The Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, the former after a course of 400, and the latter of 300 miles, meet at Pittsburg, and, by their confluence, form the Ohio, which runs but a short distance within the state.

Internal Improvements.—The position, extent, and resources of Pennsylvania have naturally stimulated her people to the establishment of all needful facilities for the promotion of her great agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests. Accordingly her revenues and credit, and the means of her wealthiest citizens, have been liberally devoted to the construction of various descriptions of public works, some of which are on a scale of great magnitude. Railroads and canals intersect the country in all directions, connecting the tide waters on the eastern boundary with those of the Ohio, and between all the principal points of trade throughout the state. These great enterprises are so many in number, and so variously distributed, that, for a particular account of them, reference must be had to that portion of this work which treats of *Railroads and Canals*.

Minerals.—The grand mineral product of this state is anthracite coal, various qualities of which are mined in the different districts of the vast coal region, extending in length over 60 miles north-easterly from the north branch of the Susquehanna, with a breadth of 16 to 18 miles. This region is divided into three distinct coal fields, which again are subdivided each into several mining districts. These great deposits are estimated to occupy an area of nearly 1000 square miles, and in many spots to be from 50 to 60 feet in depth. As it is calculated that each cubic yard will yield a ton of coal, some conception may be formed of the immensity of the aggregate. In 1820, less than 400 tons of coal were sent to market from this region; but in 1842, the supply had increased to upwards of 1,112,000 tons, and the product has since been annually increasing. West of the Alleghanies lies a still more extensive tract, embracing an area of about 21,000 square miles, in which are embedded exhaustless quantities of bituminous coal. About 300,000 tons of this description of fuel are annually consumed in Pittsburg alone. The state also abounds in iron ore, salt, &c.

Manufactures.—The people of Pennsylvania are largely engaged in this department of home industry, the products of which are probably greater in quantity and value than those of any other state in the Union. The most important manufactures are cast and wrought iron in all varieties, cotton and woollen fabrics, paper, furniture, machinery, hats, articles of leather, porcelain, glass, pottery, marble, flour, chundlery, distilled and fermented liquors, &c.

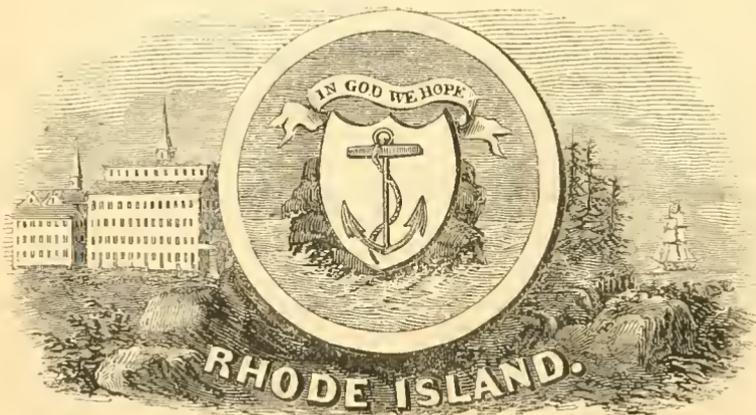
Indians.—The aboriginal tribes which once peopled the territory now constituting the

State of Pennsylvania have all disappeared, so far as regards any distinct social organization. Their hunting-grounds were yielded to the first white settlers with much less repugnance than has been manifested in almost every other part of the continent; and their successors, by constantly pursuing towards the natives a humane and liberal policy, have enjoyed exemption from those depredations and wars which have so sorely afflicted most of the new settlements in this country.

Population. — From the date of the first enumeration of the inhabitants, 150 years ago, when the colony contained but 20,000 souls, the population of Pennsylvania has continued to “increase and multiply,” in steady and regular progression. At the present time its population numbers over 2,300,000. It is composed of the best possible materials for the formation and preservation of a free state. Industry, frugality, order, and patriotism are among the distinguishing traits of the people. Their enterprise and foresight have been remarkably exemplified in their magnificent system of public works, in their extensive agricultural and mechanical operations, and in their flourishing literary institutions. The establishment and support of all these important interests have been marked by unsurpassed earnestness and munificence.

Climate. — Although the climate of Pennsylvania is subject to much fluctuation at all seasons, and the extremes of temperature are some 120° asunder, ranging from 20° below zero, in winter, to 98° above, in summer, still there are few or no states in the Union which are blessed with a purer atmosphere or a more healthful climate. The spring and autumn, in all parts of the state, are delightfully pleasant; and notwithstanding the occasional violent changes, which, however, are not of long duration, the weather is for the most part equable and mild, according to the several seasons. The mean temperature, for the whole year, is between 44° and 52°. July is usually the hottest month, and January the coldest. In the southern quarters, winter commences late in December, and continues until March; but in the northern parts of the state, the cold season sets in a month earlier, and snow does not generally disappear until late in March. Frosts appear in some localities as early as September.

Religion. — The Friends or Quakers, successors of the first settlers, are probably more numerous in Pennsylvania than in any other state, having some 150 to 200 congregations. The Presbyterians, however, outnumber all the other denominations; then follow in order the Methodists, Baptists, German Reformed, and Episcopalians, all of whom are numerous. There is also the usual variety of minor sects.



RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. This, in territorial extent, is the smallest state in the Union. It lies between 42° and 43° north latitude, and 71° and 72° west longitude from London, and comprises an area of about 1306 square miles. It is bounded north and east by Massachusetts, south by the Atlantic Ocean, and west by Connecticut. The

natural features of the state are somewhat peculiar. About one tenth part of it is water, and of the residue, a very considerable portion is made up of islands. The interior, with the exception of the intervalles along the streams, is generally rough and hilly, better adapted to grazing than to the raising of grain. Most of the islands, together with that part adjoining salt water, are very fertile. The most considerable hills in the state are Mount Hope in Bristol, Pine in Exeter, Eusebaheague and Hopkins in West Greenwich, Chopmist in Scituate, Neutaconkanot in Johnston, Woonsocket in Smithfield, and Diamond in Cumberland. The state abounds in streams of water, the banks of which are lined with manufacturing establishments of various kinds. Narragansett Bay extends from the sea, more than 30 miles into the state, affording commodious and safe harbors along its whole length. The harbor of Newport, at its mouth, is not excelled by any in the United States. The harbors of Bristol and Wickford are easy of access at all seasons for vessels of heavy burden. That of Providence has less water than either of these, nor can it be safely entered by any vessel of any considerable size without a pilot.

In 1830, Dr. Jackson, of Boston, under appointment of the legislature, made an agricultural and geological survey of the state. The mineral resources brought to light by this survey are not extensive or peculiarly valuable. Iron ore abounds in many localities. Anthracite coal is found in large quantities on the Island of Rhode Island, and also in Cumberland, and is fast coming into use. Limestone abounds in several towns, and is extensively and profitably wrought for use.

The state is divided into 5 counties, — Newport, Providence, Washington, Kent, and Bristol, — which are subdivided into 31 townships.

The settlement of the state by Europeans was commenced by Roger Williams and his associates at Providence, in the year 1636. The settlers came from Massachusetts, from which colony their leader had been banished for alleged political and religious heresies. In 1638, some of the religious followers of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson removed from Massachusetts to the Island of Rhode Island, in consequence of the proceedings had against them for their religious opinions. Samuel Gorton and his company commenced a third settlement at Warwick, in 1642. Neither of these companies had any charter from the English government. They were voluntary associations. Each company purchased its location of the Narragansett Indians inhabiting there. Neither of them had any patent from the English company, which claimed them by grant from the crown of England. They were separate, distinct colonies, independent of each other, and having no common bond of union, except what arose from their common origin, design, and dangers. In 1643, the Parliament of England granted a charter of civil government, under the name of "Providence Plantations, in New England, in America." This, with a slight interruption, constituted the fundamental law of the plantations until 1663, when Charles II., upon the petition of the inhabitants, granted them another charter, under the name of "the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America." This conferred on the colonists the right to elect all their officers, and to pass laws for their government, without the intervention, positive or negative, of either king or Parliament. It also guarantied to them liberty of conscience, in the most unlimited meaning of the term. This charter continued in force, with the exception of the few years when Sir Edmund Andros was the general governor of New England, until the American revolution. The people of this colony entered that struggle with great zeal. In May, 1776, the colony repealed the law, before that time in force, securing to his majesty the allegiance of his subjects. They abolished the oath of allegiance to the king, struck his name from all legal process, and directed all proceedings to be in the name of the colony, thus anticipating the Congress of the United Colonies on the question of independence.

The colony united with her sister colonies in holding the old Continental Congress, and was among the first to direct her delegates to sign the Articles of Confederation. To those articles this state adhered with great pertinacity, until after all the others had deserted them, refusing to adopt the constitution of the United States until May 29, 1790. It has been said of Rhode Island with truth, that though "she was first at the fight, she was last to the feast."

As the charter of 1663 vested the right to elect all officers in the people of the colony, the Declaration of Independence required no change in the form of government. Elections were held after as well as before that event by force of laws passed pursuant to its provisions. It lost its binding force as an instrument emanating from the King of England, at the passage of the act of May, 1776, but it continued to be referred to as written evidence of the unwritten constitution of the state until very recently. With this explanation, it may be said, with truth, that this charter, with the usages which grew up under it, modified from time to time by the action of the legislature, continued to be the constitution of the state until the present written constitution went into operation, on the 21 day of May, 1843.

Under the charter, the right of suffrage was regulated by the General Assembly of the state, the charter being silent on the subject. In 1685, the General Assembly, in reply to a query on the subject proposed to them by the king's commissioners, declared, "that all men of competent estate, civil conversation, and obedient to the civil magistrate," were admitted freemen of the colony, on asking to be so admitted. There was no law declaring what should be considered as a "competent estate" until 1723, when the General Assembly by law enacted that no man should be admitted a freeman of any town, unless he owned lands in such town of the value of £100, or of the yearly value of 40 s., or were the eldest son of such a freeholder. In 1729, the freehold qualification was raised to £200, or £10 yearly value; and in 1746, to £400, or £20 yearly value. Subsequently it was reduced to £40, or 40 s. yearly value, and thus it stood in 1776. Some of these changes undoubtedly arose out of changes in the value of the pound. In 1788, the freehold qualification was fixed at \$134, or yearly value of \$7. Thus it continued until the constitution of 1843.

By that instrument, the right of suffrage is conferred on every male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years, who has his home and residence in this state for one year, and in the town where he claims to vote six months preceding his claim; who owns a freehold estate in lands or real estate of the value of \$134 above all encumbrances, or which rents for \$7 per annum. Every native citizen of the United States, of the above age and residence, who is assessed and has paid a tax of \$1, or who has been enrolled and done military duty for one day at least, has the right to vote in the election of all civil officers, and on all questions, excepting only that unless he has been assessed and has paid a tax on property, valued at least at \$134, he is not allowed to vote for the election of city council of Providence, or on any proposition to impose a tax, or for the expenditure of money in any town.

The legislative power, under that constitution, is vested in the Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of the lieutenant governor and one senator from each town. The governor presides over the deliberations of the Senate, and has the casting vote. The House of Representatives can never exceed 72 in number. Each town is entitled at least to one, and no town can have more than one sixth of the whole number. The ratio of representation, with these exceptions, is based on population. The present ratio is one representative for every 1575 inhabitants.

The Senate and House of Representatives are styled the General Assembly. They hold two stated sessions annually, one at Newport on the first Tuesday in May, and the other on the last Monday in October at South Kingston, once in two years, and in the intermediate years alternately at Bristol and East Greenwich. In addition to these, there are generally two adjourned sessions in each year, one of which is held in the summer at Newport, and the other at Providence in January.

The governor, lieutenant governor, senators, representatives, secretary of state, attorney general, and general treasurer are elected annually on the first Wednesday in April, their official term commencing on the first Tuesday in May. All the other state officers, except judges of the Supreme Court, are elected annually by the General Assembly in joint ballot of both houses, the governor presiding.

The judicial power in the state is vested in a Supreme Court, which holds two terms annually in each county, and in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, which also hold two terms in each year. The Supreme Court consists of one chief and three associate justices,

any two of whom make a quorum. Courts of Common Pleas are held by one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court. The judges of these courts are elected, like other state officers, by the General Assembly, but they hold their offices until they are declared vacant by a majority of all the members elected in each house at the May session.

In all the towns except Providence and Newport, the town courts are, *ex officio*, courts of probate, and the town clerks registrars of probate and of deeds. The Municipal Court of Providence exercises probate jurisdiction. The city clerk is register of deeds.

The industry and capital of the state were formerly devoted to agriculture and commerce. The latter was the favorite pursuit, as it led to greater wealth, and involved less personal labor. The peculiar situation of the state, and the commodiousness of its harbors, naturally turned the attention of its citizens to commercial pursuits. Rhode Island ships then visited all parts of the globe. They were the second, if not the first, to unfurl the stars and stripes in the Celestial Empire. For the last forty years, commerce has been gradually declining, until, at the present time, foreign trade is almost entirely confined to a few square-rigged vessels in the West India business. The number and tonnage of coasting vessels has increased during the same period. But capital and industry are pursuing new sources of wealth in manufactures and the mechanic arts. Calico printing was commenced here as early as 1794, on cotton cloth imported from the East Indies. Samuel Slater, the father of cotton manufactures in this country, set up his first cotton mill in the spring of 1796, in this state. Now, more persons are engaged in the various manufactures of cotton than in any other pursuit. The census of 1850 shows a great increase in the manufacturing interest, requiring vast expenditures.

Public provision was first made by law for the establishment of public schools in this state in the year 1800. It soon became very unpopular, and was repealed in 1803. In 1828, the General Assembly passed a new law on the subject, which, with various amendments, is still in force. At the passage of this act, the legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 per year for the support of public schools, but for several years past the appropriation has been increased to \$35,000. The number of scholars registered in the state, during the last year, in the public schools, was 24,733; in the instruction of which 239 male and 270 female teachers were employed. The amount expended for instruction, repairs of school-houses, &c., during the same period, was about \$97,000.

Those who are ready to brand this state with infamy for neglecting the cause of public education would do well to recollect that Rhode Island never had any resources for such an object, or even for the support of its government, except by taxation on its citizens. The small tracts of land which belonged to the state were disposed of at almost nominal prices, because the title to and jurisdiction over them were claimed by the adjoining colonies and others. Beyond the present boundaries the state never owned any land.

There is but one university in the state. That is located at Providence. It was incorporated in 1764, under the name of Rhode Island College. The name was changed to Brown University in 1804, in honor of the late Hon. Nicholas Brown, who was its most munificent benefactor.

The Butler Hospital for the Insane was incorporated in January, 1844, under the name of the Rhode Island Hospital for the Insane. It received its present name from the late Cyrus Butler, Esq., the generous donor of \$40,000 to its funds in his lifetime. The institution is located at Providence, on the banks of the Seekonk River. On the 1st of January, 1851, there were 113 patients within its walls, — 50 males and 63 females.

Owing to the utmost liberty of conscience, which has ever prevailed in this state, there are congregations of almost every denomination of Christians within its limits. Roger Williams became a Baptist soon after the settlement of Providence, and founded a church of that denomination there. The church remained, though he left it in a few months, and became a *Secker*. The first church established on the Island of Rhode Island was also a Baptist one. The Friends soon established themselves there. The leader of the settlers at Warwick, Samuel Gorton, was the founder of the sect of Gortonists or Gortoneans, now extinct. In some parts of the state, Sabbatarian principles prevail to a great extent, the consequence of which

is a disregard of the Christian Sabbath. This circumstance has contributed to give the state that character for irreligion which some writers attribute to it. Notwithstanding this, and the jeers which have been indulged in by writers who should have known better, it is a fact, that there are as many religious societies, churches, and meeting-houses in this state, in proportion to its population, as in any other state in the Union.

The only railroads erected in whole or in part in this state are the Boston and Providence, leading from Providence to Boston; the New York, Providence, and Boston, leading from Providence to Stonington; the Providence and Worcester, leading from Providence to Worcester. Besides these, several others have been recently incorporated, and will probably soon be built. The Providence and Worcester Canal will long be remembered, having proved a complete failure.

The banking capital of the state has for many years been enormously disproportioned to the population. It exceeds \$12,000,000. Being, however, divided among nearly 70 banking institutions, it has generally been managed with safety to the public, and to the advantage of the stockholders.

In January, 1838, the legislature abrogated the use of capital punishment in all cases except for murder and arson. At the same time, they substituted imprisonment and fine for all kinds of corporal punishments before that time in use in the state. During that year, the state prison at Providence was completed. The buildings consist of a keeper's house, and a range of forty cells, two stories high, adapted to the Pennsylvania system of discipline—separate confinement at labor, with instruction. After a few years' experience, this system was abandoned, and the Auburn system substituted in its place. Since its establishment, 127 prisoners have been confined in it, of which number 37 remained its inmates in October, 1850.



SOUTH CAROLINA is one of the Southern States of the American republic. It was originally included in the grant by Charles II. to Lord Clarendon and others, in 1662, which embraced both the Carolinas. The coast, however, had been discovered nearly two centuries anterior to the first attempt at a settlement thereon. In 1670, a few English emigrants laid the foundation of a colony at Port Royal, under William Sayle, who acted as their governor. In the following year, the colonists took what they deemed a more favorable position, on the western bank of Ashley River. Hence they again removed, shortly afterwards, to the confluence of that and Cooper Rivers, the site of the present city of Charleston. But little

progress was made by the settlers in this region, until the Carolinas were divided, in 1720. From this period, notwithstanding frequent hostile incursions and sanguinary cruelties on the part of the neighboring Indians, the affairs of the province continued steadily to advance, until the revolutionary war. During that struggle, the state performed her full share of duty, and encountered many and great sacrifices, arising from her exposed position. A military force, for the defence of the colony against the British, was organized at a very early period of the contest; in 1776, an attack was made on Fort Moultrie, at the entrance of Charleston Harbor, in which the invaders were defeated; but in 1780, the city itself was captured by Sir Henry Clinton, after a siege of six weeks, who held possession until 1782. A number of battles were fought upon the soil of South Carolina in the course of the war, one of which, that of Eutaw Springs, in 1781, had the effect of closing the war in that state. The constitution of the United States was adopted by this state, in convention, in May, 1788, by a vote of 149 to 73. The first state constitution, being the earliest in the Union, was formed in 1775; the present one was adopted in 1790.

Boundaries and Extent.—Bounded on the north and north-east by the State of North Carolina, on the east and south-east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south-west by the State of Georgia, the Savannah River forming the line of division. The state contains about 25,000 square miles, being about 200 miles in length, with an average breadth of 160 miles. Latitude from 32° 2' to 35° 10' north; longitude from 78° 24' to 83½° west.

Government.—The governor, lieutenant governor, state secretary, treasurer, and surveyor general are elected by both branches of the legislature in joint ballot, each for the term of two years. The chief magistrate can only serve one term in any six years. The Senate is composed of 45 members, who are elected by the people for four years, one half the number being elected every two years. The House of Representatives contains 125 members, chosen by popular vote biennially. The right of suffrage is enjoyed by citizens who have resided in the county six months previous to the election, and paid taxes in the state for the year preceding.

Judiciary.—Judges and chancellors are chosen by the legislature, and hold office during good behavior. They may order special courts, and a chancellor may hear cases, by consent, at chambers. There are four chancellors in equity, and six judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas; the latter courts have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where legal rights are involved, (excepting in small matters of contract,) and in all criminal cases affecting free white men, &c. There are also Courts of Equity, held annually in each district; Ordinary's Courts in each district, having probate powers; Magistrate's Courts, &c.

Education.—The free school system prevalent in most of the Northern and Western States is not yet fully incorporated with the institutions of South Carolina. Charity schools, however, for the elementary instruction of poor white children, are supported through both public and private means, in many parts of the state. And yet the state contains upwards of 20,000 free white adults who could neither read nor write. A number of respectable academies or high schools, and many primary schools, are well sustained by the wealthy classes. There are three colleges of some note, the most important of which is the College of South Carolina, founded in 1804 at Columbia, the state capital, and handsomely endowed by the state government. Connected with this is a Presbyterian theological seminary. Charleston College, founded in 1795, is an institution of less distinction, containing about 70 students. Another has been recently established in Abbeville district, called Erskine College, in which, at the commencement of the present year, were some 90 students. There is a state medical college, of high character, in the city of Charleston; a Baptist theological seminary at the High Hills, and another, supported by the Lutherans, at Lexington.

Finances.—The income of the state, from all sources, during the year ending September 30, 1849, amounted to some \$481,000, and the expenditures to \$418,000, leaving an excess of \$63,000. The state debt somewhat exceeds \$2,250,000, and the property of the state is estimated at \$5,000,000. The state taxes, in 1849, reached nearly \$300,000.

Surface, Soil, &c.—There is a broad belt of land, extending from 50 to 60 miles into the

interior, called the *low country*, which is flat, abounding in immense morasses and pine forests, and interspersed with fertile tracts, well adapted to the culture of rice, of which large quantities are here annually raised. Along the sea-coast there is a chain of valuable islands, the soil of which is admirably suited to the growth of the best descriptions of cotton. Near the centre of the state lies an arid and sterile region, presenting, for some 50 or 60 miles in width, and reaching nearly through the state, a succession of sand hills, in shape like motionless ocean waves, though containing, at intervals, spots of great fertility. Beyond this, by an abrupt acclivity, commences the upper country, which consists of an elevated table land, the soil being highly productive, and under excellent cultivation. Beyond this quarter, the surface becomes mountainous, occasionally exhibiting protuberances of considerable height. Table Mountain, the most lofty of these peaks, is about 4000 feet above the sea level. The peculiar staple product of the low country is rice, of which vast quantities are exported, amounting in value to some \$3,000,000 annually. Of the two sorts of cotton raised in the state, (the short and the long staple,) the aggregate annual crop is estimated at some 70,000,000 of pounds, nearly all of which is exported to the Northern States and to Europe. Among the other vegetable products are grains of nearly every variety; fruits of the best kinds, as figs, pomegranates, apricots, nectarines, cherries, pears, peaches, melons, &c. Oranges, grown in the open air, are less sweet than those raised farther south. The sweet potatoes of South Carolina are renowned for the fineness of their flavor. Tobacco and indigo are raised in large quantities. Tar, pitch, turpentine, and vegetable oils are among the important natural products of the state.

Rivers. — The state is well supplied with watercourses. Some of the streams are of great extent, and afford navigation for steamers and small craft for considerable distances. The Great Pedee, which is 450 miles in length, passes from North Carolina through the eastern part of the state. The Santee, from the same quarter, is navigable 200 miles for steamers. The Saluda, Edisto, Cooper, Ashley, and Combahee, &c., are more or less navigable for sloops and flatboats. The Savannah, flowing between Georgia and South Carolina, affords steamboat navigation for a distance of 250 miles, and for smaller boats to a further extent of 150 miles.

Internal Improvements. — There are three railroads in this state, embracing an aggregate length of over 400 miles, of which nearly 300 are in travelling condition. One line, of 135 miles, connects Charleston with Hamburg, opposite Augusta, Georgia, on the Savannah River. Another is in progress from Charleston to Cincinnati, Ohio, a distance of 600 miles. Several canals have been constructed, which, though of inconsiderable extent, are of great utility.

Minerals. — Gold is found in many parts of the state, but mining operations are carried on with less spirit than in North Carolina. Iron, lead, plumbago, and various ochres are obtained in considerable quantities; also marble, limestone, fine clay, fuller's earth, asbestos, soapstone, &c.

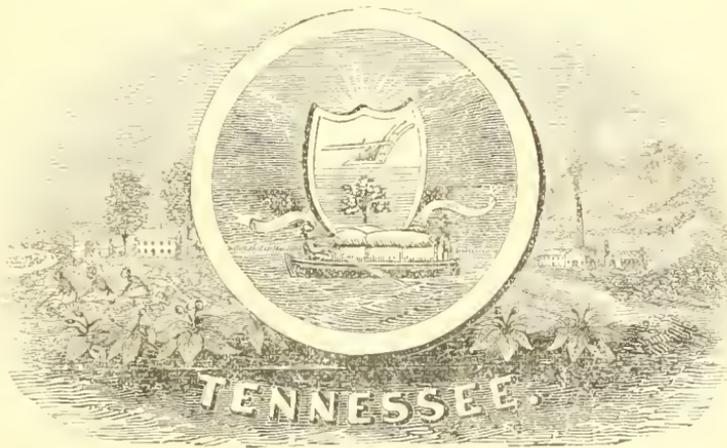
Manufactures. — South Carolina is not a large manufacturing state, although many articles for home use are fabricated in her workshops and upon her plantations. Some attempts to introduce the spinning and weaving of cotton have been made within a few years, but with indifferent success. Agriculture and commerce are the chief supports of the state. The abundance of her products from the former pursuit necessarily creates a large trade; and her exports of raw material, including cotton, rice, lumber, pitch, tar, &c., are annually of great magnitude.

Indians. — No organized tribes, or large bands of native Indians, are at present residing within the state.

Population. — For the last 50 years, the white population of the state has but slowly advanced in numbers, compared with the increase of the slave population. Of 668,507 inhabitants at the date of the last census, 384,948 were slaves. In the low country, the blacks outnumber the whites in the proportion of more than three to one; in the central parts of the state, the whites are rather the most numerous; and in the upper country, the numerical difference between the two races is nearly reversed from that which exists in the lowland districts.

Climate.—A very healthy climate characterizes the elevated portions of the state, which diminishes in salubrity as the surface descends towards the coast. The swampy rice fields, stagnant marshes, and sluggish atmosphere, generate fevers and all the pestilential maladies peculiar to low and moist locations, not watered by running streams, nor swept by pure breezes. The winters are short, mild, and rarely accompanied by snow or ice. Vegetation starts very early in spring. The heat of the long summers is intolerable to persons unaccustomed; but the autumn is generally a very pleasant, though at its commencement an unhealthy season.

Religion.—Of the religious denominations, the most numerous are Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians. There are also large numbers of Episcopalians and Lutherans, besides many congregations of Roman Catholics and Jews, and several societies of Universalists, Unitarians, and Quakers.



TENNESSEE, formerly considered and denominated one of the "Western States," may now more properly be said to belong to the easterly geographical division of the American republic, since there is but one state lying between Tennessee and the Atlantic Ocean, while, on the other hand, there are five large states and territories between its westerly boundary and the shores of the Pacific. The original charter of North Carolina, granted in 1664 by King Charles II., embraced the area now included within the limits of this state. This region continued to be occupied by various large tribes of natives for more than a century after the above date, during the latter part of which period the early attempts of the whites to form settlements gave rise to frequent and sanguinary conflicts. In 1751, the Indians having offered donations of land as inducements for mechanics and farmers to establish their residences among them, a fort was erected and garrisoned near the centre of the tract held by the Cherokees. In the course of a few years, viz., in 1760, the latter commenced war upon the garrison, which they besieged and forced to capitulate. But the conquerors, in perfidious violation of their agreement, that the defeated party, some 300 in number, should be allowed to retire beyond the Blue Ridge, fell upon them when advanced about 20 miles on their way, and barbarously murdered every individual, excepting only 9 persons. In the following year, an expedition under Colonel Grant inflicted retributive chastisement upon the savages, and compelled them submissively to beg for peace. All the settlements hitherto made had been abandoned; but, after the cessation of hostilities, many persons from North Carolina and Virginia made renewed efforts to colonize this part of the country. In 1768-9, a body of

settlers planted themselves in the eastern quarter of Tennessee, and, their numbers continuing to increase, a large tract of land was purchased, though with much difficulty, in 1775. In the succeeding year, however, a warfare again occurred, which terminated in an arrangement with the two colonies above mentioned, whereby the boundaries of Tennessee were determined. The settlers continued to proceed westward, and, in 1779, having crossed the Cumberland Mountains, penetrated as far as the site on which Nashville now stands. The war of the revolution raged at this period throughout the land, and the inhabitants of Tennessee suffered greatly from the combined assaults of the British and Indians. In 1780, a memorable battle was fought at King's Mountain, in which the hardy backwoodsmen signally defeated the enemy; and in 1781, the Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes were glad to negotiate for peace. Up to the year 1790, North Carolina had exercised jurisdiction over this portion of the western territory; although, in the mean time, numerous controversies had taken place among the people, in regard to their political position, together with some contradictory legislation on the same subject. In that year, the territory was duly ceded to the United States by North Carolina, and Congress forthwith placed the "country south-west of the Ohio" under an appropriate form of government. The territory was repeatedly harassed by the Creeks and Cherokees, whose object was to prevent the further progress of the whites, until the year 1794, when a final and permanent treaty was concluded between those tribes and the United States. In 1795, the territory having acquired the requisite amount of population to become an independent state, a constitution was framed; and, in 1796, Tennessee was admitted as a member of the Union.

Boundaries and Extent. — This state is bounded on the north by the States of Kentucky and Virginia, on the east by North Carolina, on the south by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and on the west by the States of Arkansas and Missouri, from which it is separated by the River Mississippi. It lies between 35° and $36^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, and $81^{\circ} 40'$ and $90^{\circ} 15'$ west longitude; having an average length, from east to west, of some 430 miles, with a breadth of somewhat over 100 miles, and containing an area of 45,600 square miles.

Government. — By the constitution, as revised in 1835, the governor is elected every two years by a plurality vote of the people, and can serve only three terms in any four. The Senate is composed of 25 members, who are elected also biennially. The House of Representatives consists of 75 members, chosen in like manner for the same period; and the legislature convenes only once in two years. All free white citizens, resident in the county where voting for six months previous to an election, are qualified electors. The right of suffrage is not denied to colored persons, who are by law competent witnesses in courts of justice.

Judiciary. — Judges of the Supreme Court are elected, by joint vote of the legislature, for terms of twelve years, and judges of the inferior courts for eight years. There are three judges of the Supreme Court, (one for each of the judicial divisions of the state,) four chancellors, and fourteen judges of the Circuit Courts. There is also a Criminal Court for Davidson county, and a Common Law and Chancery Court for the city of Memphis. Justices of the peace are elected in districts for six years; sheriffs are chosen in counties for two years, and are ineligible for more than three terms in succession; registers hold office four years.

Education. — The school fund of Tennessee amounts to nearly \$1,500,000. The interest of this fund is annually apportioned to all the districts wherein a school-house has been provided; but the system of free education, which is the glory of many other members of the Union, seems not yet to be fully understood or appreciated by the people of this state. Still, the inhabitants support somewhat over 1000 common or primary schools, — perhaps a tithe of what are needed, — 200 or 300 academies, some of which are of respectable rank; and six or eight collegiate institutions, of varied character and standing. The two oldest of these latter are Greenville College, in East Tennessee, and Washington College, Washington county, both founded in 1794; but the most prominent is the University of Nashville, founded in 1806. And, after all, the number of white adults within the state who can neither read nor write may be estimated at about 60,000.

Finances.—The receipts and disbursements of the state, for a few years past, have nearly balanced each other. From the returns for the biennial term ending October, 1849, the expenditures had amounted to some \$800,000; to meet which the revenues had fallen short less than \$12,000. The state holds productive property valued at near \$5,000,000, and owes a debt of nearly \$3,500,000. Its ordinary annual expenditure, independently of the school appropriations and interest on the public debt, is somewhat less than \$300,000.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The state is usually considered as being divided into three nominal sections, severally known as West, Middle, and East Tennessee. The former, situated between the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers, presents an undulating surface generally, though in some parts nearly level, with a light but productive soil, finely suited to the cultivation of cotton, the chief staple in this quarter. The middle section is more uneven and hilly, though not mountainous; and the lands are of somewhat better quality. East Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, is an elevated region, containing numerous lofty and picturesque mountains, mostly covered to their summits with noble forests. Here are the Cumberland and Laurel Mountains, and other conspicuous branches of the Alleghany range. The soil throughout the state, with the occasional exception of rough and broken tracts among the high lands, is very fertile, yielding generous crops of agricultural products. Timber of every variety common to the adjacent states is found in great plenty. In addition to the trees ordinarily composing the western forests, there are upon the mountains vast groves of magnificent pines, furnishing material for the extensive manufacture of tar, rosin, spirits of turpentine, and lampblack; the juniper and red cedar also abound; and the mulberry is so plentiful and thrifty, that the silk culture might be pursued, with great profit, to an unlimited extent. Peach and other fruit-trees, the vine, &c., are cultivated with ample success; and, besides cotton, excellent wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, potatoes of every kind, and all the usual varieties of vegetables, are raised in large quantities. A considerable portion of the cotton raised in this state is sent into contiguous states in the interior, for home manufacturing.

Rivers.—Tennessee is watered in various directions by many important streams. The great Mississippi flows by, and constitutes its entire western boundary. The Tennessee River crosses the state between the divisions called Western and Middle Tennessee. The Cumberland, a tributary of the Ohio, though taking its rise in, and returning to, the State of Kentucky, has its course principally in Tennessee. There are many other large navigable streams; and East Tennessee, particularly, possesses a vast amount of water power, admirably fitting it for a manufacturing country.

Internal Improvements.—There are five railroads, including branches, now being constructed within the state, embracing an extent of 600 miles, of which only about 30 miles are yet in operation. The estimated cost of these works is \$600,000. The principal of these are projected continuations of various routes from Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, &c.

Minerals.—Gold, iron, coal, and salt are the most valuable among the divers mineral products of Tennessee. The former exists in the south-eastern quarter of the state, but to what extent is not wholly developed, no systematic explorations on a large scale having yet taken place. In the eastern and middle sections, iron ore is found in great quantities, and of superior quality. In the same quarters, also, there are immense beds of excellent coal. Salt springs are numerous, and there is an abundance of marble, gypsum, various pigments, nitrous earths, &c.

Manufactures.—These consist chiefly of goods for domestic consumption; although manufactured articles to some considerable amount are exported. There are cotton and woollen factories, iron works, machine shops, ropewalks, mechanics' establishments of all descriptions, potteries, distilleries, breweries, a great number of flour mills, grist mills, &c.; the whole employing a capital of some \$6,000,000.

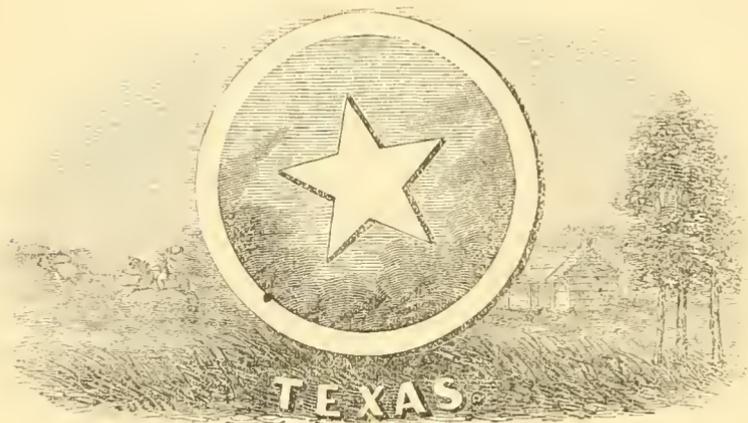
Indians.—Most of the tribes which heretofore occupied the territory have passed across the great dividing stream, and taken up their residence upon lands in the Indian Territory, in accordance with treaty stipulations. No bands of native Indians exist, as such, within the limits of the state.

Population.—There were, in 1800, somewhat over 100,000 inhabitants in this state. Since

that period, the population has been found, at every decennial census, to have increased prodigiously. It has now reached an aggregate of 1,002,625 of which nearly a fourth part are slaves.

Climate. — Tennessee is favored with a very mild and generally salubrious climate. In the eastern part, it is particularly so; and is not surpassed, in all the desirable attributes of a genial temperature, by any other region of North America. It is, of course, varied, in some measure, throughout the state. But, from its geographical position, it may be pronounced healthy in every section, and almost entirely exempt from those destructive epidemics by which some of the neighboring states are frequently afflicted.

Religion. — Methodists and Baptists constitute the larger portion of the religious denominations within this state. There are likewise large bodies of Presbyterians and Episcopalians, together with several congregations of Lutherans, Romanists, Friends, &c.



TEXAS was formerly one of the Mexican possessions, though a distant province; being, as was generally admitted, one of the many conquests of Fernando Cortes, in the sixteenth century. At the period of its subjugation, it was inhabited by savages of the worst description. Prior to the year 1690, a French colony occupied a small district; but they were subsequently driven out by the Spaniards, under whose jurisdiction the country remained, with few or no intervals of agitation, sunk in the obscurity and lethargy of despotism, until the abdication of Charles VI. of Spain, in 1808. At this time, the people of Mexico began to assert their claim to the privilege of self-government; and in 1810, an open rebellion against the European authorities ensued. In 1813, a national Congress issued a declaration of independence; but a civil war raged for several years among various parties, upon the question as to what form of government should be established. At one time, the imperial party prevailed, and Mexico became an empire. This continued but for a brief period: a new system, organized like that of the United States, was adopted, and Mexico became a federal republic, Texas constituting an integral member. A series of revolutions succeeded, during which Texas separated itself from the confederation, achieved its independence by the battle of San Jacinto, in 1836, and erected itself into a distinct republic. A constitution was formed in the same year, and the first elections under the same were held forthwith. In 1845, after a prolonged controversy, Texas was annexed to the United States, and admitted into union therewith, by a joint resolution of both houses of Congress, ratified by the Texan people.

Boundaries and Extent. — This state is bounded on the north by portions of New Mexico, Nebraska, and the Indian Territory; on the east by the Indian Territory, and by the State of Louisiana, from the latter of which it is partially separated by the River Sabine; on the south-east and south by the Gulf of Mexico; on the south-west by the River Bravo del Norte, dividing it from the Mexican possessions; and on the west by the same, and by New Mexico. It lies between 26° and 36° 30' north latitude, and extends from 94° to 105° west longitude. It is of very irregular form, and is computed to contain about 237,320 square miles; a portion of the original area claimed by Texas, when a republic, having been set off by Congress, at the time of its admission as a state, in the formation of the Territory of New Mexico.

Government. — The existing constitution of the state guaranties the right of suffrage to every free white male, 21 years of age, after a residence of one year in the state, and six months in the district where voting. The executive officers, who can serve but four out of any six years, are elected for terms of two years by a plurality of the popular vote. The secretary of state, treasurer, and comptroller are chosen also for two years, by the legislature in joint ballot. Senators are chosen for four years, one half the number retiring from office every two years; the whole number not to be less than 19, nor more than 33. Representatives, not to exceed 90 nor fall short of 45 in number, are elected biennially; and the sessions of the legislature are held at like intervals. Persons concerned in duels are disqualified from holding office. Grants of money for internal improvements, &c., cannot be made without the sanction of two thirds of both houses. The laws are to be revised once in every ten years. Homesteads are exempted from forced sales for debt. The real and personal property of a wife is protected from seizure for the payment of the husband's debts. Corporations are not to be created with banking powers. The state cannot subscribe for stock in private corporations, nor borrow money, nor contract debts in time of peace to an amount exceeding \$100,000, unless by a two thirds vote of the legislature. No law for the emancipation of slaves can be passed, without consent of owners, and the payment of full compensation. The introduction of slaves as merchandise may be prohibited. Owners of slaves may be compelled by law to treat them with care and kindness; and in cases of refusal or neglect, the slaves may be taken and sold for account of the owners. Slaves may have a trial by jury when charged with crimes greater than petit larceny, and are protected against abuse or loss of life equally with the whites, excepting when engaged in a revolt.

Judiciary. — The Supreme Court comprises a chief justice and two associates, appointed for six years, who hold sessions annually, between June and October, in not more than three places within the state. It has appellate jurisdiction, but is under legislative control in criminal cases and appeals from interlocutory judgments. The District Courts are eleven in number, each having its local judge, appointed for six years, and holding sessions semiannually. They have original jurisdiction in criminal cases, and in suits involving \$100 and upwards. If punishments in cases of crime be not specifically defined by law, they are to be determined by the jury. In equity causes, each party has a right to demand a jury. Judges are nominated by the executive, and confirmed by a two thirds vote of the Senate.

Education. — The nucleus of a school fund has been formed, by a constitutional provision, requiring the reservation of ten per cent. of the annual state revenue derived from taxation, as a permanent fund for the maintenance of free public schools. Public lands granted for school purposes cannot be leased for longer terms than 20 years, nor alienated in fee. The important subject of education has, however, as yet, occupied no great share of the public mind. Some schools, of tolerable repute, are supported in the most populous settlements; and a late writer asserts that there are, also, some colleges in the state; but this report is scarcely sanctioned by any collateral authority. It is supposed, nevertheless, that the state contains fewer free persons over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write, in proportion to the whole population, than any other of the Southern States of the Union.

Finances. — Texas is burdened with a heavy public debt, partly entailed upon the state by the late republic. The ostensible amount of its liabilities, in December, 1849, as reported by the auditor and comptroller, was upwards of \$11,000,000, the par value of which is rated at

about one half that sum. The revenues of the state were estimated at \$110,000, consisting of a tax of \$92,000 upon real and personal property, valued at \$46,000,000, and a poll tax amounting to \$18,000. The average annual expenditures of the state may be set down at \$100,000.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The appearance of the surface of the country is described as that of a vast inclined plane, gradually sloping from the mountainous elevations in the west, towards the sea-coast on the south-east, and intersected by multitudes of streams, flowing in a south-easterly direction. It may be considered as comprehending three several divisions, each differing in some respects from the others. The first, commencing at the sea-coast, and extending inland from 50 to 100 miles, is a level and exceedingly fertile region, with a rich alluvial soil, exempt from those stagnant quagmires and lagoons which usually characterize the shores of the Southern States, beautifully wooded on the river borders, and abounding with extensive pasture lands, covered with an exuberant growth of native grasses and herbage. The next is a region of greater extent, presenting an undulating surface, composed chiefly of grassy prairies, interspersed with compactly timbered forests. The soil here rests upon a substratum of limestone and sandstone, and is of excellent quality. The third and loftiest region, situated among or near the great chain known as the Mexican Alps, consists partly of tracts of productive table land; but the mountain sides are also prolific in almost every variety of trees and shrubbery, while the intervening valleys, enclosing rich bottom lands, are extraordinarily fruitful, capable of repaying the toil of the husbandman a hundred fold. Indeed, the entire area of this immense state may be said to present, naturally, one of the most admirable countries on earth for agricultural purposes. The state is well wooded throughout. Among the trees most common are live oak of superior quality, other descriptions of oak, hickory, elm, walnut, sycamore, many varieties of acacia, cypress, caoutchouc, &c. The uplands also produce ample supplies of cedar, pine, and similar forest-trees. Fruits and garden vegetables, of every desirable sort, are cultivated with great ease and success. Peaches, melons, grapes, and other fruits known in temperate climates, are raised in profusion; and figs, oranges, lemons, dates, pineapples, olives, and other tropical fruits abound in the southern parts of the state. The products of the field consist of cotton, (the great staple,) maize, wheat, rye, barley, and other grains, the sugar-cane, potatoes of each kind, &c. Rice and tobacco are grown to some extent in different quarters; and among the indigenous plants are indigo, vanilla, sarsaparilla, and many medicinal shrubs. As a grazing country, Texas is exceeded by few or none of her sister states. Vast numbers of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and swine are raised upon the prairie lands, receiving or requiring but little human care. Buffaloes and wild horses range the prairies in immense droves; and the deer, the bear, and other game, are every where abundant.

Rivers.—In addition to the rivers which form portions of the state boundary, the chief streams are the Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, San Antonio, Guadalupe, and Nueces, with their countless tributaries, all flowing towards, and ultimately emptying into, the Gulf of Mexico, after passing generally through the estuaries so numerous along that coast. These bays, being commonly obstructed by sand bars or narrow strips of land, do not afford convenient harbors, except for vessels of small draught. Steamboats drawing 12 feet of water can enter and ascend the Sabine; and the Rivers Neches, Trinidad, and Brazos are navigable, for similar craft, from 50 to 300 miles. The San Antonio and Nueces afford no navigation of importance; and the Colorado, though a fine stream, is obstructed near its mouth by a large raft, which in course of time will probably be removed, when vessels may pass up to Austin, the state capital, 220 miles from the gulf. The Rio Grande del Norte, on the south-western border, is a noble stream of some 1800 miles in length, and is already becoming a great commercial channel, though occasionally impeded by shoals and rapids.

Internal Improvements.—Although admitting of unbounded improvements in facilities for internal intercourse, Texas can as yet boast of very few such advantages in the shape of railroads or canals. A railway, to connect Galveston Bay with the River Brazos, through Houston and Harrisburg, is in progress, and the iron for 30 miles of the route is already provided.

Another is in contemplation, to extend from San Antonio to the Gulf of Mexico. A canal from Galveston Bay to Brazos is also in course of construction.

Minerals.—Silver mines formerly existed in the north-west part of the possessions of the late republic, but no deposits of that metal have been discovered within the limits of the present state. Excellent coal, and iron ore, abound in most of the inland districts. There are great quantities of nitre in the eastern quarter; there are multitudes of salt springs and lakes, from which large supplies of salt are procured; and bitumen is found in various localities. In all parts of the state except the low alluvial region, there is plenty of granite, limestone, gypsum, &c.

Manufactures.—Nothing of great public importance has yet been effected in this branch of industry. Thus far the labors of the inhabitants have been principally confined to pursuits connected with agriculture, and to the preparation of their products for market as raw material. Few or no articles for exportation have as yet been fabricated in the state.

Indians.—The territory and its neighborhood is still infested by hordes or remnants of tribes of savages, most of whom subsist by predatory incursions, often of the most destructive and sanguinary character. Efforts are in constant progress to reduce these marauders, by various methods, to a state of comparative peace and amity; but until the country shall have become more densely peopled, this desirable result will not probably be effected.

Population.—The civilized inhabitants of Texas comprise emigrants from all the other states of the Union, besides the descendants of the original Spanish settlers, and persons in whom Mexican and Indian blood is blended. The former class, in all probability, compose a majority of the present population, which, by the census of 1850, was as follows: Whites, 154,100; free colored, 331; slaves, 58,161;—total, 212,592.

Climate.—Texas is represented usually, by those who have travelled or resided in it, as possessing a delightful climate; and as being remarkably healthy in every part, with few exceptions at particular seasons. The wet and dry seasons, as in California, constitute the winter and summer. The former commences in December, and continues until March; the residue of the year, which is the dry season, comprehends spring, summer, and autumn. Severe cold weather never marks the winter season, and snow is very uncommon, except upon the mountain peaks. The heat of summer, although intense, is greatly modified by the regular and brisk breezes which prevail daily from sunrise until about 3 o'clock, P. M.; and throughout the year, the nights are said to be invariably cool. Between April and September, the temperature varies from 63° to 100° Fahrenheit, the average range at noon being about 83°. In summer, intermittent fevers are commonly prevalent in the low lands upon the Gulf coast, though rarely assuming an epidemic character.

Religion.—Among the descendants of the earliest settlers, the Roman Catholic is of course the prevailing religion, as in New Mexico. But since the revolution, which resulted in the severance of Texas from Mexican sway, other Christian denominations, of almost every class and name known in the older states of the Union, have multiplied and flourished; and the cathedrals erected by the devotees of the pope are now vastly outnumbered by the churches and other houses of worship occupied by Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, &c.

UTAH TERRITORY.

UTAH is a newly-organized territory among the distant western possessions of the United States, deriving its name from that of the Pah-Utahs, a numerous tribe of native Indians, heretofore and still, with other tribes, occupying large portions of the country. It formerly composed a very considerable share of the wide-spread wilderness known as Upper or New California, and was consequently considered a Mexican dependency. Very few settlements have ever been made or attempted within the present limits of this region; in fact, it has scarcely been deemed habitable by civilized beings. The territory, together with that of New Mexico, and of the lately-formed State of California, fell to the United States by right of conquest, during the war with Mexico, and was duly transferred by the latter, under the treaty of 1848. For further information as to the general history of the country, see the articles *California* and *New Mexico*.

By the act of Congress passed September 9, 1850, establishing a territorial government for Utah, the limits of the territory are defined as follows: Bounded on the west by the State of California; on the north by the Territory of Oregon; on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains; and on the south by the parallel of 37° north latitude, which forms the dividing line between this territory and that of New Mexico. It extends from the 37th to the 42d degrees of north latitude, and lies between the 107th and 120th degrees of west longitude: having a breadth of 300, and an average length from east to west of some 600 miles, containing an area of about 180,000 square miles.

It is provided by the same act, that this territory, when admitted as a state into the Union, shall be received with or without the toleration of slavery, as may be prescribed by its own constitution. All free white males, residents in the territory at the date of said act, were empowered to vote at the first elections, and made eligible to any office in the territory; after which the legislative assembly shall fix the qualifications of electors. The governor holds office for four years, and receives his appointment from the executive of the United States. He must reside within the territory, act as superintendent of Indian affairs, and commission all territorial officers. He may pardon crimes against the laws of the territory, and relieve offenders against the United States laws, until the president's will be known. The President of the United States also appoints a territorial secretary for a like term, who administers the government in case of the governor's disability. A Council of 13 members, and House of Representatives, 26 in number, compose the legislative assembly. The former serve two years, the latter one year, and are elected by plurality of the popular votes. They are to be chosen in appropriate districts, and a due apportionment thereof is to be made by law. Legislative sessions are not to continue beyond 40 days. No laws interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, imposing taxes on United States property, or requiring extra taxes on property of non-residents, can be passed by the legislature. No law is valid until approved by Congress.

A Supreme Court, District and Probate Courts, and justices of the peace, constitute the judicial power of the territory. The former comprises a chief and two associate justices, to sit annually at the seat of government, and to hold office four years. A District Court is held by one of the supreme judges, at times provided by law, in each of the three judicial districts of the territory. Justices of peace cannot try cases involving land titles, or debts exceeding \$100. Both the Supreme and District Courts have chancery powers, and common law jurisdiction. Appeals from a District to the Supreme Court cannot have trials by jury. An attorney and marshal are appointed by the United States government for a term of four years.

After a survey of the lands under authority of the general government, two sections in each township, equivalent to one eighteenth part of the whole territory, are to be set apart for the support of public education. It is trusted that the sinister disposal, in some of the new states and territories, of similar liberal provisions for this object, will in due time be guarded against, in this territory, by the friends of common schools.

Regarding the finances of this newly-formed territory, there are as yet no authentic reports.

Those who have explored the northern part of the country, the number of whom is not great, describe it as mountainous, rugged, and generally barren, without forests, and destitute of valuable indigenous vegetation. Spots occasionally are presented which yield good grass for pasturage; and here and there may be found valleys of small extent, which are tolerably fertile. Towards the western boundary, near the bases of the Sierra Nevada, the soil is generally good. Numerous lakes, emitting streams of moderate size, lie along this region, affording convenient means for irrigation. But the central portion of the country, judging from the imperfect accounts which are at present accessible, is a wide sandy waste, producing, it is true, for a short season after the winter rains, a profusion of grasses and beautiful flowers, all which the succeeding summer heat reduces to an ashy desert. In other quarters, the country exhibits a rolling surface, with tracts of considerable fertility, often well wooded and watered, with frequent and extensive openings of prairie lands, and tracts of low grounds composed of a rich and loamy soil. Upon the whole, although a very large portion of the territory has never been subjected to cultivation, and still seems unfit for the permanent abode of civilized human beings, it is nevertheless susceptible of unlimited improvement; and the efforts of industry and science may yet convert it into "a land flowing with milk and honey."

The principal rivers within the territory, so far as they have yet been traced or partially examined, are named Rio de los Animas, Grand, White, Tampa, Vermilion, St. Mary's, Vinton, and Duchesne Rivers, most of which, with their smaller branches, flow from the north-east, and ultimately unite with the Great Colorado of the West. The latter appears to take its rise in the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, near the north-east angle of the territory, and, taking a south-western direction, passes through New Mexico, forming part of the boundary between that territory and the State of California, and finally discharges itself into the Gulf of California. Great Salt Lake, a vast body of water lying near the centre of the northern boundary, is the source of numerous watercourses flowing north and east. Humboldt's River flows in a north-east direction, from a lake of that name near the mountains on the west. A river of some extent is connected with Nicollet's Lake, a large sheet, lying in the central part of the territory. A chain of lakes extends northerly from Humboldt's Lake, the principal of which are Carson's and Walker's Lakes. Pyramid Lake, which is of considerable magnitude, and several smaller collections of water, lie at the foot of the great mountain range which separates Utah from California. From each of these, several rivers stretch out in various directions, and are finally lost in the sands of the desert.

No regular mineralogical survey of this region has yet been undertaken, and its mineral resources, which are doubtless great, remain of course undeveloped. Coal, alum, and salt, are said to have been found in some localities. Excellent clay for the manufacture of pottery abounds in the central and northern parts; and satisfactory indications of iron ore have been discovered.

Besides the rude utensils and habiliments fabricated by the natives, there are no manufactured articles, of any note, produced within the territory; unless, indeed, the operations of the Mormons be considered an exception. This unique and erratic people, at their large settlement on Salt Lake, have erected various manufacturing establishments, including grain and lumber mills, woollen factories, potteries, &c. and are able to construct most of the farming or domestic implements, including fine cutlery, required for their own use. This settlement, prior to the organization of the territory, was called by the colonists "the State of Deseret." The only railroad yet projected in that country is to be forthwith commenced here, to extend from Mormon city eastward, to the base of a mountain, where are extensive stone quarries. The chief purpose of the road is to convey stone and other materials into the city, for building.

But little is known of the present condition and numbers of the native tribes that are constantly roaming through this and the neighboring regions. The character of these wanderers, generally, is no better than that of the wildest Arabs or Hottentots. Attempts are in

progress to treat with some of the more approachable among them; and, where they can be reduced to a state less inconsistent with the true objects of human existence by no other means, large bounties in lands, or "tribute money," will doubtless be resorted to by the general government.

Excepting the colony composing the Mormon settlement, and the occupants of the few armed stations established by the United States, with perhaps an occasional *ranchero* occupied by Roman Catholic missionaries, there are no white or civilized inhabitants among the population of Utah. At all events, the enumeration is not yet completed; for Congress, by a supplement to the act for taking the seventh census, foreseeing the difficulty of completing the same within the State of California, and the Territories of Oregon, New Mexico, and Utah, by the originally specified time, has authorized an extension of the period, at the discretion of the secretary of the interior. Years may therefore elapse before the completion of this work.

The climate of Utah is in general more mild than that of the states on the east included within the same latitudes. Upon the sterile deserts in the central and southern parts, the summer heats are intense, and the climate sickly. Nearer the more fertile districts on the west, the temperature is equable, with less difference between the extremes of heat and cold than is usually the case on the Atlantic coast. The elevated lands, to a certain height, are considered very healthy; but travellers upon the mountain summits have frequently been attacked by fatal fevers and other alarming maladies. In the north, the winters are sufficiently moderate to admit of hydraulic operations throughout most of the season.

The only religious organization, if it can be so called, which is now maintained in the territory, is that of the Mormons, or "Latter Day Saints." Besides their establishment at Salt Lake, they have formed a colony in Iron county, about 250 miles south, among the high lands near the boundary of New Mexico; a position, around which the country is well wooded and watered, abounding in iron ore, and promising plenty of coal. See Salt Lake City, Appendix, No. 2.



VERMONT. The territory which is now included in the State of Vermont, and which lies between Lower Canada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York, was, for a long time after the surrounding settlements were made, in great measure unexplored by Europeans. In its vicinity, Canada was the first known and peopled by them, and a settlement was then made by the Dutch at Aurania, now Albany, and at the mouth of the Hudson. Then followed the settlements along the New England shores; but a considerable period elapsed before they

penetrated the interior, and, consequently, that interior was hardly marked but by marauding parties of Indians, and the footsteps of their unfortunate captives.

It is not found that any large body of the natives was cantoned within the present limits of the state. There was, indeed, a tribe bearing the name of Coossucks in the north-east part of it;* but these were inconsiderable in number, and hardly known in the records of warfare, being surrounded, although at no little distance, by larger tribes. These tribes consisted, in the first place, of the Five or Six Confederated Nations, at the head of whom figured the Mohawks. Among the French they bore the name of *Iroquois*, and had at an early period become their enemies, connecting themselves successively with the Dutch and English of New York, and adhering to their interests with great fidelity for more than a century and a half. The territory occupied by them, although denominated Canadian by Colden, in 1747, was included within the present boundaries of New York, being south of the St. Lawrence and the lakes, although their conquests extended far to the north and north-west. They were the terror of other tribes, yet seem never to have settled to the eastward of the Hudson, and the beautiful lake which was once denominated from them, but now has the name of *Champlain*.†

The Indians who were in alliance with the French of Canada were principally the Algonkins, otherwise called *Adironducks*, a tribe between whom and the Iroquois there were frequent wars, the result of hostilities previous to the arrival of Europeans.‡ Whether or not the tribe denominated of St. Francis, as residing on the banks of that river, were of Algonkin or more eastern derivation, or whether connected with the Coossucks or not, is not clear. Charlevoix describes them as Abenakis, who had left their brethren of the east, and migrated to Canada for the benefit of an alliance with the French.

On the south-east and south, the Indians of the other New England States, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, inhabited mostly the sea-coast, and appear to have greatly dreaded the warlike character and prowess of the Mohawks. On the east were the Abenakis, Etechemins, and Micmacs, attracted also to the sea-shore, doubtless by the facility of procuring thence a portion of their provisions.

Thus it would seem that the interior country which now forms Vermont was, as it were, a thoroughfare between powerful contending Indian nations or tribes, without being conspicuous as the seat of any considerable body of natives. It was traversed, rather than settled by them; its water conveyances north and south admitting also an easy navigation by their canoes; and hence, in the remote periods of native history, has little that requires or can repay research. This is an observable peculiarity.

Another circumstance, which still more strikingly characterizes the country, is the history of the claims made on its territory by the states with which it is environed. To enter minutely into this history is no aim of the present work. But without adverting to it, our account would be exceedingly incomplete, as it tended not a little to mould the character of the inhabitants. For, in the process of settling the country, the lamentable conflicting of claims, as will be seen, imposed severe hardships on the enterprising men who ventured to leave the older settlements, and form in the wilderness homes for their growing families. Many a town contains in its rural burying-place the remains of

"Some village Hampden, who, with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;"

since, as successive claimants pressed their demands, the inhabitants were compelled to

* See a description of this tribe of Indians in Mr. *Thompson's* very valuable "History of Vermont, Natural, Civil, and Statistical."

† *Holmes's Annals*, vol. i. p. 141. This name was given in 1611, three years after *Champlain* had founded Quebec. See also *Dunlap's Hist. of N. Y.* vol. i. p. 19.

‡ See *Colden, Hist. of the Five Nations, Part I.*, and the excellent "Synopsis of the Indian Tribes," by the Hon. Mr. *Gallatin*, published in the *Coll. of the Amer. Antiq. Soc.* vol. ii., where the *Adironducks* are characterized as of the "family" of Algonkin-Lenape.

repurchase their farms or leave them, suffering over again the grievances which disgraced the government of Andros, and ended in his seizure and confinement by the injured and enraged people.* His arbitrary cupidity, in which he but too faithfully imitated his worthless master, the bigoted and tyrannical James II., set an unhappy example, which yet was followed, and produced a hardihood of opposition that nerved the men of Vermont to daring actions.

When the country which forms the sea-coast of New England began to be settled from Europe, the claim of Massachusetts to territory was extended to "three miles north of the River Merrimac." Casting one's eye on the map, it is easy to perceive, that a line drawn due west from this northern boundary, as it is formed by the bend of the river towards the north, not far from its mouth, would cut off a considerable portion of the southern part of what now constitutes Vermont. The Massachusetts government, therefore, when it extended its cares to the security of the northern frontiers against the Indians of Canada, without any hesitation or doubt, as it seems, formed, in 1723, a lodgment in what is now Brattleborough, on the western bank of Connecticut River. There, during the distressing war with the natives, aided by the French, their instigators, which spread such terror and desolation along the borders of the settlements of Maine and New Hampshire, as well as Massachusetts, a fort was constructed by Lieutenant Governor Dummer, of the latter state, which received his name, and the next year a settlement followed. This was the first English settlement within the limits of Vermont.†

But although the frontier towards Canada was thus extended, and, under the shelter of a fort, the labors of clearing and cultivating the land appeared practicable, yet the country was by no means in a state of security. We must never forget that American colonists were from different nations. Spaniards, we know, peopled the southern part of the continent, or overran it with their merciless troops, at an early period after its discovery by Columbus. And, jealous as they ever were of any encroachment on their power, wealth, or influence, they would not have left "the bleak, inhospitable north" to France or England, each of which nations took a portion of it, had they discovered in it any *gold*, which, as the commodity most available for immediate use, and soonest adapted to the gratification of eager avarice, they chiefly sought. By Papal permission and decree, they claimed all America. But France resisted this claim, and labored to form there an empire of her own; and Charlevoix, the historian of it, boasts its extent as "greater than all Europe,"‡ although the proud Spaniard termed it "of nothing worth."§ This empire she exerted herself to establish and enlarge by all practicable means. Among these was the employment of a religious influence over the minds of the natives. Hence, in no inconsiderable degree, the efforts of her able, sagacious, indefatigable missionaries, most if not all of whom were Jesuits, bound to an implicit obedience to their head, eager to extend to heathen nations the papal sway, which had suffered so much from Luther and the reformation, and expecting to *merit* everlasting life by their exertions and sacrifices in spreading the triumphs of their faith; at the same time looking on the English as heretics, beyond the pale of the church, and so doomed to everlasting perdition. Religious bigotry, and hatred, and contempt were all combined, in their almost unmitigated hostility; the full spirit of which seemed imparted to their native converts, in addition to their own savage propensities and habits. Can we wonder, then, at the dread of Indian warfare that pervaded the frontier settlements of New England on the north?

It must, however, be observed, that if treachery and cunning marked the Indian, as sensible of his disadvantages in open warfare with his foes of European origin; and breach of promise, and cruelty, and revenge, too often distinguished the Romanist, and led him also to connive at and permit in his Indian subjects and allies atrocities at which Christian civilization shudders; there was yet no disposition in the Puritans of New England to view with favor the character or conduct of a Papist. The very name was odious.

Vermont, then, as a "thoroughfare" between nations of different origin, pursuits, and

* See *Hutchinson's Hist. Mass.*, &c.

† *Hist. de la Nouv. France*, t. I. p. 1.

‡ *Holmes's Amer. Annals*, I. p. 531.

§ The import of the name "Canada."

interests, attractive as it was from its fertility and adaptedness to the purposes of agriculture and grazing, could not be occupied by peaceful farmers while the surrounding populations were struggling for mastery. Nor did the impediments end even here.

The French, in 1731, erected a fort on the eastern side of Lake Champlain, towards its southern extremity; but they soon demolished it, and chose a position on the western side, where they built the celebrated fortress generally called Crown Point, although named by themselves Fort St. Frederic. Their object was, to facilitate their way to the Six Nations, whether for war or proselytism, and to their own possessions on the Mississippi beyond them, in order to environ ultimately the English colonists, and confine them to the Atlantic coast. The lake and its water communications were familiar to them, therefore, and highly valued. But on the land, it would seem, they had not leisure to make permanent settlements; nor, perhaps, any present inducement, at such distance from their capital, and under other circumstances of the case. Meanwhile, as the lands of Connecticut and Massachusetts became occupied by the posterity of the first settlers, new fields of labor were sought. Applications were therefore made to the government of the latter state, by several of its inhabitants, who associated for the purpose, and a grant was made them to the northward of Fort Dunmer, and on the eastern side of Connecticut River. This was in 1735, and the settlement took the name of No. 4, afterwards called Charlestown. But not ten years elapsed before war was again rife between England and France; and in 1746 this settlement was attacked by Canadian Indians,* and, for the time, ruined. Nevertheless, the spirit of the early settlers was unbroken. They returned, built again, cultivated their lands afresh, although with their weapons beside them; were again and again attacked, waylaid, several of them made captives and sold in Canada; and thus persevered, with unabated zeal and bravery, through all their severe trials, until their efforts were, in the good providence of the God of their fathers, crowned with success.

It is almost impracticable, in these times of ease and security, to appreciate justly the hardships undergone by those who "made the wilderness to smile and blossom." Especially may this remark be made in reference to Vermont, although applicable far more extensively.

But, added to the hardships attending the subduing of the soil, and to "the sword of the wilderness," in the "peril" of which they often "gat their bread," the disputes concerning titles to the land itself, to which we have before alluded, occasioned peculiar trouble. The boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire was not settled until March 5, 1740, when it was established by George II., to whom applications had been made for that purpose, in the manner in which it has since been preserved, and now exists.† On the establishment of this line, it appeared but reasonable to all parties that New Hampshire should extend on the west as Massachusetts extended in that quarter; and hence her claim to the lands west of the Connecticut, and north of the Massachusetts line. Grants were therefore made by the governor of New Hampshire without scruple, and as the courage or necessities of settlers might prompt their applications. In this manner the territory of Bennington was granted, in 1749, and other grants followed.

Again, however, war intervened; and, from 1754 until the final conquest of Canada by the British arms, in 1760, it raged with various success, but with great sacrifices and sufferings on the part of frontier settlers, exposed as they necessarily were, and furnishing no small number of the provincial troops.

The return of peace brought with its blessing still another trouble, in the claims that arose from a new quarter. The State of New York, settled, as we have seen, by the Dutch, a few years after ‡ the French had planted themselves in Canada, had indeed long since passed under the dominion of England, being finally subdued in 1664. But the Dutch had made a small

* See its interesting history in the Collections made by *Farmer and Moore, &c.*

† See *Belknap's N. H., Hutchinson's Mass., and Williams's Hist. Vermont, 2d ed.*

‡ That is, in 1609, at the commencement of their twelve years' truce with Spain, which opened again the way to foreign enterprise. The year 1604 is fixed, by *Charlevoix* and others, as the time when the *Sieur de Monts* and *Samuel Champlain* completed the discovery of Canada, and took possession of the country for *Henry IV.* of France, almost a century after the first knowledge of it claimed by the French.

settlement for trading with the nations on the Connecticut, and, for a considerable period, stoutly disputed the possession with the settlers from the jurisdictions of both Plymouth and Massachusetts.* Indeed, they seem to have honestly purchased from the natives a right to the soil, with as much scrupulousness as the very Puritans at the east of them. Their claim, of a nature like that of the English, was made to extend, says Dunlap,† “from Cape Cod to Delaware Bay, on the Atlantic, including the islands of the sea-coast; the River St. Lawrence seems to have bounded it on the north; on the south, some undefined line beyond Delaware Bay; and west, it was boundless.” Afterwards, however, it was narrowed down to the territory west of the Fresh River, as they termed the Connecticut. Mention is made of their purchasing of the Indians the territory between this and the North River, and “twenty-one miles inland;” and De Laet, one of their early historians, ‡ dwells on the pleasantness and fertility of the country, visited after Hudson, by Adrian Block, in 1614. Until recently, however, we have had little knowledge concerning the voyages of the Dutch navigators. Honor is at length given, and justice done them, in the Collections of the New York Historical Society.

Without entering too minutely into details, in this place, it may be sufficient to remark that, notwithstanding it has been asserted by some, that as early as 1623 the Dutch built a fortress at the present site of Hartford, yet Trumbull § states it to have been as late as 1633, only three years before Governor Haynes and Mr. Hooker led their little colony thither. Disputes there were, sharp and long continued, with respect to boundaries. The English confided in their royal charter, and the ability of their king to sustain it; the Dutch in the liberty granted them by their high mightinesses the States General of Holland; and nothing but the superiority of British power, which effected the conquest of New York, and gave to the “colony of New Netherlands” a character, laws, alliances, and interests wholly English, prevented the establishment of a Dutch republic on these western shores. And it admits of question, whether true candor has, in this country, been shown to the claims of the noble-spirited people who authorized and forwarded the founding of New Amsterdam, “at a time,” said a worthy descendant from them, “when that nation [Holland] had just sprung into political existence, after a long, bloody, and most glorious struggle against civil and religious tyranny, during which all the energies of patriotism, courage, and talents had been suddenly and splendidly developed.” ¶

To be brief in this rapid review, a long period of silence on the subject of the Dutch claims, or the claims of New York, in reference to territory north of Massachusetts and west of Connecticut River, seems to have been maintained. This, perhaps, was owing to two considerations; the one, that already more land was claimed and possessed than the inhabitants could occupy and cultivate; and the other, that the northern frontier beyond Massachusetts, open as it was to the invasion of the French and their Indian allies or subjects, presented no attractions to settlers.

When, however, the establishment of peace removed the fears of savage outrage, and rendered the subduing of the wilderness no longer a perilous enterprise, “the unsettled lands of the country acquired a new value, and were every where explored and sought after by speculators and adventurers. None appeared more inviting than the tract between Lake Champlain and Connecticut River. The soil was rich and fertile, favorable in many places to the production of grain, and in all to grazing and the raising of cattle. It was plentifully watered by streams and rivers, and abounded with necessary and useful timber. In such a soil and situation, the labor and hardships of a few years could scarcely fail of producing rich and valuable farms, with all the ease and independence naturally annexed to industry in the rural economy of life.” ¶¶

Application being made, as we have seen above, to the governor of New Hampshire, within

* See *Trumbull's Connecticut*, and *Dunlap's Hist. N. Y.*

† *Hist. of N. Y.* vol. i. p. 9.

‡ See *N. Y. Hist. Coll.* vol. i. pp. 92, 295.

§ *Hist. of Connecticut*, vol. i. p. 21.

¶ See *Verplanck's Anniversary Discourse* before the *N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 1818.

¶¶ *Dr. Williams*, from whose account much of what immediately follows is abridged.

whose territory this region was supposed to lie, he proceeded so far to issue grants, that in 1761 not less than sixty townships, of six miles square, were granted on the west of Connecticut River. In one or two years more, they amounted to one hundred and thirty-eight; keeping twenty miles east of the Hudson, so far as that extended northward, and then advancing to the eastern shore of Lake Champlain; thus enriching the governor, who, besides the fees and donations attending the business, reserved five hundred acres in each township for himself. This aroused New York. On the 28th of December, 1763, the lieutenant governor, Colden, issued a proclamation, in which he recited the grants made to the Duke of York by his brother, Charles II., asserted their validity, claimed the jurisdiction as far east as Connecticut River, and commanded the sheriff of Albany county to return the names of all persons who, under color of the New Hampshire grants, had taken possession of any lands west of the river.

This proclamation Governor Wentworth met by another, dated March 13, 1764, in which he declared the grant to the Duke of York to be obsolete, and asserted that New Hampshire extended as far west as did Massachusetts and Connecticut, and that the grants made by New Hampshire would be confirmed, even should the jurisdiction be altered. He exhorted the settlers not to be intimidated, but to cultivate their lands with diligence; and required the civil officers to exercise jurisdiction as far westward as grants had been made, and to punish all disturbers of the peace.

Two authorities were now up, and a contest between them might be anticipated. The assurances of the New Hampshire governor tended to quiet the minds of the settlers; but, on the part of New York, an express application was made to the crown. This stated — on what authority is, however, disputed — that the people were desirous to be included in that government, and that, as the course of business must ever lie towards New York, it would be for the convenience and advantage of the people, who, however, publicly disowned the application afterwards, to be united to that province. Nevertheless, it prevailed; and the king, on the 20th of July, 1764, ordered and declared “the western banks of the River Connecticut, from where it enters the province of the Massachusetts Bay, as far north as the forty-fifth degree of northern latitude, to be the boundary line between the said two provinces of New Hampshire and New York.”

Nothing appeared in this decision to alarm the people. Concluding that their title to the lands they had settled would be but confirmed by it, they had no idea of disputing the jurisdiction of New York, or opposing its government. They supposed the words “to be” were designed to express the future, and not to refer to the past. But not so did the New York government. “They construed it,” says the historian, “as a declaration not only of what was to be for the time to come, but of what was, and always *had been*, the eastern limit of New York; and, of consequence, that the grants which had been made by the governor of New Hampshire were grants of what had always belonged to New York, and were therefore illegal, and of no authority.” Letters had indeed passed between the governors of New Hampshire and New York, Wentworth and Clinton, concerning their respective boundaries, as early as 1750,* notwithstanding which the grants had still been issued; and it is surprising to see the confidence with which, on both sides, the claims were pressed. The late eminent Chancellor Kent,† writing of the dispute, as it was in 1777, says, “The inhabitants of the *north-east part of the state*, (now Vermont,) which had been represented in the convention under the names of the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, renounced their allegiance, and set up for an independent state. On the 30th of June, in that year, they were knocking at the door of Congress for a recognition of their independence, and an admission into the Union.” On the other hand, Dr. Williams, speaking of the New York claim under the grant to King James, says, “There were no principles, which apply to human affairs, by which this grant would bear a strict examination.” He terms it “a blundering transaction,” and says that the geographical “bounds of it were contradictory, indefinite, and impossible.”

* *Belknap's Hist. New Hampshire*, p. 323, F. and M.'s ed.

† Address to the N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1823. See also *Dunlap, Hist. New York*.

The time, however, came for enforcing authority; and the government of New York required the settlers to surrender the charters they had received from New Hampshire, and take out new grants from New York, attended with great fees and expense. Some settlers complied, and bought their lands a second time; while others absolutely refused. Actions of ejectment followed, commenced in the courts of the new counties which had been formed, and these were decided there in favor of New York. Great profits accrued to its rulers from these measures, for the amount of them was far higher than the original cost of the titles from New Hampshire.

But opposition was made in cases where ejectment by official authority was attempted; and the settlers, "instead of being depressed into submission, seemed to derive new powers from oppression; and the people," says Dr. Williams, "soon began to associate, to defend one another in their opposition to the courts and officers of New York." Ten years of litigation and of occasional violence followed, of which it is remarked by Belknap, "that although [the dispute] was carried on with a degree of virulence unfriendly to the progress of civilization and humanity, within the disputed territory, yet it called into action a spirit of vigorous self-defence, and hardy enterprise, which prepared the nerves of that people for encountering the dangers of a revolution more extensive and beneficial."

Among the hardy, resolute, and brave men whom these difficulties were now nurturing, few became more distinguished than Seth Warner and Ethan Allen. Scenes of the revolutionary struggle were fast developing the character of our countrymen. One and another aggression of the British ministry, intent on carrying their favorite point, the civil subjection of the colonies, was provoking the opposition, not of the New England colonies alone, but others along the Atlantic border. The successful resistance to the stamp act of 1765, and which produced its welcome repeal, became an encouragement to the friends of liberty, who, in various ways, evinced their determination to make their value and consequence known and felt by the mother country. Of these a better appreciation was indeed made in that quarter than had heretofore been entertained. But still the progress of events conducted to an open rupture, on the special history of which it is not our object here to enlarge. Suffice it to say, that the territory now included in Vermont was very peculiarly exposed, and the situation of its inhabitants in many respects very singular.

It would, in fact, be difficult to produce a parallel to the anomalous state of these settlers. Their *improvements*, made on the lands they had purchased, were effected at imminent peril. Their titles to the lands themselves had been honestly acquired on their part, but were disputed by contending governments, which yet exercised over them no effectual authority,* and the total loss of them hazarded. To neither of these governments could they appeal without slighting the other: nor, consistently with their own interest, and duty to their families, submit to either. They felt, therefore, constrained to temporize; and while, with the rest of their brethren, they entered, as individually called by an imperious sense of duty, into the scenes of the revolution, they were nevertheless not unmindful of the peculiarities of their own case.

But it is not to be supposed, as it surely will not be by any true "Green Mountain Boy," or New Englander, that frontier settlers, coming out from such a state of society as had been constituted originally by the Pilgrim Fathers, and handed down from them, could consent to live without law, order, or those social institutions on which order and law depend. No! The towns, small and exposed as they might be, and struggling, as inevitably they must, with the hardships incident to settlements in the wilderness, cannot thrive without government; and they who are, at least for a season, beyond reach of the laws that govern the larger communities, from which they are providentially separated, become "a law unto themselves." They have their town meetings; they decide on the qualifications of voters in them; they choose their moderator, their town clerk, their selectmen, to manage the affairs of their little, but, to themselves and their families, all-important community. The school and the school committee,

* Although four counties had been nominally organized by New York, two on each side of the Green Mountains.

the church and its pastor, the constable and the justice of the peace, must all be included.* The citizen of New England, place him where you will, whether in the Old Colony or California, in Vermont or Iowa, cannot feel contented or happy until these are all provided for the civic association of which God, in his providence, has made him a member; and thanks be to God that a clear, sober view of the real wants and true interest of society forces this just appreciation on so many energetic minds!

Still there were many, doubtless, who entered the wilderness of Vermont, as they have other regions of frontier exposure and peril, without having previously imbibed a "love of things that are excellent" — men of rude passions, uneasy temperaments, reckless of rule or resolved to resist it, lawless, selfish, and overbearing. Such are found in all ages and countries. But the progress to social order either shakes them off, or humanizes them, or neutralizes, in time, their baleful influence.

The state of society and the emergency of their times have often in our country produced individuals of that class which we are early led to admire in the histories of ancient Greece and Rome — men who become eminent, not for the possession and cultivation of a single talent only, but for the development of the various powers bestowed on human nature, in their several fair proportions, as the necessities of their condition may demand. Such, in New Hampshire, was Meshech Weare; in Massachusetts, Elisha Williams, characterized so justly and beautifully by Doddridge; † Ashmun also, of whom one of the "favored of the Muses" ‡ writes that he was

"A leader when the blast of ruthless war swept by,
A teacher when the storm was past, and guide to worlds on high."

And the circumstances which called forth the vigor and courage of Warner and Allen, whose names only have been mentioned here, but on whose history we cannot dwell, brought into active and beneficial exercise the talents and virtues of Thomas Chittenden, who, though enjoying in early life but few advantages of education, shone, nevertheless, under the requirements of his trying times and high office, and has left a name which posterity cannot but honor, as his contemporaries revered and loved it.

The anomalous condition of the settlers, to which allusion has been made, requires a further description. They had represented their case to the throne as early as 1764; and, in 1767, an inhibition was issued to the governor of New York, who was required to desist from making any further grants until the royal will should be made known, "upon pain of his majesty's highest displeasure." This notwithstanding, grants were made, and resisted; and a series of altercations excited so greatly the animosity of the opposite parties, that a civil war must have been the issue, had not the events which occurred at Lexington and Concord, in 1775, arrested the attention of all, and fixed it on the interests of the whole country.

The seizure of Ticonderoga by Colonel Allen and his associates, of Crown Point by Colonel Warner, and of Fort St. John by Arnold, soon gave to the American forces the command of Lake Champlain in its whole extent; while the subsequent capture of Burgoyne, after the partial engagements of Hubbardton and Bennington, prevented any further fears, at least for a season, respecting the northern frontier.

In the mean time, great want was felt of some well-defined government over the population formed on the "Grants." A Congress had been constituted of delegates from the greater part of the colonies, and held its first session in 1774. At its second meeting, the next year, a committee was sent on to Philadelphia to consult with its members. On their return, this committee, by issuing circulars and reporting the result of their mission, prepared the way for a convention of delegates from the several towns, which had now become accustomed for some time to act together for mutual defence. This convention met on the 16th of January,

* These were, in fact, the principles on which the original grants from the New Hampshire government were constructed. See the copy of one in *Thompson's Hist. of Vermont*, 2d part, p. 224.

† Quoted by Dr. *Allen*, in his *Am. Biogr. and Hist. Dict.*

‡ *Mrs. Sigourney*, id.

1776, and presented its petition to Congress; but this was subsequently withdrawn, in consequence of a recommendation to submit for the present to New York; and finally, after other preparatory steps, the territory was declared, January 15, 1777, a free and independent state, assuming the picturesque name of *Vermont*.

This important measure was taken with great firmness, moderation, and unanimity. Yet it was followed, as under existing circumstances might have been anticipated, by opposition on the part of New York, petitioning the Congress not to acknowledge the act; and on the part of New Hampshire, claiming several of the towns which had embodied themselves in the new state. Nor was it until after a variety of changes, and much negotiation, of which the details might fill a volume,* that these external concerns were adjusted, and Vermont became an integral part of the new American Union. That happy event took place, after a satisfactory settlement of all disputes with the states both of New Hampshire and New York, March 4, 1791. The general history of the state since is blended with that of the nation.

Under all their difficulties and embarrassments, in the adjustment of land titles, the subduing of the wilderness, the arrangement of their political concerns, and the horrors of warfare, the inhabitants had not neglected the claims of religion and good learning. The settlement of the ministry in the small towns, as they were successively formed and grew able to sustain it, was followed up with a good degree of zeal and perseverance. The condition of society seemed to require, and effectually obtained, a free toleration of religious sentiments, with no distinction in the claims of sect or denomination. An entire sundering of bonds between the church and the state was accomplished, and the result has seemed to show that then the religion of the gospel flourished best, when left to its own heavenly resources, and the zealous love and efforts of its sincere friends; human laws being only then appealed to, when infractions of special civil compacts rendered such appeal needful. Hence absolute contracts for the support of the ministry can be exacted by law, but the law does not compel any to form such contracts.† Revivals of the power of religion have not been unusual. Nearly 20,000 communicants were found in June, 1848, connected with the 189 churches embodied in the "General Convention of Congregational Ministers and Churches," which then held its session at Brandon.‡ And the statistics of other denominations, which are found in this state, as in the rest of New England, bear comparison with this result.

For the cause of education Vermont has done nobly; and she deserves the high honor of being ranked among the few governments that have wisely discerned and followed out with energy the permanent welfare of those who sustain them. The school system of the other New England states has been introduced into Vermont, where upwards of 2400 district schools are maintained by a local tax levied by the inhabitants on themselves, and attended by upwards of 50,000 pupils — being a sixth part of the whole number of inhabitants; and besides these schools, the state has from time to time chartered a large number of academies; several of which, however, have since ceased to exist, while several among them are sustained by different religious denominations and private benefactions.

To crown this system, Vermont has a "State University" at Burlington, now in a flourishing condition, and a college at Middlebury, possessing at least equal advantages. Both are high in public favor; the latter being attended by about 100 pupils, the former by 70. There is also a medical college.

Medical societies, and societies for benevolent purposes, have been greatly multiplied in the state. Its agriculture, manufactures, and, by means of Lake Champlain, its navigation also, have been encouraged, developed, and become greatly successful. As yet, no state survey

* See, however, for the particulars, either Dr. *Williams's* History, or the clear though brief exhibition of all these transactions, consecutively, in *Thompson's Vermont*, Part II.

† See *Graham's Sketches*.

‡ See the Minutes of that Convention, printed at Windsor, where is established its Religious Journal. The first newspaper in the state was published in 1781.

of its geology has been completed; but the progress of its railroads, so vigorously prosecuted, and promising such advantages in bringing the riches of the west to the sea-coast, will doubtless make apparent also, at an early period, the worth of such a measure.

In 1842 began the celebration of Forefathers' Day;* and that whatever was commendable in their character and spirit may, under the blessing of their and our God, flourish in this now thriving state, is our hearty wish and prayer.



VIRGINIA is the northernmost, save one, of that division of the United States usually denominated the *Southern States*. It lies between lat. $36^{\circ} 33'$ and $40^{\circ} 43'$ north, and extends from $75^{\circ} 25'$ to $83^{\circ} 40'$ of west longitude. Its length, from east to west, is 370 miles; its greatest breadth 200; and its exact area is officially stated at 61,352 square miles.† It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania; on the north-east by the River Potomac, which separates it from Maryland; on the east by the waters of Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by North Carolina and a part of Tennessee; on the west by Kentucky; and on the north-west by Ohio.

Having been the seat of the earliest English settlement permanently established in North America, Virginia ranks as the eldest of the thirteen colonies originally compacted into the republic of the United States; and is therefore worthy of the frequently-bestowed appellation of "the Old Dominion." The present name of the state was conferred by Sir Walter Raleigh, in compliment to the maiden queen, by whom, in 1584, he had been empowered "to search for remote heathen lands, not inhabited by Christian people," and to have and hold, in fee simple, all the soil within 200 leagues of any places which should become, within six years, the fixed residences of his companions, the crown reserving to itself one fifth part of all the precious metals that might be obtained. Under this authority, between the years 1584 and 1588, Sir Walter fitted out several vessels, the first two of which touched at an island on the coast of what is now North Carolina; but of the number or fate of the adventurers there

* Boston Recorder of January 12, 1849.

† Some geographers give 220 miles as its extent from north to south, and estimate the area at 70,000 square miles. At the close of the American revolution, according to Mr. Jefferson, the boundaries of Virginia, commencing at the Atlantic Ocean, and reaching 758 miles to the River Mississippi, with an average breadth of about 223 miles, included an area of no less than 121,525 square miles, being "one third larger than the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland."

supposed to have been left, no satisfactory account has since appeared. The second fleet, consisting of seven "ships," landed 107 men upon the Island of Roanoke, in 1585.

In the two following years, further supplies, amounting, respectively, to 50 and 150 men, were sent by Raleigh, accompanied by a governor and 12 assistants, with a charter of incorporation. Though instructed to settle on Chesapeake Bay, they disembarked at a more southerly point; and their subsequent destiny, like that of their predecessors, is involved in mystery.

These attempts of Raleigh and his coadjutors to obtain a secure and solid foothold among the then hostile natives having successively failed, and the funds of the projector having suffered to the extent of £40,000 sterling, resort was had to the assistance of other capitalists. Accordingly, in 1589, Sir Walter transferred a portion of his interest in the grant from Queen Elizabeth to an association of merchants in London. A few additional adventurers were sent in the course of the two or three succeeding years. But in 1603, the attainder of Sir Walter Raleigh terminated his efforts and his anxieties in behalf of his favorite plan. In 1607, Sir Thomas Gates and others obtained a new grant from King James I.;* which grant, in 1609, was superseded by letters patent of the same king, incorporating the Earl of Salisbury and his associates as "the Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London, for the first Colony of Virginia." The most ample powers in the premises were hereby conferred, and were even, three years afterwards, enlarged, by an additional grant of all the islands lying between the 30th and 41st degrees of north latitude, and within 300 leagues of the parts before granted.

The fact of the merging of all former grants in that to the Earl of Salisbury is derived from statements of Mr. Jefferson. Other authorities make mention of two chartered companies, to each of which was assigned an immense tract, called, respectively, South and North Virginia; the former reaching from latitude 34° to 38° north, including the present comparatively contracted area of the state; the latter† comprising the territory lying between the parallels of 41° and 45° north. Sir Francis Drake and Sir Richard Grenville appear to have been among those engaged in the unfortunate adventures under Raleigh's charter, prior to the commencement of the seventeenth century. The little band of 107 persons, who were ultimately successful in the attempt to colonize the new world, embarked from England in three small vessels, early in the year 1607. This expedition was commanded by Captain Christopher Newport, with whom were also associated the celebrated Captains John Smith and Bartholomew Gosnold. Their destination was the Island of Roanoke, previously visited by Raleigh's men, as above related; but adverse weather drove them into Chesapeake Bay, whence they ascended James River some 50 miles to an eligible spot, where they took up their abode, naming it Jamestown, in honor of their reigning sovereign. This place, therefore, though still of inconsiderable magnitude or importance, and greatly dilapidated, is entitled to the reputation of being the most ancient of the Anglo-American settlements; and may be regarded, in a great degree, as the germ of that vast empire, which, after a lapse of less than two and a half centuries, has spread itself over, and brought within the pale of civilization, nearly a tithe of the habitable globe.

It cannot be disguised that the first settlers of Virginia were actuated by motives of a nature somewhat more worldly than those which influenced their fellow-colonists of New England. The reported natural wonders of these new and strange regions, and the anticipated acquisition of immense treasures of gold and silver, were the predominant stimuli to their curiosity and their zeal. It seems not to have entered into their calculations, that they might be doomed to encounter innumerable trials, privations, and dangers; or that their sufferings in the midst of an unmeasured wilderness, surrounded and beset by pitiless barbarians, would constitute the miserable and almost sole fruits of their too sanguine hopes. The early history of Virginia is replete with affecting and interesting events, embracing many remarkable and romantic incidents. The frequent collisions of the emigrants with the treacherous and preda-

* It was under this grant that the first effectual settlement, at Jamestown, was made.

† Subsequently named New England, by Prince Charles, (afterwards Charles I.,) 1614.

tory hordes around them, gave rise to numerous memorable deeds of heroism and magnanimity, as well as to no less a number of acts of cruel oppression and sanguinary atrocity. On the one hand, although pillage, assassination, and every species of outrage signalized the course of the lawless savage, the conduct of the civilized settlers themselves towards their untamed neighbors was not always the most just, humane, or politic. After a few years of perseverance and endurance, however, the latter succeeded in establishing themselves as a permanent community, through the aid of several fortunate circumstances which occurred in the lifetime of Powhatan, the celebrated and powerful Indian chief. To his singularly acquired friendship, the colony was at one time mainly indebted for its exemption from total extermination. His daughter, Pocahontas, after her generous rescue of Captain Smith from imminent death, married a Mr. Rolfe, a respectable planter, subsequently went to England with her husband, where she was honored with marks of the highest consideration; and thus a foundation was laid for the restoration of amity between the contending parties, which continued, with a few sad interruptions, for a long period.*

The curse of slavery, so lamentably entailed upon this otherwise favored region, and which, at the present remote date, is a source of bitter controversy, if not of incalculable danger to the whole American nation, originated with the landing of some twenty negroes from a Dutch vessel, and the selling of them into perpetual bondage, at about the time of the advent of the Plymouth "Pilgrims." This evil, which has since grown in magnitude and enormity to an extent scarcely reducible by human power, is a source of regret to the best portion of the people of Virginia, as well as one of angry remonstrance and censure on the part of many other members of the Union.†

The original limits of Virginia have, at various periods, and under divers circumstances, been materially circumscribed. In the early period of its colonial existence, its boundaries had never been accurately defined. It was an immense unexplored wilderness, to all appearance illimitable, especially on the north and west, and confined by no natural barrier then known to its new residents. As the population multiplied, and spread itself into the interior, and along the coast, to points remote from the seat of government, legislation upon local affairs became difficult, and the management of the general interests grew unwieldy. With this advance of civilization in every direction arose the necessity of forming new and distinct communities. Thus, from time to time, large portions of territory, with their inhabitants, were set off from the parent commonwealth, made independent of the latter, and endowed with the prerogative of establishing their own constitutions and laws. Most of the circumjacent regions, since erected into states, were meant, in all probability, to be included in the patents primarily granted to the London Companies by James I. His successors, however, at different periods, subdivided the country, and established distinct colonies within its supposed original borders.

The incipient principles of national freedom, the diffusion of which resulted in the American revolution, were as early recognized and inculcated in Virginia as in any of her sister colonies.

* The massacre, in 1622, of 347 colonists,—men, women, and children,—through a stratagem of the cruel successor of Powhatan, was one of the most severe afflictions ever experienced by the colony.

† Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," (1781,) laments in strong terms the existence and increase of this "blot on our country," and ardently advocates a system of gradual emancipation. "During the regal government," he says, "we had at one time obtained a law which imposed such a duty on the importation of slaves as amounted nearly to a prohibition; when one inconsiderate Assembly, placed under a peculiarity of circumstances, repealed the law. This repeal met a joyful sanction from the then sovereign, and no device, no expedient, which could ever afterwards be attempted by subsequent Assemblies,—and they seldom met without attempting them,—could succeed in getting the royal sanction to a renewal of the duty. In the very first session held under the republican government, the Assembly passed a law for the perpetual prohibition of the importation of slaves. This," he continues, "will in some measure stop the increase of *this great political and moral evil*, while the minds of our citizens may be ripening for a complete emancipation of human nature."—*Notes, Boston ed.*, 1832, p. 93.

When that momentous event took place, she furnished her full complement of patriots and warriors, participated largely in the toils, and conflicts, and sacrifices of "the time that tried men's souls," and in the consummation of the high purposes of that struggle, merited and received an ample share of its glorious fruits. Among the illustrious names that adorned her annals at this epoch, it may be sufficient to point to those of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, James Madison, and John Marshall. The names of these distinguished men and their compatriots not only shine prominently upon the records of their renowned day and generation, but their effulgence will irradiate the nations of the earth, as a constellation of political light, commanding the homage of every friend of rational liberty in all coming time.

The first constitution of Virginia, in which her people took part, was formed in 1776. The previous dismemberments of the state, under various British monarchs, whereby Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Carolinas had been gradually detached, were never formally confirmed by the people of Virginia until the adoption of this civil compact. Although those acts of the royal government had frequently been subjects of remonstrance, it was deemed advisable now to acknowledge them, that there should arise in future no cause of dissension among the members of the new confederacy. The constitution thus framed, in a season of critical emergency, without the advantages of leisure, deliberation, and of experience, (being the first in the whole United States,) was naturally imperfect. It was soon found to be unequal in its operations; and at the close of the war, much discussion arose upon divers projects for its improvement. It was not, however, essentially amended until 1830, when it underwent important modifications. Its principal features are as follow: the governor is elected by joint vote of the two branches of the General Assembly; his official term is three years, and he cannot be re-elected for the next succeeding term; he is assisted in his executive duties by three counsellors of state, the senior of whom, in office, acts as lieutenant governor; the legislature comprises a Senate, consisting of 32 members, chosen for four years, (one fourth of whom are to retire each year,) and a House of Delegates, 134 in number, chosen annually by the people; clergymen are excluded from participation in the civil government: the judges are chosen by the legislature. The Assembly convenes at Richmond, the capital, annually, on the first Monday of December. Every white male, 21 years of age, and possessed of a freehold valued at \$25, or being a housekeeper, or head of a family, and having paid taxes, is qualified to vote for state or other officers; but subordinate officers, soldiers, marines, or seamen, in the national service, as well as paupers, and men convicted of infamous crimes, cannot exercise the right of suffrage. The manner of voting at all elections is the open or *viva voce* mode.

Virginia is now divided into 119 counties. Its seat of government is the city of Richmond, and its greatest commercial port is Norfolk. There are many other cities and populous towns in the state, more particular descriptions of which will be found in their proper order in this volume. Within even its present boundaries flow some of the finest rivers in America, the most important of which are the Potomac, Rappahannock, James, and Kanawha Rivers. It is also watered by the Ohio and its tributaries on the west. (See *Rivers*.) The surface of the state is greatly diversified; insomuch that those familiar with its topography have considered its soil and climate under several distinct zones or divisions. The eastern section is generally a low country, with a soil partly sandy and partly alluvial, abounding in swamps and unproductive tracts, and for the most part, especially towards the sea-coast and along the margins of rivers, noted for the prevalence of fatal epidemics during the season extending from August to October. From the head of the tide waters, the mountainous district commences. Here the soil becomes more fertile, and the climate more genial. Across this portion of the state stretch the widest bases of the stupendous Alleghanies — "the spine of the country." Between the numerous ridges, into which this vast chain is riven, there lie extensive and beautiful valleys, presenting a soil of the richest quality, a salubrious and delightful climate, and the most picturesque and magnificent natural scenery. Beyond these lofty eminences lies a third section, extending to the Ohio River in one direction, and to the

Cumberland Mountains in another, commonly distinguished as West Virginia. This, too, is an elevated and broken region, less productive in general than the middle section, and less populous, but enjoying an atmosphere quite as healthy, and waters equally pure.

The chief agricultural products of Virginia are wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco. Cotton is also cultivated considerably in the alluvial district contiguous to North Carolina: and in other quarters, hemp and wool are among the chief staples. All the varieties of grain, vegetables, and fruit, peculiar to the climate, are also raised; and these in great abundance where due attention is paid to their culture. In mineral wealth, Virginia is sufficiently rich to divert much capital from employment upon the surface to the development of actual or supposed treasures lying beneath. Iron, lead, copper, gypsum, salt, anthracite and bituminous coals are among the most plentiful and profitable of the rewards of these efforts and researches; although, in some localities, the more precious metals have become objects of inquiry: and numerous explorations, particularly in pursuit of gold, have been undertaken, (some of them quite recently,) with different degrees of success. The manufactures of the state are confined principally, with some exceptions, to the preparation of its staples for market, or for domestic consumption. The capital invested in all the branches of this department of home industry amounts to several millions. For all its purposes of trade, the commercial facilities of Virginia are ample. Its sea-coast and principal rivers afford many excellent harbors: and its means of intercommunication, both natural and artificial, extending through all parts of the state, are well adapted to the convenience and requirements of the people. Much attention has latterly been paid to the improvement of river navigation, the construction of canals, railroads, &c.

Among the remarkable natural phenomena existing in Virginia, besides its mountainous ridges, in some places singularly penetrated by noble rivers, are a number of mineral springs, cascades, caverns, and, above all, the celebrated structure in the county of Rockbridge, between the Blue Ridge and the North Mountain, called the *Natural Bridge*, and described by Mr. Jefferson, as "the most sublime of nature's works."* Many of the springs are so highly impregnated with salt, as to induce numbers of capitalists to enter into the manufacture of this article, and to erect salt works in various places: at one of which, near Charleston, on the Great Kanawha River, about 3,000,000 bushels of salt are made annually. The medicinal springs of Virginia, to the waters of which many virtues have been ascribed, are much frequented by invalids. The extraordinary cascade in the county of Augusta, called the *Falling Spring*, where the water descends perpendicularly, though in a comparatively small volume, from a height said to be 60 or 70 feet greater than that of the cataract of Niagara, is to the curious traveller an object of great interest and wonder. The sheet of water, only some 15 feet broad at the top, is divided in two or three places, at the commencement of the fall, by the rock over which it passes, but is nowhere else interrupted until it reaches the valley immediately below. So directly does the stream descend, that a person may pass dry-shod between the base of the rock and the bottom of the fall. Another extraordinary specimen of nature's

* "It is on the ascent of a hill," says the author of the Notes on Virginia, "which seems to have been cleft through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is by some admeasurements 270 feet deep, by others only 245. It is about 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 feet at the top; this of course determines the length of the bridge, and its height from the water; its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends; and the thickness of the mass, at the summit of the arch, about 49 feet. A part of this thickness is constituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The residue, with the hill, on both sides, is one solid rock of limestone. The arch approaches the semi-elliptical form; but the larger axis of the ellipse, which would be the chord of the arch, is many times longer than the transverse. Though the sides of this bridge are provided in some parts with a parapet of fixed rocks, yet few men have resolution to walk to them, and look over into the abyss. You involuntarily fall on your hands and feet, creep to them, and peep over. If the view from the top be painful and intolerable, that from below is delightful in an equal extreme. It is impossible for the emotions arising from the sublime to be felt beyond what they are here; so beautiful an arch, so elevated, so light, and springing, as it were, up to heaven! The rapture of the spectator is really indescribable!"—p. 21.

handiwork is the wild and magnificent torrent at Harper's Ferry, formed by the tumultuous rushing of the waters of the Potomac and Shenandoah through a gorge in the Blue Ridge, where they meet, and after momentarily beating with tremendous power against the rugged and rocky sides of the mountain, pass rapidly away together on their journey to the ocean. Several very curious caverns are found in the hilly regions, the most noted of which are Madison's Cave, on the north side of the Blue Ridge; another in Frederic county, near the North Mountain; and the "Blowing Cave" in one of the ridges of the Cumberland Mountains. The former of these has been a subject of much speculation with all philosophical visitors. A hill, 200 feet in height, rises perpendicularly from the margin of a branch of the Shenandoah River; one third of the way down from the summit, the cave opens, branches off in diverse directions, penetrates some 300 feet into the earth, and at two different points terminates in subterranean lakes of unmeasured dimensions. The roof is of solid limestone, 25 to 50 feet in height; and, being in a constant state of exudation, the ceaseless dropping of its calculous tears forms, upon the floor and sides, a profusion of grotesque incrustations resembling pyramids and columns, gradually growing and changing in size and shape.

Not the least interesting spots in Virginia are Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, and Monticello, in Albemarle county; the former memorable as the long-loved home in life, and the chosen place of rest in death, of the illustrious Washington, and the latter as the splendid country seat of President Jefferson. No ostentatious memorials of those giant minds mark the abodes of their mortal remains. The tomb of the "father of his country" stands in a secluded copse at a short distance from the family mansion, in all the mournful and affecting dignity of unadorned simplicity. The spot of his nativity is designated in a like humble manner; it is in a retired part of the county of Westmoreland, on a plantation now in ruins, where may be seen, inscribed upon a modest stone, this brief memento: "*Here, on the 11th of February, 1732, George Washington was born.*" Over the grave of Jefferson stands a simple granite obelisk, bearing, by his own direction, this concise epitaph: "*Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and Founder of the University of Virginia.*"

The subject of internal improvements has occupied a large share of the public attention. The state has a fund of \$3,000,000, the income of which, exceeding \$280,000, is applied, under direction of a board of public works, to the advancement of useful projects for facilitating intercourse throughout the commonwealth. Among the most important of these undertakings is the construction of a series of canals and dams for the improvement and extension of the navigation of James, Kanawha, and New Rivers. Another great work is the Dismal Swamp Canal, 23 miles in length, whereby the waters of Chesapeake Bay are connected with those of Albemarle Sound. Sundry railroads, particularly in the eastern quarter of the state, have recently been opened, the whole comprehending an extent of over 300 miles; and others have been projected, or are already in course of construction. One line connects the Potomac with the Roanoke, passing through Petersburg, Richmond, and Fredericksburg; and another, commencing at Portsmouth, near Norfolk, secures an easy inland communication between the same rivers, at a lower point. There is also a railroad from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, where it meets the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Considerations of state policy alone, perhaps, have prevented the organization of a system of universal education in Virginia. The subject, however, at the close of the revolution, engaged the earnest attention of some of the most sagacious minds. At that period, a revision of the civil code was in contemplation; and, among others, Mr. Jefferson projected and advocated a plan for the general diffusion of knowledge among all classes of people, not, of course, including slaves. The system proposed was progressive, embracing instruction of every grade, from the simplest elementary up to the highest stage of classical and scientific acquirement. The poor were to be supplied, at the public charge, with all the advantages of the grammar schools; and from these a certain number were to be annually selected, according to merit, for advancement to the collegiate institutions, supported also by the state. It would appear that this project, partial and limited though it was, as compared with the course pursued in New England, did not meet with the requisite amount of popular favor. Education had seldom,

if ever, been made a subject of legislation or discussion under the colonial government. The plan of establishing free schools, common to all, was therefore novel, and in some degree incomprehensible, as well as repugnant to the greater portion of men of wealth. As a whole, it was deemed too liberal and extensive. But, in 1796, that part of it which provided for elementary schools received the legislative sanction, although no measures were taken for carrying it into execution. In 1809, a fund "for the encouragement of learning" was established by law, to be derived from all fines, escheats, and forfeitures; and this fund was augmented, in 1816, by the addition of a very large share of the claim on the general government for military services during the then recent war. In 1818, the income of this fund amounted to upwards of \$50,000,* when the General Assembly set apart, as permanent annual appropriations, \$15,000 for the maintenance of a university, and \$45,000 for the education of the poor. Under this latter provision, the benefits of common schools were bestowed, with various degrees of success, upon large numbers of indigent children, who would otherwise, in all probability, have grown up in deplorable ignorance, vice, and misery.†

A further extension of the system of primary schools was authorized in 1820, at the discretion of the school commissioners, founded, however, on the coöperation of the inhabitants of the several school districts, who are required to defray some three fifths of the additional cost, on condition of receiving the residue from the state fund. There are numerous academies, or rather private schools, throughout the commonwealth; some of these are of a respectable rank, but they are designed chiefly for the children of those who can afford to dispense with the public bounty. Little or no attention was given to the education of females prior to the revolution; but there have been established since that event a large number of academies and high schools, devoted exclusively to the instruction of that sex. Of the still higher orders of educational seminaries, the most eminent are the University of Virginia, founded by Mr. Jefferson, near Charlottesville; the College of William and Mary, chartered by the English sovereigns of that name, in 1691, and erected by order of the Assembly at Williamsburg; Washington College, at Lexington, incorporated in 1782, and largely endowed by General Washington; and Hampden Sidney College, in Prince Edward county, founded in 1774. There are also several theological institutions, of comparatively recent date, under the patronage, severally, of Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists.

The prevailing views upon the subject of religion are those held by almost every denomination of Christians in all other parts of the United States. In the early days of the colony, and during much of the subsequent time of its subjection to the sovereigns of Great Britain, the doctrines and discipline of the English church were those which generally predominated. But at the commencement of the American revolution, it was estimated that two thirds of the people had become dissenters; and the operation of the previously severe laws on the subject of religious faith and forms of worship was chiefly repealed or suspended by acts of the General Assembly, in 1776. The utmost toleration has since been recognized and affirmed by the legislative adoption of a bill drawn by Mr. Jefferson, in 1785, "for establishing religious freedom." At the present time, the most numerous sects are the Baptists and Methodists; next follow, in numerical order, the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Lutherans, and Roman Catholics. There are also a few Unitarians, Friends, and Jews.

The actual outstanding public debt of Virginia, in February, 1850, was \$7,924,994-11, exceeding by \$545,539-11 the amount of *productive* property owned by the state; but the total value of funds of all descriptions, held by the state, is estimated at \$11,854,814. There were, in 1848, six banks, with twenty-one branches, employing a capital of \$10,283,633. Details of the value of exports and imports, with other statistics of the trade and commerce of the state, may be found in this work, under the appropriate heads.

* It now amounts to nearly \$90,000.

† An able writer in the "London Quarterly Journal of Education," speaking of the operation of this law, as ascertained up to the year 1834, remarks thus: "It has already imparted the knowledge of reading and writing, with all their moral tendencies, probably to 50,000 human beings; and, before many years, it will have conferred the same inestimable blessings on twice that number."

In conclusion, it may be remarked, that no state of the American Union enjoys a more liberal share of natural advantages than has fallen to the lot of this favored commonwealth. Her central position, productive soil, vast mineral treasures, forests of valuable timber, navigable rivers, secure harbors, commodious ports, and a climate averaging a medium temperature, are among those signal blessings of its inhabitants that demand a corresponding return of gratitude to the Supreme Giver, and the widest diffusion of his bounties among such of his rational creatures as are entitled to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."



WISCONSIN (or OUISCONSIN) was admitted by act of Congress, February 9, 1847, as an independent state of the American Union. Portions of its original territory were settled by the French as early as 1670. It passed from French to British jurisdiction in 1763, and so remained until 1794. After being connected with, and successively disconnected from, the respective States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, it was organized as a distinct territory of the United States in 1836. In 1838, it was further diminished in size by the separation from its present south-western border of what now forms the State of Iowa; and, in 1849, still further lessened, by setting off the remainder of the region lying west of the Mississippi, now known as Minnesota Territory.

Boundaries and Extent.—The state, as now established, extends from the Illinois line, in latitude $42^{\circ} 30'$ north, to latitude $45^{\circ} 20'$, and reaches from Lake Michigan on the east to the Mississippi River on the west. Its extreme length, measured angularly, from north-east to south-west, is about 380 miles; its breadth, from east to west, varies from 150 to 200 miles; and its estimated area, as officially returned, is 53,924 square miles.

Government.—Wisconsin is at present subdivided into 29 counties. The state government is vested in a governor, lieutenant governor, Senate, and House of Representatives, the latter to consist of not less than 60, nor more than 120 members; the number of senators not to exceed one third, nor be less than one fourth, of the number of representatives. The latter are elected by the people, annually; the senators and executive officers biennially. The annual sessions of the legislature commence on the second Thursday of January. All white male citizens, Indians recognized as citizens by any United States law, and civilized persons of Indian blood, not members of any tribe, are legal voters after a residence of one year within the state.

Judiciary.—The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Court, County Courts,

and justices of the peace. The Supreme Court is composed of at least four of the six judges of the Circuit Courts. Prior to the formation of the state government, the Supreme Court consisted of a chief justice and two associate justices. There are now five of the latter. During the continuance of the territorial organization, (some fourteen years,) Charles Dunn, of Elk Grove, held the office of chief justice: under the present state government, this office is held by Alexander H. Stow, of Taycheedah. The judges are elected by the people, each for the term of six years.

Education.—The subject of education has received, as might be expected from the character and origin of the settlers, a due measure of attention. Ample provision has been made by law for the establishment of a college; and corresponding means have been set aside in every township for the support of common schools, all by dint of bountiful grants of land. The value of the school fund thus created is estimated at \$2,780,912. Annual proceeds \$60,000.

Finances.—The state has as yet incurred no public debt.

Surface, Soil, &c.—In its external features, this state exhibits considerable variety. The northern part having never been fully explored, excepting by traders and trappers, is consequently but little known. It is, however, represented as a rugged and mountainous wilderness, though frequently presenting large tracts of extraordinary fertility, and watered by numerous broad and rapid streams. The surface, in the southern part, consists mostly of prairie land, well timbered along the river sides; in the central part of the state, the face of the country is more diversified. The rough and hilly tracts at the north produce the white pine in great abundance. The entire region is bountifully supplied with navigable streams, by which it is penetrated in all directions; and although on its eastern border it has a lake coast of some 200 miles, very few safe or commodious harbors exist in that quarter. The soil is generally of an excellent quality, and varies from one to ten feet in depth. It is especially productive on the margins of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers, where also are found extensive forests of ponderous timber; and the land throughout the state, so far as it has been surveyed, proves to be admirably adapted to agricultural purposes, particularly to the growth of corn and wheat. Indeed, every species of vegetable suited to the climate can be cultivated with perfect success; and multitudes of cattle may find ample pasturage upon the rich and almost boundless prairies.

Rivers.—Its principal rivers, besides the great Mississippi, which flows along the western limits of the state, are the Wisconsin, a branch of the former, 500 miles in length; the Chipeway, a noble stream, emptying into the Mississippi north of the Wisconsin; Rock River, taking its rise within, and running partly through, the state; and Fox River, the proximity of which to the Wisconsin often causes an inundation of the intervening lands. There are likewise numerous lakes and ponds, some of great magnitude, in the northern section. Lake Winnebago, which connects with Green Bay, a branch of Lake Michigan, is 24 miles in length by 10 in width.

Internal Improvements.—Numerous internal improvements are in progress. The most important yet undertaken is that for improving the navigation of Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. This work is prosecuted by authority of Congress, half a million acres of the public lands having been appropriated for the purpose. Steamboat navigation between Lake Michigan, *via* Green Bay and the Mississippi, is secured by the improvement of Fox River, and the completion of a canal to Lake Winnebago. A railroad connects Milwaukee with the Mississippi; and convenient plank roads run into the interior from many places on the lake.

By reason of its contact with Lake Michigan and the waters thereto adjacent, together with its extensive means of inland navigation, Wisconsin enjoys great commercial facilities. On the margin of the above lake lies Milwaukee, the most thriving and populous town in the state, which has sprung into being and importance, almost magically, within a very few years, and has rapidly become the centre of a vast amount of trade. Possessing the best harbor between Green Bay and Chicago, it is the chosen resort of most of the steamers from Buffalo and other ports on Lake Erie, thus commanding a controlling interest in the entire business of the state. Madison, the capital, is situated on a beautiful elevation, midway between Lake Michigan and

the Mississippi, with both of which it has direct communication by means of a series of streams on either side.

Minerals. — In mineral resources Wisconsin is peculiarly opulent. The south-western portion abounds with lead and copper ores. The lead mines, in particular, are noted for being the most productive in the United States; and many millions of pounds of this metal are annually extracted, wrought into proper form, and exported. Vast quantities of copper, also, are being constantly exhumed and sent to market; and in iron ore the country is not less prolific. Much interest in the mineral products of this state has for some time been manifested, and is still actively exercised among enterprising capitalists in the neighboring states.

Manufactures. — Besides the smelting of ores, the business of manufacturing, in Wisconsin, is as yet inconsiderable; the greatest amount of capital invested in any one branch of public industry has been employed in the mining of lead, and preparing it for exportation.

Climate. — In the upper or northern part of the state, the winters are frequently severe, occasioned probably by the proximity of Lake Superior, which lies on the north and north-west. The summers, however, are temperate and pleasant. The winter is much more mild in the southern quarter, where the climate throughout the year is salubrious, and not unlike that of the northern portion of Missouri.

Indians. — A large portion of the northern section of the state is still peopled by various Indian tribes, several of which are in a state of semi-civilization. Some of the tribes, especially the Winnebagoes, have long refused to recognize the treaty ceding their lands to the United States, and continue to resist all attempts to remove them to their allotted country beyond the Mississippi.

Population. — The population of Wisconsin has multiplied prodigiously since the year 1830, when it numbered but about 4000. In 1847, it had reached over 200,000; and the census of 1850 states it at 305,191, including 626 free colored persons.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

No.	States.	Value of live stock.	Wheat, Bushels of.	Indian corn, Bushels of.	Tobacco, pounds of.	Ginned cotton, bales, 400 lb each.	Wool, pounds of.	Butter, pounds of.	Cheese, pounds of.	Hay, tons of.	Hemp, tons of.	Maple sugar, pounds of.	Cane sugar, per cent, of 1000 lb.	Value of home-made manufactures.	No.
1.	Maine,	\$9,831,488	367,980	1,741,715	.....	.....	1,366,866	8,488,234	2,201,105	794,780	..	87,541	..	\$510,998	1.
2.	N. Hampshire,	8,871,901	185,658	1,573,970	.....	50	1,108,476	6,977,056	3,196,563	598,854	..	1,292,429	..	393,455	2.
3.	Vermont,	11,292,748	493,666	1,625,776	.....	.....	3,492,087	12,128,095	6,755,000	763,573	..	5,159,641	..	201,589	3.
4.	Massachusetts,	9,619,964	29,784	2,326,167	.....	.....	576,736	7,825,337	7,424,461	645,749	5	7,68,596	..	210,076	4.
5.	Rhode Island,	1,466,636	39	516,133	.....	.....	111,937	1,066,625	296,748	73,353	..	..	..	26,098	5.
6.	Connecticut,	7,353,996	404,167	1,996,462	.....	.....	512,529	6,620,579	4,512,019	499,706	..	37,781	..	188,995	6.
7.	New York,	74,672,356	13,073,357	17,844,808	.....	.....	10,021,507	82,043,823	49,785,965	3,714,734	101	10,310,761	..	1,277,170	7.
8.	New Jersey,	10,678,264	1,508,216	8,695,396	.....	.....	375,932	9,070,710	5,600,819	429,119	..	5,886	..	110,350	8.
9.	Pennsylvania,	42,146,711	15,482,191	19,707,702	.....	.....	4,784,367	40,554,741	2,395,279	1,826,265	839	2,218,641	..	755,104	9.
10.	Delaware,	1,178,886	466,784	2,888,836	.....	.....	2,588	1,034,867	3,187	30,159	16	..	..	32,809	10.
11.	Maryland,	7,997,634	4,494,080	11,104,631	.....	.....	47,438	4,206,160	3,925	145,070	..	47,740	..	111,898	11.
12.	Dist. Columbia,	71,573	17,370	65,280	.....	.....	.....	14,869	.....	1,974	..	..	..	75	12.
13.	Virginia,	33,607,962	14,516,950	35,538,582	.....	.....	2,767	2,850,000	434,850	370,170	4,599	1,223,905	..	2,156,073	13.
14.	North Carolina,	17,837,108	2,147,899	28,286,999	.....	.....	98,028	915,289	4,144,258	145,180	491	27,448	..	2,008,884	14.
15.	South Carolina,	15,060,015	1,066,278	16,272,308	.....	.....	300,901	487,243	2,979,975	4,810	..	200	150	909,546	15.
16.	Georgia,	25,727,408	1,085,784	30,428,540	.....	.....	494,023	988,802	4,640,074	46,391	..	23,427	..	1,888,093	16.
17.	Florida,	2,945,668	1,225	1,993,462	.....	.....	45,078	23,235	375,853	18,324	..	2,620	..	74,362	17.
18.	Alabama,	31,558,686	292,429	28,435,966	.....	.....	300,360	637,829	3,931,592	30,433	..	..	28	1,890,238	18.
19.	Mississippi,	19,303,593	215,181	21,836,154	.....	.....	494,774	556,057	4,388,112	20,314	..	110	278	1,165,195	19.
20.	Louisiana,	10,983,508	84	10,915,051	.....	.....	163,034	105,393	685,136	1,148	..	260	262,486	138,773	20.
21.	Texas,	10,263,086	42,448	5,796,735	.....	.....	66,770	55,945	122,118	2,319,571	..	473	7,017	265,526	21.
22.	Arkansas,	6,728,254	193,902	8,837,296	.....	.....	64,987	181,427	1,854,101	28,440	145	8,895	..	644,928	22.
23.	Tennessee,	29,134,193	1,638,470	52,137,863	.....	.....	1,340,838	8,130,686	179,577	72,942	940	159,647	..	3,168,116	23.
24.	Kentucky,	29,898,386	2,134,763	58,922,788	.....	.....	192,635	2,246,168	10,115,237	228,744	39,853	388,525	..	2,487,493	24.
25.	Ohio,	43,276,187	14,967,056	59,788,750	.....	.....	1,669	10,089,690	34,180,458	21,350,478	1,360,636	4,521,643	..	1,696,601	25.
26.	Michigan,	8,005,129	4,918,706	5,620,215	.....	.....	2,047,364	7,043,794	1,012,551	394,717	54	2,423,807	..	354,936	26.
27.	Indiana,	22,398,965	6,625,474	52,887,564	.....	.....	2,502,768	12,748,186	666,986	402,791	1,569	2,921,638	..	1,647,200	27.
28.	Illinois,	24,817,954	9,433,965	57,179,283	.....	8	2,129,319	12,695,554	1,283,758	588,011	2,927	2,46,078	..	1,218,211	28.
29.	Missouri,	19,764,672	2,943,840	35,709,042	.....	.....	1,635,182	7,762,124	201,597	116,284	21,075	171,943	..	1,662,749	29.
30.	Iowa,	3,602,769	1,442,074	8,475,027	.....	.....	363,368	1,933,128	198,444	84,598	1,280	70,680	..	202,533	30.
31.	Wisconsin,	4,591,717	4,292,208	1,983,378	.....	.....	243,065	888,816	440,961	295,927	100	661,969	..	57,506	31.
32.	California,	3,456,725	98,282	90,082	.....	.....	4,800	765	150	2,038	..	..	..	2,500	32.
33.	Minnesota,	103,859	3,422	16,665	.....	.....	260	1,100	.....	2,069	..	2,950	..	.....	33.
34.	Oregon,	1,875,989	228,882	2,928	.....	.....	29,596	211,734	36,020	373	..	..	..	.....	34.
35.	Utah,	553,951	103,441	9,144	.....	.....	74,064	74,064	32,646	4,288	..	..	..	1,304	35.
36.	New Mexico,	1,504,497	196,575	355,795	.....	.....	32,641	101	5,887	..	..	..	..	6,021	36.
Total,		552,705,238	104,739,230	591,386,053	197,632,494	2,471,214	52,422,797	312,202,286	103,184,585	13,605,384	75,241	32,759,263	318,644	27,525,545	

MANUFACTURE OF WOOLEN GOODS.

No.	States.	Capital invested.	Pounds wool used.	Tons of coal.	Value of all raw material.		No. hands employed.		Entire wages per month.		Average wages per month.		Value of entire products.	Yards cloth manufact'd.	Sundries.	No.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1.	Maine.	\$467,600	1,438,434	.....	\$495,940	310	314	\$6,998	\$3,697	\$22.57	\$11.77	\$753,300	1,023,020	1,200 lbs. yarn.	1.
2.	N. Hampshire.	2,437,700	3,604,103	3,600	1,267,329	926	1,201	21,177	17,451	22.84	14.51	2,127,745	9,712,840	165,200 "	2.	
3.	Mass.	886,300	2,328,100	.....	830,684	683	710	16,712	8,388	24.50	11.80	1,579,161	2,830,400	.....	3.
4.	Massachusetts.	9,089,342	22,229,952	15,400	8,671,671	6,167	4,963	141,533	70,581	22.95	14.22	12,770,565	25,865,658	749,550 "	4.	
5.	Rhode Island.	1,013,000	4,103,370	2,032	1,463,900	987	771	20,431	11,708	20.70	15.18	2,381,825	8,612,400	46,000 "	5.	
6.	Connecticut.	3,773,950	9,414,100	7,912	3,255,709	2,907	2,681	70,141	33,216	24.12	13.25	6,465,216	9,408,777	.....	6.
7.	New York.	4,459,374	12,538,786	.....	3,838,292	2,952	2,412	85,147	28,377	21.46	11.41	7,030,604	7,924,252	261,700 "	7.
8.	New Jersey.	494,274	1,510,289	1,889	548,367	411	487	10,367	4,192	25.02	8.50	1,164,446	771,100	350,000 "	8.	
9.	Pennsylvania.	3,005,054	7,560,379	10,777	3,282,718	3,490	2,236	67,138	23,279	19.20	10.40	5,321,866	10,099,234	1,941,621 "	9.	
10.	Delaware.	148,500	393,000	45	204,172	122	18	2,293	312	18.79	17.33	251,010	152,000	.....	10.
11.	Maryland.	244,000	430,300	100	165,568	262	100	4,875	1,189	18.60	11.89	295,140	373,100	.....	11.
12.	Virginia.	392,640	1,554,110	357	488,899	478	190	8,688	1,883	18.15	9.90	841,013	2,037,025	398,705 "	12.	
13.	North Carolina.	18,000	30,000	.....	13,950	15	15	270	105	18.00	7.00	23,750	34,000	.....	13.
14.	South Carolina.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.
15.	Georgia.	68,000	153,816	.....	30,392	40	38	1,099	536	27.47	14.10	88,750	310,660	.....	15.
16.	Florida.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.
17.	Alabama.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.
18.	Mississippi.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.
19.	Louisiana.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.
20.	Texas.	8,000	30,000	.....	10,000	4	4	80	80	20.00	20.00	15,000	14,000	4,000 blankets.	20.
21.	Arkansas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.
22.	Tennessee.	10,900	6,200	.....	1,675	15	2	265	12	17.66	4.00	6,310	.....	.....	22.
23.	Kentucky.	249,820	673,900	.....	205,287	256	62	3,919	680	15.29	11.11	318,819	873,034	2,220 hats.	23.
24.	Ohio.	870,220	1,657,726	2,110	578,423	903	298	18,191	3,250	20.14	10.44	1,111,027	1,374,087	65,000 lbs. yarn.	24.	
25.	Michigan.	94,000	162,250	.....	43,402	78	51	1,689	585	21.65	11.47	90,202	141,570	.....	25.
26.	Indiana.	171,515	413,350	90	120,456	189	57	4,122	630	21.81	11.05	205,802	235,500	104,000 "	26.	
27.	Illinois.	154,500	396,964	987	115,357	124	54	2,728	676	22.00	12.52	206,572	308,995	137,000 "	27.	
28.	Missouri.	20,000	80,000	1,071	16,000	15	10	480	65	32.00	6.50	56,000	12,000	12,000 blankets.	28.	
29.	Iowa.	10,000	14,500	.....	3,500	7	.....	78	.....	11.42	.....	13,000	14,000	.....	29.
30.	Wisconsin.	31,225	134,200	.....	32,630	25	.....	562	.....	22.45	.....	87,992	36,000	74,350 lbs. yarn.	30.
31.	California.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.
32.	Dist. Columbia.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.
Total.		\$28,118,650	70,862,829	46,370	\$25,755,988	22,678	16,574	\$189,039	\$210,901	.....	.....	\$43,207,555	82,206,652	4,294,326 lbs. yarn.	.....

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON GOODS.

No.	States.	Capital invested.	Bales cotton.	Tons of coal.	Value of all raw material.	No. hands employed.		Entire wages per month.		Average wages per month.		Value of entire product.	Yards sheeting, &c., &c.	Sundries.	No.
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1.	Maine,	\$3,329,700	31,531	2,921	\$1,573,110	780	2,959	\$23,895	\$55,973	\$29.35	\$12.15	\$2,596,356	32,852,556	.....	1.
2.	N. Hampshire,	10,520,500	83,026	7,679	4,830,429	2,011	9,211	75,713	124,131	25.45	13.47	8,330,619	113,106,247	149,700 lb. yarn.	2.
3.	Vermont,	202,500	2,243	.....	114,415	94	147	1,460	1,861	15.55	12.07	196,100	1,651,000	53,650 "	3.
4.	Massachusetts,	28,495,630	223,607	46,545	11,289,309	9,293	19,437	212,892	264,514	23.01	13.55	298,751,392	353,650 "	353,650 "	4.
5.	Rhode Island,	6,675,000	50,713	12,116	3,484,579	4,959	5,916	92,282	76,656	18.61	22.95	6,447,120	96,725,612	1,902,980 " th. & y.	5.
6.	Connecticut,	4,219,100	39,483	2,866	2,600,062	2,708	3,478	51,679	41,060	19.08	11.81	4,257,522	51,780,700	950,000 "	6.
7.	New York,	4,176,920	37,778	1,639	1,985,973	2,632	3,688	48,244	35,699	18.33	9.68	44,901,475	2,180,600 "	2,180,600 "	7.
8.	New Jersey,	1,483,500	14,437	4,467	665,645	616	1,096	11,078	10,487	17.98	9.56	1,109,524	8,122,580	2,000,000 "	8.
9.	Pennsylvania,	4,528,925	44,162	24,189	3,152,530	3,564	4,099	63,642	40,656	17.86	9.91	5,322,252	45,730,790	5,308,561 "	9.
10.	Delaware,	460,100	4,739	1,920	1,201,058	413	425	6,326	4,926	15.55	11.59	538,439	3,521,636	533,000 "	10.
11.	Maryland,	2,236,000	23,325	2,212	1,165,579	1,008	2,014	15,546	19,108	15.42	9.53	2,120,504	27,883,923	46,000 "	11.
12.	Virginia,	1,908,900	17,785	4,805	828,375	1,275	1,688	12,933	11,791	10.15	6.98	1,486,384	15,640,107	1,755,915 "	12.
13.	North Carolina,	1,058,800	13,617	.....	531,903	442	1,177	5,153	7,216	11.66	6.13	831,342	2,470,110	2,467,000 "	13.
14.	South Carolina,	857,200	9,929	.....	295,971	399	620	5,565	5,151	13.94	8.30	748,338	6,563,737	1,338,343 "	14.
15.	Georgia,	1,736,156	20,230	1,000	900,419	873	1,399	12,725	10,352	14.57	7.39	2,135,044	7,209,292	4,198,351 "	15.
16.	Florida,	80,000	600	.....	30,000	28	67	900	335	32.14	6.00	49,920	624,000	.....	16.
17.	Alabama,	651,900	5,203	.....	237,081	346	369	4,053	2,946	11.71	7.98	382,260	3,081,000	790,000 "	17.
18.	Mississippi,	38,000	430	.....	21,500	19	17	270	101	14.21	5.34	30,500	.....	171,000 "	18.
19.	Louisiana,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20.	Texas,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21.	Arkansas,	16,500	170	.....	8,975	13	18	190	106	14.61	5.88	16,637	.....	81,250 "	20.
22.	Tennessee,	669,500	6,411	3,010	297,500	310	581	3,394	3,730	10.95	6.42	510,624	363,250	2,326,250 "	21.
23.	Kentucky,	239,000	3,760	720	180,907	181	221	2,707	2,070	14.02	9.36	273,439	1,003,000	725,000 "	22.
24.	Ohio,	297,000	4,270	2,152	237,060	132	269	2,191	2,534	16.60	9.05	394,700	280,000	433,000 "	23.
25.	Michigan,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26.	Indiana,	43,000	675	300	28,220	38	57	495	386	13.00	6.77	44,200	.....	300,000 "	24.
27.	Illinois,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28.	Missouri,	102,000	2,160	1,658	86,446	75	80	820	800	10.94	10.00	142,900	.....	13,260 ba. bat. g.	25.
29.	Iowa,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30.	Wisconsin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31.	California,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32.	Dist. Columbia,	85,000	960	.....	67,000	41	103	575	825	14.02	8.01	100,000	1,400,000	.....	30.
Total,		\$74,501,031	641,240	121,099	\$34,835,056	33,150	59,136	\$653,778	\$703,414	.....	.....	\$51,869,184	763,678,407	27,873,600 lb. & bles.	32.

Other Statistical Tables will be found near the close of the volume.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, FROM JULY 1, 1850, TO JUNE 30, 1851.

No.	STATES.	DOMESTIC PRODUCE.				FOREIGN PRODUCE.				Total of American and Foreign Produce.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			No.
		In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.		Total.			
												In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.		Total.
1.	Maine,.....	\$1,251,391	\$266,096	\$1,517,487	\$26,959	\$6,992	\$33,951	\$968,061	\$208,529	\$1,176,590	1.			
2.	New Hampshire,.....	1,287	3,662	4,949	.....	.....	.....	4,949	13,346	58,028	2.
3.	Vermont,.....	761,712	.....	761,712	304	.....	304	762,016	.....	691,268	3.
4.	Massachusetts,.....	7,707,995	2,149,542	9,857,537	1,931,664	563,481	2,495,145	12,352,682	9,597,493	32,715,327	4.			
5.	Rhode Island,.....	222,567	.....	222,567	14,373	.....	14,373	237,777	15,421	310,630	5.	
6.	Connecticut,.....	419,924	13,970	433,894	184	.....	184	434,078	22,136	342,994	6.		
7.	New York,.....	51,698,245	16,406,297	68,104,542	11,403,676	6,498,801	17,902,477	86,007,019	34,977,903	141,946,598	7.			
8.	New Jersey,.....	.....	963,708	5,101,969	228,830	25,237	254,067	5,356,036	1,111	1,111	8.		
9.	Pennsylvania,.....	4,138,261	.....	4,138,261	.....	.....	.....	11,541,212	2,627,549	14,168,761	9.
10.	Delaware,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.
11.	Maryland,.....	3,732,315	1,684,483	5,416,798	198,137	20,851	218,988	5,635,786	988,579	6,650,645	11.			
12.	District of Columbia,.....	72,560	.....	72,560	.....	.....	.....	72,560	286	80,813	12.
13.	Virginia,.....	1,550,738	1,536,706	3,087,444	2,624	.....	2,624	3,090,068	325,594	552,933	13.		
14.	North Carolina,.....	236,482	190,266	426,748	4,347	.....	4,347	431,095	80,953	206,931	14.		
15.	South Carolina,.....	8,354,698	6,961,880	15,316,578	.....	.....	.....	15,316,578	1,616,915	2,081,312	15.
16.	Georgia,.....	5,224,518	3,934,361	9,158,879	360	750	1,110	9,159,989	401,477	721,547	16.			
17.	Florida,.....	2,519,319	1,420,591	3,939,910	.....	262	262	3,940,172	39,875	94,997	17.		
18.	Alabama,.....	11,611,695	6,887,129	18,528,824	388,265	.....	.....	18,528,824	369,710	413,446	18.	
19.	Louisiana,.....	38,022,609	15,945,104	53,968,013	.....	57,685	445,950	54,413,963	10,134,465	12,528,460	19.		
20.	Mississippi,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	845	845	20.
21.	Tennessee,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,761	64,761	21.
22.	Missouri,.....	.....	207,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622,039	622,039	22.
23.	Ohio,.....	187,158	.....	187,158	.....	.....	.....	395,125	99,871	686,331	23.
24.	Kentucky,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.
25.	Michigan,.....	92,816	90,632	183,448	5,894	2,084	7,978	191,426	.....	182,146	25.		
26.	Illinois,.....	98,249	16,087	114,336	.....	.....	.....	114,336	1,048	4,657	26.
27.	Texas,.....	.....	75,422	75,422	.....	.....	.....	75,422	31,970	94,715	27.
28.	California,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,225	13,531	28.
29.	Oregon,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.
	Total,.....	137,934,539	58,755,179	196,689,718	14,205,617	7,176,143	21,381,760	218,071,478	52,574,389	216,224,932				

DESCRIPTIONS

OF

MOUNTAINS, VALLEYS, RIVERS, CREEKS, LAKES, CAPES, BAYS, HARBORS, ISLANDS, SOUNDS, &c.

ABBREVIATIONS.

As no uniform system of abbreviations for the names of the states and territories in the United States has hitherto been followed by any geographical writers, for the purpose of attaining greater ease and brevity of notation, we have in this work adopted the following, as best suited to this object; and would respectfully recommend them as intelligible and convenient for general use. We use, in all cases, the first and last letters of the name, excepting where two are alike in this respect, as in Indiana and Iowa, and in the compound names, as in New York, South Carolina, &c.

ALABAMA,	AA.	LOUISIANA,	LA.	NORTH CAROLINA,	N. C.
ARKANSAS,	AS.	MAINE,	ME.	OHIO,	O.
CALIFORNIA,	CA.	MARYLAND,	MD.	OREGON,	ON.
CONNECTICUT,	CT.	MASSACHUSETTS,	MS.	PENNSYLVANIA,	PA.
DELAWARE,	DE.	MICHIGAN,	MN.	RHODE ISLAND,	R. I.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,	D. C.	MINNESOTA,	MA.	SOUTH CAROLINA,	S. C.
FLORIDA,	FA.	MISSISSIPPI,	MI.	TENNESSEE,	TE.
GEORGIA,	GA.	MISSOURI,	MO.	TEXAS,	TS.
ILLINOIS,	IS.	NEBRASKA,	NA.	UTAH,	UH.
INDIANA,	IA.	NEW HAMPSHIRE,	N. H.	VERMONT,	VT.
INDIAN TERRITORY,	IN. Tt.	NEW JERSEY,	N. J.	VIRGINIA,	VA.
IOWA,	IO.	NEW MEXICO,	N. M.	WISCONSIN,	WN.
KENTUCKY,	KY.	NEW YORK,	N. Y.		

Abbaye, Point, Houghton co., Mn., extends into Lake Superior, between Huron and Keewauwona Bays.

Abraham, Mount, Franklin co., Me., lies mostly in the town of Salem.

Adams, Cape, is on the Pacific, at the mouth of the Columbia River. A sand bar, 5 miles across, extends from it to within a mile of Cape Disappointment, which is 7 miles distant in a N. W. direction. When the wind blows from the W., this sand bar is covered with dangerous breakers. The cape is low, and thinly wooded. July 18, 1841, the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, belonging to the exploring expedition, was stranded and lost within Cape Disappointment.

Adams Creek, N. C., falls into Pamlico Sound, in lon. 76° 53' W., and lat. 34° 55' N.

Adams Point, Presque Isle co., Mn., projects into Lake Huron.

Adams Point, On. Situated at the mouth of Columbia River, opposite Cape Disappointment.

Adirondack Mountains, N. Y., lying S. W. of

Lake Champlain. Some of the peaks of this group are nearly as high as the White Mountains in New Hampshire. Mount Marcy, the highest summit, is 5464 feet above tide water in the Hudson. In these mountains this noble river takes its rise. There are five or six ranges of these mountains lying between Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario, and on the opposite side of Ontario, north of the Mohawk River. The chain which traverses Warren and Essex counties seems to be the most elevated. Some of the ridges of this group have received local names, as the Kayaderasseras, on the W. of Lake George; the Highlands of Black River; the Hassencleaver Mountains, of Oneida co.; and the central chain has been called Macomb's Mountains. From the early French inhabitants, they received the name of the *Peruvian Mountains*, in consequence of a belief then entertained that they possessed great mineral treasures. Little is known of the more northern portions of these mountains.

Adirondack River, N. Y., one of the head branches of the Hudson, rises in the Adirondack Mountains, in Essex co. It is about 20 miles in length, and passes through Lakes Henderson and Sanford, two small sheets of water surrounded by picturesque scenery, and immense beds of iron ore, and elevated 1900 feet above the Atlantic.

Admiralty Inlet, On. An irregular body of water, extending S. from the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

Agamenticus Mountain, Me., consists of three elevations, situated in the town of York, about 4 miles from the sea, and is a noted landmark for seamen. The highest summit is 673 feet above the ocean. It is said that St. Aspinquid died on this mountain in 1682, and that the Indians sacrificed 6711 wild animals at his funeral.

Agate Harbor, Houghton co., Mn. Situated on the N. coast of Keewaiwona Point, W. from Copper Harbor.

Agave River, As., rises in the E. part of Pulas-ki co., and flowing S. E., enters White River in Arkansas co.

Aguila Creek, Ts., flows S., and empties into Brazos River, between Nolands and Big Creeks.

Almie River, Dodge co., Wn. A head branch of the W. fork of Rock River.

Ahncepwe River, Brown co., Wn. A small stream flowing S. E. into Lake Michigan.

Aitkin Lake, Ma. A small sheet of water lying N. from Sandy Lake, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Akkik or Kettle River, Ma. and Wn. It rises in the W. part of La Pointe co., Wn., flows S. S. W. into Ma., and empties into the St. Louis River.

Alabama River. This river is formed by the junction of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa, and flowing S. S. W., unites with the Tombigbee, 48 miles above Mobile Bay, and after the junction has the name of Mobile River. It is navigable at all seasons for vessels requiring 6 feet of water, from the junction, 60 miles, to Claiborne. From Claiborne, 150 miles, to the mouth of the Cahawba, the river has 4 or 5 feet of water. From the mouth of the Cahawba to the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, its head branches, the river affords, in all places, 3 feet of water. The river is subject to great changes by rising and falling.

Alachua Savanna, Alachua co., Fla., is a marshy plain, which is supposed to discharge its waters by an underground passage into Lake Orange.

Alatamaha River and Sound, Ga. The river is formed by the union of the Ockmulgee and the Oconee. After the junction, the Alatamaha becomes a large river, flowing with a gentle current upwards of 100 miles, and enters by several outlets into Alatamaha Sound, 60 miles S. W. of Savannah, through which it passes into the Atlantic. This sound contains a number of beautiful islands. The Alatamaha is navigable on the Oconee branch, 300 miles from the ocean, for boats of 300 tons, and for steamboats to Milledgeville, and to an equal distance on the Ockmulgee branch. The bar at the mouth has 19 feet at low water. The whole length of the river to its source is about 500 miles.

Albemarle Sound, N. C., is a large inlet from the sea, in the N. E. part of the state. It extends 60 miles from E. to W., and is from 4 to 15 miles wide. It receives the Chowan, Roanoke, and several smaller rivers. It communicates with Pam-

lico Sound and the ocean by several narrow inlets, and with Chesapeake Bay by a canal through the Dismal Swamp.

Albert Lake, Ma. Situated near the Sioux River, and W. from Lake Pointset.

Albert Lake, On., lies S. E. from Summer Lake.

Albert Lea Lake, Iowa. This lake is situated on the N. border of the state, and is the source of Shell Rock Creek.

Albion's Hill, Ms. Situated in the town of Middleborough.

Alleghany or Appalachian Mountains reach from the Catskill Mountains, in the state of N. Y., their most elevated part, to Ga., forming a range of great length, and from 50 to 200 miles in breadth. The course of this great chain is nearly parallel with the Atlantic, and from 50 to 130 miles distant from it, and consists of a number of parallel ridges, denominated the Blue Ridge, North Mountain, Jackson's Mountain, Laurel Mountain, Cumberland Mountains, &c. These mountains, for the most part, are not over 2500 feet high, and they divide the waters which flow into the Atlantic on the E. from those which flow into the Mississippi and the lakes to the N. and W. These ridges are generally wooded to the top, and between the ridges are often valleys of fertile land, though the country among them is generally rocky and rough. They are composed of granite, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, primitive limestone, &c.

Alleghany River. The head branches of this river water Potter co., Pa. It then enters N. Y. in the S. E. part of Cattaraugus co., through which it runs 45 miles in a circuitous course, after which it reënters Pa., and unites with the Monongahela to form the Ohio, at Pittsburg. The river is navigable, for boats of small draught of water, from the village of Olean, Cattaraugus co., to its entrance into the Ohio, a distance of 230 miles. Its entire length is 300 miles.

Allenande, Lake, La., lies S. from the Mississippi River, and N. W. from Lake Washa, into which it discharges its waters.

Allen's Creek, an important mill stream, rises in Wyoming co., N. Y., flows through the E. part of Genesee into Monroe co., in the S. part of which it enters Genesee River.

Allen's Point, Vt., is the southern extremity of Grand Isle, in the township of South Hero, and takes its name from one of the early settlers.

Alliquash River, Pi-cataquis co., Me., is fed by a great number of small ponds, flows in a N. direction, and empties into the St. John's River.

Alligator River, N. C. This river rises in a lake of the same name, in Hyde, flows N. N. E., and empties into Albemarle Sound.

Alloway's Creek rises in Salem co., N. J., and falls into the Delaware River, 6 miles S. of Salem. It is 20 miles long, and navigable 12 miles for boats.

Albion Way, or Ridge Road, N. Y. This curious formation of nature extends from the Genesee River, near Rochester, to the Niagara River, near Lewiston, — a distance of about 80 miles, — is of considerable height, and about 8 rods in width. It is composed of sand and gravel stones, and is supposed by many to have once been the shores of Lake Ontario, from which it is now distant about 10 miles.

Amirante River, Fla., falls into Pensacola Bay.

Altovic Creek, Ts., flows in a southerly direction, and empties into Angelina River.

Alum Creek, O., is the W. branch of the Big

Walnut River, which it enters in the S. E. part of Franklin co., after a course of about 35 miles.

Alum Pond Hill, Ms. Situated in the town of Douglas. Height 778 feet.

Amelia Island, Nassau co., Fla., is situated in the N. E. part of the state. It is 15 miles long and 4 wide. Fernandina, a town at the N. W. end, was once the capital of the county, and a flourishing place. The land is fertile.

Anite River rises in Mi., and, flowing S. into La., unites with the Iberville at Galveston. to which it is navigable, and after a course of 100 miles, falls into Lake Maurepas.

Amonoosuck Rivers, *Upper and Lower*, N. H. The upper river rises N. of the White Mountains, and passing N. E. into Dummer, approaches to within a few miles of the Androscoggin; thence it turns to the S. W., and empties into the Connecticut, at Northumberland, after a course of about 50 miles. Its valley, which is of great beauty, extends more than 20 miles in length, and 7 or 8 miles in breadth. The lower river rises on the W. side of the White Mountains, and falls into the Connecticut, just above Haverhill, after a course of 50 miles. Two miles from its mouth it receives the Wild Amonoosuck, a swift, rapid stream about 40 yards in width. The waters of the Amonoosuck are pure, and its current quick. The valley of the lower river is about half a mile in width, and was probably once the bed of a lake. About 6½ miles from the Notch of the White Mountains, the river falls 50 feet over a mass of stratified granite.

Anastasia Island, Fla., is situated on the E. coast. It is 18 miles long and about 1½ broad. A signal tower on its N. end is in 29° 50' N. lat., 4° 29' W. lon. from Washington.

Anclote Keys, Fla. These islands lie off the coast of Benton co., S. from Helley's Keys.

Aneram, or *Rooloff Jensen's Creek*, N. Y. This small mill stream rises in Hillsdale, Columbia co., and after a circuitous course enters the Hudson 8 miles below the city of Hudson.

Anderson's River, Ky. It falls into the Ohio, 52 miles above Green River.

Anderson's Creek, Ia., rises in the W. part of Crawford co., flows S. S. W., separating Spencer and Perry counties, and falls into the Ohio River.

Androscoggin or *Ameriscoggin River*, Me. The Margallavay, its N. branch, receives Dead and Diamond Rivers, in N. H., and unites with the stream flowing from Umbagog Lake, about a mile from its outlet. The river then pursues a S. course until it approaches the White Mountains, and receiving several considerable tributaries, it passes into Me. N. of Mount Moriah. It then flows E. and S. E. through a fertile country, nearly to the sea-coast, and turning N., flows over the falls at Brunswick, near Bowdoin College, into Merrymeeting Bay, uniting with the Kennebec, 20 miles from the sea.

Angelica Creek, Alleghany co., N. Y., rises in the town of West Almond, flows W. through the town of Angelica, where it enters the Genesee.

Angelina River, Ts., flows in a S. S. E. direction, and empties into Neches River.

Ann, Capr. Ms. See *Gloucester*.

Annesmesic River, Somerset co., Md., rises in the E. part of the county, and flows a little S. of W. into Tangier Sound.

Anno Nuevo Point, Ca., extends into the Pacific at the town of Santa Cruz, and N. from Point Pinos.

Antelope Creek, Ca. A small E. branch of the Rio Sacramento.

Antelope Island, Uh. A large island lying in the S. part of the Great Salt Lake.

Anthony's Nose, or, as more commonly called, the NOSE, is situated in the W. part of Montgomery co., N. Y., on the N. branch of Mohawk River, and is on the extremity of the hill or mountain called the "Klips." It slopes towards the river from an elevation of about 500 feet, bearing a great resemblance to a nose some 300 or 400 feet long.

Anthony's or *St. Anthony's Nose*, N. Y., projects from the S. side of Breakneck Hill, in the town of Phillipstown, on the E. bank of the Hudson. It derives its name from a resemblance to a huge human face, as seen from the river, at the N. entrance of the Highlands. There is another projection of the same name, but less remarkable, opposite the site of old Fort Montgomery, near the S. entrance of the Highlands, below West Point.

Antietam Creek rises in Washington co., Md., and empties into the Potomac.

Antoine Creek, As., one of the head branches of the Little Missouri River, and the boundary line between Clark and Pike counties.

Apostles' Islands, La Pointe co., Wn. Situated in the W. part of Lake Superior, N. from Chegowawegon Bay.

Appalachee Bay is a large bay on the coast of Fla., in the Gulf of Mexico. Through this bay is a passage 10 feet deep, which is gradually reduced to 8, by which St. Marks is reached. It furnishes the best anchorage ground along the coast for the distance of 230 miles.

Appalachian Mountains. See *Alleghany Mountains*.

Appalachicola River, Bay, and St. George's Sound. The river is formed by the union of Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, which unite in the state of Ga. in lat. 30° 42' N., from which it proceeds S. 70 miles, to St. George's Sound, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico. Near the mouth of the river it forms a broad estuary, denominated *Appalachicola Bay*, which connects with St. George's Sound. The latter is partly enclosed by three islands, and is 50 miles in length, and from 4 to 9 wide. Between the islands are three passages into the sound, which have a depth of about 15 feet of water at low tide. The river is navigable for small vessels to the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers. The Chattahoochee, the largest branch, is navigable for boats nearly 400 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The whole surface drained by the *Appalachicola* and its branches is estimated at a little less than 20,000 square miles.

Apple River, Is., crosses the N. W. part of the state, passes through Jo Daviess co., and after a course of 45 miles, falls into the Mississippi, 20 miles below Galena. It is 50 yards wide at its mouth. It is a rocky and rapid stream, furnishing many good mill seats.

Apple Creek, Mo., runs on the boundary between Perry and Cape Girardeau co., and falls into the Mississippi at Birmingham.

Apple River, St. Croix co., Wn. It flows S. W. into the St. Croix River.

Appletree River, S. C. A small branch of the Keowe.

Appomattox River, Va. It rises in Prince Edward co., and after flowing E. 120 miles, unites with James River at City Point. It is navigable

for vessels of 100 tons to the falls at Petersburg, the head of tide water. There is a canal around these falls, and the river is boatable 80 miles above.

Appoquinunk Creek, New Castle co., De., rises in the W. part of the county, and flows N. E. into Delaware Bay.

Aransas River, Ts., flows in a S. of E. course, and empties into Espiritu Santo Bay, a little below the town of Refugio.

Ararat Mountain, Pa., lies in Luzerne and Wayne counties. Length 15 miles.

Ararat, or *Pilot Mountain*, N. C., lies 9 miles N. W. from Bethania, between Yadkin River on the S. and Ararat River on the W. It is about 1 mile in height, of a pyramidal form, with an area of an acre at the top, which supports a rock 300 feet high.

Arguello Point, Ca. Situated N. W. from Point Conception.

Argyle Fort, Bryan co., Ga., situated on the W. bank of Ogechee River, 6 miles above Ogechee Bridge, was built in 1733, to protect the early settlers against the Spawiards. It is now in ruins.

Arkansas Pass, Ts. A passage between two islands leading into Espiritu Santo Bay.

Arkansas River, As. This river rises in the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 42° N., near the sources of the Del Norte, and near the boundary between Nebraska and New-Mexico, and for some distance forms a part of that boundary. It flows through the central part of Arkansas, and after a course of 2170 miles, enters the Mississippi in lat. 33° 40' N. Its general course is E. S. E. The navigation is not obstructed by rocks, shoals, or rapids, and it is navigable for boats at some seasons 1980 miles. The country watered by the Arkansas, in its upper parts, is sterile; but in the lower parts it is tolerably fertile, and on its alluvial borders it is rich. The whole surface watered by this river and its tributaries is estimated at 178,000 square miles.

Armstrong Fort. Situated on the S. extremity of Rock Island, Is.

Aroostook River, Me. This river rises in the interior of Piscataquis co., flows more than 100 miles in a circuitous course, receiving many important tributaries, and enters St. John's River in New Brunswick. The land on its borders is very fertile, and said to equal the celebrated Genesee land for the raising of wheat.

Ascutney Mountain, Windsor co., Vt. This mountain lies in the towns of Windsor and Weathersfield, and is a huge mass of granite, producing but little vegetation of any kind. Its name is undoubtedly of Indian origin, but writers are not agreed as to its signification. From the summit of this mountain the prospect is extensive and very beautiful. The Connecticut, which is easily seen winding its way through fertile and highly cultivated meadows, adds much to the charm of the scenery.

Ash Point, Chippewa co., Mn., extends into the Straits of St. Mary, opposite St. Joseph's Island.

Ashpoo River, Colleton district, S. C. This river rises in the W. interior of the district, flows S. S. E., and empties into St. Helena Sound.

Ashley Fork, Ca. A W. branch of Green River, which it enters below Brush Creek.

Ashley River, S. C. This river rises in the W. part of Charleston district, flows S. E., through Colleton district, and enters Charleston Harbor opposite the city of Charleston.

Ashley River, Fa., waters the W. part of the state, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

Ashtabula River, Ashtabula co., O. It rises in the E. part of the county, flows about 30 miles in a N. W. direction, and empties into Lake Erie.

Ashuelot or *Ashwillit River*, Cheshire co., N. H. This stream rises in a pond in the town of Washington, flows in a southerly direction, through Marlow and Gilsum, to Keene, where it receives a considerable branch supplied from ponds in Stoddard. From Keene it proceeds to Swanzey, where it receives another branch, and thence pursues a southerly and westerly course, through Winchester into Hinsdale, where it empties into the Connecticut, about 3 miles from the S. boundary of the state.

Assabet River, Ms. It rises in the vicinity of Westborough, flows through Marlborough, Northborough, and Stow, and unites with Sudbury River at Concord.

Assemoqua River, Mn., rises in the S. W. corner of Clare co., flows E., and empties into the Tittabawace on the S. border of Gladwin co.

Attanwa River, St. Croix co., Wn., flows S. W. into the St. Croix River.

Attonwinning River, La Pointe co., Wn. A small stream flowing S. into the St. Croix River.

Attwater's Falls, in Norfolk village, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., are formed by the descent of Racket River from a height of 50 feet.

Au Barque Point, Mn., extends into the N. W. part of Lake Huron, E. from the Big Bay de Noquet.

Au Barques Point, Huron co., Mn., situated at the mouth of Willow River.

Au Bay Point, Mn., situated between Big and Little de Noquet Bays.

Au Chapeau Point, Huron co., Mn., extends into Lake Huron, at the mouth of Pinebog River.

Au Cuires River, Mo. This river is formed by three principal branches, called Indian Creek, Middle, and Eagle Forks. After the junction of these large streams, the river flows in an easterly direction, forming the boundary between St. Charles and Lincoln counties, and empties into the Mississippi.

Aunlaize River, O., rises in Allen co., receives numerous branches, and forms a large branch of the Maumee River, entering it on the S. side, at Defiance. It is boatable, at high water, 50 or 60 m.

Au Haut Island, Me. This island lies off Hancock co., E. from the Vinalhaven Islands.

Au Pain de Suere Point, Huron co., Mn. Situated E. from Point au Chapeau.

Au Sable Point, Schoolcraft co., Mn. Situated E. from the mouth of Huricane River.

Au Sable Point, Brown co., Wn., extends into Green Bay, N. E. from the town of Green Bay, and opposite Grass Point.

Au Sable River, N. Y., sometimes called the Great Au Sable, rises in the Mohegan Mountains, Essex co., near the sources of Hudson River, flows N. E., and enters Lake Champlain in the S. part of Clinton co. Its two main branches unite at the village of Au Sable Forks; the river then passes through the manufacturing villages of Clintonville, Keesville, and Birmingham, affording extensive water power. There is a succession of falls, in all of about 150 feet descent, at Birmingham, 2 miles below Keesville. The river enters a deep ravine, of singular and romantic beauty, immediately below the falls. The rocks rise on either side of this chasm, which is formed by the wearing of the waters, or by some convul-

sion of nature, to an almost perpendicular height of from 75 to 150 feet, for a distance of about 2 miles, and an average width of about 50 feet, forming a great natural curiosity. There are other ravines of singular formation in this vicinity.

Au Sable River, Little, rises in Clinton co., N. Y., and enters Lake Champlain a few miles N. of the Great Au Sable.

Au Sable River, Is. A small branch of the Illinois River, which it enters from the N. in Gundy co.

Austin's Creek, Ga. It falls into Savannah River, about 12 miles N. W. from Savannah.

Aux Grais River, Mn., rises in the S. E. part of Ogemaw co., flows S. E. into Arenac co., where it falls into Rifle River.

Avalanche Lake, Newcomb, Essex co., N. Y. This small lake is situated between Mounts McIntyre and McMartin. It is much the highest body of water in the state, large enough to be called a lake; being elevated 2900 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson, of which it is a tributary. It derives its name from an avalanche that must have occurred on the W. side of Mount McMartin many years since.

Aeon Springs. See *Mineral Springs, &c.*

Ayer's Hill, Haverhill, Ms. Height 339 feet.

Back Creek, Va., drains Frederick co., and flows N. E., through Berkley co., into the Potomac River.

Back River, N. H. The head stream of this River, called Bellamy Bank, is formed by two branches, which unite in Madbury. The stream then falls into the Piscataqua, on the W. side of Dover Neck, and is called Back River.

Back River, Va., forms the boundary between York and Elizabeth City counties, and empties into Chesapeake Bay.

Bad River, Mn., rises in Saginaw co., and empties into Saginaw River.

Bad River, La Pointe co., Wn. This stream has many large branches, which drain the E. part of the county. They unite to form the main stream near its entrance into Lake Superior.

Bagaduce Point, Me. A cape extending into Penobscot Bay.

Bahama Channel, or Gulf of Florida, the narrow sea between the coast of America and the Bahama Islands, is 135 miles long, and 46 wide. The currents here, formed by an inflection of the Gulf Stream, are very violent, passing at the rate of from 2 to 5 miles an hour among islands, and vessels are frequently wrecked in passing through this dangerous strait.

Baker's Island, Me., lies S. E. of Mount Desert Island, off Hancock co.

Baker Mount, On. This is an elevated peak of the Cascade Mts., situated on the N. border of the state.

Baker Pond, Me. Situated in the N. part of Somerset co. The S. branch of St. John's River passes through it.

Baker's River, Grafton co., N. H. This is a considerable stream, formed by two branches. The N. branch rises near Mooshillock Mountain in Benton, flows in a southerly direction through Warren into Wentworth, where it unites with the S. branch. The river then flows in a S. E. and S. course through Rumney and Plymouth, where it unites with the Pemigewasset, just above Plymouth Village. It was on this river, in the township of Rumney that

General Stark was captured by the Indians, on the 28th of April, 1752.

Bald Eagle Mountains and Valley, Pa., are situated N. E. of Juniata River, on the confines of Huntington and Centre counties. Bald Eagle Valley lies on the E. side, and is 5 miles wide, having beneath it a bed of limestone. It has also a place where caverns in the rocks absorb the principal streams of the valley, which run several miles under ground before they emerge.

Bald Eagle River, Pa., runs in a N. E. direction 44 miles, through Centre and Clinton counties, and falls into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, after a course of 50 miles.

Bald Face Mountain, Coos co., N. H., lies in the town of Bartlett, between Ellis River and the Rocky branch of the Saco.

Bald Hill, Douglas, Ms. Height 714 feet.

Bald Mount, Somerset co., Me., lies W. of Penobscot River.

Bald Mountain Hills, Rensselaer co., N. Y., is a high range extending from the town of Hoosick, through Petersburg into Berlin.

Bald Mountain Ridge, Me. Situated in the N. W. part of Somerset co., near the source of the W. branch of Penobscot River.—*Bald Mountain.* An isolated peak, situated in the same county, S. from the Ridge.

Bald Peak, Mt. Washington, Ms. Height 2624 ft.

Baldwin's Creek rises in Erin, Chemung co., N. Y., and flows S. into Chemung River.

Balize, La. This is the principal entrance into the mouth of the Mississippi, and is 100 miles below New Orleans. It is about 20 miles long, and has 16 feet of water on the bar.

Ballston Springs. See *Mineral Springs, &c.*

Baloxi, Bay of, Mi. This bay lies between Harrison co. on the N. and Ship Island Sound on the S.

Baloxi River, Harrison co., Mi., is a small stream emptying into Baloxi Bay.

Bamouegenook Lake, Me., lies in the N. part of Piscataquis co.

Bank Creek, Pa. The head branches of this stream rise in the W. part of Clearfield co. It flows in a S. W. direction, separating Clarion and Armstrong counties, and empties into the Alleghany River.

Bannister River, Va., runs through Pittsylvania and Halifax counties, and falls into Dan River, 10 miles above its junction with the Roanoke.

Baptism River, Ma. A small stream flowing S. E. into Lake Superior.

Baraboo River, Wn. It rises in the N. W. part of Sauk co., flows S. of E., and empties into Wisconsin River, in Columbia co., just above the town of De Korra.

Barataria Bay, La. This bay sets up from the Gulf of Mexico, and receives the waters of a chain of lakes lying between it and the Mississippi River.

Barataria Island, La. A strong military post on the N. side of the Gulf of Mexico, at the entrance of Barataria Bay, 55 miles N. W. from the Balize. It is a healthy island, and has a safe and commodious harbor.

Barataria River, La., runs S. into a bay of the same name.

Bare Mountain, Orange co., N. Y. This is one of the W. peaks of the Highlands, lying in the towns of Cornwall and Monroe.

Barthart's Island, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., lies in St. Lawrence River, being the most N. island in this river belonging to the U. S.

Barn Island, Great, New York co., N. Y., lies in East River, on the N. side of Hell Gate, 7 miles from the City Hall. It is about 2 miles in circumference.

Barn Island, Little, N. Y., lies at the junction of Harlem and East Rivers, and N. E. of Great Barn Island, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called "Little Hell Gate."

Barnes Sound, Va. A large expanse of water, situated between Dade co. on the N. and the Florida Keys on the S. and E.

Barnegat Bay, N. J. This bay is separated from the ocean by Island and Squam Beaches, extends from Barnegat Inlet, 20 miles, to Metecunk River, and is from 1 to 4 miles wide.

Barques River, Mo., enters the Missouri at Ion. 93° 14' W. and lat. 38° 43' N.

Barren Island, King's co., N. Y., lies at the mouth of Jamaica Bay, between Plumb and Rock-away Inlets.

Barren Rivers, Ky., two small rivers, called the Big and Little Barren, are tributaries of Green River. The former falls into it in the N. W. corner of Warren co., the latter W. of Greensburg.

Barrell Creek, Iowa, flows S. W., and enters Missouri River in Mills co.

Barrier River, On., flows in an E. direction, and falls into Clark's fork of Columbia River, a little below Fort Okonagan.

Barrington Fort, Ga., 14 miles above Darien, on the E. bank of the Alatamaha, was erected in 1720 by the Carolinians, to prevent the escape of the negroes to the Spaniards at St. Augustine.

Barron's Island, Grafton co., N. H. A small island in the Connecticut River, attached to the town of Piermont.

Bartlett's Island, La Pointe co., Wn. Situated in Lake Superior, N. E. from the Apostles' Islands.

Barton River, Vt., is formed in the township of Barton, by the junction of two head branches, one of which rises in Glover, and the other on the boundary between Shelburne and Sutton. The main stream flows N. and N. E., receiving Wiloughby's River near its head, and passing through parts of Irasburg and Orleans, empties into Memphremagog Lake. It waters about 160 square miles.

Basin Harbor, Addison co., Vt. See Ferrisburg.

Baskahegan River, Me., rises in Baskahegan Lake, Washington co., near New Brunswick line; it then flows 15 or 20 miles in a W. direction, and empties into the Matawamkeag, a tributary of the Penobscot.

Bass Islands, O. Situated in Lake Erie, N. W. from Cunningham's Island and N. from the town of Port Clinton.

Bastien Bay, Plaquemine parish, La. A long, narrow body of water extending from the Mississippi River S. W. into Baratavia Bay.

Basture Island. A small island lying in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Mi.

Batache Bayou, La. A small branch of the Doreheat Bayou.

Battahatchee River rises in Aa., and after a course of 70 miles in a S. W. direction, enters the Tombigbee, in Monroe co., Mi.

Batten Kill rises in Vt., flows W. through Washington co., N. Y., and enters the Hudson 1½ miles below Fort Miller bridge. It is a good mill stream.

Battle Creek, Mn., is the largest branch of the Kalamazoo. It has a winding course of 40 miles, and furnishes good mill seats.

Battle River, Aroostook co., Me. A small stream flowing in a S. E. direction into the Matawamkeag River.

Bay Creek, Is., rises in the N. part of Pike co., flows W., and empties into the Mississippi in Calhoun co.

Bay River, Craven co., N. C., empties into Pamlico Sound, N. from Neuse River.

Bay Ronde, La. This small bay lies off Plaquemine parish, just above the Delta of the Mississippi.

Bayou des Arcs, As. This stream flows in a S. E. direction, forming the boundary line between White and Pulaski counties, and empties into White River.

Bayou Meter, As. This river rises in the N. W. part of Pulaski co., flows S. S. E., its tributaries draining a large extent of land, and falls into the Arkansas River, in Arkansas co.

Beach Island, Ms. This island lies off the town of Wellfleet, enclosing Wellfleet Bay.

Beacon Hill, or the *Old Beacon*. N. Y., one of the highest peaks of the Highlands of the Hudson, is situated in the S. part of the town of Fishkill, close on the borders of the Hudson, above which it is elevated 1471 feet.

Beacon, New, or *Grand Sachem*. N. Y., situated half a mile S. of the former, is the highest peak of the Highlands, or Matteawan Mountains, being elevated 1685 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson. The view from the summit of this mountain is extremely beautiful. The river is visible from West Point to Tappan Bay on the S., and for an extent of 50 miles on the N. The surrounding rich and highly cultivated country, dotted with villages, and wanting in nothing that renders so extensive a landscape lovely, lies as a picture before the observer.

Bean Hill, Merrimac co., N. H. See Northfield.

Bean's Creek, Franklin co., Tc. A small branch of Elk River.

Bearen Island, N. Y., lying in the Hudson opposite the town of Coeymans, Albany co., was on the S. boundary of the old Rensselaerwyck colony, and was fortified and garrisoned by one of the early patroons, in 1644. All foreign traders were obliged to come here and learn the terms on which the port of the colony might be entered.

Bear Camp River, N. H. This river is formed in Ossipee, by the junction of its two principal branches, and empties into the W. side of Ossipee Lake.

Bear Creek, the outlet of Bear Lake, rises in Stockton, Chatauque co., N. Y., and flowing S. enters Cassadaga Creek.

Bear's or Tiffin's Creek rises in Mn., and enters the Mameec 1½ miles above the Auglaise. It is 54 miles long.

Bear Creek, Is., rises in the interior of Hancock co., flows S. S. E., and enters the Mississippi by two mouths in Adams co.

Bear Creek, Iowa. A S. branch of the Macquetais River, which it enters in Jackson co.

Bear Creek. A branch of Tennessee River, rises in Aa., and after a course of 70 miles enters the Tennessee between the states of Aa. and Mi.

Bear Creek, Ts. A small W. branch of Trinity River.

Bear Grass River, Ky., falls into the Ohio, at Louisville.

Bear Lake, Chatauque co., N. Y., is a small body of water lying partly in the town of Pomfret and partly in Stockton.

Bear Mountain, Wendall, Ms. Height 1281 ft.
Bear River, Me. This stream rises in the Highlands, near Umbagog Lake, and falls into the Androscoggin, opposite Bethel.

Beasley's Creek, Ky., falls into Ohio River, lon. 83° 55' W. and lat. 38° 35' N.

Beaver, Big River, Pa., is formed by the Mahoning and Shenango. It enters the Ohio River near the town of Beaver, Pa. The main river is about 20 miles long, and to its sources 80 miles. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal passes along the valley of this river.

Beaver Dam Creek, Beaufort district, S. C. A small branch of the Savannah River.

Beaver Dam Lake, Tunica co., Mi., lies a little E. from the Mississippi River, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Beaver Brook, Aroostook co., Me., is a tributary of Aroostook River, which it enters on the N. side.

Beaver Brooks, N. H. There are several streams of this name in the state. The largest rises in a small pond in Unity, and flowing W. empties into the Connecticut at Charlestown. Another rises in Mount Vernon, and empties into the Souhegan.

Beaver Creek, Crawford co., Wn. A tributary of Black River.

Beaver Islands, Lake Michigan. These islands are 5 or 6 in number. The largest, Big Beaver, contains 40 square miles.

Beaver Islands, Great and Little, Mn. They lie in the N. part of Lake Michigan, Great Beaver being S. and Little Beaver S. W. from Garden Island.

Beaverkill rises in Ulster co., N. Y., flows through Sullivan into Delaware co., and falls into the Papacton, a branch of the Delaware. It is a good mill stream.

Beaver Lake, Hamilton co., N. Y., is a small body of water emptying into Moose River.

Beaver River, N. H. and Ms., rises in Beaver Pond, in Londonderry, flows S. through Pelham, and falls into the Merrimac, in Dracont, Ms., nearly opposite the mouth of Concord River.

Beaver River rises in Hamilton co., N. Y., and flowing W. empties into Black River, in Lewis co.

Becket Station Mountain, Becket, Ms. Height 2194 feet.

Bedlow's Island is situated in New York Bay, near Ellis's Island, and 2946 yards S. W. of the Battery. It belongs to the U. S. government, and on it is located Fort Wood, a strong fortification, which, with the works on Governor's Island, forms the inner defence of N. Y. harbor.

Beech River, Tc. This stream rises in the W. interior of Henderson co., flows E., receiving Piney, Cane, Mill, and other small creeks, and enters the Tennessee at Perryville.

Beechkill rises in Sullivan co., N. Y., flows E., and empties into Rondout Creek, in Ulster co.

Belaunquen Bay, Vt. A small bay jutting into the town of Ferrisburg, from Lake Champlain.

Belle River, Mu., passes through Lapeer and St. Clair counties, and after a course of 50 miles enters St. Clair River. It is navigable for bateaux a short distance from its mouth.

Belle Pond, or Belle Water Pond, Vt., lies in the S. E. part of Barton, and is 3 miles long and 1½ miles wide.

Bell Kedgwick River, Me. A branch of the Katawan Kedgwick, which it enters on the W. side.

Bellingham Bay, On. Situated in the N. W. part of the state, between the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

Bellows Falls, Vt. See *Rockingham*.

Bennett's Creek rises in the S. part of Steuben co., N. Y., and flowing N. enters Canisteo River.

Benton Lakes, Ma. Situated at the head of Coteau Perceé Creek, a tributary of Sioux River.

Bete Gris Bay, Houghton co., Mn. Situated on the N. E. part of Keewaiwonj Bay.

Betsie River, Mu. This stream rises in a small lake in the S. W. part of Leelanau co., makes a curve into Manistee co., then flows through the S. W. part of Leelanau co. into Lake Michigan.

Big Bay de Noquet, Mn. This is a large bay extending into the N. part of the peninsula, N. E. from Green Bay. It receives the waters of several rivers, and communicates with Lake Michigan.

Big Bay Creek, Is. This stream flows S. E., draining Johnson and Pope counties, and empties into the Kentucky River.

Big Bingham Creek, Choctaw co., Mi. One of the head branches of the Big Black River.

Big Black River, Mi., is 160 miles long, and empties into the Mississippi.

Big Blue River, Ia., falls into the Ohio, 2 miles W. from Leavenworth.

Big Blue River rises in the E. part of In. ter. and falls into the Missouri in Jackson co.

Big Bone Creek, Woodford co., Ky., flows W. into the Ohio River.

Big Branch Creek, Ripley co., Mo. A tributary of Current River, which it enters near the centre of the county.

Big Flat Creek, Bedford co., Tc., enters Duck River from the S., opposite Shelbyville.

Big Hatchy River, Tc., falls into the Mississippi in Tipton co., after a course of 100 miles.

Bighorn River. This river rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flowing in a N. E. direction, about 800 miles, joins the Yellowstone at Manuel's Fort. It waters a fine, fertile country, and is navigable for canoes to a great distance.

Big Horse Creek, Edgefield district, S. C. A small branch of the Savannah, which it enters a little below Hamburg.

Big Indian Creek, Ia., rises in the S. part of Johnson co., flows W., and empties into the W. fork of White River, in Morgan county.

Big Lake River, On. It rises in a lake on the N. border of On., flows S. W., and empties into Clark's Fork of Columbia River, a little W. from Pend Oreille's Lake.

Big Laurel River, N. C., rises among the Blue Ridge Mountains in Yancey co., and flows S. W. into the French Broad River.

Big and Little Sandy Forks, On. and Ca. These streams rise in the Wind River Mts., unite, and flowing S. W. into Ca., empty into Green River.

Big Lontre River, Mo. This river waters the S. E. part of Audrain co., flows S. S. E., and enters the Missouri, opposite Lontre Island.

Big Mill Creek, Jackson co., Va., flows in a N. W. direction, and empties into the Ohio River.

Big Muddy River, Is. This river rises in the N. part of Jefferson co., flows S. W., receiving numerous tributaries, and enters the Mississippi in the N. W. corner of Union co.

Big Pigeon Creek, Ia. It rises near the centre of Gibson co., flows in a winding southerly direction, and enters the Ohio River in Vanderburg co.

Big Pigeon River. This stream rises in the S. E. part of Haywood co., N. C., flows N. W. into Tc., and enters the French Broad River in the N. part of Coeke co.

Big Sandy River, rises in Va., and enters the

Ohio at Catletsburg, Ky. It is formed by the junction of E. and W. forks, and its E. fork constitutes the boundary between Va. and Ky. for nearly 200 miles.

Big Stone Lake, Ma. This is a long, narrow sheet of water, lying S. E. from Lake Travers. The waters of Minnesota or St. Peter's River pass through it.

Big Swamp Creek, Lowndes co., Ala., flows N. W., and enters the Alabama River at Benton.

Big Thibean River, Mo., rises in the N. E. part of Henry co., flows S. E., and enters the South Grand, near its junction with Osage River.

Big Whippoorwill Creek, Logan co., Ky., flows S. E., and empties into Red, a branch of Cumberland River.

Big Wills Creek, Ala. This stream has its source among the Alleghanies, flows mostly in a S. W. course, and falls into the Coosa River.

Big Wood River, On. It rises among the Salmon River Mountains, flows S. of W., and falls into Lewis's fork of Columbia River, just below Fort Poiséé.

Big Creek, Posey co., Ia., flows S. W. into the Wabash River.

Big Creek, As. A small branch of White River.

Big Creek, Ts. An E. tributary of Brazos River.

Bigelow Mountains, Me., lie S. of Dead River, in Franklin and Somerset counties.

Billingsgate Island, Ms. This is the most southern of four islands enclosing Wellfleet Bay.

Birch Lake, Chippewa co., Wn. One of a chain of small lakes supplying the head waters of Red Cedar River.

Birch Stream, Penobscot co., Me., enters the Penobscot River just above Oldtown Island.

Bird Island, N. Y. Situated in the E. part of Lake Erie, opposite the city of Buffalo, is a small, rocky island. The great Black Rock Pier commences here, and extends to Squaw Island, opposite Black Rock, a distance of 2 miles, affording an immense hydraulic power, also an inexhaustible feeder for the Erie Canal.

Bird Song Creek, Benton co., Te. A small branch of the Tennessee River.

Bishop's Brook, N. H., waters Stewartstown, and empties into the Connecticut.

Bistineau Lake, Claiborne parish, La., receives Dacheet River, and connects with Red River, the waters of which it receives in the wet season, and discharges in the dry season. It is 35 miles long and 2 miles wide.

Biswell's Creek, Livingston co., Ky. A small branch of the Cumberland River.

Black Bay, Va. A small bay in the Chesapeake, at lon. 76° 21' W. and lat. 37° 9' N.

Black Bay. Situated in the N. part of Lake Superior, lon. 88° 10' W. and lat. 48° 36' N.

Black Bay, La., lies off St. Bernard and Plaquemine parishes, between Chandelour Bay on the E., and the Bay de la Riviere en Chenes on the S.

Black Creek, Vt. See *Fairfield*.

Black Creek rises in New Hudson, Alleghany co., N. Y., and flows N. E. into Genesee River.

Black Creek, N. Y. This stream, which affords good water power, rises in Genesee co., and flows into Genesee River, in Monroe co.

Black Creek, Brown co., Wn. An E. branch of Wolf River.

Black Creek, Fa. A tributary of St. John's River, which it enters in Duval co.

Black Beard Island, Ga., belongs to the U. S. government, and contains 1600 acres.

Black Lake, St. Lawrence co., N. Y. This lake, which lies nearly parallel with St. Lawrence River, is about 20 miles long, and from 1 to 2½ miles in width, and seems a mere expansion of Black River, which enters it from the S. Its outlet, after flowing 2 or 3 miles, enters Oswegatchie River.

Black River, Me. This river rises in several ponds near the Canada line, and flows S. E. into St. John's River.

Black River, Little, Me., rises N. E. of the former, and flows S. E. into the St. John's.

Black River, Windsor co., Vt. It rises in Plymouth, flows through Ludlow, Cavendish, and Weatherfield, affording many mill sites, and falls into the Connecticut at Springfield. Its length is 35 miles.

Black River, Orleans co., Vt., rises in some ponds in Craftsbury, flows through Albany, Irasburg, and Coventry, and falls into Memphremagog Lake at Salem. Its length is about 30 miles.

Black River, the third river in size that has its course entirely in N. Y., derives its name from the color of its waters. It rises in Herkimer and Hamilton counties, flows N. W. about 120 miles, and empties into Black River Bay, in the E. part of Lake Ontario. It is navigable from the High Falls, in Leyden, where it has a descent of 63 feet, to the Long Falls at Carthage, a distance of 40 miles. The remainder of its course is circuitous, being a succession of rapids and falls. It is mostly a deep, sluggish stream, its falls, however, affording fine water power. Its lower part is bordered by a fertile and thickly settled country.

Black River Bay, N. Y., an expansion of Black River at its mouth, is situated E. of Lake Ontario, with which it communicates. It is 5 miles long, and 1 mile wide.

Black River, S. C. This river rises in the E. part of Kershaw district, flows S. E. across Sumpter and Williamsburg districts, and empties into Winyaw Bay at Georgetown.

Black River, Mn. This river is formed by 3 principal branches, which unite on the boundary between Allegan and Van Buren counties, and empties into Lake Michigan.

Black River, Mn., drains the W. part of the upper peninsula, flowing N. into Lake Superior.

Black River and Lake, Ottawa and Allegan counties, Mn. The river flows mostly in Ottawa co., and widens into a lake near its entrance into Lake Michigan.

Black River, Wn. It rises in the W. part of Portage co., and flows S. S. W. into the Mississippi River. This river has many tributaries, and drains a large extent of country.

Black Lake Creek, La., rises in Claiborne parish, flows S., receiving numerous tributaries, and uniting near its mouth with the Grand Bayou, enters Black Lake.

Black Fish River, Crittenden co., As. A small tributary of the St. Francis.

Black Oak Island, Sumpter district, S. C. Bounded E. and S. by the Santee River, and W. and N. by some of its branches.

Blackstone River, Ms. The most inland branch of this river rises between Paxton and Holden. It passes Worcester, receives the waters of the ponds in Shrewsbury, passes Auburn, Grafton, Millbury, Sutton, Northbridge, Uxbridge, and Mendon, and entering R. I. changes its name to

Pawtucket, and meets the tide waters in Providence River.

Blackwater River, N. H., derives its name from the color of its water. It is formed in the W. part of Andover, by the junction of two small streams, and flowing through Salisbury and Boscaawen, enters Contoocook River in Hopkinton.

Black Water River, Mo. This stream, with its tributaries, drains Johnson co., flows N. E., and enters La Mine River, in Saline co.

Blackwell's Island, N. Y., belonging to the city of New York, lies in East River, about 4 miles from the City Hall. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and quite narrow. On it are situated the City Penitentiary and the Lunatic Asylum, two massive stone buildings.

Blanco or Orford Cape, On. A point of land extending into the Pacific Ocean, N. from the mouth of Tlamath River.

Block Island, R. I. See *New Shoreham*.

Blood River, Tc. and Ky., rises in Henry co., Tc., flows N. E., and empties into the Tennessee River in Calloway co., Ky.

Blue Hill and Bay, Me. See *Towns*.

Blue Bayou, La. This stream is an outlet of the Bayou La Fourche, which it leaves at Thibodeauville. It then flows in a S. E. direction, separating La Fourche Interior and Terre Bonne parishes, and enters the E. part of Timbalier Bay.

Blue Buck Point, La. This is the S. W. extremity of Calcasieu parish, and extends into Sabine Lake.

Blue Hills, N. H. This is the name generally given to the range commencing in Nottingham, and extending through Stralford, Farmington, and Milton. Teneriffe, Saddleback, and Tuck-away are among its principal peaks.

Blue Hill, Milton, Ms. Height 635 feet.

Blue Mountains, On. A range extending through the interior of the territory, nearly parallel with the Cascade Mountains.

Blue Ridge, or South Mountains, branch off from the E. part of the Alleghany Mountains, in N. C., cross the state of Va., and extend to the "Highlands," N. Y. The highest summits, called "the Peaks of Otter," are in Bedford co., Va. The E. peak measures about 4000 feet in height.

Blue River, Grant co., Mn., drains the N. E. part of the county, and empties into Wisconsin River.

Blue Stone River, Va. It rises in the E. part of Tazewell co., among the Great Flat Top Mountains, flows N. E. through Mercer co., and falls into New River, near its junction with the Green-brier.

Bluewater River, La., falls into the Missouri, 9 miles E. of the Kansas.

Bluff Island, in the St. Lawrence, is attached to the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

Bluff Point, N. Y. See *Crooked Lake*.

Bluff Point, Va. The S. extremity of North-amberland co., extending into Chesapeake Bay.

Bozackill rises in Schenectady co., N. Y., flows E., and enters Norman's Kill, in Albany co.

Bodeau Bayou rises in the S. W. part of As., flows S. into La., and enters Lake Bodeau.

Bodeau Lake, Bossier parish, La. This long and narrow sheet of water receives Bodeau Bayou on the N., and is connected by outlets on the S. with Red River and Lake Bistineau.

Bodkin's Point, Md., extends into Chesapeake Bay, lon. $76^{\circ} 35' W.$ and lat. $38^{\circ} 10' N.$

Boeuf Bayou, or Creek, La., rises in Rapide

parish, and flows through a fertile country, dividing into two channels, one of which connects with Red River, and the other with Crocodile River, to form the Courtaubou.

Bog Stream, Piscataquis co., Me., rises near Mooshead Lake, flows S. S. E., and empties into Piscataquis River.

Boque Chito River, rises in Mi., flows 90 miles, mostly in La., and enters Pearl River from the W.

Boque Home Creek, Mi. This river rises in Jasper co., flows S., and enters Leaf River a little E. from Augusta.

Boque Inlet, N. C. Situated between Carteret and Onslow counties, and communicating with Goose Sound.

Bohe River, Md., falls into the Chesapeake at lon. $76^{\circ} 8' W.$ and lat. $39^{\circ} 30' N.$

Bohemia Creek, Md., enters Elk River 4 or 5 miles above its mouth.

Bois Blanc Island, Mn. Situated in Detroit River, near its entrance into Lake Erie.

Bois Blanc Island, Mn. A large island situated in Lake Huron, at the entrance of the Straits of Mackinaw.

Bolivar Point, Ts. A point of land enclosing Galveston Bay on the S. E.

Bombazin Lake, Vt. See *Castleton*.

Bone Hill River, Ma. It enters the Tehan Sanson, or River à Jaques from the N. W.

Bon Homme Island, Ma. Situated in the Missouri, a little E. from the mouth of Wananri River.

Bonpas Creek, Is. The head branches of this stream rise in Richland and Lawrence counties, and it flows S., forming the boundary between Edwards and Wabash counties, until its entrance into the Wabash.

Bon Secour Bay, Aa. Situated in the E. part of Mobile, and separated from the Gulf of Mexico on the S. by Mobile Point.

Boon Island, Me. This is a ledge of rocks on which is a light-house. It lies about 9 miles E. from Kittery.

Boone Lake, Iowa. A small sheet of water lying in the N. part of the state, being the source of Boone River.

Boone River, Iowa. This stream rises in Lake Boone, in the N. part of the state, flows S. S. W., and empties into the Des Moines, a little N. from Boone county.

Boquet River, N. Y. This fine mill stream rises in Keene, Essex co., and flows E. 45 miles into Lake Champlain.

Borcas River, N. Y. This river rises in Essex co., and flows S. into the Hudson, of which it is a head branch.

Boro Isle, Me., lies in Penobscot Bay. It is a long island, very narrow in the middle, but wider at each end.

Boston Harbor, Ms. This harbor extends across Light-house Channel and Broad Sound, from Point Alderton, on Nantasket, to Point Shirley, in Chelsea, a distance between the islands of about 4 miles. It is said to cover an area of 75 square miles, more than half of which is good anchorage ground for ships of the largest class. The whole British navy might moor in this harbor with ease, and ride in safety. This harbor is formed by the sea, and is entirely free from sand bars and running ice, which often obstruct the passage of vessels to harbors at the mouths of large rivers. The most important part of this harbor is entered by a narrow pass. between two and three miles below the city and navy yard,

and is well protected by two powerful forts — Independence and Warren. The outer harbor, below these forts, will shortly be protected by a very powerful fortress, now nearly completed, on George's Island, at a great expense, by the government of the United States. This harbor is easy of access, and never obstructed by ice, except that part of it near the city; nor is that part entirely frozen over oftener than twice or three times in the common age of man. Boston Harbor contains many islands of great beauty, and is the reservoir of the Mystic, Charles, Neponset, Manatiquot, and other small rivers. Its borders are environed by the towns of Hull, Hingham, Weymouth, Braintree, Quincy, Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge, Charlestown, and Chelsea; and the numerous small bays, coves, and inlets indenting their shores, give great variety, and add much to the scenery of this delightful harbor.

Bottom Creek, Lapeer co., Mn. A head branch of the N. fork of Flint River.

Bowbase Creek, Mo. Its head branches drain the N. W. part of Crawford co. It then flows N. E., and enters the Maramee River in Franklin co.

Bourne's Hill, Sandwich, Ms. Height 297 feet.

Boieback Mountain, N. H. See *Stratford*.

Bowman's Creek, N. Y., rises in Schoharie co., and flowing N. enters the Mohawk near the village of Canajoharie.

Boyer's River, Iowa. It rises in a small lake, which is also the source of one of the head branches of Raccoon River, flows S. W. and falls into the Missouri.

Bracka Creek, Ky., falls into the Ohio, lon. 84° 8' W. and lat. 38° 36' N.

Bradock's Bay, Monroe co., N. Y., is a small body of water communicating with Lake Ontario.

Brady Fort, Sault St. Marie, Chippewa co., Mn.

Branch Brook rises in Smithtown, Suffolk co., N. Y., flows W. 4 or 5 miles, then turns to the N., and falls into the Nesaquake River, or Smithtown Harbor. The tide flows up the latter stream several miles.

Brandywine Creek, Pa. and De., rises in Pa., flows into De., and uniting with Christina Creek, enters the Delaware at Wilmington. It furnishes excellent water power, and is navigable to Brandywine village.

Brant Island, N. C. Situated in Pamlico Sound, between Neuse and Pamlico Rivers.

Brant Lake, Horicon, Warren co., N. Y., is a small body of water emptying into the Schroon, a branch of the Hudson. The scenery on its shores is wild and romantic. It is surrounded by a heavy growth of pine, hemlock, and spruce, in which deer and other wild game are found. Its waters abound in fine trout.

Bassua Pond, Somerset co., Me., lies W. of Moosehead Lake, and receives several rivers.

Brazos River, Ts. It rises between Red and Colorado Rivers, flows S. E., and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

Breach Inlet, Charleston district, S. C. The passage between Long and Sullivan's Island.

Breakfast Hill, N. H. See *Rye*.

Breakneck Hill, N. Y., is situated on the E. side of the Hudson, on its N. entrance into the Highlands. It is a precipitous eminence, 1187 feet high, and remarkable for containing the rock called the upper Anthony's Nose.

Brier Creek, Ga., a branch of the Savannah, is 100 miles long.

Broad Brook, Vt. This small mill stream rises in Barnard, crosses the S. E. corner of Royalton, and falls into White River in Sharon.

Broad Creek, Prince George's co., Md. A small stream emptying into the Potomac River, just above Piscataway Creek.

Broad River, S. C. This river rises in N. C., receives Paeolet and Tiger Rivers from the W., and uniting with the Saluda above Columbus, forms the Congaree.

Broad River, S. C., is an arm of the sea between the main land and Port Royal Island.

Broad River, Ga., enters the Savannah, of which it is a W. branch, at Petersburg.

Bronx River rises in Westchester co., N. Y., flows 25 miles, and enters East River, opposite Flushing Bay.

Brother's Islands, North and South, attached to the town of Newtown, Queen's co., N. Y., are situated in East River, at the lower end of Long Island Sound.

Brown's Inlet, Onslow co., N. C. Situated N. E. from New River Inlet.

Brown Point, On., encloses Gray's Harbor on the N.

Brown's River, Vt., rises among the Mansfield Mountains, flows westerly through Underhill and Jericho into Essex, and thence northerly through Westford into Fairfax, where it enters the Lamolle. Length about 29 miles.

Brulé Lake, Mn. A small sheet of water in the S. W. part of Marquette co., and at the head of Brulé River.

Brush Creek, S. C. A small branch of the Saluda River, which it enters in Anderson district.

Brush Creek, Ca. A small W. branch of Green River, which it enters below Yampah or Bear River.

Buck Creek, Harrison co., Ia. A small branch of the Ohio River.

Buffalo Creek is formed in Erie co., N. Y., by the junction of Cayuga and Seneca Creeks; it then flows in a N. W. direction, until it enters Lake Erie at Buffalo, receiving Cazenove Creek, 6 miles above. It is navigable for steamboats and the largest vessels for some distance, and forms the harbor of Buffalo, which is rendered secure by means of a pier and light-house, and is easily approached from the lake at all seasons, except in the winter, when closed by ice.

Buffalo Creek, Ga. A branch of the Oconee River, which it enters in Washington co.

Buffalo Fork, of the White River, As. This large stream rises in the W. part of Newton co., flows E., and enters White River in Yard co.

Buffalo Lake, Marquette co., Wn. This is an enlargement of one of the head branches of Neenah or Fox River. It lies W. from Packaway Lake.

Buffalo River, Te. The head branches of this river rise in the N. part of Lawrence co. It flows W. through a part of Lewis and Wayne counties, then turns to the N., and unites with Dutch River in Humphreys co.

Buffalo River, Wn. It forms part of the boundary between Chippewa and Crawford counties, and falls into the Mississippi.

Buffalo River, Ma. It is supplied by numerous chains of lakes, and flows N. W. into North Red River.

Bull's Bay, Charleston district, S. C. This bay is enclosed by the Raccoon Keys on the N. E., and Bull's Island on the S. W.

Bull Hill, Phillipstown, Putnam co., N. Y., a high peak of the Highlands, is situated on the E. side of the Hudson.

Bull's Island, Charleston district, S. C. Situated S. W. from Bull's Bay.

Bullock's Creek, York district, S. C. A branch of the Broad River, which it enters at Pineknayville.

Bulwagga Bay, Essex co., N. Y., lies on the W. side of Lake Champlain, between Cedar Point and Crown Point.

Bunsket Hill, Paxton, Ms. Height 1407 feet.

Bankara River, Ca. One of the head branches of Grand River.

Buried Eagle Lake, Ma. Situated N. from Green Lake, and connected on the E. with St. Croix River.

Burlington Bay, Vt. A fine open bay, lying W. from Burlington village, between Appletree Point on the N. and Pottier's Point on the S.

Burnham's River, N. H. See *Lyman*.

Burnt River, On. It flows in a winding, easterly direction, and enters the Lewis Fork of Columbia River, above Malheur River.

Burnt Coat Island, Hancock co., Me. This large island, which is surrounded by other smaller ones, lies off Blue Hill Bay, about 13 miles E. by S. from Deer Island, and about 6 miles S. by W. from the town of Mount Desert. It has a light-house and good harbors.

Burnt Hood Islands, Mn. Situated at the mouth of Big Bay de Noquet.

Bush River, Newberry district, S. C. A branch of the Saluda.

Busseron Creek, Ia. This stream and its branches drain Sullivan co., and flowing S. W., enter the Wabash in Knox county.

Butle River, Ca. It rises among the Sierra Nevada, and flows S. W. into the Rio Sacramento.

Butter Hill, N. Y., a high, steep eminence, is situated on the W. side of the Hudson, opposite Breakneck Hill. These are the N. hills of this range on the river, and in ascending the Hudson the villages of Cornwall, New Windsor, Newburg, and Fishkill, together with the beautiful and highly improved farms in view, present a charming contrast to the rude and romantic mountain scenery just passed.

Buttermilk Channel, N. Y., is situated opposite the city of Brooklyn, between Governor's Island and Long Island.

Buttermilk Creek, N. Y. This is a good mill stream, rising in Burlington, Otsego co., and flowing into Unadilla River.

Buttermilk Falls, N. Y. A beautiful and romantic cascade, 2 miles below West Point, on the W. bank of the Hudson.

Buttermilk River, Aroostook co., Me., has its source in a small pond, and flows E. into St. John's River.

Buzzard's Bay, Ms. This bay is formed on its S. E. side by the Elizabeth Islands, and contains the important harbors of New Bedford, Fairhaven, Rochester, Wareham, &c. It juts up from the sea some 25 miles; its mean width is about 6 miles, and the width at its mouth about 7 miles.

Byram River rises in Westchester co., N. Y., flows S. 18 miles into Long Island Sound. It forms the boundary line between N. Y. and Ct. for a short distance.

Caballo Pass, Ts., is situated N. E. from Es-

piritu Santo Pass, at the mouth of San Antonia River.

Cabbage Island, Fa., lies off the coast of Hillsboro' co., a little above Tampa Bay.

Cacapon River, Great Va. This river has its sources in the E. part of Hardy co., flows N. E., and enters the Potomac in Morgan co., W. from the Cacapon Mts.

Cacapon River, Little, Hampshire co., Va., flows N. E., parallel with the Great Cacapon, and empties into the Potomac.

Cuche River, As. This is a large river, rising in the N. part of Greene co. It flows S. S. W., separating Greene and Poinsett from Randolph, Lawrence, and Jackson counties, crosses St. Francis and Monroe counties, and enters the White River at the town of Clarendon.

Cudose Creek rises in Tompkins, Delaware co., N. Y., and flows S. into the Papacton, a branch of the Delaware.

Cuhaba River, Aa., rises in St. Clair co., and flows S. into the Alabama, 195 miles above its junction with the Tombigbee. It is 129 m. long.

Cahokia Creek, Is. This river rises in Maconpin, and falls into the Mississippi 2 miles below the ferry at St. Louis. Its course is sluggish near the mouth, and a mill dam backs the water for 15 miles. It formerly passed the village of Cahokia, but a mischievous Frenchman, owing to some pique, cut a channel which has since become its outlet from the creek to the Mississippi. Along its borders are 60 or 70 mounds.

Caliberas River, Ca., rises among the Sierra Nevada, and flows S. W. into the Rio San Joaquin.

Calcasieu River, La. This river rises S. W. of Red River, in the parish of Natchitoches; towards its mouth it expands into a lake 30 miles in length, and from 1 to 10 in width, but it contracts again to a river before it enters the Gulf of Mexico. The tide flows above the head of the lake, but both the river and lake are too shallow to be of much service for navigation.

Calebee Creek, Macon co., Aa. This stream flows N. W. into the Tallapoosa River.

Calf-Killer Creek, White co., Te., flows S. W. into the Caney Fork of Cumberland River.

Calibog Sound, S. C., is on the shore 7 miles N. E. of the mouth of Savannah River.

Callicoon Creek rises in Liberty, Sullivan co., N. Y., passes through Coshocton, and empties into the Delaware.

Callion Lake, La., lies in the S. part of Terre Bonne parish.

Cambaher River, S. C. is formed by two branches, called the N. and S. *Salthetcher*, and falls into St. Helena Sound.

Camel's Hump, Chittenden co., Vt. This mountain lies in the E. part of Huntington, and is the most elevated summit of the Green Mts., with the exception of the Chim. It is situated 17 miles W. from Montpelier, 25 N. E. from Middlebury, and 20 S. E. from Burlington. The summit is conspicuous from the whole valley of Lake Champlain, but is hardly accessible except from the N. When it is reached, however, the prospect which it commands is hardly surpassed in extent and beauty. It is usually ascended by way of Duxbury, where carriages can approach to within about three miles from the summit. The rocks which compose the mountain are wholly of mica slate, and the Hump is nearly destitute of soil or vegetation.

Campan's Creek rises in Wirt, Alleghany co., N. Y., and flows N. E. into Genesee River.

Campobello, an English island, off Passamaquoddy Bay, and near the town of Lubec, Me.

Canandaigua Lake, N. Y. This beautiful sheet of water lies in Ontario and Yates counties, mostly in the former. It is 14 miles long, and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide. It is elevated 670 feet above the Atlantic, and is surrounded by fertile and highly cultivated lands, and the most beautiful scenery. Its waters are deep and clear, and abound with fish. Canandaigua Outlet flows N. E. into Flint Creek, and thence into Clyde and Seneca River. All these streams afford excellent water power.

Canadawa Creek, N. Y. This fine mill stream rises in Arkwright, Chatanque co., and flows N. E. into Lake Erie. On its banks are located several thriving villages and manufacturing establishments.

Canadian River, As., flows N. E. into Arkansas River. It is navigable 100 miles.

Canadice Lake, Canadice, Otsego co., N. Y., is 3 miles long, and half a mile in width.

Canaderaga or *Schuyler's Lake*, N. Y., is situated in the N. part of Otsego co., and surrounded by hills. Its waters abound in all the fish common in this part of the state. The length of the lake is 5 miles, its average width $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Canaderaga Springs, Richfield, Otsego co., N. Y., are situated about 1 mile N. of Canaderaga Lake, on the Cherry Valley turnpike. They are impregnated with sulphur, and are much visited by invalids.

Canasevata Creek, N. Y., a pretty good mill stream, rises in Otselic, Chenango co., and enters the Chenango River at the village of Norwich. This stream is noted for its fine trout, which are abundant.

Cannoveral Cape, Orange co., Fa. This is a point of land on the S. E. part of the county, jutting into the Atlantic.

Cane Creek, N. C., rises in the Blue Ridge, flows S. W. by W., forming the boundary between Buncombe and Henderson counties, and empties into the French Broad River.

Cane Creek, Pickens district, S. C., unites with the Keowee to form Seneca River.

Cananda Creek rises in Chatanque co., N. Y., flows E., receiving several tributaries, most of which afford good water power, and empties into Genesee River.

Caney Fork, Ca. A small W. tributary of Grand River.

Canisto River rises in Alleghany co., N. Y., flows E., and enters Tioga River, 5 miles above the village of Painted Post, in Steuben co. It is a good mill stream, and is boatable about 40 miles. Its length is 50 miles.

Cannon River, Ma. The principal head branches of this river rise in Wita Sheda and Titanka Tinnian Lakes. It flows N. E., and empties into the Mississippi, at the enlargement called Lake Pepin.

Cannouchee River, Ga. This is the W. and largest confluent of the Ogechee, being 140 miles long, and navigable 50 miles, to Cedar Creek.

Canoe Creek, Henderson co., Ky., flows N. W., and empties into the Ohio at the town of Henderson.

Canoe River, On. It rises in the N. part of On. Ter., flows S. W., and falls into Pend Oreilles, or Kulluspelm Lake.

Canseraga Creek rises in Alleghany co., N. Y., flows N., and enters the Genesee River in Living-

ston co. Several thriving villages and manufacturing establishments are situated on this stream.

Cany Creek, Johnson co., As. A small branch of the Arkansas River.

Cape Fear, N. C., is on the S. extremity of Smith's Island, near the mouth of Cape Fear River, in lat $38^{\circ} 48' N.$ and lon. $78^{\circ} 9' W.$

Cape Fear River, N. C. Deep and slow rivers unite to form its N. W. branch; it then, after flowing 100 miles, receives the N. E. branch of Clarendon River, above Wilmington, and 34 miles below it enters the Atlantic by two channels, one on each side of Smith's Island. By means of embankments the channel has been deepened, and steamboats now proceed 90 miles, to Fayetteville, at the lowest water. It affords the best navigation of any river in the state.

Cape Horn Mountain, N. H. See *Northumberland*.

Cape May, N. J., is situated 18 miles N. of Cape Henlopen, on the N. side of Delaware Bay. On it is a light-house. It is $38^{\circ} 57' N.$ lat., $74^{\circ} 52' W.$ lon. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Cape Vincent, N. Y., formerly called Gravelly Point, lies in the town of Lyme, Jefferson co., between St. Lawrence River and Chaumont Bay. It terminates in a broad, rounded point, on the E. side of Lake Ontario, opposite Fox and Grenadier Islands.

Capers Inlet, Charleston district, S. C. A narrow passage between Capers and some other small islands.

Captina Creek, O. and Va., falls into the Ohio River, 23 miles below Wheeling, Va.

Cardigan Mountain, N. H. See *Orange*.

Carleton Island, Jefferson co., N. Y., lying in the St. Lawrence River, is equidistant between Grand Island and the American shore, and is attached to the town of Lyme. It contains about 1200 acres of good land, and was the scene of some military preparations during the war of 1812.

Caribou Lake, Piscataquis co., Me., lies S. W. from Chesuncook Lake, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Carlos Bay, Fa. Situated in the Gulf of Mexico. Lon. $82^{\circ} 20' W.$ and lat. $26^{\circ} 40' N.$

Carp River, Mn., rises in Chippewa and Michilimackinac counties, flows S. E., and empties into Lake Huron.

Carp River, Mn., waters the N. E. part of Schoolcraft co., and empties into Lake Superior.

Carr's Mountain, N. H. See *Ellsworth*.

Carson Lake, Uh., lies N. from Walker's Lake, and receives Carson River from the W.

Carson River, Ca. and Uh. It rises in the Sierra Nevada, Ca., and flowing N. E., empties into Carson Lake, Uh.

Carters Mountain, Albemarle co., Va. It lies 2 miles S. from Charlottesville, and is elevated about 800 feet above the Rivanna.

Carters Mountain, N. H., lies between the towns of Adams and Chatham.

Cascade Creek, Ma. A small stream emptying into the Mississippi at the Falls of St. Anthony.

Cascade Mountains, On. This range extends through the territory, nearly parallel with the Pacific coast. It contains many high peaks, and is crossed near the middle of its course by the Columbia River.

Cascadilla Creek rises in Dryden, Tompkins co., N. Y., flows W. through Ithaca, into the S. part of Cayuga Lake.

Cascasulica Creek, Ga., rises in the S. W. part

of Pulaski co., and flows S. E. into the Ocmulgee River.

Casco Bay, Me., situated between Capes Elizabeth and Small Point, is one of the finest bays on the American coast. It is 20 miles long, and extends inland about 15 miles. Within it are some of the best harbors in the world. It contains numerous islands, some of which are very large, fertile, and well cultivated. The view of the bay and its islands from the high grounds in the vicinity is one of great beauty.

Cash River, Is. This stream drains the W. part of Johnson co., flows S. W., separating Pulaski from Alexander co., and empties into the Kentucky River.

Cashaque Creek rises in Alleghany co., N. Y., flows N., and enters Genesee River in Livingston co., near Mount Morris.

Cashong Creek rises in Benton, Yates co., N. Y., and flows E. into Lake Seneca.

Caspian Lake, Vt. See *Greensborough*.

Cass Bay, Mu. Situated between Grand Island and the main land of Schoolecraft co

Cass Lake, Ma. A large, irregularly-shaped body of water, through which the head waters of the Mississippi River pass. It contains one or two large islands, and has Pike's and Allen's Bays on the S. and S. W.

Cass River, Mu., is a branch of the Saginaw, which it enters 20 miles from its mouth. It is an excellent mill stream, and in high water is boatable 15 or 20 miles from its mouth.

Cassadaga Creek, N. Y. This fine mill stream rises in Cassadaga Lake, Chataque co., flows S., receiving several tributaries, most of which afford water power, and enters Conewango Creek.

Cassadaga Lake, N. Y., is a small sheet of water, lying in the towns of Pomfret and Stocton, Chataque co.

Castee Creek, Franklin co., As. A branch of the Arkansas.

Castle Hill, Saugus, Ms. Height 288 feet.

Castleton River, Vt., rises in Pittsford, and flows S. and W. through Rutland, Ira, Castleton, and Fair Haven, into Poultney River. In Castleton, it receives the waters of Bombazine Lake, and a considerable mill stream from the N. Length about 20 miles.

Castor Creek, Mo. The head branches of this stream water the W. part of Madison co.; it then flows in a S. direction, and empties into the St. Francis.

Cat Island, St. Bernard parish, La., lies in Ship Island Sound, W. from Ship Island.

Cat Point, Franklin co., Fa. A point of land extending into Appalachicola Bay.

Catahoola Lake, La., lies in Catahoola and Avoyelles parishes, receives several large streams, and flows into Red and Black Rivers.

Catahoola River, La., rises in Claiborne parish, enters a lake on the S. part of Catahoola parish, and after passing through it enters Wachita River. The lake, which is of considerable dimensions, is filled at high water, and nearly or quite dry when the river is low.

Catamount Mountains, N. H. See *Pittsfield and Allentown*.

Catawba River. See *Santee River*.

Catherine's Creek rises in Chemung co., N. Y., flows N., and enters Seneca Lake, of which it is the inlet, at the village of Jefferson. This stream has a descent of 400 feet, in a distance of 15 miles, affording extensive water power.

Cathlatates River, On. It rises among the Cascade Mts., and flows S. into Columbia River.

Cattistobole River, Fa., drains the W. part of the state, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

Catskill Creek, N. Y., a good mill stream, rises in Schoharie co., flows through the S. W. corner of Albany co., and enters the Hudson in Greene co. at the village of Catskill. It has a descent of more than 1000 feet in 35 miles.

Catskill Mountains, N. Y. A spur from the Shawangunk ridge, which is a detached portion of the great Appalachian chain. They extend W. of the Hudson River, in the counties of Ulster, Greene, Albany, and Schoharie, and constitute the largest and most extensive range of mountains in the state. Their course is first northerly, near the Hudson, afterwards bending to the W. Their general elevation is about 3000 feet above tide water. Round Top and High Peak, two of the highest summits, as measured by the barometer, are, the former, 3804 feet, and the latter 3718 feet above the level of the sea. The Catskill Mountain House, upon a terrace of rock at the eastern extremity of the ridge, 2212 feet above the Hudson, and about 12 miles from the place of landing on the river, is a place of much resort in the summer season, for the clear and bracing atmosphere, and the extensive and beautiful prospects there to be enjoyed. See *Pine Orchard*.

Cattaraugus Creek rises in Cattaraugus and Genesee counties, N. Y., flows W., forming the boundary between Cattaraugus and Erie counties, and empties into Lake Erie. It is a fine large stream, and has a fall of 800 feet in about 50 miles, affording extensive water power.

Cattotog Creek rises in Tompkins co., N. Y., flows S., and enters the Oswego, in Tioga co., a little above the entrance of the latter stream into the Susquehanna.

Caucomgoc Lake, Me. Situated in the W. part of Piscataquis co., and connected by outlets with many small ponds.

Cauquaya Creek, Erie co., N. Y., flows W. into Lake Erie, 15 miles S. of Buffalo.

Cawentispie River, Pa. A branch of the Tioga, which it enters on the borders of New York.

Cayadutta Creek rises in Fulton co., N. Y., flows S., and enters the Mohawk near the village of Fonda, Montgomery co.

Cayuga Creek, N. Y., rises in Genesee and Wyoming counties, flows in a W. direction, and unites with Seneca Creek to form Buffalo Creek, in Erie co.

Cayuga Island, N. Y., lies in Niagara River, opposite Grand Island. It is 1 mile long and a quarter of a mile wide.

Cayuga Lake, N. Y., lies between Cayuga and Seneca counties, and extends several miles S. into Tompkins co. It is a beautiful sheet of water, about 40 miles long from N. to S., and from 1 to 3½ miles in width. The outlet flows N. into Seneca River, and thence through the Oswego into Lake Ontario, about 35 miles distant. Its shores, in some places, are precipitous, but generally rise gradually from 100 to 150 feet, covered with highly-cultivated farms and thriving villages. The celebrated "Cayuga bridge," a mile and eight rods in length, crosses this lake at Cayuga village, near its northern extremity; likewise, the bridge of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, which is a mile and a half in length. Steamboats run daily between this point and Ithaca, which is beautifully situated at the southern extremity of

the lake, touching at the several villages and landing-places on the eastern and western shores, forming a connection between important routes of travel, and affording one of the most agreeable pleasure excursions. The lake is very deep, in some places, it is said, exceeding 500 feet; its water is very transparent, and, owing to its depth, rarely closed by ice, even in the severest winters. It abounds with the choicest fish, such as the salmon trout, pickerel, perch, and pike.

Cayuta Creek, a rapid mill stream, rises in Cayuta Lake, Chemung co., flows in a S. direction, forming part of the boundary line between Chemung and Tioga counties, and falls into the Susquehanna a short distance below the state line.

Cayuta Lake, N. Y. This small body of water lies in the N. part of Chemung, on the confines of Tompkins co. Trout, and other fish of a fine flavor, are abundant in its waters.

Cazenove Creek, N. Y. A large, fine mill stream, rises in Erie co., and enters Buffalo Creek a few miles above its mouth.

Cazenovia Lake, Madison co., N. Y. This beautiful lake is situated in the town of the same name. It is 4 miles in length, 1 in width, and abounds with different kinds of fish.

Cedar Creek, Monmouth co., N. J. A small stream emptying into the Atlantic opposite Island Beach.

Cedar Creek, Ia., rises in the N. W. part of De Kalb co., flows in a southerly direction, and falls into St. Joseph's River of the Maumees.

Cedar Creek, Mo. This stream forms the boundary between Callaway and Boone counties, and empties into the Missouri, opposite Jefferson City.

Cedar Creek, Io. It rises in Monroe and Lucas counties, and flows N. E. into the Des Moines River.

Cedar Creek, Ts. The principal branch of Navisoto River.

Cedar Island, Accomac co., Va., lies off the Atlantic coast, opposite the town of Richmond.

Cedar Island, Carteret co., N. C. Situated in the S. part of Pamlico Sound, and washed on the N. W. by Long Bay.

Cedar Keys, Fla. A small group of islands lying off the mouth of Suwannee River.

Cedar Point, St. Mary's co., Md., extends into Chesapeake Bay, just below the mouth of Patuxent River.

Cedar River, Mn. It drains the W. part of Livingston co., flows N. of W., and empties into Grand River at the city of Lausling.

Cedar River, Mn., flows S. S. E., and empties into Green Bay.

Cedar River, Io. This river rises in the neutral ground, its head branches draining a large extent of country. It flows S. E. through Blackhawk, Benton, Linn, Johnson, and Cedar counties, into Muscatine co., where it turns to the S. W., and falls into Iowa River in Louisa co.

Center's River, Wn. It rises in the S. part of Brown co., and flows S. E. into Manitowoc co., where it empties into Manitowoc River.

Chagrine River, O. It rises in the S. W. part of Geauga co., flows in a northerly direction through Cuyahoga and Lake counties into Lake Erie.

Champlain, Lake, N. Y. and Vt. This delightful expanse of water is the boundary line between New York and Vermont. Vermont embraces about two thirds of its surface. New York is on

the W. side, and the counties of Franklin, Chittenden, Addison, and a part of Rutland, in the state of Vermont, lie on the E. At the N. it extends a few miles into Canada, and receives the waters of Pike River. It discharges into the St. Lawrence by the Richelieu, Sorel, or Chambly River. Among its tributaries from Vermont are the Missisque, Lamoille, Winooksi, Otter, and Pawlet Rivers. From New York it receives the waters of the Chazy, Saranac, Sable, Boquet, and Wood Rivers, and of Lake George. Its length is about 130 miles: its breadth varies from 1 to 12 miles; average breadth about 3 miles. It abounds with salmon, trout, pickerel, and other fish. It is navigable for vessels of 90 tons' burden, and splendid steamboats are continually plying, in the season of navigation, from Whitehall, along its beautiful shores, to St. John's, in Canada. This lake contains about 60 islands, is remarkable for its splendid scenery, and renowned in ancient and modern stories for its scenes of warlike achievements. Lake Champlain is a great resort, both for business and pleasure. It is supposed that Lake Champlain once covered a much greater extent than at present, and that its waters were capable of being navigated by large vessels to the Atlantic Ocean, both by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Hudson River. See *Charlotte, Vt.*

Chandeleur Bay, La. This large bay lies S. from the Chandeleur Islands, E. from Black Bay, and N. from the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Chandler's Hill, Worcester, Ms. Height 778 ft.

Changa Creek, Pickens district, S. C. A branch of the Tugaloo.

Chanjushka River, Ma. A large W. tributary of the Mankato.

Chanpepenan River, Ma., rises in a lake, flows S. W., and empties into the Missouri River, just above Prospect Island.

Chaplain's Fork, Ky., joins the Rolling Fork at lon. 86° 1' W. and lat. 37° 34' N.

Chariton River, Mo., rises in Iowa, and after a S. course of 130 miles, it empties into the Missouri at the S. extremity of Chariton co. It is boatable for 50 miles.

Charity Isles, Mn. Situated at the mouth of Saginaw Bay.

Charles River, Ms. The Indian name of this river is Quinobequin. It rises on the borders of Hopkinton and Milford, and flowing through Beltingham, Franklin, Medway, Medfield, Sherburne, Dover, Dedham, Needham, Natick, Newton, Waltham, and Watertown, it meets the tide waters, and forms a part of Boston harbor. It is navigable to Watertown, 7 miles W. from Boston.

Charles River, Washington co., R. I., rises in a pond, and flows in a westerly direction into Pawcatuck River.

Charlotte Harbor, Fla. See *Gasparilla Sound*.

Charlotte Lake, N. Y., is a small sheet of water lying in the town of Gallatin, Columbia co.

Charlotte River, N. Y., drains the W. part of Schoharie co., flows W. 30 miles through a part of Delaware into Otsego co., where it enters the Susquehanna.

Charlotte River, Va., waters the E. part of the state, and falls into a bay of the same name.

Charlton River, Mo., falls into the Missouri, about 220 miles from the Mississippi.

Chartiers Creek, Pa., rises in Washington co., and, after a course of 30 miles, falls into the Ohio, 4 miles below Pittsburg. It flows through

a fertile country, abounding with bituminous coal.

Chatauque Creek, Chatauque co., N. Y., flows N. through a deep ravine into Lake Erie. It affords good water power, and a number of manufacturing establishments are located on its banks.

Chatauque Lake, Chatauque co., N. Y., is a beautiful sheet of water, 18 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 miles in width, except near the middle, where it contracts to a few rods. Steamboats ascend by its outlet from Conewang Creek, and thence to Mayville, on the W. extremity of the lake. It is the highest body of water in the U. S. on which a steamboat floats, being 726 feet above Lake Erie, and 1291 feet above the Atlantic.

Chateaugay Lake, N. Y., is situated in Beekmantown, Clinton co., on the borders of Franklin co. It is elevated 1400 feet above the Hudson, is 4 miles long and 2 miles wide. Its waters abound in fish.

Chateaugay Mountains, N. Y. This range commences in Canada, and extends S. through the N. W. part of Clinton into Franklin co. Some of the highest peaks are in the vicinity of Chateaugay Lake, Franklin co.

Chateaugay River, N. Y., rises in Clinton and Franklin counties, flows N., and enters the St. Lawrence in Canada.

Chattahoochee River rises in the Appalachian Mts., and forms, for a considerable distance, the boundary between Ga. and Ala., and is the largest branch of Appalachian River. It is navigable for steamboats to Columbus, Ga.

Chaumont Bay, N. Y., is situated in the town of Lyme, Jefferson co., E. of Lake Ontario; it is about 7 miles long, 2 miles wide, of an irregular shape, and abounding in fish. Chaumont River flows into it from the N.

Chaumont River, Jefferson co., N. Y., flows 15 miles in a S. direction, and enters Lake Ontario through Chaumont Bay.

Chazy Lake, Beekmantown, Clinton co., N. Y., is 4 miles long, and averages 1 mile in width.

Chazy River, N. Y., waters the W. part of Clinton co., and flows E., in a circuitous course of about 40 miles, into Lake Champlain, in the town of Champlain. It affords good water power.

Chazy River, Little, rises in Clinton co., N. Y., flows in an E. direction about 20 miles, through the town of Chazy, into Lake Champlain.

Chat River, Va., an E. branch of the Monongahela, is navigable for boats, except in dry seasons.

Chedi Hanska Lake, Ma. Situated S. from Tewapa Tankyan Lake.

Chegowawegon Point, La Pointe co., Wn., encloses Chegowawegon Bay on the E.

Chenquaassabantook Stream, Piscataquis co., Me., is the outlet of a series of ponds, and empties into Alliguash River.

Chemung River, N. Y., the main feeder of Chemung Canal, is formed in Steuben co. by the junction of Conhocton and Tioga Rivers, and flows in a S. E. direction through the county of Chemung into Pa., where it enters the Susquehanna at the village of Athens. It is a good mill stream.

Chenango River, N. Y., rises in Madison and Oneida counties, flows through Chenango co., and enters the Susquehanna at the village of Binghamton, in Broome co. It runs 75 miles in a S. direction through Chenango valley, and on its banks are several pleasant and thriving villages.

It is used to a considerable extent to feed the Chenango Canal, and boats and rafts ascend it 50 miles from the mouth.

Chepatnetecook Lakes, Me. See *St. Croix River*.

Chera River, Cherokee co., N. C., enters the Tennessee on the N. W. border of the county.

Cheraw Hills, S. C., lie on the W. side of the Great Pee Dee, 10 miles N. W. from Greenville.

Cherry Creek, Samlac co., Mn. A small stream emptying into Lake Huron.

Cherry Valley Creek, N. Y., rises in the town of Cherry Valley, and enters the Susquehanna in Otsego co.

Chesapeake Bay, Md., the largest bay in the U. S., is about 200 miles long, from 7 to 20 broad, and generally 9 fathoms deep. Its entrance is in the state of Va., between Cape Charles on the N. and Cape Henry on the S. But the bay lies mostly in Md., dividing the state into two parts, called the eastern and western shores. This great bay furnishes many fine harbors, and a safe and convenient navigation. The principal rivers which flow into it are the Susquehanna on the N., the Potomac on the W., and the James on the W., near its mouth. Besides, there are the Rappahannock, the Patuxent, the Patapsco, Chester, Elk, Choptank, Nanticoke, and many others. The surface drained by the rivers which flow into the Chesapeake has been estimated at 70,000 square miles.

Chester River rises in Kent co., De., and flowing through Md., empties into a large estuary of Chesapeake Bay. It is navigable 30 miles to Chestertown.

Chestnut Ridge, Pa. A branch of the Alleghany Mountains, extending through Fayette and Westmoreland counties.

Chesuncook Lake, Piscataquis co., Me. This lake, through which Penobscot River passes, also receives Kakkoguanook and Umbazookskus Rivers. It is about 25 miles long and 3 miles wide. The surrounding country is very fertile, and well adapted to the growing of wool and wheat. Its centre is about 130 miles W. N. W. from Augusta.

Chetimachus Lake, La., is situated between Atchafalaya and Teche Rivers. The former supplies its waters in time of high water, and receives them again at all seasons, 15 miles above its entrance into the sea. The lake is shallow, and surrounded by a low, marshy country, which it annually overflows. It is 40 miles long and from 1 to 6 broad.

Chew Island, Md. Situated in Eastern Bay, opposite the mouth of Wye River.

Chews River, Md. A small tributary of the Chesapeake.

Chicago River, Is., which forms the harbor of Chicago, on the S. W. border of Lake Michigan, is composed of two branches. The N., which is about 40 miles long, rises in the N. part of the state, and unites with the S. about three fourths of a mile from its entrance into the lake. The S. branch, which is about 6 miles long, is sufficiently deep to afford a secure harbor for any vessels which navigate the lake. The natural portage from Chicago River to the Des Plaines, a branch of the Illinois, is only 6 miles, and is so low that at high water it is often overflowed, so that boats can pass from one river to the other.

Chicagna, or *Skunk River*, Io. This large river rises mostly in Boone and Story counties, flows S. E., receiving numerous large tributaries,

and falls into the Missouri on the boundary between Des Moines and Lee counties.

Chickahominy River, Va. This river rises about 25 miles N. W. of Richmond, and after a course of 60 miles, forming the boundary between several counties, falls into James River, 37 miles above Point Comfort.

Chickamauga River rises in the N. W. part of Ga., and enters the Tennessee, in the state of Te., a few miles above Lookout Mt.

Chickasawha River, Mi. See *Pascagoula*.

Chickoles Point, On., encloses Gray's Harbor on the S.

Chickoles River, On. It rises S. from Puget Sound, and flowing N. of W. empties into Gray's Harbor.

Chickopee River, Ms. This river has its sources in Spencer, Leicester, and Paxton, and receives the waters of Quabog Pond, in Brookfield. It crosses Warren. At Palmer it receives Ware and Swift Rivers, and falls into the Connecticut in the N. part of Springfield.

Chico Creek, Ca., rises among the Sierra Nevada, and flows S. W. into the Sacramento River.

Chimney Point, Addison co., Vt., lies in the town of Addison, opposite Crown Point, and is the most western land in Vt. It was upon this point that the first settlement was made by the French in 1731, and here they erected a stone windmill, which was garrisoned during the colonial wars, and hence it has sometimes been called Windmill Point.

Chingolapud Island, Va. A small island lying in the Atlantic, in lon. $75^{\circ} 26'$ E. and lat. $37^{\circ} 56'$ N.

Chingoteague Island, Va. A small island lying in the Atlantic.

Chippola River. This river rises in the S. E. part of Aa., takes a southerly course through Jackson and Calhoun counties, Fa., and empties into the Appalachian River.

Chippook Creek, Va. A tributary of James River.

Chippewa Bay, N. Y., in which are situated a portion of the "Thousand Islands," is on the E. side of St. Lawrence River, opposite the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence co.

Chippewa River, Wn., rises on the boundary line between Mn. and Wn., and pursuing a S. course receives several streams, outlets of lakes, and Red Cedar River, when, after a course of 150 miles, it falls into the Mississippi immediately below Lake Pepin.

Chippewayan Mountains, or *Rocky Mountains*. The great spine of North America, extending from the Isthmus of Darien to the Arctic Ocean. That portion which lies within the U. S. is generally called the Rocky Mountains. The great western tributaries of the Mississippi flow from these mountains.

Chittenango Creek, N. Y., has its source in the town of Nelson, Madison co., and flows N. into Oneida Lake.

Chickoloche Creek, Aa. A branch of the Coosa River, which it enters in Talladega co.

Chocolate Creek, Ts. A small stream emptying into the Gulf of Mexico opposite Galveston I.

Choctawatchee River rises in Aa., and falls into a bay of the same name in Fa., after a course of 130 miles.

Choptank River, Md., E. shore, empties into a large estuary in Chesapeake Bay. It is navigable for sloops 40 miles from its mouth.

Chowan River, N. C. This river is formed by

the Nottaway, Meherrin, and Blackwater Rivers, which rise in Va. It flows into Albemarle Sound, a little N. of the Roanoke. It is navigable, on the Meherrin Branch, for large vessels to Murfreesboro', near the line of Va.

Chrysopylie, or Golden Gate, Ca. A narrow strait connecting San Francisco Bay with the ocean.

Christiana River, or Creek, De., has its head branches in Pa. and Md., and flows into the Brandywine at Wilmington. It is navigable for vessels drawing 9 feet of water to Newport, and those requiring 6 to Christiana bridge, 9 miles above Wilmington.

Chryster's Island, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., lies in the St. Lawrence River, and is attached to the town of Louisville.

Chunetanunda Creek rises in Fulton and Saratoga counties, N. Y., flows S., and enters Mohawk River at the village of Amsterdam, Montgomery co.

Church Island, N. C., lies in Currituck Sound.

City Island, N. Y., lies in East River, and is attached to the town of Pelham, Westchester co. It is 2 miles long, and 1 mile wide.

Clam River, Wn., drains the N. part of St. Croix co., flowing W. into St. Croix River.

Clarion River, or Great Toby's Creek, Pa., rises in McKean co., and after a S. W. course of 70 miles, falls into Alleghany River. It is navigable 55 miles for boats, and for canoes 10 miles farther. Vast quantities of lumber are sent down this river to Pittsburg, and towns on the Ohio.

Clark's River, Ky., rises on the N. border of Te., flows N. N. W., and empties into the Ohio at its junction with the Tennessee.

Clarke, or Flathead River, On. Ter., a tributary of the Columbia, rises in the Rocky Mountains.

Clarksburg Mountain, Clarksburg, Ms. Height 2272 feet.

Claverack Creek, Columbia co., N. Y., flows into Kinderhook Creek. Several factories and mills are located on this stream and its tributaries.

Clay Lick Creek, Crittenden co., Ky., a small branch of the Cumberland River.

Clear Creek rises in Chatanque co., N. Y., and flows into Conewango Creek, in Cattaraugus co.

Clear Lake, N. Y., is one of a small cluster, situated in the town of Alexandria, Jefferson co.

Clear Lake, Barry co., Mn. A small body of water lying in the S. interior of the county.

Clearfield Creek, Pa., a large branch of the W. fork of the Susquehanna, rises in Cambria co.

Clear Stream River, N. H., rises in the mountains in the town of Dixville, and passes through the centre of Erroll into the Androsoggin, about 3 miles W. from Umbagog Lake.

Cliffy River, Va., falls into Kanawha in lon. $81^{\circ} 8'$ W. and lat. $37^{\circ} 52'$ N.

Clifton Springs, Manchester, Ontario co., N. Y. These sulphur springs are situated on the line of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, and are considerably resorted to for medicinal purposes.

Clifty Creek, White co., Te. A small tributary of the Caney Fork of Cumberland River.

Clinch River, Va. and Te., rises in Va., and, after a course of 200 miles, unites with Holston River at Kingston, and forms the Tennessee. It is boatable through most of its course.

Clinton, Fort, N. Y. See *Montgomery, Fort*.

Clinton Mountains, N. Y. The N. range of mountains in this state is sometimes so called See *Adirondack Mountains*.

Clinton River, Mn. This stream drains Oak

land and Macomb counties, and falls into Lake St. Clair.

Cloquet River, Ma. This river is supplied by a series of small lakes, and flows S. W. into St. Louis River.

Closter Mountains, or *Palisade Range*, commences in N. J., enters N. Y. in Rockland co., near the margin of the Hudson, and extends N. to Verdriete's Hook, in Clarkstown. The ridge known as Nyack Hills affords excellent red and brown sandstone, which is extensively quarried. The highest peak of this range rises about 1000 feet above the Hudson, and the Palisades are remarkable for their picturesque appearance, being in some places almost perpendicular.

Clave Kill rises in Union Vale, Dutchess co., N. Y., flows S. W., and enters the Fishkill, of which it is a head branch, at Beekman.

Clyde River, Vt., rises in Pitkin's and Knowlton's Ponds, in the town of Brighton, flows N. W. through Charleston, Salem, and Derby, and empties into Lake Memphremagog. This is a sluggish stream, with the exception of a few short rapids, until it comes within 3 miles of Lake Memphremagog. It runs through Round Pond, in Charleston, and through Salem Lake, a fine sheet of water nearly 2 miles in length and 1 mile in width, lying in the towns of Salem and Derby.

Clyde River, N. Y., is formed in Wayne co. by the junction of Flint and Mud Creeks, and enters Seneca River after an E. course of 20 miles.

Coal River, Va. A fine mill stream rising in the S. W. part of Fayette co., and flowing N. W., partly on the boundary between Kanawha and Boone counties, into the Great Kanawha River.

Coal Fire Creek, Pickens co., Aa. A small branch of the Tombigbee River.

Coin River, Northumberland co., Va. A small stream emptying into Chesapeake Bay.

Cobbessecontee Waters, Me. This pond is a fine sheet of water, lying W. of Hallowell, and connected with smaller ponds, situated in the towns of Monmouth, Windthrop, Readfield, and Mount Vernon. The outlet of the pond, a river of the same name, after passing through another beautiful pond, enters the Kennebec River at Gardiner. These waters afford charming scenery, great water power, and abundance of fish.

Cobscook Bay, Me. This large bay, situated W. of Passamaquoddy Bay, receives as its tributaries a number of large ponds. See *Eastport*.

Cocheco River, N. H. See *Dover*.

Cod, Cape. See *Barnstable County*.

Coddner's Hill, Marblehead, Ms.

Codorus Creek, Pa., after a course of 30 miles, falls into the Susquehanna, near New Holland village.

Cocoymans Creek rises in New Scotland, Albany co., N. Y., and flows into the Hudson at the town of Cocoymans.

Cochera Rivers, *Little* and *Great*, N. C. They drain the interior of Sampson co., unite in the S. part, and their waters, flowing S., fall into South River, in New Hanover co.

Cohoos Falls, N. Y., on the Mohawk River, near Cohoes village, is an object of great attraction for visitors from all parts of the Union, during the summer. Besides a rapid descent above and below, the river has a perpendicular fall of 70 feet at this place. Its banks present a grand and picturesque appearance, rising to the almost perpendicular height of from 50 to 120 feet for the distance of half a mile below the falls, where is

erected a substantial bridge across the stream, 800 ft. long, presenting a beautiful view of the cataract.

Cohutta Spring, Murray co., Ga., one of the most valuable mineral springs in this part of the country, is situated at the base of Cohutta Mountain, and on the S. side of a beautiful little stream which issues from the mountain and enters Connesauga Creek 6 miles below.

Cold Creek, N. Y., a good mill stream, rises in Centreville, Alleghany co., and flows E. into Genesee River.

Cold River, N. H. See *Acworth*.

Cold Camp Creek, Benton co., Mo. A branch of Osage River, which it enters from the N.

Cold Water River, Mi. This river rises in Marshall co., flows W. through De Soto co. into Tnnica co., where it connects with the Mississippi by means of an outlet; it then pursues a winding southerly course until its entrance into the Tallahatchee.

Colleberg Mountains, or *Hills*, N. Y., lie S. of the "Highlands," in the town of Cortland, Westchester co.

Collins River, Grundy co. Te. A head branch of the Caney Fork of Cumberland River.

Colonel's Mountain, Palmer, Ms. Ht. 1172 feet.

Colorado Hills, Ts. A range extending along the Colorado River, N. from the city of Austin.

Colorado River, Ts. The head branches of this large river rise in the mountains in the W. part of the state; it then flows S. E., draining a large extent of country, and empties into Matagorda Bay.

Columbia River, the great river of Oregon, the territory west of the Rocky Mts. Its sources are among the most elevated valleys in those mountain ranges, interlocking with those of the Missouri, the Rio Grande del Norte of the Gulf of Mexico, the Colorado of the Gulf of California, and the Buenaventura of the Pacific Ocean. It is composed of two great constituent branches, the Lewis River and the Clarke River, which take their names from their discoverers, Captains Lewis and Clarke, who, in 1804-5, under the direction of the United States government, explored the country from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia. Clarke River, which is the great tributary of the Columbia from the north, is likewise constituted by two main branches. The northern branch takes its rise in about 50° N. lat. and 116° W. lon., and pursues a northern route at first, to near McGillivray's Pass in the Rocky Mountains, where it receives Canoe River, at an elevation of 3600 feet above the level of the sea. It then turns S., and receives many tributaries in its course, among which are the Cootanie, or Flat Bow, and the Flat Head, or Clarke River proper. It pursues this general course among high mountains, often expanding into lakes, until it reaches Fort Colville, a distance in this direction of 220 miles, where it is still at an elevation of 2049 feet above the level of the sea. Passing this point, it tends towards the W.; and after receiving Spokane River from the E., it pursues a still more westerly course for 60 miles; when, bending again to the S., it receives Okanagan River, which is the outlet of a line of lakes extensively navigable for canoes. Thence it passes on southward until it reaches Wallawalla, and here, in 45° N. lat., it forms a junction with Lewis River, the other great tributary, coming from the S. E. The entire valley of Clarke River embraces an area of 75,000 square miles; and the entire com-

parative course of the river to this point is about 800 miles. Lewis River takes its rise in the elevated regions of the Chippewayan system, about 10 degrees of latitude S. of the sources of Clarke River, and is, perhaps, of the two rivers, the main constituent of the Columbia. It pursues a northwesterly course, receiving large tributaries from both sides, particularly from the E., until, after a course of about 520 miles, it unites with Clarke River, the great northern tributary at Wallawalla. The valley of Lewis River exceeds an area of 100,000 square miles. Combining the two valleys of Lewis and Clarke Rivers, and measuring from the most northern source of the latter to the most southern source of the former, gives an entire breadth, for the sources of the Columbia, along the sides and summits of the Chippewayan range, of about 1000 miles from N. to S. After the confluence of these two large streams, the Columbia, which now carries a volume of water 3500 feet wide, and has yet to traverse a distance of about 300 miles, and make a descent of nearly 1300 feet, before reaching the Pacific, takes its final direction to the westward, pursuing a rapid course for 80 miles, to its passage through the range of *Cascade Mountains*, so called from the series of falls and rapids over which the waters of the river are carried, at this point, opposing an insurmountable obstruction to boat navigation. From Wallawalla to this pass, the Umatilla, Quisnel's, John Day's and Clute Rivers are received from the S., and Cathlatate's River from the N. From these falls there is still water navigation for 40 miles, when it is again interrupted by rapids. Thence to the ocean, a distance of 120 miles, the river is navigable, even at the lowest stages, for vessels requiring 12 feet of water, though obstructed more or less by many sand bars. In this part of its course, it receives the Willamette from the S., and the Cowelitz from the N. The width of the Columbia is greatly enlarged within the last 20 miles, and where it enters the ocean, between Point Adams and Cape Disappointment, it is about 7 miles across. There are flats and sand bars which extend nearly across the mouth between these points, and render the entrance of ships somewhat dangerous; though it would appear, from surveys and soundings, that there are about 20 feet of water over these flats at low tide; and that, in the channel, which lies near to Cape Disappointment, the depth of water is not less than 24 feet. The tide from the ocean flows back into the river nearly the whole distance to the grand rapids; and the reflux at Cape Disappointment, where the rise is about 9 feet, is generally, in the spring, 5 or 6 knots an hour. On the 7th of May, 1792, Captain Robert Gray, in the ship *Columbia*, of Boston, discovered and entered the mouth of this majestic stream, and, giving it the name of the vessel in which he sailed, called it the *Columbia River*. He was the first person who established the fact of its existence, and gave the title, from discovery, to the United States. In 1804-5, Lewis and Clarke made the first exploration of the river ever made by civilized men, and passed the winter of 1805-6 at its mouth. The Missouri Fur Company, in 1808, established a trading-house on Lewis River, the first ever formed on the waters of the Columbia; and, in 1811, Astoria was founded, at the mouth of the river, by the Pacific Fur Company, under John Jacob Astor, of New York.

Columbus, Fort, N. Y. See *Governor's Island*.

Comite River, Mi. and La. rises in Mi., and running into La., unites with the Amite 12 miles E. from Baton Rouge.

Compadre River, Ca. It rises in two widely-spread forks, which unite and flow N. W. into Eagle River.

Conception Point, or Punta Conception, Ca. Situated on the Pacific coast W. from the town of Santa Barbara.

Concord River, Ms., is formed at Concord by the junction of Assabet and Sudbury Rivers: after passing through the towns of Bedford, Billerica, and Chelmsford, it falls into the Merrimac, between Lowell and Tewksbury.

Concordia Lake, La., was evidently, in former times, the bed of the Mississippi, and in seasons of very high flood, the water from the Mississippi flows into it, through a small bayou, and passes into Bayou Tensas.

Concub River rises in Pike co., Aa., and flows through Pa. into Pensacola Bay. Two miles below the Pa. line, it unites with the Escambia, a river of inferior size, the name of which, however, it afterwards assumes. It is navigable for more than 100 miles, but the country is sterile.

Concogpoint Creek, Pa., runs E., and discharges its waters into the Susquehanna, a little above Harrisburg.

Conemaugh River, Pa. It rises in the Alleghany Mts., and flows W. N. W. into the Alleghany, 29 miles N. N. E. of Pittsburg. In the lower part of its course it takes the name of Kiskeminetas. Fifteen miles N. E. of Greensburg it has salt works on both its banks. Its length is about 150 miles.

Conenessing Creek, Pa., falls into the Mahoning, 12 miles from its mouth.

Conescheague Creek is formed by two branches, which rise in Pa., and unite 3 miles N. of Md. line; it then passes through Md., and empties into the Potomac, at Williamsport.

Conesus Lake, Livingston co., N. Y. This lake is 9 miles long, 1 mile wide, and is said to exceed 300 feet in depth. It is well stocked with fish, and its waters are pure and cold.

Conestoga River, Lancaster co., Pa., enters the Susquehanna 10 miles below Columbia.

Conewago River, or River, Pa., rises in Adams co., and after a course of 40 miles, falls into the Susquehanna, opposite Bainbridge.

Conewago Creek, Pa. This river enters the Susquehanna 5 miles below Middletown, after a W. S. W. course of 15 miles.

Coney Island, King's co., N. Y., forms a part of the town of Gravesend. It is much resorted to by visitors for sea air and bathing, as it directly faces the Atlantic, being divided from the main land by a narrow channel, over which is a toll bridge. There is no more convenient and desirable watering-place in the vicinity of New York than this island. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and averages half a mile in width.

Congarce Creek, Lexington district, S. C. A branch of the Congaree River, which it enters a little below Columbia.

Congarce River, S. C., which is formed by the union of the Broad and Saluda at Columbia after a course of 30 miles, unites with the Wateree to form Santee River.

Conhocton River rises in Steuben co., N. Y., and unites with the Tioga to form Chemung River, near the village of Painted Post. There are a

number of fine mill sites on this river and its tributaries, and it is navigable for arks and rafts to the village of Bath, during high water. Its length is 55 miles.

Connaticut Island, Newport co., R. I. Situated in Narraganset Bay, S. S. W. from Prudence Island.

Conneant Creek, O. and Pa., has its sources in Erie and Crawford counties, Pa., and Ashtabula co., O., and enters Lake Erie in the latter county.

Connecticut Creek, Long Island, N. Y., rises in Brookhaven, Suffolk co., and runs S., into Fire-place Bay.

Connecticut Lake, N. H. This lake, which is the source of one of the principal branches of the Connecticut, lies in lat. $45^{\circ} 2'$, and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in width. It is supplied by several small streams rising in the highlands N. from the lake. Its waters are remarkably clear, containing abundance of fish, and the scenery on its banks is very beautiful.

Connecticut River. This beautiful river, the *Quonktaetuc* of the Indians, and the pride of the Yankees, has its sources in N. H., and the mountainous tracts in Canada. Its name in the Indian language is said to signify *Long River*, or, as some render it, *River of Pines*. Its general course is N. and S. After forming the boundary line between N. H. and Vt., it crosses the western part of Ms., passes the state of Ct. nearly in its centre; and, after a fall of 1600 feet, from its head, N. of lat. 45° , it falls into Long Island Sound, in lat. $41^{\circ} 16'$. The breadth of this river, at its entrance into Vt., is about 150 feet, and in its course of 60 miles, it increases to about 390 feet. In Ms. and Ct., its breadth may be estimated from 450 to 1050 feet. It is navigable to Hartford, 45 miles, for vessels of considerable burden, and to Middletown, 30 miles from the sea, for vessels drawing 12 feet of water. By means of canals and other improvements, it has been made navigable for boats to Fifteen Mile Falls, nearly 250 miles above Hartford. The most considerable rapids in this river are Bellows Falls; the Falls of Queechy, just below the mouth of Water-queehy River; the White River Falls, below Hanover; and the Fifteen Mile Falls, in N. H. and Vt.; the Falls at Montague and Holyoke, in Ms., and the Falls at Enfield, in Ct., where it meets the tide water. The perpendicular height of the falls, which have been overcome by dams and locks between Springfield, in Ms., and Hanover, in N. H., a distance of 130 miles, is 240 feet. Bars of sand and gravel extend across this river in various places, over which boats with difficulty pass in low water. The most important tributaries to the Connecticut, in N. H., are Upper and Lower Ammonoosuck, Israel's, John's, Mascomy, Sugar, and Ashuelot Rivers; in Vt., Nulhegan, Passumpsic, Wells, Waic's, Ompomponosuck, White, Waterqueehy, Black, Williams, Saxton's, and West Rivers; in Ms., Miller's, Deerfield, Agawam, Chickopee, and Westfield Rivers; and the Farmington, in Ct. The intervalles are generally spread upon one or both sides of the river, nearly on a level with its banks, and extending from half a mile to five miles in breadth; but its borders are in some places high, rocky, and precipitous. In the spring it overflows its banks, and, through its winding course of nearly 400 miles, forms and fertilizes a vast tract of rich meadow. In point of length, utility, and beauty, this river forms a distinguished feature of New

England. Large quantities of shad are taken in this river, but the salmon, which formerly were very plenty, have entirely disappeared. Connecticut River passes through a basin or valley of about 12,000 square miles; it is decorated, on each side, with towns and villages of superior beauty, and presents to the eye a wonderful variety of enchanting scenery.

Connesauga River, Ga. This river has its source in Glimmer co., Ga., flows N. W., making a curve into Te., and then takes a winding southerly course, until its junction with the Coosawattee, to form the Oostenaula.

Connewangu Creek rises in Chataque and Catauga counties, N. Y., and flows W. into the Alleghany. This stream is boatable during high water, and numerous rafts also descend it during certain seasons of the year. Chataque Lake, and a number of other tributaries, flow into it.

Conoloway Creek, Pa., falls into the Potomac, near Hancock's Town, Md.

Constitution Island, N. Y., on which, during the revolution, some fortifications were erected, lies in the Hudson River, opposite West Point.

Contoocook River, N. H. This is a stream of considerable length and importance, originating in several ponds in Jaffrey and Rindge, and flowing N. it receives tributaries from Dublin, Peterborough, Sharon, Nelson, Stoddard, Washington, Antrim, Deering, and Hillsborough. In Hillsborough it takes a N. E. and E. direction, and proceeds through Henniker to Hopkinton, where it receives Warner and Blackwater Rivers. From Hopkinton it pursues a winding course through Concord, and falls into the Merrimack between Concord and Bosawen. Near the mouth of this river is *Duston's Island*, celebrated as the spot where Mrs. Duston destroyed several Indians, in 1698.

Conway Peak, or *Chocorua Mountain*, N. H. See *Albany*.

Cooper River, S. C., together with Ashley River, forms Charleston harbor, entering the Ashley on the E. side of the city. A canal 21 miles long unites this river with the Santee.

Coosa River, Ala., rises in the N. part of Ga., runs S. W. into Ala., and unites with the Tallapoosa to form Alabama River, 8 miles below Wetumpka. The Coosa is navigable for steamboats 8 miles above the junction. Its whole length is about 240 miles.

Coosaw River, Beaufort district, S. C. A kind of a strait connecting Broad River with St. Helena Sound.

Coosawathee River, S. C., runs S. S. E., and empties into Broad River. An eastern outlet, called Whale Branch, and also Coosaw River, forms the Island of Port Royal.

Coosawattee River, Ga. Ellijay and Carticary Creeks unite to form this river, which receives several large branches, the principal of which are Talkey, Rock, and Calico Creeks, and flows in a winding S. W. course until it unites with the Connesauga to form the Oostenaula.

Copake Creek, N. Y., a branch of Claverack stream, rises in Columbia co. Several factories and mills are located on this stream.

Copake Lake, Copake, Columbia co., N. Y., covers about 600 acres. Its shores are gently undulating and highly cultivated, and its waters pure and clear.

Copecut Mountain, Fall River, Ms. Height 355 feet.

Copper Creek, Va., rises in the S. part of Ros-

sell co., flows S. W., and falls into Clinch River, in Scott co.

Copper Harbor, Houghton co., Mn. Situated on the N. coast of Keewaiwona Point.

Corbeau Creek rises in Chazy, Clinton co., N. Y., flows N. E., and enters the Chazy River at the village of Corbeau, in the town of Champlain.

Core Sound, N. C., opens on the N. E. into Pamlico Sound. It is 40 miles long. The island which encloses it contains Cape Lookout on its S. extremity.

Corkin's Creek, Pa., falls into the Delaware River in lon. $75^{\circ} 10'$ W. and lat. $41^{\circ} 18'$ N.

Corpus Christi Pass, Ts. The passage between two islands which lie at the mouth of Neeces River, and opposite the town of Corpus Christi.

Cortabuen River, La., flows into the Atchafalaya. It is 35 miles long.

Coteau Perce Creek, Ma. It rises in the Benton Lakes, flows S. W., and falls into the Sioux River.

Cote Blanche Bay, La. This bay sets up from the Gulf of Mexico, and connects on the N. W. with Vermilion Bay.

Cotentina River, N. C. A branch of the Neuse River, which it enters on the boundary between Pitt and Lenoir counties.

Cottonwood Creek, Ca. It rises among the Coast Mts., flows E., and empties into the Rio Sacramento, of which it is a head branch.

Cottonwood Fork, Ca. A small W. branch of Grand River.

Coupe River, On. An E. branch of the Willamette River, which it enters below the Sandehan.

Cove Point, Calvert co., Md. A small point of land projecting into Chesapeake Bay.

Cow Bay, North Hempstead, Queen's co., N. Y., an arm of Long Island Sound, extends inland about 5 miles. It is navigable for steamboats, and is partly surrounded by highly cultivated farms and country seats.

Cow Neck, North Hempstead, Queen's co., N. Y., a point of land about 6 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, lies between Hempstead harbor on the E. and Cow Bay on the W. Sands' Point is on the N. part.

Cowicee Creek, Aa. This stream is formed by the junction of three principal forks, and enters the Chattahoochee in Barbour co.

Cozsuckie Creek rises in Greene co., N. Y., flows N. E., and enters the Hudson in the town of New Baltimore.

Crab, or Hospital Island, N. Y., a part of the town of Plattsburg, Clinton co., lies in Lake Champlain, near Cumberland Head.

Crab-Tree Creek, Wake co., N. C., rises in the S. W. part of Wake co., takes a circuitous easterly course, and falls into the Neuse River.

Crabb River, Alleghany co., Md. A small tributary of the N. fork of the Potomac River.

Craig's Creek, Bottetourt co., Va., is formed in the S. W. part of the county by the junction of two branches, flows N. E., and empties into Cow Pasture River.

Cranberry Islands, Hancock co., Me. These islands lie a few miles E. by S. from Mount Desert, and embrace Great and Little Cranberry, Sutton's and Baker's Islands, and were attached to the town of Mount Desert until 1830, when they were incorporated. They afford good harbors, and are well located for the shore fishery.

Cranberry Lake, N. Y. This small sheet of water is situated in the S. part of Parishville, St. Lawrence co.

Crane Island, N. C., lies in Hunting Sound, and is about 6 miles in length.

Crane Island lies in the Potomac, 30 miles S. W. from Annapolis.

Crane Lake, Io. A small sheet of water situated near the head of Iowa River.

Crane Neck, in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk co., N. Y., is a broad peninsula, extending into Long Island Sound.

Craney Island, Va., lies in Hampton Road, at the mouth of Elizabeth River, 5 miles S. W. from Fort George. A strong fort on this island defends the entrance of James and Elizabeth Rivers.

Crendrick Lake, N. C. Situated in lon. $76^{\circ} 55'$ W., lat. $35^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Cripple Creek, Va., rises in the E. part of Smyth co., flows N. of E., and empties into New River.

Croatan Sound, N. C. Situated between Roanoke Island and the main land of Tyrel co. It contains several small islands.

Crockery Creek, Mn., rises in Kent and Neewago counties, and flows S. W. across a part of Ottowa co. into Grand River.

Crooked Creek, Is. It rises in the N. W. part of McDonough co., flows S. E., and empties into the Illinois River, between Schuyler and Brown counties.

Crooked Creek, As. This stream rises in the S. part of Carroll co., pursues a very winding course, and falls into White River, having formed a part of the boundary between Marion and Searey counties.

Crooked Lake, N. Y., lies chiefly in Steuben co., but extends N. into Yates co.; is 18 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. Near the centre it separates into two forks, running northward, one 12 miles and the other 8, and receding from each other, until, at their extremities, they are 5 miles distant. At the point of their separation, a high promontory, called Bluff Point, rises from the water 800 feet. The outlet is at the north end of the eastern branch, running 7 miles E. by N., until it falls into Seneca Lake, at Dresden. This stream, in its course, has a fall of 269 feet, affording an excellent water power. Upon it, about one mile below the outlet of the lake, stands the village of Penn Yan. From this place to Seneca Lake, a canal, called "Crooked Lake Canal," has been constructed, with 27 locks, at a cost of \$137,000. Through Seneca Lake, this navigable communication is continued to the Erie Canal. In the opposite direction, a steamboat plies daily between Penn Yan and Hammond's Port, at the S. end of Crooked Lake.

Crooked Lake, Mn. Situated in the N. W. part of Wyandot co. It receives the waters of several streams, and connects by its outlet with Cheboygan River.

Crooked River, Oxford co., Me. This river joins the outlet of Long Pond, and falls into Sebago Lake.

Crooked River, Ky. A small branch of the E. fork of Salt River, forming the boundary between Anderson and Spencer counties.

Cross Island, Me. An island 3 miles long and 2 wide, lying off Machias Bay, and attached to the town of Cutler.

Cross Creek, or River, rises in Westchester co., N. Y., and flows E. into Croton River, in the town of Lewisborough.

Cross Lake, N. Y., through which flows Seneca River, lies between the counties of Cayuga and

Onondaga; it is 4 miles long and half a mile in width.

Croched Lake, N. Y., lying between Racket and Long Lakes, in the N. part of Hamilton co., is an irregular body of water, as the name implies. Pahnmechinahaguek — water right across us — is said to be the Indian name.

Croton River, N. Y., rises in several beautiful lakes in Dutchess and Putnam counties, flows in a S. W. direction, and enters the Hudson in Westchester co., about two miles above the village of Sing Sing. This river is the source of the Croton Aqueduct.

Crow Creek, Is., rises in the W. part of Livingston co., and flows W. into the Illinois River.

Crow Islands, N. Y. This cluster of small islands is situated in Huntington Bay.

Crown's Nest, N. Y., a high peak of the "Highlands," is situated in the town of Cornwall, Orange co., on the W. side of the Hudson.

Crow River, Ma. This river rises in two large forks, flows in an easterly direction, and empties into the Mississippi N. W. from Rum River.

Crow Wing River, Ma. This river rises among the labyrinth of lakes in the N. part of the territory, flows S. E., and empties into the Mississippi just below Gayashk Lake.

Crum or Crom Elbow, N. Y., 4 miles above Poughkeepsie, is formed by a sudden turn of Hudson River.

Cran Elbow Creek, Dutchess co., N. Y., rises in the towns of Clinton and Rhinebeck, and flows S. W. through Hydepark into the Hudson. It is a pretty good mill stream.

Crumhorn Mountain, N. Y., situated in the town of Maryland, Otsego co., is a wild and barren eminence.

Cryder's Creek, N. Y., rises in the town of Independence, Alleghany co., and flowing S. W. enters Genesee River in the state of Pa.

Crystal Lake, N. Y., is one of a small cluster lying in the town of Alexandria, Jefferson co.

Cub Creek, Te., rises in the N. part of Henderson co., flows S. E., and falls into the Tennessee River.

Cubb Creek, Va., rises in the S. part of Appomattox co., and flows S. into the Roanoke River.

Cumberland Bay, N. Y., situated in Lake Champlain, opposite the village of Plattsburg, is enclosed by Cumberland Head, a point of land on the W. shore, stretching 4 miles into the lake. Maedonough gained his famous naval victory over the British, under Com. Downie, in this bay, on the 11th September, 1814.

Cumberland Head, N. Y., projects into Lake Champlain, N. from Plattsburg, and opposite South Hero.

Cumberland Island, Camden co., Ga. This is quite a large island, lying between St. Andrew's Sound on the N. and St. Mary's Sound on the S. The N. part is cut off by a small river, and called Little Cumberland Island. On the S. part is the Dungeness light-house.

Cumberland Mountains, Te. This range commences in the S. W. part of Pa., takes the name of Laurel Mts. in Va., passes through the S. E. part of Ky. and Te., and terminates in the N. part of Aa.

Cumberland River, a large river of Ky. and Te., rises in Ky., on the W. slope of the Cumberland Mts., near the boundary of Va., and pursues a very circuitous course to the Ohio, which it enters about 12 miles above the entrance of the Ten-

nessee. The elevation of its sources above its mouth is supposed to exceed 1000 feet. Its course is first W. and S. W. until it enters Te., and, bearing still S., passes round with an extensive sweep to Nashville. Its course is then north-westerly until it reenters Ky., and flows in this direction about 50 miles across the state to its junction with the Ohio. Its comparative length is about 450 miles; although from the great tortuosity of its channel, its entire length, following the course of the stream, cannot be less than 600 miles. Without reference to the inflections of the river itself, the valley which it drains is 350 miles long, with an average breadth of 50 miles, comprehending an area of 17,500 square miles, which, in superficies, is the third in rank of those of the tributaries of the Ohio. The greatest part of this valley lies between lat. 36° and 37°, and lon. 6° and 12° W. from Washington. In an ordinary stage of water, the river is navigable for vessels and large steamboats to Nashville, 200 miles, and for boats of 15 tons 300 miles farther. For half its length it is navigable for small craft at all seasons. The Cumberland is the second river in size that enters the Ohio, being inferior only to the Tennessee.

Cunningham's Island, O. Situated in Lake Erie, N. from the mouth of Sandusky Bay.

Current River, Mo. and As., rises in the Ozark Ridge, Mo., and, taking a course of about 150 miles, falls into Black River.

Currituck Island, Sound, and Inlet, Currituck co., N. C. The island which encloses the sound is 30 miles long and 2 broad. The sound is 50 miles long, from 1 to 10 broad, and rather shallow. The inlet is a narrow entrance into the sound between two islands.

Cutfoot Creek, N. C. A small branch of Neuse River.

Cuyahoga River, O. This river rises in Geauga co., runs southerly through Portage co., then proceeds in a N. N. W. direction through Summit and Cuyahoga counties to its entrance into Lake Erie, at Cleveland. It is one of the most important rivers in Northern O., its length being over 60 miles. Its falls, which are numerous, afford fine mill seats, and it is but little affected by drought.

Cypress Creek, As. It rises in the E. part of Van Buren co., flows S. W., and empties into the Arkansas at Cadron.

Cypress Creek, La. A head branch of the Middle Fork of Bayou d'Arbonne.

Dacheet River, rises in As., and flowing S. into La., falls into Lake Bistineau.

Daddy's Creek, Te., rises in Bledsoe co., flows N. E., and unites with Obed's River near its entrance into Emery's River.

Danriscotta River, Lincoln co., Me. This broad arm of the sea has its source in several ponds in Jefferson and Nobleborough. It flows in a southerly direction, between Newcastle, Edgecomb, and Boothbay on the W., and Bristol on the E. It is navigable for vessels of any burden to the bridge, which crosses it between Newcastle and Nobleborough, a distance of 16 miles. Large quantities of lumber descend this stream, and many merchant ships are built on its borders.

Damiscove Island, Me., lies off the town of Boothbay, Lincoln co.

Dan River, N. C. and Va., unites with Stanton River in Va., and forms the Roanoke. It has falls of 23 feet at Danville, but by a canal con-

structed around them, is navigable 100 miles from its mouth.

D'Arbone, Bayou, La. This stream rises in Claiborne parish, flows in a S. E. direction, and enters the Wachita River in Wachita parish.

Darby Creek, O., rises in Union co. and after a S. E. course of 60 miles, enters the Sciota, nearly opposite Circleville.

Dartign Lake, Nachitoches and Rapides parishes, La. This lake receives a river of the same name from the N. W., and connects on the S. with Red River.

Dauphin Islands, Great and Little, Aa., lie at the mouth of Mobile Bay, and are attached to Mobile co.

Dawfuskey Island, S. C., is 7 miles long, and 2½ miles broad, and lies 3 miles N. E. from the mouth of the Savannah.

Dead River, Me. This important tributary of the Kennebec rises on the border of Lower Canada, in Franklin co. It flows 40 or 50 miles in a S. E. direction, then N. about 10 miles; it then turns to the E., and flows about 15 miles to its entrance into the Kennebec, about 20 miles below Moosehead Lake. The land on its borders is fertile and heavily wooded.

Dead River, N. H., rises in the N. W. corner of the state, in Coos co., and after receiving several tributaries, empties into the Margalloway.

Dead Stream, Me., is a W. tributary of the Penobscot, which it enters at Orono, opposite Indian Village.

Dead Fish Lake, Ma. Situated N. W. from Seven Beaver Lake, and at the head of Second Embarras River.

Deadman's Bay, Fa. A curvature of the coast in Madison co.

De Chute River rises in the E. part of Aroostook co., Me., and flows E. into Canada, where it enters the St. John's River.

Decker's Creek, Is. A small branch of Bear Creek, which it enters in Hancock co.

Deep Creek, Io. A S. branch of the Macquetais River, which it enters in Jackson co.

Deep River, N. C., unites with the Haw to form the N. W. branch of Cape Fear River.

Deer Creek, N. Y., rises in Lewis co., and flows N. E. into Black River.

Deer River, N. Y., rises in Franklin co., flows N. W., and enters the St. Regis in St. Lawrence co.

Deer Creek, Hartford co., Md., empties into the Susquehanna.

Deer Creek, Perry co., Ia. A small branch of Ohio River.

Deer Creek, Ca., rises among the Sierra Nevada, and flows S. W. into the Rio Sacramento.

Deer Islands. A group of islands, five in number, lying in the Connecticut River, between the towns of Lyman and Barnet, Vt. The largest of these islands contains 38 acres of land.

Deer Island, Hancock co., Me., lies in Penobscot Bay, off the town of Sedgwick. See the town of *Deer Isle.*

Deerfield River, Vt. and Ms. This beautiful rapid stream rises in the high grounds of Windham co., near Stratton, Dover, and Somerset, Vt., and, proceeding in a S. E. course, it passes through Monroe, Florida, Rowe, Charlemont, Hawley, Buckland, Shelburne, and Conway, and falls into the Connecticut between Greenfield and Deerfield. The most important tributaries to this river are Cold River; a river from Heath and Coleraine;

one from Leyden, and one from Conway. It is very rapid in some places, and its passage through the mountains is very romantic. Length about 50 miles.

Delaware Bay, at the mouth of Delaware River, is an arm of the sea, stretching up in a N. W. direction, for a distance of 75 miles. The entrance to the bay is between Cape May on the N., and Cape Henlopen on the S., distant about 20 miles from each other. The width of the bay in the middle is 30 miles. There are many shoals, which render the navigation difficult and dangerous; and there is no good natural harbor within 70 miles of the ocean. The want of any secure anchorage on this coast, for several hundred miles from New York, has induced the government, at a heavy expense, to erect a breakwater, forming an artificial harbor, within Cape Henlopen. The anchorage ground thus provided is in a cove directly W. of the cape, having a depth of water of from 4 to 6 fathoms, and a superficial extent of over half a square mile. An internal communication has been formed between this bay and the Chesapeake by a canal 14 miles long, running between Delaware City, at a point 42 miles below Philadelphia, and Back Creek, which communicates through Elk Creek with the Chesapeake. This canal has a depth of 8 feet, a width of 60 feet at the surface, and 36 feet at the bottom, and admits of the passage of vessels of considerable size.

Delaware River rises among the western spurs of the Catskill Mts., in N. Y. The two streams which constitute its principal sources are the Mohawks and the Popacton. The first of these, which is the most remote, and the real source of the Delaware, rises from a small lake near the border of Schoharie co., N. Y., in 42° 45' N. lat., at an elevation of 1886 feet above tide water, and flows S. W. about 50 miles, to within 10 miles of the Susquehanna River, where, turning suddenly to the S. E., it flows about 12 miles to its junction with the Popacton. This branch rises in Delaware co., N. Y., and pursues a course nearly parallel to that of the main branch, for about 50 miles, to the point of meeting. After the junction of these two branches, the Delaware flows on in a S. E. course, forming the boundary between Pa. and N. Y., for about 60 miles, to the N. W. corner of N. J. It then bends to the S. W. 35 miles, along the base of the Kittaning chain of mountains, until it finds a pass through this mountain by the celebrated "Water Gap," which is considered a great natural curiosity. The view in passing through this chasm is highly picturesque and impressive. The distance is about two miles, between rugged and lofty walls, rising almost from the water's edge to the height of 1600 feet, and often overhanging with immense masses of the rock. Towards the N. W. the passage widens somewhat, and there are some beautiful islands in the river, which here has great depth. Continuing S. about 21 miles, it reaches Easton, Pa., where it receives an important tributary from the right in the Lehigh. About two miles below Easton, it pierces the Blue Ridge; and, five miles still lower, the South Mountain; having obliquely traversed, in its course thus far, a great part of the Appalachian system. From South Mountain its course is S. E., about 35 miles, to the falls at Trenton, at the foot of which it meets the tide water. The distance between Easton and Trenton is 60 miles, in which the

river passes over twenty-five rapids, with an aggregate fall of 165 feet. These rapids are navigable at high water. Below Trenton the Delaware turns to the S. W., and, passing Philadelphia, continues this course until near its entrance into the bay. A few miles below Philadelphia it receives the Schuylkill, which is one of its largest tributaries, from the N. W. The whole course of the river, from its remotest source to its entrance into the bay, is about 300 miles; and to its entrance into the Atlantic, 375 miles. There are five bridges crossing the Delaware, the lowest of which is at Trenton. It is navigable for ships of the line to Philadelphia, 125 miles from the ocean by the course of the river and bay, and 45 miles from the head of the bay. For sloops it is navigable 35 miles farther, to Trenton. The Delaware is connected with the Hudson by two canals, the "Delaware and Hudson Canal," and the "Morris Canal." A vast amount of coal is transported on these canals; and, aside from this immense business, the Delaware is one of the principal channels of internal traffic in the Eastern States. The basin of the Delaware is about 250 miles in length, with a mean breadth of 45 miles; comprehending an area of 11,250 square miles. The surface is greatly diversified, with much difference of relative height.

De Loma Point, Ca. A point of land on which the town of San Diego is situated. It extends into the Pacific just above the boundary between Upper and Lower California.

Denny's River, Me. A small branch of the Schoodie.

Dernier Island, Terre Bonne parish, La. This is the largest of a chain of long, narrow islands.

Des Moines River, Io., rises in the Coteau des Prairies, and flowing in a S. E. direction, enters the Mississippi just below Des Moines Rapids, on the boundary between Io. and Mo. In high water it is navigable for steamboats 100 miles, and for keel boats at all seasons.

Des Plaines River rises in the S. E. part of Wisconsin, and after flowing through a fertile country, mostly over a bed of limestone rock, enters the Illinois River.

Destruction Island, On. Situated in the Pacific Ocean, N. W. from Greenville Point.

Detroit River is the river or strait through which the waters of the upper lakes, Superior, Huron, Michigan, and St. Clair, are discharged into Lake Erie. The length of the river, from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, is about 28 miles. At its outlet from Lake St. Clair, it is over a mile wide. Opposite to Detroit, about 8 miles below, it is three fourths of a mile wide. Its course to Detroit is a little S. of W.; but here it makes a curve, and pursues a more southerly direction. About 5 miles below Detroit, the river is divided into two channels, by Grand Turkey Island, and soon widens to 3 or 4 miles, and continues of this width for 16 or 17 miles, until it opens into the N. W. angle of Lake Erie. There are many islands in the river, rendering the navigation somewhat intricate; nevertheless, vessels of considerable burden can be carried through into Lake St. Clair. The principal channel is on the eastern side, between Bois-blanc Island and the Canada shore. The banks of the river, in all its narrower parts especially, being settled and cultivated on both sides, present a beautiful view, in summer, to those who traverse its waters. The principal towns on its banks are Detroit and

Brownstown on the American shore, and on the Canada shore Sandwich and Amherstburg. It receives from Michigan the River Rouge, about a mile above Grand Turkey Island, and the Huron, at the point of connection with Lake Erie. From Canada, the only stream worthy of notice is the Canard, which enters the Detroit about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Amherstburg.

Devil's Hole, N. Y., is a gulf in Niagara River, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the falls.

Dial Mountain, Nipple Top, or Noon Mark, N. Y., a peak of the Adirondack range, is situated in the town of Keene, Essex co. It is elevated 4900 feet above the Hudson.

Diamond Island, N. Y. See *Lake George*.

Diamond River, N. H., rises principally in Diamond Pond, in Stewartstown; thence it passes through Dixville, and after receiving several tributaries, falls into Dead River, near its junction with the Margalloway.

Dick's River, Ky. This stream waters the W. part of Rock Castle co., flows N. W. through Lincoln co., separates Garrard from Boyle and Mercer counties, and empties into the Kentucky River.

Dickson Creek, Ts. A small stream emptying into the S. W. part of Galveston Bay.

Dike Creek, N. Y., rises in Steuben co., flows W., and enters Genesee River in Alleghany co. The N. Y. and Erie Railroad extends through the valley of this stream for a considerable distance.

Disappointment, Cape, On. Situated at the mouth of Columbia River.

Dismal Swamp. An extensive tract of marshy, wooded land, lying partly in Virginia, and partly in North Carolina. It commences a little S. of Norfolk, Va., and extends S. 30 miles, with an average breadth of 10 miles, covering 150,000 acres. Some of the trees upon this tract grow to an enormous size, and the brushwood among them is so thick, as in some parts to be almost impenetrable. In the midst of this swamp is the lake, called Drummond Lake, 15 miles in circumference, which supplies the main trunk of the Dismal Swamp Canal, by a navigable feeder 5 miles in length. This canal is 23 miles long, uniting the waters of Chesapeake Bay with those of Pasquotank River, flowing into Albemarle Sound. In the Dismal Swamp the following rivers take their rise: the Nanscond and Elizabeth Rivers, flowing N. into the estuary of James River; Pasquotank and Perquiman's Rivers, flowing into Albemarle Sound; and some small creeks, running S. E. into Currituck Sound.

Dividing Creek, Va., separates Lancaster and Northumberland counties, and falls into the Chesapeake.

Doctor's Bay, Duval co., Fla. An enlargement of St. John's River just above Black Creek.

Dog River, Vt. It is formed in Northfield by the union of several streams, and taking a northerly course through Berlin, falls into Winoski River, nearly a mile below the village of Montpelier. Its length is about 16 miles, and it waters about 80 square miles.

Dorchest Bayou. This stream rises in Hempstead co., As., and flows S. into La., where it enters Lake Bistineau.

Dolores River, Ca. A small stream flowing N. W. into the River St. Michael.

Drake's Creek. The head branches of this stream rise in Sumner co., Te. It flows in a

northerly direction, and empties into the Big Barren, in Warren co., Ky.

Drifting Island Lake, Ma. This lake is the source of one of the head branches of Watowan River.

Drowned Lands, N. Y. A name given to a large marsh, through which the Walkkill flows. It is mostly situated in the town of Warwick, Orange co., and contains about 50,000 acres of land. The stream flows sluggishly through this swamp, which is used for the pasturage of cattle, on the subsiding of the spring freshets which submerge it, but is a desolate waste during the rest of the year. Although there are some fertile islands or elevated spots, all efforts to wholly drain it have been unsuccessful.

Du Chesne Fork, Ca. A head branch of Unita River.

Duck Creek, De. A small stream separating New Castle and Kent counties, and emptying into Delaware Bay.

Duck Creek, Scott co., Io., drains the S. part of the county, flowing W. into Mississippi River.

Duck Islands, Me., lie S. of Mount Desert Island.

Duck Lake, N. Y. This small sheet of water lies in the town of Conquest, Cayuga co.

Duck River, Brown co., Wn., rises in the S. part of the county, and flowing N. E., falls into Green Bay, N. W. from the mouth of Fox River.

Dudley Island, Me., lies in Passamaquoddy Bay, and belongs to Eastport.

Du Fil River, Mn., rises in the N. interior of Tascola co., flows N., through Huron co., into Saginaw Bay.

Dug Hill, Blandford, Ms. Height 1622 feet.

Dugdemona River, La. This large stream rises in Bienville and Jackson parishes, flows S. E., receiving numerous tributaries, and empties into Calatroula Lake.

Duncan's Creek, S. C., rises in the interior of Laurens district, flows E. by S., and empties into Ennoree River.

Duncan's Rocks, On. Situated at the mouth of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, off Cape Flattery.

Dunderberg Mountains, or *Hills*, Haverstraw, Rockland co., N. Y., constitute the S. part of the Highlands.

Dunmore Lake, Vt., sometimes called *Trout Pond*, is about 4 miles long, and three fourths of a mile wide. It lies in Leicester and Salisbury, and communicates through Leicester River with Otter Creek. Trout weighing 25 pounds have been taken out of this lake.

Dunn's Lake, St. John's co., Va. A long, narrow sheet of water, N. E. from Lake George, and connected on the N. W. with St. John's River.

Duster's Island, N. H. This small island in the Merrimack, at the mouth of Contoocook River, between Concord and Boscawen, is celebrated for the heroic defence of a lady, whose name it bears, against a party of Indians, on the night of the 15th of March, 1698. See Hayward's *Gazetteer of New Hampshire*.

Dutcher's Creek, As. A small stream which enters Petit Jean Creek near Danville.

Dyer's Bay, Me. See *Steuben*.

Eagle Creek, Ky. This stream drains the N. interior of Scott co., flows N. N. W. to Gallatin co., where it turns to the S. W., separating Owen from Gallatin and Carroll counties, and empties into the Kentucky River.

Eagle Creek, Wn. A small branch of the

Mississippi, draining the N. W. part of Crawford co.

Eagle Harbor, Houghton co., Mn. Situated on the N. W. coast of Keewaiwona Point, W. from Great Marais Harbor.

Eagle Lakes, Aroostook co., Me., lie between the Aroostook and St. John's Rivers, and are connected with several smaller lakes. The general outlet is Chippedopshook River, which flows about 14 miles into St. John's River.

Eagle Lake, Kosciusco co., Ia. Situated S. E. from the town of Warsaw.

Eagle River, Houghton co., Mn., drains the N. W. part of Keewaiwona Point, and falls into Lake Superior.

Eagle River, Ca. It rises on the E. border of the state, flows W., and empties into Grand River.

East Bay, N. Y., is the E. part of the Great Bay, S. of Long Island.

East Bay, La. The body of water lying between the S. and S. W. passes of the Mississippi River.

East Canada Creek, N. Y., rises in Hamilton co., flows S., dividing Fulton and Montgomery counties on the E. from Herkimer co. on the W., and falls into the Mohawk. It is a rapid stream, affording-good water power.

Eastern Bay, Md. An arm of Chesapeake Bay, extending between Queen Ann and Talbot counties.

East Koy Creek, N. Y., a fine mill stream, rises in Genesee co., flows S., and unites with the W. Koy in Alleghany co.; it then flows in an E. direction until its entrance into the Genesee.

East River, N. Y., is an arm of Long Island Sound, dividing Long Island on the E. from the Island of New York and a part of Westchester co. on the W. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean through the "Narrows," with the harbor of N. Y., and with Hudson River. It is about 15 miles long, contains several important islands, and is navigable for large vessels. The celebrated pass called "Hell Gate" is opposite Great Barn Island, 7 miles N. E. of N. Y. city.

East Savannah River, Ma., flows N. E. into Embarras River.

East Swan River, Ma. It rises near Swan River, in a series of small lakes, flows S. S. E., and empties into St. Louis River.

Eaton's Neck, N. Y., a bold promontory, on which there is a light-house, lies in the town of Huntington, on the N. side of Long Island.

Ebeeme Mount, Piscataquis co., Me., lies S. E. of Mt. Baker.

Ebeeme River, Piscataquis co., Me., consists of two branches, which rise near Mount Ebeeme, and unite in Browaville to form Pleasant River.

Ebenezer Creek, Ga., rises in the S. E. part of Scriven co., flows S. E., and falls into the Savannah River in Effingham co.

Echeconno River, Ga. This stream rises in the W. part of Pike co., flows S. E., separating Bibb from Crawford and Houston counties, and falls into the Ockmulgee River.

Eckford Chain of Lakes, N. Y., comprises three beautiful lakes, of which Eckford and Genet are the principal, lying E. of Racket Lake, Hamilton co.

Edisto River and Island, S. C. This river, the two main branches of which, called the North and South Edisto, rise in Edgefield co., pursues a S. E. course into Colleton co., where it turns to the S., and enters the Atlantic by two mouths,

which form Edisto Island. It is navigable 100 miles for large boats. The island is 12 miles long and from 1 to 5 broad.

Edward, Fort, Fort Edward village, Washington co., N. Y.

Edwards River, Is. This stream drains the S. interior of Henry co., flows a little S. of W. across Mercer co., and empties into the Mississippi.

Ed River, Ia., rises in Hendricks co., and, after a winding course, falls into the W. fork of White River, at Point Commere, Greene co.

Egg Harbor, Great, River and Bay, N. J. The river rises in Gloucester co., and flows 45 miles into the bay. It is navigable for sloops over 25 miles above May's landing, below which it flows through a marsh. The harbor is 5 miles long, and from one half to 4 miles broad.

Egg Harbor, Little, River and Bay, N. J. This river rises in Burlington and Gloucester counties, and flows S. E. into the bay. It is navigable 25 miles, and is approached through New Inlet, which is from 15 to 18 feet deep.

Egmont Island, Hillsboro' co., Va. Situated at the mouth of Tampico Bay, S. from Mullet Island.

Eighteen Mile Creek, N. Y., rises in Niagara co., and flows N. into Lake Ontario.

Eighteen Mile Creek, Putnam co., Va. An E. branch of the Great Kanawha.

Eighteen Mile Creek, S. C. A branch of Seneca River, which it enters in Anderson district.

Elbow Lake, Ma. This lake, which receives its name from its shape, is the principal source of the head branch of North Red River.

Eleven Mile Branch, Barnwell district, S. C. A small tributary of the Savannah River.

Eleven Point River, Mo. and As. This river has its source in Oregon co., Mo., flows S. E. into As., and, uniting with Spring River, empties into the Big Black.

Elizabeth Bay, Mn. A large curvature of Lake Michigan, extending into Michilimackinac co.

Elizabeth, Cape, Me., lies in the town of Cape Elizabeth, and forms the W. boundary of Casco Bay. Near the extremity of the cape is a lighthouse, 50 feet in height, in N. lat. 43° 33', W. lon. 70° 11'.

Elizabeth Islands, Ms. See *Chilmark*.

Elizabeth River, Va. This river rises in Princess Ann and Norfolk counties, and, flowing N. W. 25 miles into a large estuary at the mouth of James River, forms the fine harbor of Norfolk. It forms, in conjunction with the Dismal Swamp Canal and Pasquatank River, a communication from Chesapeake Bay to Albemarle Sound.

Elk Creek, Sanilac co., Ma., flows into Lake Huron.

Elk River, Md., rises in Pa., and flows into a broad estuary on the N. part of Chesapeake Bay. It is navigable to Elkton, 15 miles.

Elk River, An., rises in Te., and, flowing S. W. into Aa., enters the Tennessee a little above Muscle Shoals.

Elkhart River, Ia., rises in Noble and Lagrange counties, and flows N. W. into St. Joseph's River, in Elkhart co.

Elk Head River, Ca., rises in the Rocky Mts., and flows S. W. into Yampah, or Bear River.

Elkhorn River, Ky., enters the Kentucky on the E. side, in Franklin co., after a course of 30 miles.

Elkhorn River, Is., rises in Washington co., and flows N. W. into the Kaskaskia.

Ellejay River, Ga. A branch of the Coosa.

Ellicott's Creek, N. Y., rises in Genesee co., flows

W., and enters Niagara River near the mouth of Tonawanda Creek, in Erie co. This stream affords a number of good mill sites.

Elligo Pond, Orleans co., Vt. This pond lies in the towns of Greensborough and Craftsbury, and is sometimes called Elligo Scotland, a corruption of the Indian name of Elligo Scootlan. It is about 2 miles long and half a mile wide, and has two outlets, one to the N. and the other to the S. The N. outlet constitutes one of the head branches of Black River; the S., after passing through Little Elligo Pond, communicates with the River Lamoille in Hardwick. The scenery on the borders of this pond is very fine, and near its centre are two small islands. The waters abound with trout of excellent quality. This was formerly a favorite hunting-ground of the St. Francis Indians, to whom the N. part of the state once belonged.

Ellis Island, N. Y., sometimes called Gibbet Island, from the executions which take place here, lies at the mouth of Hudson River, opposite the city of New York. It belongs to the U. S. government, and Fort Gibson is situated on it.

Ellis River, Me., rises in the N. part of Oxford co., flows S. through the town of Runford into the Androscoggin.

Ellis River, N. H., rises on the E. side of the White Mountains, near the sources of Peabody River. Its two main branches unite in the town of Jackson, and fall into the Saco River at Bartlett.

Elm Creek, Is. It rises in the S. part of Clay co., flows S. E., and empties into the Little Wash River.

Elm River, Houghton co., Mn. A small stream rising in Juliet Lake, and flowing N. W. into Lake Superior.

Elm River, Ma. A W. branch of North Red River.

Embarras River, Ma. A small stream flowing S. E. into St. Louis River.

Emenija River, Ma. This river flows S. W. into the Sioux, which it enters at the N. W. corner of Iowa.

Emery River, Te., is a branch of Clinch River.

English Lake, Stark co., Ia. A sheet of water lying near the centre of the county, and through which the Kankakee River flows.

English River, N. Y., rises in Clinton co., flows N. 30 miles, and enters Chateaugay River in Canada.

Englishman's Bay, Washington co., Me. is situated a few miles W. of Machias Bay. Chandler's River, a considerable stream, flows into it, and it contains many islands and fine harbors. Head Harbor Island is its W. boundary.

Eninawingo River, La Pointe co., Wn., rises in the N. W. part of the county, and flows S. into the St. Croix River.

Ennoree River, S. C. A branch of Broad River.

Eno River, Orange co., N. C. This stream rises in the interior of Orange co., flows E., and empties into the Neuse, of which it is a head branch.

Enty Catecome River, On. It flows S. E., and empties into Clark's Fork of Columbia River, a little below Barrier River.

Erie, Lake, one of the chain of great lakes lying between the United States and the British possessions in North America. Its waters wash the shores of four of the states, N. Y., Pa., O., and Mn., and of a large section of Canada. The greatest length of the lake, from the mouth

of the Mannece on the W. to the outlet of Niagara River on the E., is within a fraction of 270 miles. The width varies from 15 to 50 miles, the widest part being opposite to Ashtabula co., O. The depth is much less than that of either of the other great lakes, not exceeding 120 feet, or 20 fathoms, on an average, and becoming generally very shallow towards the shores. Its surface, as ascertained by the engineers of the Erie Canal, is 555 feet above the Hudson River at Albany, and 334 feet above Lake Ontario. It receives, at its extreme N. W. angle, through the Detroit River or Strait, the influx of the waters from the great upper lakes, and discharges them at the N. E. extremity, through the Niagara River, into Lake Ontario. This lake is the only one of the series in which a current is supposed to be perceptible. From the W., the rivers which come in are the Maunee, the Raisin and the Huron; from the N., the Ouse, or Grand River; and from the S., Portage, Sandusky, Huron, Cuyahoga, Grand Conneaut, Cattaraugus, and Buffalo. The waters of Lake Erie are united with the Hudson River by the Erie Canal, with the Ohio River by the Ohio Canal, and with the Wabash, at Terre Haute, Ia., by the Wabash and Erie Canal. The Welland Canal opens from Lake Erie a navigable channel into Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. Lines of railroad communication, also, connect it with Boston, with New York, with Cincinnati, and, by the way of Detroit, with a point on Lake Michigan, near to Chicago. This central position of Lake Erie gives it a greater importance, as a medium of transportation and travel, than can ever belong to either of the other great lakes, notwithstanding much greater impediments to its navigation, from the shallowness of its harbors, and the great number of rocks projecting from its northern shore. The navigation of the lake becomes dangerous as the stormy season approaches, and during a part of the winter is wholly prevented by ice. In the season of commerce upon its waters, between 300 and 400 vessels are employed, besides a great number of steamboats. The principal ports are those of Buffalo and Dunkirk, N. Y., Erie, Pa., Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo, O.

Error Mount, Me., is situated in the N. E. part of Somerset co.

Escambia River, Fla. and Ala., receives the Coconah, a larger river than itself, and flows into Pensacola Bay.

Escatawpa Creek, Ala. and Mi. This stream rises in Washington co., Ala., flows in a S. S. W. direction, and enters the Pascagoula River near its mouth, in Jackson co., Mi.

Esconawba River, Mn. This large river drains the N. E. interior of Marquette co., flows S. E., and empties into the Little Bay de Noquet.

Esopus Creek, N. Y., a fine mill stream, rises in Ulster co., flows S. E. to the town of Marbletown, whence it flows N. E. until its entrance into the Hudson, at the village of Ulster.

Espiritu Santo Bay, Ts. This bay, which is enclosed by narrow islands, extends from Nueces River on the S. W. to Matagorda Bay on the N. E.

Espiritu Santo Pass, Ts. A narrow passage between two islands, and leading into *Espiritu Santo Bay*.

Establishment Creek, St. Genevieve co., Mo., flows N. E. into the Mississippi River.

Etowah River, Ga., one of the two branches which unite in Floyd co. to form the Coosa.

Eustis, Lake, Marion co., Fla. A small body of water lying in the E. part of the county, S. from Lake Griffin.

Eutaw Springs, S. C., a small S. branch of Santee River, is famous for the battle fought on its borders, Sept. 8, 1781, between Greene, American general, with a loss of 555, and Stewart, British general, with a loss of 1000.

Fabius River, Mo., rises in Io. and Mo., and after a course of about 100 miles, enters the Mississippi in Marion co., Mo.

Fairlee Lake, Vt. See *Fairlee*.

Falcon Islands. Two or three small islands lying in Long Island Sound, off the coast of Ct.

Fall Creek, N. Y., rises in Cayuga co., and enters Cayuga Lake, near the village of Ithaca, in Tompkins co. This stream has several beautiful falls, which afford excellent water power. Those near Ithaca are particularly interesting. An artificial tunnel, through which there is a passage for visitors, has been constructed here, affording the most charming views imaginable.

Fall Creek, Ia., rises in the N. W. part of Henry co., flows S. W., and empties into the W. fork of White River at Indianapolis, Marion co.

Fall Creek, On., flows N. N. W. into Lewis Fork, of Columbia River.

Fall River, On. This river rises, by two widely-spread forks, in the Blue and Cascade Mts., flows in a northerly direction, and empties into Columbia River.

Fall River Hill, Fall River, Ms. Height 259 ft.

Falling Spring Rivulet, Va. This tributary of Jackson's River rises 20 miles S. W. from Warm Spring. It has a perpendicular fall of 200 feet, and a person may walk between the water and the rock without being wet.

Falls of Niagara. See *Fashionable Resorts*, &c.

Farm River, Ct. It rises in a pond on the border of Middlesex and New Haven counties, flows S. W., and empties into Long Island Sound.

Farmington River, Ms. and Ct. This river rises in Hampden and Berksbire counties, Ms., flows S. E. and N. E., across Litchfield and Hartford counties, Ct., and empties into the Connecticut River.

Fausse Riviere, Lake, Mo., was the bed of the Mississippi until about 1714, when the river took a shorter course, and, filling up the old channel near its junction with the new, left the remainder a large lake. It is bordered with fine farms of a very fertile soil.

Fay's Mountain, Westborough, Ms. Height 707 feet.

Federal Point, N. C. The S. extremity of New Hanover co., jutting into Cape Fear River.

Fenahollowa River, Madison co., Va. This is a small stream flowing in a south-westerly direction to the Gulf of Mexico.

Ferrand River, Vt. This river rises in Avery's and Warner's Gores, waters the towns of Morgan and Wenlock, and unites with Clyde River in Brighton.

Fifteen Mile Falls, Vt. See *Lunenburg*.

Finby's Lake, N. Y., lies in the town of Mina, Chataque co.

Fire Islands, N. Y. These small islands lie opposite the town of Islip, in the Great S. Bay of Long Island.

Fireplace Bay, Brookhaven, Suffolk co., N. Y., is a curvature of the Great S. Bay of Long Island.

Fire Steel River, Mn., rises in the W. part of Houghton co., and flows N. W. into Lake Superior.

First Lake, Dane co., Wn. It lies S. E. from Second Lake, and supplies the head waters of the W. branch of Rock River.

Fish Creek, N. Y., an important mill stream, rises in Lewis co., and enters Wood Creek, in Oneida co. It is boatable a few miles above its mouth.

Fish Creek, Saratoga co., N. Y., the outlet of Saratoga Lake, enters the Hudson at the village of Schuylerville.

Fish Creek, Ma. This stream waters the S. W. part of the territory flowing S. into the Missouri River.

Fish Lake, Fulton co., N. Y. This lake, which is surrounded by high hills, is 2 miles long, and 1 mile wide. Its waters are clear and deep, abounding in salmon and brook trout of a superior quality.

Fish Lake, Oswego co., N. Y. This beautiful little sheet of water lies in the town of Granby, W. of Oswego River. It is 2 miles long, and 1 mile wide.

Fish River, Me., a tributary of the St. John's, flows in the N. part of Penobscot co.

Fish River, Baldwin co., Ga., pursues a S. course, and falls into Bon Secour Bay.

Fish River, Schoolcraft co., Mn. A small stream flowing into Lake Superior.

Fish River, La Pointe co., Wn., flows N. E. into the S. extremity of Chegowawegon Bay.

Fisher's Island, Ct. Situated in Long Island Sound, off the mouth of Mystic River. The beautiful steamer Atlantic, with many valuable lives, was lost at this island, in November, 1846.

Fisher's Island, Suffolk co., N. Y., lies near the E. end of Long Island Sound, off the Ct. shore. It is distant 14 miles from the nearest point of Long Island, and 137 miles from the city of N. Y. It is 8 miles long, 1 wide, owned by one proprietor, and sustains a very fine dairy.

Fisherman's Island, Me., lies off the town of Boothbay, Lincoln co.

Fisherman's Island, Northampton co., Va., lies off Cape Charles, at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

Fishing Creek, Va. It rises in the S. part of Wetzel co., flows N. W., and empties into the Ohio River at the town of New Martinsville.

Fishing Creek, S. C., rises in York district, flows S. E., and falls into the Wateree in Chester co.

Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, N. Y., an important mill stream, rises in Dutchess co., flows S. W., through the town of Fishkill, and enters the Hudson opposite the village of Newburg. The important manufacturing villages of Glenheim and Matteawan are located on this stream.

Fishkill or Matteawan Mountains, N. Y., in the S. part of Dutchess co., are a continuation of the Highlands, through which the Hudson River passes. They extend N., under different names, to the Green Mts. of Vt.

Five Mile Run Creek, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., rises in Hinsdale, and flows S. into the Alleghany River.

Flambeau Lake, Portage co., Wn. Situated in the N. part of the county, and connected by an outlet with one of the head branches of Chippewa River.

Flat Head Lake, On. A large body of water in the N. E. part of the territory, and supplying one of the head branches of Clark's Fork of Columbia River.

Flat River, N. C., rises in the W. part of Person

co., flows S. E., and enters Neuse River just below the junction of the Eno and Little.

Flat Rock Creek, Ia. This stream waters the W. part of Henry co., flows S. W., and empties into the E. fork of White River, at the town of Columbus, in Bartholomew co.

Flat Shoal Creek, Ga., rises in Merriwether co., flows S. W., and falls into the Chattahoochee River.

Flattery, Cape, On. This cape is the N. W. extremity of the territory, being situated at the mouth of the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

Flattery Rocks, On. Situated in the Pacific, S. from Cape Flattery.

Flint Creek, N. Y., rises in Yates co., flows S., and enters Canandaigua Outlet in Ontario co.

Flint River, Ga. The two head branches rise in Campbell and De Kalb counties. Its length is 500 miles, its depth 6 feet, and its width, where it enters the Chattahoochee, 150 yards. It is navigable for steamboats to Bainbridge, 50 miles above its confluence.

Flint River, Mn., one of the largest branches of the Saginaw, rises in Lapeer and Sanilac counties, and enters the Saginaw 30 miles from its mouth, in Saginaw co. It is 100 miles in length, and, together with its branches, affords extensive water power. It is boatable 20 miles from its mouth.

Flint Steel River, Mn. A small stream emptying into Lake Superior, W. from Fire Steel River.

Flintstone Fork, Ca. One of the head branches of Eagle River.

Florida, Cape. A promontory situated on an island called Key Biscayne, off the S. E. coast of Fa. A light-house, which was burnt by the Seminoles, was erected here to mark the entrance of Hawk's Channel. It was situated in 28° 15' N. lat. and 3° 22' W. lon. from Washington.

Florida Keys, Fa. This is a long chain of islands extending in a south-westerly direction from Dade co. It embraces many groups, Key Largos being at the N. E. and the Tortugas at the S. W. extremity.

Floyd's River, Io., drains the N. W. part of the state, and falls into the Missouri River, near the entrance of the Sioux.

Flushing Bay, N. Y., lies S. of East River, with which it communicates. It is 3 miles long, 1 mile wide, and navigable for steamboats to the village of Flushing.

Folly Island, Colleton district, S. C. A long, narrow island, lying S. E. from James Island.

Fontaine Creek, Greenville co., Va. A W. branch of the Meherrin River.

Ford River, Mn. It rises in the S. interior of Marquette co., flows S. E., and empties into Green Bay, just at the mouth of Little Bay de Noquet.

Forest Creek, S. C. This is the E. fork of Tyger River, which it enters in Union district.

Forked Deer River, Te., rises in Carroll and Henderson counties, and, after a course of about 100 miles, enters the Mississippi in Tipton co.

Fort Point, Mn. The N. extremity of Sheboygan co., extending into the Straits of Mackinaw.

Foulweather Cape, On. Situated at the mouth of a small river, S. from Cape Lookout.

Fountain Creek, Monroe co., Is. A small stream flowing in a semicircular form, and emptying into the Mississippi River.

Fourche Caddo, As. A considerable stream of this name crosses Montgomery and Clark coun-

ties, and enters the Wachita a little above Archidelpia.

Fourche Dumas, Mo. and As. This stream rises in Ripley co., Mo., flows S., and enters the Big Black in Randolph co., Mi.

Fourth Lake, Dane co., Wn. Situated near the centre of the county, forming the N. boundary of the city of Madison.

Fox Creek, N. Y., rises in Albany co., flows W., and enters Schoharie Creek in Schoharie co.

Fox Creek, Smyth co., Va. A head branch of the S. fork of Holston River.

Fox Islands, Me. See *Vinalhaven*.

Fox Island, Jefferson co., N. Y., lies in the E. part of Lake Ontario, and is attached to the town of Lyme.

Fox Lake, Dodge co., Wn. Situated in the N. W. part of the county, at the head of Ahnic River.

Fox River, Is., rises in Wn., passes through a number of small lakes near the boundary of the state, and enters the Illinois, of which it is a principal branch, at Ottawa.

Fox River, Wn., is composed of two main streams coming from the S. and from the N., and forming a connection a few miles W. of Winnebago Lake. The southern stream of these two, known as Fox River proper, is composed of two branches, which take their rise in the level table land lying E. of the Wisconsin River, and unite at Fort Winnebago, leaving a portage of only about two miles from the navigable channel of the Wisconsin. The general course of the river from this point is N. E. It passes through, or rather itself dilates into, several small lakes in the upper part of its course, after which it more distinctly preserves its character as a river for about 60 miles, to its junction with its great northern confluent, as before mentioned. This confluent, formerly known as Wolf River, but now as Fox River, northern branch, has its sources a hundred miles or more to the N., among those of the rivers flowing into Lake Superior, and into the N. W. side of Green Bay. After the confluence of these two great branches, the Fox River takes a S. E. direction, and falls into the W. side of Lake Winnebago. It emerges again at the N. W. angle of this lake, and pursues a N. E. course for about 45 miles to the head of Green Bay. The Fox River is navigable, through Fox River proper, and the lakes into which it spreads itself out, for a distance of 200 miles, and forms, with Green Bay, or is destined to form, an important link of the navigable route from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, through the River Wisconsin.

Fox River, Io. and Mo. This stream rises in the E. part of Appanoose co., Io., flows S. E. into Mo., and empties into the Mississippi River a little below the Des Moines.

Fox Springs, Ky., which consist of white sulphur and chalybeate, are situated 10 miles E. from Flemingsburg, between two mountains. It is a pleasant resort, the surrounding country abounding in game.

French Creek, N. Y., rises in the town of Sherman, Chataque co., flows 100 miles in a S. direction, and enters the Alleghany River in the state of Pa. It is boatable more than 50 miles. It was on this creek that the French built one of their forts designed to keep up a communication between Lake Erie and the Ohio at Pittsburg, and thence its name.

French Broad River, a head branch of the Tennessee, rises on the N. side of Blue Ridge, Buncombe co., N. C., and entering Tennessee through a gap in the mountains, unites with Holston River, 5 miles above Knoxville. It is navigable to Dandridge for boats of 15 tons. The Nolachucky River on the N., and Great and Little Pigeon Rivers on the S., are its principal branches.

French's Hill, Peru, Ms. Height 2237 feet.

French River rises in Leicester, Ms., flows through Auburn, Oxford, and Dudley; it then enters Ct., and unites with the Quinehang at Thompson. Some French Protestants settled on this river in 1685.

Frenchman's Bay, Hancock co., Me. This important bay extends from the Atlantic about 20 miles inland, and contains many fine harbors and beautiful islands. It is bounded W. by Baker's Island, one of the Cranberry group, and on the E. by a peninsula in the town of Goldsborough. The width of this bay, from Baker's Island to Goldsborough point, is 10 miles. It is surrounded by the towns of Eden, Trenton, Hancock, Franklin, Sullivan, and Goldsborough, and receives many valuable streams. It is one of the best retreats in a storm on the American coast, being easy of access, and never obstructed by ice.

Freshwater Island, S. C., lies in the Atlantic, in lon. $79^{\circ} 15' W.$, lat. $33^{\circ} 5' N.$

Friend's Lake lies in Chester, Warren co., N. Y.

Frog Bayou, As., falls into the Arkansas River in Crawford co.

Fulton Chain of Lakes, N. Y. This chain of eight small lakes lies in Herkimer and Hamilton counties; they are connected by navigable outlets, forming the head branches of Moose, a tributary of Black River.

Fundy, Bay of. This bay washes a part of the E. shore of Me., and is an important channel of commerce between the U. S. and the British provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This large and important bay sets up N. E. round Cape Sable, the most southern point of Nova Scotia, in N. lat. $43^{\circ} 24'$, W. lon. $65^{\circ} 39'$, and crosses to the shore of Me. a little W. of Frenchman's Bay. From the mouth of Frenchman's Bay to Cape Sable is about 150 miles; from Eastport to St. John's, N. B., is 60 miles; from St. John's to Annapolis, in a bay of that name, on the Nova Scotia side, is 40 miles; from thence to Halifax, by land, is 80 miles. From Eastport direct to Annapolis, across the bay, is about 70 miles. The Bay of Fundy is divided near its head by Cape Chignecto. The N. W. part is called Chignecto Bay; the S. E. part the Basin of Mines. From Eastport to Cumberland, at the head of Chignecto Bay, is about 170 miles; to Windsor, at the head of the Basin of Mines, is about 150. From Windsor to Halifax is 45 miles. The commerce on this bay with our friends and neighbors, the English, is very considerable. While they receive bread stuffs and other productions of our soil, we are indebted to them for vast quantities of grindstones and gypsum. The gypsum is principally from the Basin of Mines: it lies embedded in elevated masses along the shores of the bay; it is easily quarried and taken on board of vessels by the sides of the cliffs. The grindstones from Cumberland, or Chignecto bay, are every where celebrated. The source is inexhaustible, and the manufacture immense. The tides in the Bay of Fundy are supposed to rise to a greater height than in any other part of the world.

Their elevation increases as you ascend the bay. At Eastport they rise 25 feet; at St. John's, 30; at Cape Split, 55; at Windsor, 60; and at Cumberland, at the head of Chignecto Bay, they rise to the enormous height of 71 feet. These tides announce themselves, some time before their approach, by a sound resembling that of a rushing wind in a forest; they dash against the shore with a reddish hue, the color of the clay bottom over which they pass, with frightful violence, at first to the height of from 8 to 10 feet, overwhelming all within their reach. There are but few islands within this bay. Grand Menan, and a cluster of small islands round it, off West Quoddy Head, and Campo Bello, near Eastport, are the principal. They belong to the British. The rapidity of the tides within this bay, the fogs which frequently prevail, and the absence of good harbors above St. John's, render the navigation difficult and often dangerous. The harbor of St. John's is easy of access, safe, and of sufficient expanse for a large fleet of any draught of water.

Gale's Creek, N. C., falls into the Atlantic in lon. $77^{\circ} 12'$ W. and lat. $34^{\circ} 44'$ N.

Galien River, Berrien co., Mn. A small stream watering the S. part of the county, and emptying into Lake Michigan.

Gallatin's River, Mo., is one of the S. W. sources of the Missouri River. Flowing N. it unites with Madison and Jefferson Rivers to form the Missouri.

Gallivan's Bay, Monroe co., Fa. The Gulf of Mexico stretches inland at this place, and receives the waters of Long Creek.

Gallo Island, Jefferson co., N. Y., lies in the E. part of Lake Ontario, and is attached to the town of Henderson.

Galveston Bar, Ts. The passage leading into Galveston Bay, between Galveston Island and Point Bolivar.

Galveston Island, Ts. Situated in the Gulf of Mexico, S. W. from Galveston Bay.

Garden Island, Mn., lies in the N. part of Lake Michigan, N. N. E. from Great Beaver Island.

Garden Island Bay lies E. from East Bay, between the S. E. and S. passes of the Mississippi.

Gardiner's Bay, N. Y., is a somewhat circular expanse of water, 8 miles in diameter, lying between Gardiner's Island and the E. extremity of Long Island.

Gardiner's Island, N. Y., is distant 3 or 4 miles from the E. end of Long Island. It is 4 miles long and 2 miles wide, forming the E. boundary of Gardiner's Bay. The island was settled in 1639 by Lyon Gardiner, a Scotchman, formerly a lieutenant in the British army. His descendants still occupy the island, which is under a high state of cultivation; it also sustains an extensive dairy and large flocks of fine sheep. Gardiner's Point is a long neck of land extending N.

Garoga Creek, N. Y., rises in Bleecker, Fulton co., flows S., and falls into Mohawk River at the village of Palatine, Montgomery co.

Garoga Lake, N. Y., lies in the town of Bleecker, Fulton co., and is surrounded by picturesque hills, thickly wooded with large forest-trees. It is 3 miles long and half a mile wide, abounding in salmon and brook trout.

Gasconade River, Mo., rises in Pulaski co., and after a course of 140 miles, enters the S. side of the Missouri, 100 miles from its mouth, in Gasconade co. It affords extensive water power.

Gasparilla Island, Hillsboro' co., Fa. This is a small island lying at the mouth of Charlotte Harbor.

Gasparilla Sound, Fa. It extends 6 miles on the W. coast of Fa., from Clinii Inlet to Charlotte Bay, and is about 2 miles wide. Clinii Inlet has 4 feet of water, and Gasparilla Inlet 6 feet on the bar.

Gawley River, Va., rises on the W. side of the Alleghany Mts., in Pocahontas co., and enters the Great Kanawha River on the N. side, just above the great falls.

Gauthier Creek, Chippewa co., Wn. A small branch of the Chippewa, which it enters near the mouth of Yellow River.

Gayvred River, Clayton co., Mn., enters the Mississippi a little above the Wisconsin.

Gayashk Lake, Ma. A large sheet of water lying near the mouth of Crow Wing River, with which it is connected on the S. by an outlet.

Geducey's Channel. See *N. Y. Lower Bay*.

Geese Islands, N. H., lying in the Connecticut River, are five in number, and belong to the town of Haverhill. The largest contains about 45 acres, and the others contain, in all, about 15 acres.

Genegansletle Creek, Chenango co., N. Y., rises in the town of Pharsalia, and enters Chenango River near the village of Greene. This stream affords many good mill sites, and abounds with fine trout.

Genesee Falls, N. Y. See *Genesee River*.

Genesee Port, N. Y. See *Charlotte*.

Genesee River, N. Y., takes its rise in the western part of the state of Pennsylvania, and running at first N. W., enters the state of New York near the S. E. corner of Alleghany co. After pursuing this course diagonally nearly across the county, it bends to the N. W., and continues in this direction, through Livingston and Monroe counties, to Lake Ontario. There are falls in this river, near its mouth, at Carthage, of 75 feet; at Rochester, 7 miles from its mouth, of 268 feet in all; and in the town of Nunda, at the northern border of Alleghany co., two falls of 60 and of 90 feet. By the falls and rapids at Rochester, a vast water power is created on which are many extensive flouring mills and other hydraulic works, not surpassed by any in the world. The river is navigable for vessels and steamboats from the lake to Carthage, about 2 miles N. of Rochester, to which point there is a railroad from the city. S. of Rochester, steamboats of light burden run to Avon, about 20 miles, and the river is navigable for boats to the head of the rapids, a distance of 53 miles. Some of the best land in all the state is found in the valley of this river, in an alluvial tract of about 40 miles in breadth.

Genet Lake, N. Y., one of the Eckford chain of lakes, lies W. of Mount Emmons, in Hamilton co., and is surrounded by wild and romantic scenery. It contains several beautiful little islands.

George, Fort, N. Y. See *Caldwell*.

George, Lake, or *Lake Horicon*, N. Y., a beautiful body of water, lying principally in Washington and Warren counties, about 36 miles long, from N. to S., and from 2 to 3 miles wide. It discharges its waters S., through an outlet about 3 miles long, into Lake Champlain. This outlet has a descent of about 160 feet. The lake is elevated 243 feet above tide water in the Hudson. It is surrounded by hills, rising sometimes to moun-

tains, and presenting a most picturesque variety of hold and beautiful forms, and dotted with islands of every shape and size, said to equal in number the days of the year. The water is of such extraordinary clearness and transparency that the bottom, of yellow sand, may be seen at depths of 30 and 40 feet. The reflected images from the shining bosom of the lake, of the surrounding hills and mountains, and of the hundreds of islands all bearing upon their margins, or their summits, clusters of graceful trees and shrubbery, added to other features of a bolder and more striking character, render this one of the most delightful resorts for those who have an eye for beautiful scenery.

The village of Caldwell is pleasantly situated at the S. W. end of the lake, and contains between 7 and 800 inhabitants. The Lake House, in this village, is a spacious and convenient hotel, situated within a few rods of the steamboat landing, and designed especially for the convenience of travellers and parties of pleasure, who find this a most grateful resort, at all times, during the summer season. From this point a steamboat runs daily, during the season of travelling, to the southern extremity of the lake, where the passengers find stages to convey them, about 4 miles, to Ticonderoga, on the western shore of Lake Champlain. There are several localities on the shores of this lake, which are interesting from their historical associations. The position of the lake, as forming a part of the most feasible route, in former times, between the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence and the North River, gave it much importance as a channel of communication to be commanded and defended by either power, which, in the changing fortunes of war, might come into possession of it. Fort William Henry, near the S. shore, the remains of which are still visible, was garrisoned by the English, in 1757, with a force of 3000 men. It was assaulted by the French army, of 10,000 men, under the Marquis de Montcalm, and compelled to capitulate. It was then razed to the ground by Montcalm, and never afterwards rebuilt. From this point General Abercrombie, with 15,000 men, embarked, in 1768, to attack Fort Ticonderoga. Sabbath-day Point is a projection from the western shore of the lake, about 24 miles from Caldwell, where a party of the English landed, during the French war, and were all killed by the Indians. Fort Ticonderoga, at the outlet of the lake, commanded the approach to it from the N., and was, for a long time, considered as almost impregnable, until it was taken from the French, by General Amherst, in 1759. It was again taken by surprise from the English, in 1775, by a small party of Americans from Vermont, commanded by Ethan Allen, but was retaken two years afterwards by General Burgoyne, who bore upon it with his cannon from the top of Mount Defiance, a position hitherto supposed to be inaccessible for any such effective battery. Since the close of the revolutionary war this fortress has been suffered to go to decay. Lake George abounds with the finest fish, such as the delicious salmon trout, weighing from 5 to 20 pounds, the silver trout, brook trout, pickerel, pike, and perch. In consequence of the extraordinary purity of the waters of this lake, the French formerly procured it for sacramental uses, on which account it was by them called Lac Sacrement.

Giant of the Valley, Essex co., N. Y., one of the high peaks of the Adirondack range.

Gibbet Island, N. Y. See *Ellis Island*.

Gibson, Fort, N. Y. See *Ellis Island*.

Gilbilo River, Ts. An E. branch of the San Antonio.

Goat or Iris Island, N. Y., lies in the Niagara River, at the Great Falls, dividing the waters into two unequal parts. See *Niagara Falls*.

Gopelie Lake, Mn. This sheet of water lies in the W. part of the upper peninsula, and is the source of the W. branch of Ontonagon River.

Goodwin Creek, S. C., a branch of the Great Pedee, which it enters about half a mile below Westfield Creek.

Goose Creek, Chataque co., N. Y., rises in the town of Harmony, and flows N. E. into Chataque Lake.

Goose Creek, Va., rises in the Blue Ridge, 5 miles S. W. of the Peaks of Otter, and after a course of 30 miles, enters Staunton River, in Campbell co.

Goose Creek, On., flows N. N. W., and empties into Lewis Fork, of Columbia River, a little above Malade River.

Gooseberry River, Ma. It flows S. E., and empties into Lake Superior.

Goose Neck Island, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., lies in St. Lawrence River, and is attached to the town of Louisville.

Goose River, Ma. A W. branch of North Red River.

Goose Sound, Carteret co., N. C. Situated between Old Topsail and Bogue Inlets, separating a long, narrow island from the main.

Gopher Creek, Io. A small stream entering the Missouri, just below the mouth of Boyers River.

Governor's Island lies in N. Y. harbor, at the junction of East and Hudson Rivers, and belongs to the U. S. government. It is finely situated for the defence of the city of N. Y., should an enemy pass the fortifications at the Narrows. On it are erected Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, and the South Battery, commanding altogether more than 200 pieces of armament. Fort Columbus, in the centre of the island, is the most important. These fortifications, when fully garrisoned, require 800 men.

Graham Lake, Ma. It lies N. W. from Okabina Lake, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Grand Bayou, La. This stream rises in Bienville parish, flows S. E., and uniting with Black Lake Creek, enters Black Lake.

Grand Calliou Bayou, Terre Bonne parish, La., flows in a S. W. direction, and enters the Gulf of Mexico, S. from Lake Calliou.

Grand Island, Erie co., N. Y., lies in the Niagara River, and is comprised in the town of Tonawanda. It commences 6 miles below Buffalo, and extends to within 3 miles of the falls, being 9 miles in length, and in one place 6 miles in width. The soil is very fertile, and well wooded with white and black oak, beech, maple, ash, &c. The navigation along its shores is good, and the scenery exceedingly beautiful.

Grand Island, Schoolcraft co., Mn. A pretty large island, lying in Lake Superior.

Grand Island, La. A large island lying in the Gulf of Mexico, between Vermilion and Cote Blanche Bays.

Grand Lake. This large body of water lies partly in Washington co., Me., and partly in New Brunswick, and is 90 miles N. E. from Bangor.

It contains many islands, receives the waters of numerous small lakes and rivers, and is the principal source of the River St. Croix. There are several other lakes in this state of considerable magnitude and beauty bearing the same name.

Grand River, Me., rises in New Brunswick, and flows S. S. W. into St. John's River.

Grand River, O. It rises in Portage and Trumbull counties, flows N. through the W. part of Ashtabula co., then it turns to the W., and crossing Lake co., falls into Lake Erie.

Grand River, As., flows S. E. into the 'Arkansas. Navigable about 200 miles.

Grand River, Mo., rises in Iowa and, flowing S. E., enters the Missouri 240 miles from its mouth. It is boatable 100 miles.

Grand River, Mn., is the largest river running wholly in the state. Its two principal branches unite in Jackson co., and, pursuing a winding N. W. course, it enters Lake Michigan at Grand Haven, Ottawa co. It is 270 miles long, and about 60 rods wide at its mouth, admitting vessels drawing 12 feet of water. It is navigable for steamboats 40 miles, to the Grand Rapids, and 240 miles for bateaux.

Grand River, Ca. It rises in the W. part of Na., flows S. W. into Ca., and unites with Green River to form the Rio Colorado.

Grand Rond River, On. It rises among the Blue Mts., flows N. E. and empties into the Lewis Fork of Columbia River, just above Salmon River.

Grand Sachem of the Highlands, N. Y. See *Beacon, New*.

Grand Traverse Bay, Mn. This is a considerable inlet from Lake Michigan, towards the N. part of the state.

Grand Traverse River, Mn., drains Kalamazoo and Omena counties, and empties into Grand Traverse Bay.

Grant's Island, N. H., lies in Connecticut River, opposite the town of Lyme, and contains 24 acres.

Grant River, Grant co., Wn. It flows in a general southerly direction, and empties into the Mississippi River.

Grass Lake lies in the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

Grassy Point, Brown co., Wn., extends into the S. part of Green Bay, opposite Point au Sable.

Grass River, N. Y., rises at the S. E. part of St. Lawrence co., flows N., and enters St. Lawrence River at the N. boundary of the state, opposite Cornwall Island, Canada.

Grassy Brook, Vt. See *Brookline*.

Gratiot, Fort, St. Clair co., Mn., consists of a stockade, including a magazine, barracks, &c., for a garrison of one battalion, and was erected in 1814.

Grave Creek, Marshall co., Va., rises in the E. part of the county, flows N. W., and empties into the Ohio River at Elizabeth.

Gravelly Point, Arenae co., Mn., extends into Saginaw Bay, S. from Whitestone Point.

Gravesend Bay, N. Y., is formed by a curve on the W. end of Long Island, and enclosed by Coney Island. On this bay is situated the well-known Bath House, a favorite resort during the summer months.

Gray's Harbor, On. A small bay situated between Points Brown and Chickeeles, and receiving the waters of Chickeeles River.

Great Bay, Belknap co., N. H., lies between the towns of Sanbornton and Meredith, and is connected with Winnepisiogee Lake.

Great Barn Island, N. Y. See *Barn Island, Great*.

Great Egg Harbor, N. Y. See *Egg Harbor, Great*.

Great Hog Neck, N. Y. This peninsula lies in the town of Southampton, Suffolk co., between Gardiner's and Great Peconic Bays. It is connected to Long Island by a narrow isthmus.

Great Island, N. H. See *New Castle*.

Great Island, Ms., encloses Wellfleet Bay on the N. W.

Great Island, N. Y. See *Hempstead*.

Great Kills, N. Y., on the S. E. side of Staten Island, extend some distance inland, receiving several small streams.

Great Marais Harbor Houghton co., Mn. Situated on the N. W. coast of Keewaiwona Point.

Great Meadow Hill, Rehoboth, Ms. Height 266 feet.

Great Neck, North Hempstead, Queen's co., N. Y., lies between Cow and Little Neck Bays. It is about 4 miles long and 2 wide. Hewlett's Point is situated on the N. end.

Great Ooloopee River, Ga. This river rises in the S. E. part of Washington co., flows S., receiving many large branches, and empties into the Alatamaha in Tatnall co.

Great Peconic Bay, N. Y. See *Peconic Bay*.

Great Pine River, As., has its rise in the S. part of Newton co., and flows S. into the Arkansas.

Great Rock Hill, Rehoboth, Ms. Height 248 ft.

Great Salt Lake, Uh. This is the largest sheet of water in the state, lying in the N. E. part, W. from the Bear River Mts. It contains several islands, and its waters are saltier than those of the ocean. Bear River flows into it from the N. E., and Utah River, the outlet of Utah Lake, on the S. E.

Great South Bay, N. Y., commences at the New Inlet, 25 miles E. of the city of N. Y., and extends 50 miles along the S. coast of Long Island. It is from 1 to 5 miles wide, and affords good navigation. Its waters abound in fine shell and scale fish, and different kinds of wild water fowl are found here in great numbers, affording pleasant and profitable employment for the sportsmen, and an article of traffic for hundreds of people.

Great South Beach, N. Y., encloses Great S. Bay. It is 40 miles long and half a mile wide. On the W. end, near the Fire Islands, is a lighthouse called the Fire Island light.

Great Valley Creek, N. Y., a tributary of the Allegheny River, rises in Cattaraugus co.

Great Works Stream, Me., an important tributary of the Penobscot, which it enters on the E. side, opposite the Indian settlement at Oldtown.

Great Works Stream, York co., Me., rises in North Berwick, and enters Salmon Fall River at South Berwick.

Green Bay, Wn., runs parallel with the N. W. part of Lake Michigan, and is connected with it by a broad opening. It is 100 miles long, and from 15 to 30 broad. It receives Fox and Menominee Rivers, and is navigable to its head for vessels of 200 tons. At its entrance is a succession of islands, extending 30 miles.

Green Brier River, Va., rises in the N. E. part of Pocahontas co., and flowing S. W. through Greenbrier and Monroe counties, enters the Kanawha at the passage through Laurel Ridge.

Green or Tibbett's Island, Albany co., N. Y., lies in the Hudson, opposite the city of Troy, to which it is connected by bridges, and is attached

to the town of Watervliet. It is about 2 miles long, half a mile wide, and is crossed by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

Green Lake, N. Y., an extremely beautiful sheet of water, lies in the town of Manlius, Onondaga co., and within a few rods of the Erie Canal. It is about three fourths of a mile long, and quarter of a mile in width. It affords several kinds of excellent fish, and the water is so clear and transparent they can be plainly seen at the depth of 50 feet with the naked eye. Its depth is 176 feet, and in several places the water is 60 feet deep within five feet of the shore. A small circular lake, whose depth has never been ascertained, lies about 20 rods N. of this.

Green Lake, Marquette co., Wn. It lies in the E. part of the county, and communicates on the N. with Neenah or Fox River.

Green Lake, Ma. Situated near St. Croix River, S. from Buried Eagle Lake.

Green Mountains, Vt. This range of mountains rises in Lower Canada. They pass nearly through the centre of the state of Vt., from N. to S., and the westerly parts of the states of Ms. and Ct., and terminate near New Haven, on Long Island Sound. From their green appearance they give the name to Vt., and decrease in height as they approach the S. The north peak, in Mansfield, is the greatest elevation, being 4279 feet above the surface of Lake Champlain.

Green Mountains, Ts. A branch of the Rocky Mountain range, lying in the N. W. part of the state, between Arkansas River and Rio Grande.

Green or Quodotchquik River, Penobscot co., Me., is an important branch of the St. John's, which it enters about 24 miles W. from the New Brunswick boundary.

Green River, Vt., rises in the town of Eden, and falls into the Lamouille in Wolcott.

Green River, N. Y., rises in Austerlitz, Columbia co., flows S. E., and enters the Housatonic River in Ms.

Green River, Wayne co., Tc., flows N. N. W. into Buffalo River.

Green River, Ky., rises in Lincoln co., and pursuing a W. N. W. course, enters the Ohio 200 miles below Louisville, and 50 above the mouth of Cumberland River. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for boats nearly 200 m.

Green River, Is., rises in Winnebago Swamp, in the N. part of Bureau co., flows W. across Henry co., and empties into Rock River.

Green River, Ca. This large river rises among the Wind River Mts., flows in a winding S. course, and unites with Grand River to form the Rio Colorado.

Greenville Point, On. Situated N. N. W. from Gray's Harbor.

Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y. See Brooklyn.

Gregory Cape, On., extends into the Pacific just below the mouth of Umpqua River.

Grenadier Island, Jefferson co., N. Y., lies in the E. part of Lake Ontario, and is attached to the town of Lyme.

Grindstone Island, Jefferson co., N. Y., lies in the St. Lawrence River, and is attached to the town of Clayton; it is one of the largest of the "Thousand Islands," being 5 miles long and 2 miles wide.

Grive Cœur Lake, St. Louis co., Mo. A small sheet of water lying near the Missouri River.

Grosse Point, Cook co., Is., juts into Lake Michigan a little W. of N. from Chicago.

Grover's Island, on the coast of Ga., belongs to the U. S. government, and contains between 300 and 350 acres.

Guadalupe Mountains, Ts. A range running N. W. and S. E. between Colorado and Grand Rivers.

Guadalupe River, Ts. A large stream flowing S. E. into San Antonio River, which it enters near its mouth.

Guests River, Va., rises in the Cumberland Ridge, flows S. E., forming the boundary between Russell and Scott counties, and empties into Clinch River.

Gull Island, Great and Little, Suffolk co., N. Y., are attached to the town of Southold; they are situated in what is called the Race, from the swiftness of the current, and, had they not been composed of solid rock, must have long since disappeared.

Gull Islands, Mn. Situated in Lake Michigan, at the entrance of Green Bay.

Gull Island, Mn. A small island lying in the N. part of Lake Michigan, W. from the Beaver Islands.

Gun Lake, Mn. A small sheet of water lying in the W. part of Barry co.

Gunpowder Falls River, Baltimore co., Md., rises in the N. part of the county, flows S. E., and uniting with the Little Gunpowder Falls, empties into Chesapeake Bay.

Guyandot Big River, Va., flows N. W., entering the Ohio 327 miles below Pittsburg. It is navigable for canoes 60 miles.

Guyandot Little River, Va., falls into the Ohio in lon. 81° 12' W., and lat. 33° 14' N.

Gwynn's Island, Va. Situated in Chesapeake Bay, off the N. E. coast of Matthews co.

Gwynn's River, Baltimore co., Md. A small branch of the Patapsco River, which it enters at Baltimore.

Hackensack River, N. J., rises in Rockland Lake, Rockland co., N. Y., and after a S. course of about 40 miles, enters Newark Bay. The upper part of its course affords fine mill seats. The tide meets it at the town of Hackensack, after which its course to the bay is through a marsh.

Hadley's Falls, N. Y., are in the Hudson, just above the mouth of Sacandaga River, between the towns of Hadley and Luzerne.

Haimakrous Kill, N. Y., rises in Albany co., flows E., and enters the Hudson near the village of Coeymans.

Hokah, or Root River, Ma. It rises a little above the sources of the Upper Iowa River, flows in an E. direction, and empties into the Mississippi.

Halifax River, Orange co., Va. This river runs parallel with the Atlantic coast, receives several branches, the principal of which is Tomoco Creek, and enters the Atlantic at Musquito Bar.

Hallett's Cove, N. Y. See Astoria.

Hall's Stream forms the N. W. boundary between Canada and N. H., from its source to its junction with the Connecticut at Stewartstown, N. H.

Ham Fork, Ca. A small W. branch of Green River.

Hammonasset River, Ct. This stream flows S. E., forming part of the boundary between New Haven and Middlesex counties, and empties into Long Island Sound.

Hammond's Bay, Mn. A curvature of Lake Huron on the N. border of Presque Isle co.

Hampton Roads, Va. The local name given to a portion of the bay at the mouth of James River, opposite the entrance of Nansemond and Elizabeth Rivers. A line drawn across, from Old Point Comfort on the N. to Point Willoughby on the S., may define the limit between these Roads and Chesapeake Bay. Within the mouth of James River the limit is not so definite. The water is sufficiently deep for the largest ships of war, where, by the erection of adequate defences, which have been reported to be entirely feasible, they might ride in safety from the attack of an enemy's fleet.

Hannahatchee Creek, Stewart co., Ga., unites with Hicheto Creek at its entrance into the Chatahoochee.

Harbor Hill lies in the town of North Hempstead, Queen's co., N. Y. It is elevated 319 feet above the Atlantic, and is visible for 25 miles at sea, being the highest point of land on Long Island.

Harbor of New York. See *New York Bay*.

Hardin's Creek, Te., is formed in the W. part of Wayne co., by the junction of two forks, flows N. W., and falls into the Tennessee in Hardin co.

Harger's Creek, O. A small stream that falls into Sciota River at Circleville.

Harlem River, N. Y., a creek or strait, running from East River, as it is called, to North River, and forming the northern boundary of the Island of Manhattan, on which the city of New York is built. The island is connected with the main land by three bridges, Harlem bridge, Macomb's bridge, and King's bridge. There is also the massive and beautiful structure of stone masonry, upon which the Croton aqueduct is carried over the Harlem Valley and River, a little more than a quarter of a mile in length. The width of the river itself, at this place, is 620 feet. The western part of this river, from King's bridge to the Hudson, was named by the Dutch Spuyten Duyvel Creek. The whole length of Harlem River is 6 miles, and its width from one eighth to one fourth of a mile.

Harney Lake, Orange co., Pa., lies E. from Lake Jessup, with which it is connected by an outlet. On its S. W. border is Fort Lane.

Harpeth River, Te., rises in Williamson co., and pursues a N. W. course of 60 miles, to its entrance into Cumberland River, 19 miles N. W. of Nashville. It is boatable to Franklin.

Harrison's Island, Mn. Situated in the N. part of Lake St. Clair.

Hart's Island, N. H., lies in Connecticut River, in the town of Plainfield, and contains 19 acres.

Hart's Island, Westchester co., N. Y., lies in Long Island Sound, and is attached to the town of Pelham.

Hasseltcaver Mountains, N. Y. This range of hills lies N. of the Mohawk Valley, extending through part of Herkimer and Oneida counties. They are from 1000 to 1200 feet in height.

Hatchee River, Te., rises in McNairy co., and pursuing a N. W., W., and S. W. direction for 100 miles, enters the Mississippi at Randolph.

Hatchet Creek, Aa. A branch of the Coosa River, which it enters in Coosa co.

Hatchet Hill, Southbridge, Ms. Height 1016 ft. *Hatteras, Cape, N. C.* A dangerous cape, in 35° 15' N. lat., and 75° 30' W. lon. It is on the S. W. end of a low, sandy, and rocky island, which encloses Pamlico Sound. The sea, in this place, is generally very rough, and this part of the

American coast is probably more dreaded by sailors than any other.

Haver's Island, Albany co., N. Y., lies at the mouth of the Mohawk River, and is attached to the town of Watervliet.

Haverstraw Bay, N. Y., lying opposite the town of Haverstraw, Rockland co., is formed by an expansion of Hudson River. It is 6 miles long, and from 2 to 3 miles wide, extending from Teller's to Verplank's Point.

Haw River, N. C., rises in Rockingham co., and flowing S. E., unites with Deep River, in Chatham co., to form the N. W. branch of Cape Fear River.

Hawpee Creek, Macon co., Aa. This stream flows in a general westerly direction, and falls into the Tallapoosa River.

Hawse's Hill, Barre, Ms. Height 1285 feet.

Hay River, Wn. This river drains the E. interior of St. Croix co., flows S. E., and enters Red Cedar River, in Chippewa co.

Hazen's Notch, Vt. A remarkable passage through the mountain, between the towns of Lowell and Montgomery.

Head Harbor Island, Me., lies off Jones Port, Washington co.

Helderberg Hills, or Mountains, N. Y., stretch through the W. part of Albany co., into Schoharie co., where they unite with the Catskill range. They consist of a series of limestones of varied mineralogical character, upon a foundation of graywacke, and abound in fossil remains, and extensive caverns ornamented with stalactites and stalagmites. These mountains are very precipitous, and are from 400 to 500 feet in height.

Hell Gate, or Hurl Gate, a strait in the East River, 8 miles from New York city, between the Islands of Manhattan and Parsell, on the N. W., and Long Island, on the S. E. It is said that the proper name of this strait is *Horll Gatt*, a Dutch term, signifying a whirlpool. Through this narrow pass the tides flow in and out, between the harbor of New York and Long Island Sound. At certain stages of the tide, the waters rush through here with a powerful current, and passing over sunken rocks, are made to whirl and roar with fearful violence. There is no great difficulty, however, in navigating the strait with safety, under the guidance of a skilful pilot.

Hell Gate, On. An E. branch of Bitter Root River, rising among the Rocky Mts.

Helley's Keys, Pa. These islands separate Tagabona Bay from the Gulf of Mexico.

Hemlock Island, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., lies in the St. Lawrence River, and is attached to the town of Clayton.

Hemlock Lake, N. Y., lies partly in Livingston, and partly in Ontario co. It is 6 miles long, and 1 mile wide, discharging its waters into the outlet of Honeoye Lake.

Hempstead Bay, N. Y., lies in the town of Hempstead, Queen's co., is 6 miles long, from 1 to 2 miles wide, and abounds with shell and scale fish, and wild water fowl. It is separated from the Atlantic by Long Beach.

Hempstead Plains, N. Y., an immense heath or barren, of more than 15,000 acres, is used merely as a common pasturage of the town of Hempstead, on which several thousands of cattle and sheep are annually fed, and is the site of the old Newmarket race course, where, in years past, immense sums of money have been lost and won.

The soil of these plains is good, and might be made fertile by cultivation.

Henderson Lake, N. Y., one of the head sources of the Hudson, lies in the town of Newcomb, Essex co., near the Adirondack Iron Works. It is elevated 1936 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson.

Henderson's River, Is. This river rises in the N. W. part of Knox co., flows S. W., and empties into the Mississippi in Henderson co.

Henlopen, Cape, De., is the S. W. extremity, at the entrance of Delaware Bay. It is 18 miles S. W. of Cape May, the opposite point in N. lat. 36° 47', and W. lon. 75° 6'. There is a light-house on it.

Henry, Cape, Va., is on the S. side of the entrance into Chesapeake Bay, 12 miles S. Cape Charles, in 36° 58' N. lat., and 76° 21' W. lon.

Henry's Fork, On. It rises among the Rocky Mts., flows S. S. W., and empties into Lewis Fork of Columbia River.

Henry's River, N. C., rises in Burke co., flows E., and unites with Jacob's River to form the Little Catawba.

Herring Bay, Md., sets up from Chesapeake Bay, between Ann Arundel and Calvert counties.

Hickman Creek, Ky., rises in Fayette co., and flows S. W. through Jessamine co., into the Kentucky River.

Hickory Creek, Will co., Is., flows W., and empties into Des Plaines River a little below Juliet.

Hidden Wood River, Ma. An E. branch of the Inyan Reakab, or River of the Rock.

Higgins's Lake, Roscommon co., Mn., lies N. from Houghton's Lake, with which it is connected by an outlet.

High Falls, Lewis co., N. Y., occur in the Black River just before it is entered by Black River Canal. They are so called in distinction from Long Falls, which occur in the same river, 40 miles below, in Jefferson co. The river has a descent of 60 or 70 feet, and is well worthy a visit from the lovers of the picturesque.

Highlands, Matteawan or Fishkill Mts., N. Y. These mountains lie in the counties of Rockland, Orange, Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and are probably connected with the Alleghanies, as indicated by their geological formation. They are 16 or 18 miles in breadth, and extend in a N. E. and S. W. direction about 25 miles. They present some of the most romantic features of the scenery upon the North River, which is here contracted to a narrow space, by its passage through the mountain pass. Anthony's Nose, one of their lofty elevations on the eastern shore, is a pile of rock rising to the height of 1128 feet above the level of the river which washes its base. Two miles above is the Sugar Loaf Mountain, which rears its summit to the height of 860 feet. Crow's Nest and Butter Hill are on the W. side of the river. They rise abruptly from the water's edge, the latter 1520 feet, and the former nearly as high. Beacon Hill, on the E. side, sometimes called the "Grand Sachem," is the highest peak of the Highlands, being elevated 1685 feet above the Hudson. Several of the eminences in view from the river are celebrated in history for being the scenes of stirring events during the struggle for American independence. The sites of Forts Clinton and Montgomery are on the W. side of the river, from whence chevaux-de-frise, boom, and chains, were stretched across to the base of Anthony's Nose, in 1777. These forts, which

were garrisoned by six hundred men, were attacked Oct. 6, 1777, by a British force three thousand strong, under Sir Henry Clinton, and captured during the night. At the base of Sugar Loaf Mountain, on the E. side of the river, is seen the site of the house where the traitor Arnold lived. About a mile farther up, the garden and monument of Kosciusko are distinctly seen. The historical interest associated with West Point is familiar to every reader.

Highland Creek, Ky. This stream forms the boundary between Union and Henderson counties, and empties into the Ohio River.

High Ridge, Williamsburg, Ms. Height 1480 ft.

Hilliard's Knob, Rochester, Ms. Height 1120 ft.

Hillsboro' Inlet, Fa. A long, narrow inlet, extending from the mouth of Hillsboro' River some distance into St. Lucie co.

Hillsboro' River, Fa., rises in the E. part of Orange co., flows S. W., and enters Tampa Bay at the town of Tampa.

Hitchcock's Hill, Wales, Ms. Height 1190 feet.

Hocking River, O., rises in Fairfield co., winds through a hilly country 80 miles, in a S. E. direction, and enters the Ohio at Troy, 25 miles below Marietta. It is boatable 70 miles, except the lower falls and some mill dams. It has a fall near its source of 40 feet.

Hog Island, N. Y., is situated in Hempstead Bay, Long Island.

Hog Island, or Neck, in Oyster Bay, Queen's co., N. Y., is connected to Long Island by Oak Neck.

Hog Island, Northampton co., Va., lies in the Atlantic, N. E. from Prout's Island.

Hog Island, Surry co., Va. A small island lying in James River.

Hog Island, Mn. Situated in the N. part of Lake Michigan, E. from Garden Island.

Hog Neck, N. Y. See *Great Hog Neck*.

Holeb Pond, Me., is a considerable body of water lying in Franklin and Somerset counties.

Hollow Creek, Barnwell district, S. C., enters the Savannah River at the S. E. corner of Edgefield district.

Holland Islands, Md. lie in Chesapeake Bay, N. from Smith Island and W. from Fishing Bay.

Hollinger's Creek, Baldwin co., Aa. A tributary of Perdido River.

Holston River, Tc. This river unites with the Clinch, in Roane co., to form the Tennessee. With the exception of a fall of 7 feet, it is navigable 70 miles. There are valuable salt works near its source; also a fall of water of 40 feet.

Holt's Hill, Andover, Ms. Height 423 feet.

Homochitto River, Mi. It runs S. W., and falls into the Mississippi above Fort Adams, between Adams and Wilkinson counties.

Honeoye Creek, N. Y., an important mill stream, is formed by the outlets of Honeoye, Canadice, and Hemlock Lakes. It flows S. W., and enters Genesee River in Monroe co.

Honeoye Lake, N. Y. This beautiful sheet of water lies mostly in the town of Richmond, Ontario co. It is 5 miles long and 1 mile wide, and abounds in fine fish.

Honey Creek, Sank co., Wn. A small tributary of Wisconsin River.

Honey Island, Holmes co., Mi. This is a large island formed by an outlet of the Yazoo River.

Hoosick River, N. Y., a large and important mill stream, rises in Ms. and Vt., flows E., and enters the Hudson in Rensselaer co.

Hood's Canal, On. A long, narrow channel extending S. W. from Admiralty Inlet.

Hood Mount, On. A high peak of the Cascade range, situated S. from Columbia River.

Hooper's Island, Md. Situated in Chesapeake Bay, off the S. W. coast of Dorchester co.

Horicon Lake, N. Y. See *George Lake*.

Horn Island, Mi., lies in Pascagoula Bay, off the coast of Jackson co.

Horn Lake Creek, De Soto co., Mi. A small stream which flows through a lake of the same name, and enters the Mississippi.

Horse Head Creek, Johnson co., As., flows S., and empties into the Arkansas River.

Horse Island, Barnstable co., Ms. This island is situated in Wellfleet Bay, at the mouth of Blackish Creek.

Horse Race, N. Y. A name given to the Hudson, just before it leaves the Highlands, at its lower entrance. The river here takes a sudden turn of a mile to the E., and resumes its S. course at Caldwell's Landing.

Hosmer's Ponds, Vt. See *Craftsbury*.

Hot Springs, Hot Spring co., As. There are about fifty of these springs, which break out from the W. side of a mountain, and flow into a small creek, which, taking a S. course of 6 miles, empties into the Waehita River. The temperature of the springs is from 110° to 150° Fahrenheit. The cold Chalybeate Springs, situated 3 miles N. E. of the Hot Springs, are much frequented by invalids. There are Sulphur Springs in the same county, 30 miles N. W. from the Hot Springs.

Houghton's Lake, Rosecommon co., Mn., lies in the W. interior of the county, and is one of the head sources of Maskegon River.

Houghton Lake, Houghton co., Mn. Situated on Keewaowona Point, N. E. from Portage Lake, with which it communicates.

Housatonic River, Ms. and Ct. The sources of this river are in the towns of Lanesboro' and Windsor, Ms. The main stream is formed at Pittsfield, and thence passes S. into Ct. After watering the county of Litchfield in that state, it separates the counties of New Haven and Fairfield, and meets the tide water at Derby, 14 miles above its entrance into Long Island Sound. The source of this stream is more than 1000 feet above the ocean, and in its course of nearly 150 miles, it affords numerous mill sites. The volume of water is not very large, except in seasons of freshet; but the scenery on the borders of the river is exceedingly beautiful; and the cataract at Canaan, Ct., where the water falls perpendicularly 60 feet, is well worthy the notice of travelers. The Indian name of this river signifies *over the mountains*.

Howland's or Superior Island, Cayuga co., N. Y., attached to the town of Conquest, is formed by the dividing branches of Seneca River.

Hubbardton River, Vt. This is a good mill stream, rising from several small ponds in Sudbury. It runs in a S. W. direction through Gregory's Pond, in Hubbardton, through Benson, and falls into East Bay in West Haven, after a course of about 20 miles.

Hudson River, N. Y., has its sources in numerous small streams which rise among the Adirondack Mountains, west of Lake Champlain. It pursues a straight course, almost directly south, for about 300 miles, until it enters the Atlantic through the harbor of New York. This river is one of the

best for navigation, in proportion to its length, of any in the United States. Notwithstanding it flows through a mountainous region, it is navigable for small sloops, and for steamboats of large size, to Troy, 166 miles from its mouth. The action of the tides at the mouth of the Hudson, coming in as they do from the ocean through the Narrows, and from the Sound through the East River, is such as to carry the swell of the river upwards, it is said, at the rate of 15 to 25 miles an hour; so that swift-sailing vessels, leaving New York at new tide, with all things favorable, sometimes run through to Albany with the same flood tide. The river has three large expansions, or bays, as they are called — Tappan Bay, Haverstraw Bay, and a third between Fishkill and New Windsor. Tappan Bay, or Tappan Sea, as it was formerly called, commences at Piermont, about 20 miles from New York, and extends northward to Teller's Point, a distance of 10 miles, with an average width of 3 miles. In some places the width is full 5 miles. Haverstraw Bay is also from 2 to 3 miles wide, and 6 miles long, terminating on the north at Verplank's and Stony Points. The passage of the Hudson through the Highlands is among the most romantic and sublime to be found any where upon our navigable rivers. The Mohawk River, which comes in from the west, at Waterford, about 10 miles north of Albany, is almost the only tributary of the Hudson of any importance. Through artificial channels, however, its navigable waters are connected with the great lakes at the west, and with the St. Lawrence at the north. The great Erie Canal unites the Hudson, at Albany, with Lake Erie, at Buffalo, 364 miles distant, by the route of the canal. The Champlain Canal unites the river at Albany with the southern extremity of Lake Champlain. The length of this canal is 72 miles. From Albany to West Troy, 8 miles, the Champlain and Erie Canals are in conjunction with each other. By the Delaware and Hudson Canal, the Hudson is also united, at a point about 90 miles from New York, with the Delaware, at the N. W. corner of New Jersey. Through this communication immense quantities of coal from the Lackawana district in Pennsylvania are transported to New York. During the season of navigation on the Hudson, numerous steamboats leave New York every morning and evening for the different places upon the shores of the river. From about the 20th of March to the 1st of December the bosom of this river presents the appearance of a great thoroughfare of travel. Steamboats of the largest class, nowhere excelled for comfort, elegance, and speed, run back and forth continually between New York and Albany or Troy; making the trip of 150 or 160 miles in from 10 to 12 hours running time, and touching at all the principal places on the route, to land and receive passengers. One of the most striking and peculiar features of the scenery on the Hudson is that of the Palisades, a designation given to a majestic range of columnar rock, varying in height from 50 feet to 300 and even 400 feet, and walling in the stream for about 20 miles from Weehawken to Piermont. For a great part of the distance, on the western shore, they rise almost perpendicularly from the water's edge. The shores of the Hudson between New York and Albany are studded with bustling towns, and beautiful villas, and country seats; which, mingling with the bold and picturesque features of the natural scenery, render the passage up and

down upon its waters one of the most inviting any where to be enjoyed.

Humboldt Lake, Uh., lies E. from Pyramid Lake, and receives the waters of Humboldt River.

Humboldt Lake, Ma. Situated E. from North Red River.

Humboldt River. It rises in two large forks among the Humboldt Mts, flows in a circuitous S. W. direction, and empties into Humboldt Lake.

Humboldt River Mountains, Uh., lie in the N. interior of the state, and run nearly N. and S.

Humphrey's Creek, Ballard co., Ky., flows N. W., and empties into the Ohio.

Hunquolques River and Pond, Me., are situated in Aroostook and Penobscot counties. The river is a branch of Aroostook River.

Hunger's Creek, Northampton co., Va. A small inlet from Chesapeake Bay.

Hungry Bay, Jefferson co., N. Y., is a large expanse of water in the E. part of Lake Ontario. Black and Chaumont Rivers empty into it through bays of the same name.

Hunter's Island, Westchester co., N. Y., lies in Long Island Sound, and is attached to the town of Pelham.

Hunting Islands, Beaufort district, S. C. This group lies between St. Helena Sound and Broad River, and S. E. from St. Helena Island.

Huntington Bay is situated in the town of Huntington, Suffolk co., N. Y., on the N. side of Long Island, between Eaton's and Lloyd's Necks. It is a safe harbor, and abounds with shell and scale fish and wild fowl.

Huntington River, Vt., waters the towns of Lincoln, Starksborough, and Huntington, and joins Winooski River in Richmond. Its course is very rapid. Length about 20 miles.

Huron Bay, Houghton co., Mn., lies E. from Keewaiwona Bay, and communicates on the N. with Lake Superior.

Huron Islands, Mn. A small group lying in Lake Superior, at the mouth of Huron Bay.

Huron Lake. One of the five great lakes of North America, and the third of the chain, proceeding W., lying between Canada West and the United States. This extensive sheet of water is nearly divided, by the peninsula of Canada West and by the chain of Manitou Islands in the N. part, forming, with this peninsula, almost a continuous land barrier, into three sections, the largest of which, lying S. of the islands, may be called Lake Huron Proper, while that directly N. of this range of islands has been denominated, by Tanner, Manitou Bay, and that which is nearly cut off by the peninsula and the N. projection of Great Manitou Island, lying to the N. E., has, by the same authority, been named Lake Iroquois, and, by others, the Georgian Bay. A considerable arm of the lake, also, on the S. W., stretching into the state of Michigan, has received the name of Saginaw Bay. Irrespective of these different sections, Huron Proper lies nearly in the form of a crescent, stretching from the Straits of Michilimackinac to the head of the River St. Clair, a distance, upon the middle curve, of 260 miles. The greatest breadth, independent of the bays, is about 70 miles, and the superficial extent about 20,000 square miles. The depth of this portion of the lake is very great, being at least 1000 feet deep towards the W. shore, which is its deepest part. Like all the other lakes, however, it is generally shallow near the shores, though it has several fine harbors.

It receives the waters of Lake Superior through St. Mary's Strait, and those of Lake Michigan through the Straits of Michilimackinac, and discharges its own waters, through the River St. Clair, into Lake Erie. The waters also of several small lakes are received from the N. W., the principal of which are Lake Nipissing and Lake Simcoe, which empty themselves, by rivers of a few miles' extent, into the Georgian Bay. This bay, or lake, as it might be separately regarded, lies nearly in the form of an ellipse, connected with the body of Lake Huron, and with Manitou Bay, at its N. W. extremity. It is 140 miles long by 70 miles wide, having an area of about 7000 square miles. Manitou Bay, which is that section of the lake lying directly N. of the great chain of islands, is in length, from E. to W., 80 miles, with an average breadth of 20 miles. Its area is about 1600 square miles. Taken in its whole extent, as including the sections here described, with the islands between them, Lake Huron covers an area of nearly 29,000 square miles. The number of islands in Lake Huron is very great. Among them, the chain which has been already mentioned, retaining their Indian name of Manitou (Great Spirit) Islands, includes all which are worthy of special notice. These are divided into the Great Manitou and Little Manitou Islands, besides which, at the W. extremity of the chain, is one which is called Drummond's Island. Great Manitou is much the largest of the series, being in length about 90 miles, E. and W., and in breadth, in the widest part, about 30 miles. The boundary between the United States and Canada passes along the middle of Huron Proper from the outlet of St. Clair River 225 miles, and thence, between Drummond and Little Manitou Islands, and over the W. end of Manitou Bay, to the influx of the N. branch of St. Mary's River. This lake holds a very important position as a commercial link in the chain of internal navigation. The main lake opens a spacious communication from Lake Erie, both into Lake Superior and Lake Michigan; and being connected with a series of smaller lakes and rivers, extending from the S. E. angle of the Georgian Bay almost to the N. W. angle of Lake Ontario, it affords great facilities for completing a separate and much shorter channel of transportation between the ports of Lake Ontario and those of Michigan and Superior. An expenditure, comparatively moderate in improvements of this kind, might reduce the distance full one half between the head of the River St. Lawrence and the head of Lake Huron. This is a matter which has long ago attracted attention, and which, in this age of commercial enterprise, may not improbably ere long be acted upon.

Huron River, O. This river rises in Richland co., flows through Huron and Erie counties, and falls into Lake Erie at Huron. It is navigable 6 or 7 miles.

Huron River, Mn., rises in Oakland and Livingston counties, and flows 90 miles, to its entrance into Lake Erie, below the mouth of Detroit River. This river and its branches afford extensive water privileges.

Huron River, Houghton co., Mn. This small stream flows N., and empties into Lake Superior E. from Huron Bay.

Hurricane Creek, Stewart co., Te., empties into the Tennessee River.

Hurricane River, Schoolcraft co., Mn. A small stream in the N. E. part of the county, and emptying into Lake Superior.

Hutchinson's Island, St. Lucie co., Fla. A large island lying between St. Lucra Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

Ibberville River, La. This river leaves the Mississippi, of which it is an outlet, 14 miles below Baton Rouge, and flows 20 miles into Amite River. The Mississippi flows into it at high flood only.

Illinois Creek, As. This stream rises in Van Buren and Pope counties, flows S. S. W., and empties into the Arkansas.

Illinois River. The Illinois River has its entire course within the state to which its name has been given. Its upper tributaries take their rise in Indiana and Wisconsin. Those coming from Indiana are the Kankakee and the Iroquois; those from Wisconsin are the Des Plaines and the Fox Rivers. The two former unite, after flowing W. in a curve corresponding with the S. shore of Lake Michigan, in the N. part of Iroquois county, Illinois; and thence their waters flow still W. until they unite with those of the Des Plaines coming from the N. After the confluence of the Kankakee with the Des Plaines, the river takes the name of Illinois. From this point it flows nearly W. to Hennepin, in Putnam co., or almost to this place, receiving Fox River from the N., at Ottawa, and Vermilion River from the S. E., near the foot of the rapids. Its course then turns to the S. and S. W., in which direction mainly it flows as far as Naples, in Morgan co., receiving the Spoon River from the W., and the Sangamon from the E. From Naples it flows S. until it approaches within a few miles of the Mississippi, when it curves to the S. E., and afterwards to the E., and empties itself into the Mississippi, a few miles above the mouth of the Missouri. Its length, exclusive of its windings, is about 260 miles. It is navigable 210 miles, to the foot of the rapids, and, in high water, 9 miles farther, to Ottawa. Below the rapids the character of the river approaches to that of a tortuous canal, occasionally widening into swells which appear similar to lakes. Upon the W. shore of one of these beautiful expansions of the river the flourishing town of Peoria is situated. The navigable part of the river has a gentle current, unbroken by rapids, and peculiarly favorable to a safe and easy commerce by steamboats. From its relative position the Illinois is a river of great importance as a connecting link in the chain of internal navigable waters. The Illinois Canal, of 100 miles in length, connects its navigable waters with those of Lake Michigan at Chicago; thus opening a communication for commerce between the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, and between the whole country bordering on the great lakes and the ports of New Orleans and the Atlantic. The valley of the Illinois in its widest part, from the sources of the Sangamon River on the E., to the sources of the Spoon River on the W., is 120 miles in breadth. In the N. part, however, branching into two long, narrow arms, the mean breadth does not exceed 60 miles. In this portion it encircles the S. part of Lake Michigan for a distance of about 200 miles. The area included in this basin is about 24,000 square miles.

Illinois River, In. Ter., rising in Benton and Washington counties, As., passes into the In.

Ter., and flows south into Arkansas River, 4 miles above the mouth of Canadian River. There are salt springs a few miles from its mouth.

Independence River, N. Y., rises in Hamilton co., flows W., and enters Black River in Lewis co.

Indian Creek, S. C. A branch of the Sumoree River, which it enters in Newberry district.

Indian Creek, Tc., formed in Wayne co., by the junction of Indian River and Rutherford's Creek, flows N. W., and enters the Tennessee in Hardin co.

Indian Creek, Is. This stream rises in the S. W. part of Clark co., and flows S. W., across Floyd and Harrison counties, into the Ohio River.

Indian Fields, N. Y., are a part of the peninsula of Montauk, on the E. extremity of Long Island. The surface is very rough, yet the soil is generally good, affording fine pasturage. A remnant of the Montauk tribe of Indians still resides here.

Indian Hut Island, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., lies in the St. Lawrence River, near the Thousand Islands, and is attached to the town of Hammond.

Indian River, Me., is a small stream, watering the town of Addison, Washington co.

Indian River, N. Y. and Vt. This small stream rises in Rupert, Vt., waters the corner of Pawlet, and joins Pawlet River, in Granville, N. Y.—Another small stream of this name waters the towns of Essex and Colchester, Vt., and empties into Colchester Bay.

Indian Lake, Hamilton co., N. Y., is surrounded by a mountainous region of country, covered with deep forests of pine, spruce, birch, and poplar, which, contrasted with the smooth waters of the lake, present a scene of remarkable beauty. The mountain peaks attain an elevation of from 1500 to 2000 feet above the surrounding country. The lake is 4 miles long, 1 mile wide, and abounds in various kinds of fish.

Indian River, N. Y., the outlet of Indian Lake, flows N. E., and enters the Hudson, in Essex co.

Indian River, N. Y. This stream rises in Lewis co., flows N. W., through Jefferson, and enters Black Lake, in St. Lawrence co. The outlet of the lake flows into Oswegatchie River, which enters the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg village.

Indian River, Sussex co., De., drains the E. part of the co., and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

Indian River, Fa. The length of this river, from its head branches to Juniper Narrows, is about 100 miles. Its width and depth are extremely variable. In some places it is 4 miles wide; in others, not 50 yards. The depth of water is greatest when the S. inlets are closed. It runs nearly parallel with the E. coast of the state, its course being a little E. of S.

Indian Stream, Coos co., N. H., is the principal and most N. source of Connecticut River. It rises in the Highlands, near the N. border of the state, and pursuing a S. W. course, unites with the E. branch flowing from Connecticut Lake.

Inlet of Cayuga Lake, N. Y., has been rendered navigable for 1 mile S. of the lake, by the canal commissioners. There is now a toll taken for all boats passing and repassing to Ithaca village.

Inouque River, Ts. A head branch of Brazos River.

Inquest Creek, Io., rises in Appanoose and Monroe counties, flows E. across Davis and a corner of Van Buren co., and falls into the Des Moines River in Wapello co.

Intpak River, Ma. A W. branch of the Minnesota, or St. Peter's River.

Inyan Reakah, or River of the Rock. It rises in Ma., flows S. W. across the N. W. angle of Iowa, and falls into the Tehankasdata, or Sioux River.

Inyan Yankey, or Little Sioux River, Io. This large river rises in a number of lakes, on the N. border of the state, flows in a S. direction, receiving numerous large tributaries, and empties into the Missouri.

Iowa River, Io., rises in the N. part of the state, and passes between 200 and 300 miles S. E. to the River Mississippi, in Louisa co. It is navigable from the Mississippi to Iowa City at all seasons. This is a beautiful stream, and its waters are exceedingly clear.

Ipswich River, Essex co., Ms. See Ipswich.

Iron River, Mn. A small stream draining the W. part of the upper peninsula, and falling into Lake Superior.

Irondequoit Bay, Monroe co., N. Y., is 6 miles long, 1 mile wide, and communicates on the N. with Lake Ontario. It abounds with the different kinds of fish peculiar to the lake.

Irondequoit Creek, N. Y., a good mill stream, rises in Ontario and Monroe counties, and flows N. into Irondequoit Bay.

Iroquois Point, Chippewa co., Mu., extends into the S. part of Tahquamenaw Bay.

Irving Lake, Ma. Situated N. E. from Cass Lake, and connected on the S. with the Mississippi River.

Ischua Creek, N. Y., rises in Cattaraugus co., flows S. into Oil Creek, which enters the Alleghany River at Olean village.

Isinglass River, N. H., rises in ponds in Barrington and Strafford, and joins the Cochecho in Rochester.

Islands in Boston Harbor. See Boston.

Isle au Chats, N. Y., are two islands lying in the St. Lawrence, between which the boundary line dividing the U. S. from Canada passes. The E. one belongs to the town of Louisville, St. Lawrence co.

Isle au Gallop, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., lies in St. Lawrence River, and is attached to the town of Lisbon.

Isle au Rapid, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., lies in the St. Lawrence River, and is attached to the town of Madrid.

Isles of Shoals. These islands, 8 miles from the mouth of Portsmouth harbor, N. H., are seven in number, viz.: Hog, Smutty Nose, Star, Duck, White, Malaga, and Londoner Islands. Hog contains 350 acres of rock, and its greatest elevation is 57 feet above high water mark. Smutty Nose contains about 250 acres of rock and soil — greatest elevation 45 feet. Star Island contains about 180 acres of rock and soil, and its height is 55 feet. These islands, as a town, are called Gosport. Star and Smutty Nose are inhabited by fishermen, who carry on considerable business in their way, supplying Portsmouth and the neighboring towns with fresh fish, and sending large quantities of cured fish to Boston and other places. The celebrated dun fish are found here, which have heretofore been considered a distinct species of the cod. They differ, however, from the common cod only in the circumstance of their being caught and cured in winter. Star Island and Smutty Nose are connected by a sea wall, built at the expense of government, for the purpose of breaking a strong S. E. current pass-

ing between them, and forming a safe anchorage on the N. W. side of it. These objects have been attained, and the miniature fleet of the shoalers, riding at anchor in this artificial harbor, is no unpleasant sight. Smutty Nose and Malaga are connected by a sea wall, built at the expense of Mr. Haley, "the King of the Shoals." This wall, 14 rods in length, 13 feet in height, and from 20 to 30 feet in width, effectually secures Haley's Inlet and Wharf from the easterly storms, although the waves not unfrequently break over it in a severe storm. There are a few spots of dry soil upon them under cultivation. The Shoals are a pleasant resort for water parties, and their delightful, bracing air cannot be otherwise than advantageous to those who are in want of pure sea breezes. See Hayward's *New England Gazetteer*.

Isle Presque River, Me., has its source in a pond near the centre of Aroostook co., and flows in a N. direction into Aroostook River.

Israel's River, Coos co., N. H., is formed by cataracts which descend from the summits of Mounts Adams and Jefferson, and running N. W. it passes through Randolph and Jefferson, falling into the Connecticut in Lancaster. This beautiful stream received its name from Israel Glines, a hunter, who frequented these regions long before the settlement of the country.

Istopoga, Lake, St. Lucie co., Fla., lies N. W. from Lake Macaco, and connects by an outlet with Kissimee River.

Itasca Lake, Ma. This small lake is the principal source of the head branch of the Mississippi River. It connects with other smaller lakes, and contains Schoolcraft Island.

Iyanke Lake, Io. A small sheet of water situated near the N. border of the state.

Iyedan Lake, or Lac qui Parle, Ma. An enlargement of the Minnesota or St. Peter's River, just above Intpak River.

Izubah River, Ma. A W. tributary of Minnesota or St. Peter's River, which it enters just below Big Stone Lake.

Jack's Fork, Mo. A tributary of Current River, which it enters from the W. near Chilton.

Jackson's Hill, Blandford, Ms. Height 1717 ft

Jackson's Lake, On. It lies S. E. from the Three Tetons, peaks of the Rocky Mts., and is the source of the Lewis Fork of Columbia River.

Jackson's River, Va. This river rises in Warm Spring Mts., and unites with Cowpasture River to form James River. Falling Springs, one of its head branches, has a perpendicular fall of 200 feet.

Jacob's River, N. C., rises in the S. part of Burke co., flows N. E., and unites with Henry's River to form the Little Catawba.

Jamaica Bay, N. Y., lies on the S. side of Long Island, and opens into the Atlantic by several inlets. It is navigable for vessels drawing but little water, and contains several low, marshy islands. Fish and wild fowl are abundant.

Jamany, Lake, Leon co., Fla., lies a little E. of N. from Tallahassee.

James Island, Colleton district, S. C. This island extends from Charleston harbor on the N. E. to Stone Inlet on the S. W.

James Island, Fla. This island lies between Ocklockony River on the N., the Gulf of Mexico on the E., St. George's Sound on the S., and Crooked River on the W.

James River, Va., is formed by the confluence of Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers, which rise in the Alleghany Mts., and run in S. W. courses, nearly parallel to each other, for about 50 miles, until they form a junction near the N. W. angle of Bottetourt co. The river here assumes a S. course for a few miles, and receives Craig's Creek from the S. It then takes a more easterly direction, bearing first S. E., then N. E., about 35 miles, to the W. base of the Blue Ridge, where it receives the North River from Augusta co. Here the river begins to break through the Blue Ridge, and, being now a fine navigable stream, it traverses a gap in this mountain range about 15 miles N. E. of the Peaks of Otter. Its general course through the mountains is S. E., in which course it continues for 30 miles farther, forming the dividing line between Amherst co. on the N. and Bedford and Campbell counties on the S. Here, traversing another lateral chain of mountains, the river is inflected to the N. E., and pursues this course 40 miles, between Amherst and Nelson counties on the N., and Appomattox and Buckingham on the S. It then assumes a course a little S. of E., which it pursues in general about 70 miles, to the head of tide water, separating Albemarle, Fluvanna, Goochland, and Henrico counties on the left, from Buckingham, Cumberland, Powhatan, and Chesterfield on the right. It receives the Appomattox River from the S. at City Point, 34 miles below Richmond. This is the largest tributary of James River, being about 150 miles long, and navigable for large merchant vessels 20 miles, to Petersburg, and for boats through nearly its whole course. After meeting the tide, James River increases considerably in width, and continues by comparative courses about 100 miles in a S. E. course, until it passes through Hampton Roads, and merges in Chesapeake Bay, between Old Point Comfort and Point Willoughby. The whole distance from the farthest source of James River in the Alleghany Mts., to its mouth, following all the windings of the stream, is about 500 miles. Its comparative length through the centre of its valley is about 370 miles. A line drawn in a S. S. W. direction from Old Point Comfort to the Alleghany Mts. 225 miles, will pass very nearly through the centre of that portion of the valley of James River which lies E. of the mountains. Its broadest part, including those of its confluent, is W. of the mountains, where it has a width of 90 miles; but the mean width of the entire valley is about 45 miles, and its area something over 10,100 square miles. Lynchburg on the S. side, and Richmond on the N., are the principal places on James River. The river is navigable for ships of large size as far as Jamestown. Vessels of 200 tons may go up to Warwick, and of 120 tons to Roekets, the port of Richmond, 110 miles from its mouth. Here are falls which entirely obstruct ship navigation. A canal, however, connects the tide waters below with the boatable waters above the falls, at Richmond, which are thence navigable for bateaux 220 miles. The first English settlement in the United States was made on this river in 1608. It was on a point of land projecting into the river from the north side, 32 miles from its mouth. A few ruins are all that now remain of this ancient and once important place.

James River, Mo., pursues a S. S. W. course

through Greene and Tancy counties, and falls into White River.

Jefferson Mount, On. This is an elevated peak of the Cascade range, situated S. from Mount Hood.

Jeffrey's Creek, S. C., falls into the Great Pedee River in lon. $79^{\circ} 29'$ W. and lat. $34^{\circ} 8'$ N.

Jessup, Lake, Orange co., Fa., lies S. from Lake Monroe, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Jessup's or Indian River, N. Y., rises in Hamilton co., and flows N. E. into Indian Lake.

Jewell's Island, Me., lies in Casco Bay, off the town of Cumberland, Cumberland co., and about 10 miles E. of Portland.

Jilico Creek. A small stream rising in the N. part of Campbell co. Tc., and flowing N. into the Cumberland River, which it enters in Whitely co., Ky.

Jovoe Fork, On., rises among the Rocky Mts., flows W., and empties into Clark's Fork of the Columbia River.

Joe's Pond, Vt. See *Danville*.

Joe's Rock Hill, Wrentham, Ms. Height 486 feet.

John's River, N. H., a branch of the Connecticut, has its principal source in Pondicherry Pond, in the town of Jefferson. Its other branches rise in Carroll, Whitefield, Dalton, and Lancaster.

John's River, N. C., rises in the Blue Ridge, Burke co., and empties into the Catawba.

John Day's River, On. A large stream rising among the Blue Mts., and flowing N. W. into Columbia River.

Johnson's Creek, N. Y., rises in Niagara co., flows N. E., and empties into Lake Ontario in Orleans co.

Jonathan's Creek, Ky. A small branch of the Tennessee River, which it enters in Marshall co.

Jones Creek, Kent co., De. This stream rises in the N. W. part of the county, and flows S. E. into Delaware Bay.

Jones Creek, Ware co., Ga. This stream, which is one of the head branches of the Suwanee, flows through the W. part of Okefinokee Swamp, and unites with the Suwanuee near Fort Gilmer.

Jones Creek, McIntosh co., Ga. A branch of the Alamamaha.

Jones Falls Creek, Baltimore co., Md. A small branch of the Patapsco River, which it enters at Baltimore.

Johnson's Creek, Ky. A branch of Lieking River, which it enters from the E. in Nicholas co.

Judith, Point, R. I., is situated in the town of South Kingstown, 11 miles S. S. W. from Newport, in N. lat. $41^{\circ} 24'$, W. lon. $71^{\circ} 35'$. A light-house, the tower of which is 35 feet high, was erected here in 1810. The Point is about midway between Vineyard and Long Island Sounds, Montauk, on Long Island, being about 30 miles S. W., and Gay Head, on Martha's Vineyard, E. by S. about 35 miles.

Juliet Lake, Houghton co., Mn. A small sheet of water lying in the N. W. part of the county.

Juniata River, Pa. This river is formed by the Raystown and Franktown branches, which rise at the foot of the Alleghany Mts. It unites with the Susquehanna 15 miles above Harrisburg. Its length is about 200 miles. The Pa. Canal runs parallel with the Juniata and Franktown Rivers to Hollidaysburg.

Jykill Island and Sound, Ga. They are situated at the mouth of Turtle and Scilla Rivers, on the S. E. shore of Glynn co.

Kaaterskill, N. Y. This river rises in Hunter, Greene co., among the Catskill Mts., flows N. W., and enters Catskill Creek in the town of Catskill. It is formed by the outlets of two little lakes about a mile and a half in circumference. At Pine Orchard, near the Mountain House, are a series of beautiful falls, which are much visited by travellers. The water falls perpendicularly 175 feet, and, after resting a moment on a ledge of rock, falls 85 feet more, making a total descent of 260 feet. It then rushes through a dark ravine into the valley of the Catskill.

Kaatsberg Mountains. See *Catskill Mountains*.

Kabitawi River, Ma. This river rises in two forks S. W. from the source of Rum River, flows S. W. for some distance, and then turning to the S. E., empties into the Mississippi.

Kadikomeg Lake, Ma. Situated N. E. from Gayashk Lake, and connected through Pine River with the Mississippi.

Kagino Lake, La Pointe co., Wn. Situated near the centre of the county, at the head of one of the main branches of Bad River.

Kalamazoo River, Mn. This river rises in Hillsdale co., and after a winding W. N. W. course of 200 miles, through Calhoun, Kalamazoo, and Allegan counties, enters Lake Michigan 41 miles N. of St. Joseph River, and 29 S. of Grand River. Its average depth for 8 miles from its mouth is 12 feet. At low water the bar at its mouth has but 6 or 7 feet. It is navigable 38 miles, to Allegan, for boats of 50 tons. The water power of the river and its branches is extensive.

Kandiotta Lake, Ma. One of the principal sources of the Psihu or Wild Rice River.

Kanhawa River, N. C. and Va. The Great Kanhawa River has its most remote sources in Ashe co., N. C., between the Blue Ridge and the main Appalachian chain, there denominated the Iron Mountain, though the river is not known as the Kanhawa until after it leaves this state and traverses several counties in Virginia, having in its course broken through the Iron Mountain, and also the Western chain of the Alleghanies, and received from the N. E. the two important tributaries, the Green Brier and Gauley Rivers. Above the Gauley, which enters in Nicholas co., the river is known as New River, and below as the Great Kanhawa. Its course in N. C., and, so long as it continues to traverse the region of the mountains, in Va., is, in the main, N. and N. E. In Montgomery co. it turns to the N. W., and, breaking through the western chain of the Alleghany Mts., continues this general course to its confluence with the Ohio. Besides the tributaries that have been mentioned above, it receives the Elk River from the N. and Coal River from the S., both entering it in Kanhawa co. It falls into the Ohio at Point Pleasant, in Mason co., lat. 38° 52' N. The entire length of the valley of the Great Kanhawa, from the point in the Alleghany Mts. where the river turns towards the Ohio, to its mouth, is about 200 miles. The greatest breadth from the sources of New River to those of Green Brier is about 180 miles, and the mean breadth about 60, giving an area drained by this river of about 10,800 square miles. The whole length of the river from its sources in Ashe co., N. C., by comparative courses, is about 300 miles, and its width, at its mouth, 500 yards. Following all the windings of the stream, its length, of course, is considerably greater than that here given. The comparative elevation of the valley of the Great

Kanhawa, as a physical section of the country, is its most remarkable feature, having an altitude, at the mouth of the river, of 525 feet above the tide waters of the Atlantic, at the foot of the mountains of 1585 feet, and at the sources of New River of about 2500 feet. The valley of the Great Kanhawa, proper, below the confluence of the Gauley, lies between that of the Little Kanhawa on the N. E. and that of Guyandot on the S. The most important enterprise of internal improvement in Va. is that undertaken by the James River Navigation Company, first chartered in 1784, on the line of the James and Kanhawa Rivers, and the intervening space, with a view to connect the commerce of the Ohio with the Atlantic. A portion of their outlay has been expended upon the Kanhawa, but the principal part upon the more eastern sections of the route, while much more remains to be done to complete all the improvements projected.

Kankakee River, Is. This stream rises in the N. part of Ia., and, entering Is. in Will co., it receives Iroquois Creek from the S., and unites with the Des Plaines to form Illinois River at Dresden.

Kanranzi River rises in Ma., flows S. of W., and empties into the Inyan Rekab, or River of the Rock.

Kansas River, In. Ter., has its source between the Plate and Arkansas Rivers, near the Rocky Mts., and, receiving several large branches on the N. side, it enters the Missouri at the W. boundary of the state of Mo. It is 340 yards wide at its mouth. Its whole length is about 1200 miles, and it is navigable 900.

Kaskaskia River, Is. This large branch rises in Champaign co., and enters the Mississippi 7 miles below Kaskaskia village, after a S. S. W. course of 300 miles. It is navigable to Vandalia, 150 miles from its mouth, at high water.

Katahdin Mountain, Me., is situated in the E. part of Piscataquis co.

Kauwemin River, Fond du Lac co., Wn. A head branch of Milwaukee co.

Kawakonik, or Clear Water River, Ma. A W. tributary of the Mississippi, which it enters above Crow River.

Kayaderosseras Creek, N. Y., an important mill stream, rises among the Kayaderosseras Mts., in Saratoga co., and flows S. E. into Saratoga Lake.

Kayaderosseras Mountains, N. Y., extend 60 miles in a S. W. direction, through Warren, Saratoga, and Fulton counties. The height of this range between the Schroon branch of the Hudson and Lake George is from 800 to 1200 feet, in Saratoga co. from 500 to 800 feet, and as it approaches the Mohawk, it gradually diminishes.

Kearsarge Mountain, Merrimack co., N. H., lies between the towns of Sutton and Salisbury, extending into both towns. It is elevated 2461 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest mountain in the county. Its summits are a bare mass of granite, but the sides are thickly wooded. The prospect from this mountain is, in a clear sky, very extensive and beautiful.

Keewaiwona Bay, Mn. This is a long, pointed bay, extending nearly to the S. border of Houghton co., between Point Abbaye on the E. and Keewaiwona Point on the W.

Keewaiwona Point, Houghton co., Mn. A bold promontory extending into Lake Superior W. from Keewaiwona Bay. It is drained by many

small streams, and has numerous bays, harbors, and inlets on its coasts.

Kenduskeag Stream, Penobscot co., Me., rises in Dexter and Garland, winds in a S. E. direction through Corinth, Levant, and Dutton, and enters the Penobscot in the city of Bangor. It is a beautiful and valuable mill stream, and has many tributaries.

Kennebec River, Me. The first source of this important river is Moosehead Lake, of which it is the outlet. From thence it passes in a S. W. course nearly 20 miles, where it receives the waters of Dead River. It then proceeds S. to Starks, about 40 miles, where it receives the waters of the Sandy. Here it changes its course, E., about 12 miles, passing Norridgewock and Skowhegan. It then again changes its course to the S. till it receives the waters of the Sebasticook, about 15 miles. It continues to descend in nearly a S. course to Hallowell, about 20 miles. Here it inclines to the E. a few miles, and then, resuming a S. course, and passing through Merrymeeting Bay, where it receives the Androscoggin River, it passes Bath, and meets the ocean. The whole length of this river, from Moosehead Lake to the sea, is about 150 miles. The tributaries already named are the most considerable; but there are many others that would be considered important rivers in other sections of the country. The whole fall of this river is more than 1000 feet, and its hydraulic power, with that of its tributaries, is incalculable. We are enabled to state that the average or mean time of the closing of this river by ice at Hallowell, for forty-five successive years, was December 12, and of its opening, April 3. The most remarkable years were 1792, when the river closed November 4, and opened April 1 the following year, and 1831, when it closed January 10, and opened April 13. Since the year 1786, the Kennebec has not been obstructed by ice in any spring after the 20th of April.

Kent's Hill, Me., is situated in the W. part of Kennebec co.

Kent Island, Queen Anne co., Md., lies in Chesapeake Bay, opposite Annapolis. Length 12 miles.

Kentucky River, Ky., rises by three principal branches in the Cumberland Mts., denominated the North, Middle, and South Forks. These unite in Estill co., and the river thence pursues a circuitous course, but, in its lower part, generally N. N. W., until it falls into the Ohio at Carrollton, 534 miles below Pittsburg. The general course is very nearly S. E. to N. W. The length of the valley drained by this river is about 175 miles, with a mean width of about 40 miles, giving an area of 7000 square miles. This valley embraces part or the whole of nineteen counties, or a fraction over one sixth part of the whole state of Kentucky. The distance from the mouth of the river to its forks, by the course of the stream, is about 260 miles; in a direct line, about 112 miles. The channel of the river, in its natural state, is navigable, in high water, for steamboats of 300 tons, as far as Frankfort; and, in the same state of the water, steamboats might descend the river from 200 miles above. But the navigation has been improved by the construction of seventeen dams between the mouth of the river and the forks, with the corresponding number of locks, overcoming a difference of

elevation of 216 feet in the whole. These dams are from 350 to 500 feet long; and the locks are 178 feet in length by 38 feet in breadth. By means of the facilities thus furnished, boats not requiring more than 6 feet of water navigate the river at all seasons. The Kentucky River is without direct falls, though the natural current is rapid, and the bed rocky.

Keowee River. This stream rises in Macon co., N. C., flows S., and enters the Seneca River, of which it is the principal head branch, in Pickens district, S. C.

Kern Lake, Ca. A small sheet of water lying S. E. from Tulares Lake, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Kern River, Ca. This stream rises in the S. part of the Sierra Nevada range, and flows S. W. into Kern Lake.

Kettle Creek, Pa. It rises near the W. part of Tioga co., flows S. S. W., and empties into the Susquehanna in Clinton co.

Kewannee River, Brown co., Wn. It rises near the S. part of Green Bay, and flows S. E. into Lake Michigan.

Key Biscayne Bay, Fla. Situated off Dade co., and N. E. from Barnes Sound. It contains numerous islands, of which Key Biscayne and Elliot's Key are the principal.

Key West, or *Thompson's Island*, Monroe co., Fla. This island is 4 miles long, and 1 mile wide. About a foot below the surface is a bed of limestone, which extends under the whole island. On the N. W. part is an excellent harbor.

Kiamishi River, In. Ter., rises in As., and falls into Red River 6 miles below Fort Towson.

Kickapoo Creek, Ia. It rises in the interior of McLean co., flows S. W., and empties into Salt Creek in Logan co.

Kickapoo River, Wn. This river rises in Adams and Crawford counties, flows S. S. W., separating Crawford from Sauk co., and crossing the N. W. corner of Richland co., it reenters Crawford co., where it falls into the Wisconsin.

Killbuck River, O. A northern branch of the Muskingum.

Killington Peak, Vt., is a summit of the Green Mountains, in the S. part of Sherburne, and N. from Shrewsbury Peak.

Kill Van Kull, N. Y., a channel, lying between Staten Island and N. J. shore, is a continuation of Staten Island Sound. It extends from New York Bay to Newark Bay, a distance of 4 or 5 miles.

Kinderhook Creek, N. Y. This large and important mill stream rises in the E. part of Rensselaer co., flows S. W., and enters the Hudson, near the village of Columbiaville, Columbia co.

Kinebik, or *Snake River*, Ma. This stream rises in several lakes, flows S. E., and empties into the St. Croix River.

Kingdom Cone Creek, Letcher co., Ky. A small head branch of the N. fork of Kentucky River.

King's Creek. This small stream rises in the S. part of N. C., flows S. W., and enters Broad River in York district, S. C.

King's Mountain, N. C., situated in the W. part of the state, 25 miles W. from Charlottenburg.

King's River. This stream rises in the W. part of Newton co., As., flows N. N. W., and empties into White River in Barry co., Mo.

Kingston Landing, N. Y., formerly called Columbus Point, is situated in Kingston, Ulster co.,

on the W. side of Hudson River, 90 miles N. of the city of New York.

Kinicoonick Creek, Lewis co., Ky. A branch of the Ohio River.

Kino Lake, Chippewa co., Wn. Situated in the N. W. part of the county, S. E. from Makwa Lake, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Kip's Bay, N. Y., lies in East River, on the E. side of the Island of N. Y., and opposite the mouth of Newtown Creek.

Kishkaupa River, Wn. This stream drains the S. W. part of Sheboygan co., and falls into Milwaukee River in Washington co.

Kissimee River, St. Lucie co., Fla., rises in a lake of the same name, flows in a S. S. E. direction, and falls into Lake Macaco.

Kittatinny Mountains, or *Blue Ridge*. These mountains extend through the N. part of N. J., cross the Delaware River at the Water Gap, pass through the S. E. part of Pa., and the W. part of Md., through Va., the Carolinas, into Ga.

Kittoctan Creek, Loudon co., Va., rises in the Blue Ridge of mountains, and flows N. E. into the Potomac River.

Kip's Hill, N. Y., is a branch of the Mayfield Mountains. It is sometimes called Anthony's Nose, in Montgomery co., where it crosses the Mohawk Valley. In it there is a remarkable cavern, called Mitchell's Cave, the walls of which are ornamented with incrustations and stalactites.

Knapp's Creek, Wn., drains the W. part of Richland co., and falls into Wisconsin River.

Knife River, Ma. It flows in a winding, S. direction, and empties into the W. part of Lake Superior.

Knor Creek, Tazewell co., Va. A small tributary of the Tug Fork of Sandy River.

Kooskoosky River, On. This large river rises among the mountains in the E. interior of the co., flows W., and empties into Lewis Fork of Columbia River.

Koweba Lake, Brown co., Wn. Situated in the N. E. part of the state, near the Menomonee River.

Kushkoning River, Wn. It rises in the N. E. interior of Dane co., flows S. S. E., and empties into Long Lake, in the S. W. corner of Jefferson co.

La Bacca Bay, Ts. Situated W. from Matagorda Bay, at the mouth of La Bacca River.

La Bacca River, Ts. A small river flowing S. E. into La Bacca Bay.

Lac Court Oreilles, Chippewa co., Wn. This lake is situated in the N. part of the county, and is the source of one of the head branches of Chippewa River.

Lac Vieux Desert. This lake lies partly in Mn., and partly in Brown and Portage counties, Wn., and is the head source of Wisconsin River.

Lackawanna River, Pa. This fine mill stream rises in Wayne and Susquehanna counties, and pursuing a S. and S. W. course 30 miles, enters the Susquehanna at Pittston.

Lackawannock Mountains, Luzerne and Wayne counties, Pa., extend between the sources of the Lackawaxen and Lackawannock Rivers. One of the N. peaks is called Moosuck Mountain.

Lackawaxen River, Pa. This river rises mostly in Wayne co., and flowing through a deep valley, enters the Delaware in Pike co. Its principal tributaries are the Dyberry, Middle, and Waullen-paupack Creeks. The Delaware and Hudson

Canals follow the Lackawaxen 25 miles to Dyberry Creek.

La Crosse River, Crawford co., Wn. It flows S. W., and empties into the Mississippi below Black River.

Ladies' Island, Beaufort district, S. C. This island lies between Coosaw River on the N., St. Helena and other islands on the E., and Port Royal Island on the W.

La Fave River, As. A large stream rising among the Washita Hills, Scott co., flowing E. through Yell and Perry counties, and emptying into the Arkansas River.

Lafayette, Fort, N. Y. See *Fort Hamilton*.

Lafourche River, La. This outlet of the Mississippi leaves the river on the S. side, above Donaldsville, and flows in a S. E. course into the Gulf of Mexico. Its length is 90 miles.

La Mine, River, Mo., has its source in Lafayette and Johnson counties, and flowing E. enters the Missourri in Cooper co., 5 or 6 miles above Booneville. It is navigable for a considerable distance for keel boats.

Lamoille River, Vt. This river is formed in Greensborough. Its general course is N. W. It passes through several towns, and falls into Lake Champlain at Milton, 12 miles N. from Burlington. This river has numerous tributaries: it has several falls, which produce a valuable water power. Its banks in many parts are very fertile. It was discovered by Champlain in 1609.

Lamprey River, N. H., rises in the town of Northwood, on the W. of Saddleback Mountain. It receives the waters of Jones's Pond, Pantuck-away, North, Little, and Piscussick Rivers, and meets the tide two miles above the Great Bay.

Laplot River, Vt. This stream rises in the S. E. part of Hinesburg, and running in a N. W. direction through a corner of Charlotte, and through Shelburne, falls into the head of Shelburne Bay. It is about 15 miles in length, and affords several mill sites.

Larguille River, As., has its source in the N. interior of Poinsett co., flows S. S. E., and enters the St. Francis on the boundary between St. Francis and Phillips counties.

Laughery's Creek, Ia. This stream rises in two forks in Franklin and Decatur counties, flows S. S. E. across Ripley into Dearborn co., where it turns to the N. E., and falls into the Ohio River.

Laurel Mountains. These mountains, which are a W. branch of the Alleghanies, extend through Pa. and Va. to Ky., and then, taking the name of Cumberland Mts., divide Va. and Ky., cross Tc., and terminate in Aa.

Laurence Hill, Pa. This mountain lies between the Alleghany and Chestnut ridges, and separates Somerset and Fayette counties.

L'Eau Claire River, Chippewa co., Wn. This river, with its numerous branches, drains the S. E. part of the county, and flows in a W. direction into the Chippewa River.

Leech Lake, Ma. This large, irregularly shaped body of water lies S. from Cass Lake, and is connected on the E. with the Mississippi River, by Leech Lake River. It receives the waters of small lakes and rivers on every side.

Leech's Stream, Vt., proceeds from a small pond in the N. part of Averill, and runs N. E. across the W. part of Canaan, and passes into Leech's Pond, which is about two miles wide and three long, and lies partly in Canada and partly in Vt. From this pond the stream runs nearly E. about

three miles, then S. E. into Connecticut River. Its mouth is nearly two rods wide.

Lee's Island, Fairfax co., Va., lies in the Potomac.

Leligh River, Pa. This river rises in the E. part of Luzerne co., and, pursuing a winding course of 100 miles, empties into the Delaware at Easton. The upper part of the river is a rapid stream, with many falls. A navigation is opened by means of this river from Easton to Newhaven, a distance of 84½ miles, of which 30½ consist of pools, 39½ of canals, 2½ of locks, and the remainder of sluices.

Lemonfair River, Vt., rises in Whiting and Orwell, runs through the E. part of Shoreham, across the S. E. corner of Bridport, and joins Otter Creek in Weybridge. There are some mill sites near its head, but it is, in general, a very sluggish, muddy stream.

Lemonweir River, Wn. It rises in the N. W. part of Adams co., flows S. E., and falls into the Wisconsin on the N. border of Sauk co.

Lewis Creek, Vt., a valuable mill stream, rises near the N. line of Bristol, runs through the W. part of Starksboro' and E. part of Monkton, through Hinesburg, and the S. E. corner of Charlotte, and falls into Lake Champlain in Ferrisburg, a short distance N. from the mouth of Little Otter Creek.

Lewis Lake, N. Y. This small sheet of water lies in the town of Lake Pleasant, Hamilton co.

Licking River, Ky., rises in Floyd co., and falls into the Ohio at Newport, opposite Cincinnati. It is navigable 70 miles. Its whole length is 180.

Licking River, O., is formed by three principal branches, which water Licking co. It affords extensive water power, particularly by a dam at its entrance into the Muskingum.

Liepers Creek, Maury co., Te. A small branch of Duck River.

Lime Lake, N. Y., is a small lake situated in the town of Machias, Cattaraugus co.

Lime River, Brown co., Wn. The principal branch of Oconto River, which it enters from the N. W.

Limestone Creek, Orangeburg district, S. C. A small tributary of the North Edisto River.

Link Creek, Sangamon co., Is. A branch of Sugar Creek.

Little Harbor and Piscataqua Harbor, N. H. See Portsmouth.

Little River, N. C. It rises in the W. part of Franklin co., flows S. E., and enters the Neuse near Waynesboro', Wayne co.

Little River, S. C. This river forms part of the boundary between N. C. and S. C., and empties into the Pedee.

Little River, Ga., empties into the Savannah, 30 miles N. W. of Augusta.

Little River, Blount co., Te. This river rises among the mountains in the S. E. angle of the county, and flows N. W. into Tennessee River.

Little River, Ky., empties into Cumberland River, on the E. side.

Little River, Ia., a tributary of the Wabash, enters it above Vincennes.

Little River, Ts. A W. branch of the Brazos.

Little Androscooggin River, Me., has its sources in ponds in the towns of Woodstock, Greenwood, and Norway, Oxford co., flows in a S. E. direction across an angle of Cumberland co., and enters the Androscooggin opposite Lewiston.

Little Au Sable. See *Au Sable*.

Little Bay de Noquet, Mn. Situated N. from Green Bay and W. from Big Bay de Noquet. It receives the waters of Esconawba, Rapid, and several other rivers.

Little Beaver Creek, S. C., forms part of the boundary between Lexington and Orangeburg districts, and empties into the Congaree River.

Little Blue River, Mo., rises in the S. W. part of Jackson co., flows N. E., and enters the Missouri E. from the Big Blue.

Little Brazos River, Ts. It rises near the mouth of Big Creek, and flows S. E., nearly parallel with Brazos River, which it finally enters.

Little Calf Pasture Creek, Va., rises in the N. part of Augusta co., flows S. S. W., and empties into North River.

Little Calliou Bayou, Terre Bonne parish, La., rises near the source of the Grand Calliou, and flows S. into the Gulf of Mexico.

Little Catawba River, N. C. This river rises in Catawba and Burke counties, flows S. E., and unites with the Catawba at the S. E. angle of Lincoln co.

Little Chazy River. See *Chazy River*.

Little Crdar Creek, Mn. A branch of the Menomonce River.

Little Delaware River, N. Y., has its source in the town of Bovina, Delaware co., and flows W. into the W. branch of the Delaware.

Little Ennandigo River, La Porte co., Wn. A small stream flowing S. into the St. Croix River.

Little Falls, Herkimer co., N. Y. A rapid descent in the Mohawk River of about 42 feet in the course of a mile, so named in distinction from the larger falls, at Cohoes, in the same river, about 2 miles from its mouth. A continuation of the chain of the Catsberg Mt. crosses the Mohawk here, through a gap of which the river has apparently worn a passage, having now, on either side, a rocky wall of 500 feet in height. The bed of the river is composed of hard primitive granitic rock, above which are extensive strata of sandstone and blue limestone. The opposing cliffs here seem once to have been united, and to have constituted the barrier of a lake extending far to the west. The fall in the river consists of two long rapids, separated by an interval of deep water, occupying each about a fourth of a mile. The upper rapids are the largest. Above them a dam across the stream renders it placid, over which the waters, separated by a small island, fall in beautiful cascades into a deep pool beneath, whence the current rushes tumbling and foaming over ridges and masses of rock in its first descent, then flowing with comparative gentleness for a short distance until it is impelled with new impetuosity over the stony bed below. The Erie Canal descends through this pass on the S. side of the river, by five locks, in a deep cut through the solid rock, overcoming obstacles inferior to none excepting the deep excavation at Lockport. The village of Little Falls stands on the canal at this point, and enjoys advantages, from the extensive water power here created, for carrying on manufacturing operations to a very large extent. The Utica and Schenectady Railroad also passes through the chasm, on the N. side of the river. Boats were formerly transported round the falls by a canal on the N. side, which is now superseded by the Erie Canal, and is made to serve as a feeder to it by being brought across the entire valley in an aqueduct of massive stone masonry, supported upon three lofty arches, two of 50, and

one—the centre arch— of 70 feet span. Few spots can offer more to excite admiration, in romantic features and stupendous achievements, both of nature and of art. See *Rockton*.

Little Genesee Creek, N. Y., rises in Alleghany co., flows S. W., and enters Alleghany River in Cattaraugus co.

Little Hoosick Creek, N. Y., rises in Berlin, Rensselaer co., and flows N. into Hoosick River.

Little Kentucky River, Ky. It rises in the N. part of Shelly co., flows in a northerly direction, and empties into the Ohio near the mouth of the Kentucky River.

Little Machias and Little Rivers. See *Cutter*, Me.

Little Maquetats Creek, Dubuque co., Io.

Little Missouri River, As. A small stream flowing E. by S., and emptying into the Wichita River.

Little Neck lies in Huntington, Suffolk co., N. Y., between Great and Little Cow Harbors.

Little Neck Bay, N. Y., lies mostly in the town of Flushing, Queen's co., on the N. side of Long Island. It is 3 miles long, 1 mile wide, and partly surrounded by fine country residences and farms.

Little Ossipee River, Me., has its source in a pond in the W. part of Fork co., flows N. E., and enters the Saco in the town of Limington.

Little Otter Creek, Vt., rises in Monkton and New Haven, and falls into Lake Champlain in Ferrisburg, 3 miles N. from the mouth of Otter Creek. This stream, towards its mouth, is wide and sluggish, and runs through a tract of low, marshy ground.

Little Pigeon Creek, Ia., flows S. W., separating Spencer and Warwick counties, and falls into the Ohio.

Little Prairie River, Ma. It rises in a small lake, and flows in a W. direction into West Savannah River.

Little Rock River, Ma. A small stream falling into the Minnesota or St. Peter's River, near the outlet of Minnesota Lake.

Little Rock River, Ma. A small stream flowing S. E. into the St. Croix River.

Little Saline, Mo. A branch of the Missouri River, which it enters in the N. part of Moniteau co.

Little Saluda River, Edgefield district, S. C. This stream receives numerous branches, flows in an E. direction, and falls into the Saluda.

Little Snake Lake, On. A small sheet of water on the S. border of the territory, and connecting by an outlet with Bear River.

Little Sequatchy Creek, Marion co., Te. A branch of Sequatchy River, which it enters near Jasper.

Little Sodus Bay, N. Y., is a deep body of water lying in the town of Sterling, Cayuga co., and connected on the N. with Lake Ontario. Sodus Creek flows into it from the S. E. It is 2 miles long, 1 mile wide, and has a bar at the mouth.

Little Sugar Creek, Wn., rises in the S. W. part of Dade co., and flows S. E. across Green co., into Sugar Creek.

Little Thiabau River, Benton co., Mo. A tributary of Osage River, which it enters at Warsaw.

Little Tlamath Lake, On. Situated among the Cascade Mts., N. E. from Tlamath Lake.

Little Waraju River, Ma. It flows N. E., and empties into the Minnesota, or St. Francis River, a little below the Waraju.

Little Wichita River, Ts. A small W. tributary of Red River.

Little Wisconsin River, Portage co., Wn. This river has its sources in several chains of small lakes, flows S. S. E., and falls into the Wisconsin River.

Little Yadkin River. See *Yadkin River*.

Livingston Creek, Ky. A small stream, forming part of the boundary between Caldwell and Crittenden counties, and emptying into the Cumberland River.

Lizard River, Io. This river rises in the N. part of the state, flows S. E., and empties into the Des Moines, a little above Boone River.

Lloyd's Neck, N. Y., lies in the town of Oyster Bay, Queen's co., on the N. side of Long Island. It has Long Island Sound on the N., Huntington Bay on the E., Oyster Bay on the W., and a deep inlet, called Lloyd's Harbor, on the S.

Lockahatchee River, St. Lucie co., Fla. This small stream flows in an E. direction, and reaches the ocean through Juniper Inlet. At its mouth is Fort Juniper.

Lockwood's Folly, River, and Inlet, Brunswick co., N. C. This is a small stream rising near the centre of the county, and passing through the inlet into the ocean.

Locust Creek, Vt., rises in Barnard, and falls into White River, at Bethel. It is mostly a rapid little stream, and affords several good mill sites.

Locust Creek, Mo. A stream rising in the N. part of Putnam co., and flowing S. into Chariton co., where it enters Grand River.

Long Bay, N. H., at the head of Winnipisiogee River, lies between Guilford and Meredith. The waters of the Lake Winnipisiogee pass through this bay into the river at that name.

Long Creek, As., takes its rise in the N. part of Newton co., flows N. E., and enters White River on the S. border of Tauey co., Mo.

Long Cane Creek, Troup co., Ga., pursues a S. W. course, and falls into the Chattahoochee.

Long Falls, Black River, N. Y. The first fall is at the village of Carthage, Jefferson co., where there is a descent of 60 feet in half a mile, below which the river is navigable 4 miles; it then descends about 100 feet in 2 miles, thence is navigable to the Great Bend, between Champion and Le Ray, a distance of 4 miles; then flows in a succession of rapids to the villages of Watertown and Brownville, from whence the rapids are made navigable, by locks and dams, to Black River Bay, which connects with Lake Ontario. See *High Falls*.

Long Island, Me., lies in Blue Hill Bay, opposite Seaville.

Long Island, Va. A small island, lying at the mouth of York River.

Long Island, N. Y., is the largest of the islands on the coast of the Atlantic belonging to the U. S. From Fort Hamilton, at the W. end, to Montauk Point, at the E. extremity, the length is about 140 miles. The average width is only 10 miles; although the most important portion of the island lying W. of Peconic Bay is from 12 to 20 miles wide. It contains about 1500 square miles. It is separated from the continent, on the N., by Long Island Sound, lying between the island, through its whole length, and the coast of Connecticut, and varying from 2 to 20 miles in width. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Atlantic, and on the W. by the Narrows and harbor of New York, and by the strait which connects the harbor with the Sound, called East River, from half a mile to 2 miles wide. The

island belongs to the state of New York. It is divided into three counties — King's co. in the W., which is the smallest in territory, but the largest in population; Queen's co. in the middle; and Suffolk co. in the E., which comprises two thirds of the territory of the island. A rocky ridge, or chain of hills, extends from the W. end to near Oyster Point, in the E. part, the highest elevation of which is in N. Hempstead, 319 feet above the level of the tide. On the N. side of this ridge, the land is rough and hilly; on the S. side, level and sandy. Much of the central portion of the island is covered with wood, consisting of an extensive pine forest, in which the deer still roams at large. The whole island is underlain with granitic rock, which rises high in the ridge, or Spine, as it is denominated, and breaks out at Hurl Gate, and other places on the East River. The shores are much indented with bays and inlets. Towards the E. side, the island divides into two parts; the S. of which is a promontory, over 30 miles in length, and not generally more than a mile wide, terminating in Montauk Point. This constitutes the township of East Hampton. The N. part, which is much shorter, terminates at Oyster Point, and constitutes the township of Southold. The bay, extending up between these two portions of the main island, is the Great Peconic Bay. In its bosom are included several islands, the most considerable of which are Gardiner's and Shelter Islands. On the S. side of Long Island is Great South Bay, which is itself another sound in miniature, extending from Hempstead Bay, E., 50 miles, with a width of from 1 to 5 miles, and separated from the ocean by a narrow island, or beach of stones and sand, with several inlets, in no part more than 3 miles broad. West of this, upon the S. W. shore of the island, is Rockaway Beach, which extends for about 22 miles, and is much resorted to by the citizens of New York and Brooklyn for sea bathing, and the sea breezes, so refreshing there in the hot season. From its vicinity to New York, there are many pleasant places of resort upon Long Island, which are much frequented, and many which are occupied for rural residence. Williamsburg and New Rochelle are pleasant places, where many citizens doing business in New York permanently reside. Flatbush, 5 miles from the city; Flushing, 9 miles; Jamaica, 12 miles; and Hempstead, 24 miles, are all delightfully situated. Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, Gravesend Bay, and Coney Island are favorite bathing-places. Greenwood Cemetery is situated in the S. part of Brooklyn, about 3 miles from the Fulton Ferry, containing about 242 acres, with a great variety of surface, tastefully laid out, to attract the living to the resting-places of the dead. See *Brooklyn* and *Williamsburg*.

Long Island, Charleston district, S. C. This island is one of a small group, lying N. E. from Charleston harbor.

Long Island, Hillsboro' co., Va. Situated S. from the mouth of Tampa Bay.

Long Island Sound. This inland sea washes the whole S. boundary of Ct., and is formed by Long Island and the state of N. Y. It is navigable as far as Hurl Gate for vessels of any burden, and the passage to and from the sea around Montauk is remarkably easy at any time of tide, and in all weather. See *Judith Point*. Some of the distances from Providence, and along the

northern coast of this sound, to the city of New York, are here given. From Providence to Newport, 30 miles; to Point Judith, 11 = 41; to the mouth of Stonington harbor, 27 = 68; to the mouth of New London harbor, 8 = 76; to the mouth of Connecticut River, 13 = 89; to the mouth of New Haven harbor, 27 = 116; to Stratford Point, 10 = 126; to the mouth of Fairfield harbor, 6 = 132; to Norwalk, 8 = 140; to Greenwich, or Sawpits, 15 = 155; to Throg's Point, 14 = 169; to Hurl Gate, 6 = 175; to New York, 8 miles; making the distance from Providence to New York, by water, 183 miles.

Long Lake, Me., lies in the N. part of Piscataquis co., 210 miles N. by E. from Augusta. It is about 15 miles long and 2 wide, and supplies Namjamskillecook River, which flows into Temisconata Lake, the source of Madawaska River.

Long Lake, N. Y., called *Wecchobadchonee-puss* (lake abounding in basswood) in the Indian tongue, lies in the N. part of Hamilton co. It is situated in a wild, uncultivated part of the state, and is 18 miles long and from 1 to 2 miles wide, being one of the largest of the cluster of lakes in this vicinity. It flows N., and empties into Racket River, although there is so little difference of level at its extremities that it might be made to flow S. into the Hudson.

Long Lake, Ma. Situated E. from Crooked Lake, mostly in Wyandot co. It receives the waters of the Sheboygan and several other rivers.

Long Lake, Wn. Situated mostly in the S. W. part of Jefferson co. It receives the waters of Rock River in the N. E., and discharges them at the S. W. extremity, on the N. border of Rock co.

Long Lake, Ma. A small sheet of water at the head of Chapah River.

Long Pond, Me. See *Bridgeton*.

Long or Runway Pond, Vt. See *Glover*.

Long Pond, Litchfield co., Ct. Situated in the town of Winchester, and connected on the N. E. with Mad, a branch of Farmington River.

Long Prairie River, Ma. A large river supplied by a chain of lakes, and flowing N. E. into Crow Wing River.

Long Sault Island, Lower, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., lies in the St. Lawrence River, and is attached to the town of Massena. It is 5 miles long and 1 mile wide. Here are situated the Long Sault Rapids, 12 miles long, with a descent of 80 feet, around which is a canal on the Canada side of the river.

Long Sault Island, Upper, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., lies in the St. Lawrence River, and is attached to the town of Louisville. It is 3 miles in length and from 1 to 1½ miles in width.

Long Shoal River, N. C., flows through the E. part of Hyde co., and empties into Pamlico Sound.

Looking Glass River, Mu. This river drains the S. part of Shiawassee co., flows W. across Clinton into Ionia co., where it empties into Grand River.

Lookout, Cape, Oh., extends into the Pacific about midway between Capes Foulweather and Disappointment.

Loon Lake, N. Y. This small body of water lies in Chester, Warren co.

Loosahatchy River, Te., rises in the W. part of Hardeman co., flows in a W. direction, and uniting with Wolf Creek, empties into the Mississippi a little above Memphis.

Loosachoonah Creek, Mi., rises in Pontotoc co., flows S. W., and enters the Yallahusha.

Lost Lake, Antrim co., Mn. A long, narrow sheet of water lying W. from Great Traverse Bay.

Loutre Island, Montgomery and Warren counties, Mi. Situated in the Missouri, N. E. from the mouth of Gasconade River.

Lovewell's Pond, N. H. See *Wakefield*.

Low Point Landing, N. Y. See *Carthage*, Dutchess co.

Lower Montreal River, Houghton co., Mn. A small stream draining the N. part of Keewaiwona Point, and falling into Bete Gris Bay.

Lower Saranac Lake. See *Saranac Lake*.

Lower Three Runs, Barnwell district, S. C. pursues a winding S. course, and falls into the Savannah.

Lumber River rises in N. C., and flows S. E. and S. S. W., forming the boundary between Marion and Harry counties, S. C., until its junction with the Little Pedee.

Lya Hende, or *River of the Lakes*. This chain of lakes commences in the N. part of Io., and, flowing in a N. direction into Ma., empties into Chanjushka River.

Lynhaven Bay or Harbor, Va., is situated in Chesapeake Bay between the mouth of James River and Cape Henry, and receives the waters of Lynhaven River.

Maccason Creek, Va., rises in the S. E. part of Russell co., and flows S. W. into Scott co., where it falls into the N. fork of Holston River.

McCrary River, On. and Uh., rises in a lake in the S. part of On., flows in a winding S. course, and empties into Rhett Lake in Uh.

McGee's Creek, Pike co., Mi. A small branch of the Bogue Chitto.

Machias River and Bay, Washington co., Me. The two head branches of the river are supplied by several ponds near the centre of the county, and unite at Machias Port, affording extensive water power in their course. The bay lies at the mouth of the river, between the towns of Cutler and Machias Port. It is 10 miles long, 4 or 5 wide at its mouth, and contains several coves, harbors, and islands.

Machias and Little Machias Rivers, Penobscot co., Me., are important tributaries to the Aroostook, which they enter near each other in Aroostook co., about 30 miles W. N. W. from Mars Hill.

McIndoes Falls, Vt., a considerable fall in Connecticut River, at the head of boat navigation, and opposite the S. E. corner of Barnet.

Mackinaw Island, Mn. Situated in the N. part of Lake Huron, a little above the Straits of Mackinaw.

Mackinaw River, Is., has its source in a prairie near the centre of McLean co., and passing through Tazewell co., falls into the Illinois 3 miles below Pekin. It affords water power, and its borders are mostly fertile.

McKee's Creek, Is., waters the E. part of Marquette co., and flows S. E. into the Illinois River.

McKenny's Creek, As. This stream joins Red River at the N. W. extremity of Fayette co., takes a semicircular bend, and unites with the Sulphur Fork of the same river.

Mackenzie's Fork, On. A head branch of the Willamette River.

Macon's Islands, La. A group of small islands lying in Chandeleur Bay, off St. Bernard parish.

Macoquetais River, Io. It rises in the S. E. part of Fayette co., flows S. E., and empties into the Mississippi River in Jackson co.

Macoupin Creek, Is. This stream rises in the N. part of Macou co., and passing through a fertile country, enters the Illinois 26 miles above its junction with the Mississippi.

McQuam Bay, Vt. A large open bay in the W. part of Swanton.

McTiger Creek, Orangeburg district, S. C. A head branch of the South Edisto River.

Mad River, N. H., rises among the mountains in the N. E. part of Grafton co., and crossing the S. E. part of Thornton, falls into the Pemigewasset at Campton.

Mad River, Vt. A rapid stream, which rises in the highlands S. from Warren, and passing through Waitsfield, falls into Winooski River at Moretown.

Mad River, O., rises in Logan co., and, after a course of 50 miles, enters the Miami on the E. side, at Dayton. It affords extensive water power, its current being rapid and broken.

Madamiscotis River, Me., has its source in a large pond, flows S. E., and enters the Penobscot about 45 miles above Bangor.

Madawaska River, Penobscot co., Me., is supplied by Temisconata and other large lakes in the N. part of the state, flows more than 100 miles in a S. E. direction, and enters the St. John's River about 240 miles N. N. E. from Augusta. This river and these lakes water a country of great extent, and hardly surpassed in fertility by any land on the globe.

Madeline Island, La Pointe co., Wn. Situated in Lake Superior, at the mouth of Chegowawegon Bay.

Madison Barracks. See *Sackett's Harbor*.

Madison Fort, situated in the town of the same name, Lee co., Io., was erected in 1808 as a defence against the Indians, who obliged the garrison to burn the fort in 1813. A few ruins are now to be seen.

Maduceunk River, Penobscot co., Me. This river enters the Penobscot on the W. side, about 6 miles above the Madamiscotis.

Magothy River, Ann Arundel co., Md. This little stream flows S. E. into Chesapeake Bay.

Mahanoy River, Pa. This river rises in Schuylkill co., and flowing through Northumberland co., enters the Susquehanna 11 miles below Sunbury. Its length is 50 miles.

Mahantango River, Pa., is an E. branch of the Susquehanna, which it enters 18 miles below Sunbury, in Northampton co.

Mahoning River, Pa. and O. This river rises in Portage co., passes through Trumbull co., O., and enters Beaver River in Beaver co., Pa. The Pa. and O. Canal follows the lower part of this river.

Mahopack Lake, N. Y. This beautiful sheet of water lies in the town of Carmel, Putnam co. It is about one mile in diameter, contains two or three small islands, and is much resorted to for the fine fish with which it abounds.

Maiden Creek, Pa., flows S. W., and falls into the Schuylkill, 7 miles N. from Reading.

Makwa Lake, Chippewa co., Wn. One of a chain of lakes situated at the head of Red Cedar River.

Mulade River, On. This river rises S. E. from the source of Big Wood River, flows S. S. W., and empties into Lewis Fork of Columbia River.

Molheureux Islands, St. Bernard parish, La. A small group lying at the mouth of Lake Borgne.

Malheur River, On. This river has its source

in a chain of lakes, flows N. E., and empties into Lewis Fork of Columbia River, nearly opposite Payette River.

Mamaroneck Creek, N. Y., rises in the town of White Plains, Westchester co., flows S., and enters Long Island Sound at Mamaroneck village.

Manantagot River, Ms., rises in Randolph, and after meandering through this town and receiving the waters of Great and Little Ponds, meets the tide waters of Boston harbor at Braintree Landing, on Weymouth Fore River, 10 miles from Boston.

Manatonlin Islands. A chain of islands lying in Lake Huron. They extend about 90 miles in length and 6 in breadth.

Mandowish Lakes, Portage co., Wn. A chain of small lakes situated in the N. part of the county, at the head of Chippewa River.

Manhattan Island. See *New York City*.

Manhegin Island, Me., lies off Muscongus Bay, Lincoln co., about 12 miles S. from the mouth of St. George's River. There is a light-house on the island, the tower of which is 30 feet high.

Manistee River, Mn. This is a large river, rising in Antim and Otsego counties. It flows S. through a part of Crawford, then S. W. through Kalesea, Wexford, and Manistee counties, into Lake Michigan.

Manitau Creek, Mo. A small stream rising in the S. part of Cooper co., and flowing E. into the Missouri River.

Manitowauin Lake, La Pointe co., Wn. Situated at the head of one of the W. branches of Chippewa River.

Manitou Island, Houghton co., Mn. Situated in Lake Superior, off the extremity of Keewauwona Point.

Manitowoc River, Wn. This river drains Calumet and Manitowoc counties, and empties into Lake Michigan at the town of Manitowoc.

Mankato River, Iowa and Ma. It rises in many branches in the N. part of Iowa, flows N., and falls into the Minnesota or St. Francis River at the great bend opposite Marrah Tankah Lake.

Manomet Hill, Plymouth, Ms. Height 394 ft.

Manomin Lake, Ma., lies at the head of Manomin River.

Manomin River, Ma. It rises in Manomin Lake, flows W., and empties into the Mississippi a little above Muddy River.

Manomin or Wild Rice River, Ma. It rises in the N. part of the territory, flows in a westerly direction, and falls into North Red River.

Manominikan Lake, Chippewa co., Wn. A small sheet of water through which Red River passes.

Mansfield Mountains, Vt., extend through the town of Mansfield, from N. to S. They belong to the Green Mountain range, and the Nose and Chin, so called from their resemblance to the face of a man lying on his back, exhibit some of the loftiest summits in the state.

Manya Wakan River, Ma. It rises near the head of Long Prairie River, flows S., and empties into the Minnesota or St. Peter's River a little below Iyedan or Qui Parle Lake.

Maple River, Mn. It rises in the interior of Shawasssee co., flows in a winding W. course, and empties into Grand River in Ionia co.

Maple River, Ma. It flows E., and empties into the Shuycenn Ojib River.

Maramec River, Mo., rises in Crawford and Washington counties, unites with the Bon Homme

in Franklin co., and enters the Mississippi 20 miles below St. Louis. Length 200 miles.

Margalloway River, Me. and N. H., has its source among the highlands which separate Me. from Canada, in the N. E. extremity of N. H., about 30 miles N. from Erroll. After a southerly course of nearly 20 miles on the W. border of Me., it enters N. H., where it forms a junction with the united streams of Dead and Diamond Rivers. Thence, after a S. course of about 6 miles to Erroll, it receives the waters of Umbagog Lake, and forms the Androscoggin River.

Maria Lake, N. Y. This small body of water lies in the town of Duaneburg, Schenectady co.

Marquette Bay, Mn. A curvature in Lake Michigan extending between Little and Great Au Sable Points.

Marrah Tankah Lake, Ma. A large sheet of water lying at the bend of the Minnesota or St. Peter's River, S. E. from Minnesota Lake.

Mars Hill, Aroostook co., Me., is situated about 1 mile W. of the Canada line, 200 miles N. N. E. from Augusta, and 80 miles N. W. from Frederickton, New Brunswick. The sides of this mountain are rugged, and the approach to it difficult. It has two spurs, one of which is elevated 1506 feet and the other 1363 feet above the waters of the Goose-quill River.

Marsh Creek. A small stream rising in the N. part of Campbell co., Te., and flowing N. through a part of Whitley co., Ky., into the Cumberland River.

Marsh Island, Terre Bonne parish, La., lies in the Gulf of Mexico, S. from Atchafalaya and Four League Bays. On its N. W. extremity is Point Au Fer.

Marsh River, Waldo co., Me., rises in the N. part of the county, flows E., and enters the Penobscot above Orphan Island.

Martha's Vineyard, Ms. See *Dukes Co.*

Martin's Creek, Harlan co., Ky. A small stream rising among the Cumberland Mts., and emptying into Cumberland River at the town of Mount Pleasant.

Martin Creek, Brown co., Wn. A head branch of East Twin River.

Maryland Point, Md. A projection formed by a bend of the Potomac, 12 miles S. W. from Port Tobacco.

Mary's Lake, N. Y., is a small body of water situated in the town of Parish, Oswego co.

Mary River, Ca. It flows S. W., and empties into Green River above Vermilion Creek.

Maryrochone Creek, Henry co., Va. A small W. branch of Smith's River.

Mascomy Pond, N. H. A brief description of this lovely sheet of water is given under *Enfield*.

Mascomy River, N. H., has its source S. of Snart's Mt., which lies in the towns of Lyme and Dorechester, and, running through Canaan, falls into Mascomy Pond, in the town of Enfield. See *Enfield*.

Maskegon River, Mn. This river has its source in several small lakes in Mikenuak co., and enters Lake Michigan 14 miles N. of Grand River. Length 175 miles.

Masonboro' Inlet, N. C. A passage among the islands on the S. E. coast of New Hanover co.

Mason's Islands, Ct. A group of small islands lying at the mouth of Mystic River.

Massabieck Pond, N. H. See *Chester*.

Massachusetts Bay, Ms. The whole of this bay

is within the limits of Massachusetts. The exterior bounds of this celebrated bay are Capes Cod and Ann. The former is in N. lat. $42^{\circ} 6'$, and W. lon. $70^{\circ} 7'$; the latter in N. lat. $42^{\circ} 45'$, and W. lon. $70^{\circ} 17'$. Cape Ann bears from Cape Cod N. N. W. about 40 miles. The length of this bay is about 60 miles, from N. W. to S. E.; its breadth is about 25 miles. Numerous bays and rivers of various sizes set in from this bay, and its whole coast is lined with commodious harbors and pleasant commercial towns. This bay is noted for its delightful scenery, and as containing the first settlements of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England.

Massena Springs, N. Y., are situated about 1 mile S. of Massena village, on Raquet River. They are a good deal resorted to for the cure of cutaneous disorders.

Masserne or *Ozark Mountains*. This range commences in Mo., near the junction of Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and runs in a S. W. direction, through Mo., As., and In. Ter., into Texas. It is crossed by Arkansas and Red Rivers. Mount Cerne, the highest peak, gives name to the range.

Massie's Creek, O. This fine mill stream rises in Madison co., and, after a highly picturesque course through a chasm 20 or 30 feet wide, and 60 deep, falls into Little Miami River 4 miles above Xenia.

Matagorda Bay, Ts. Situated at the mouth of the Colorado River, and N. E. from Espiritu Santo Bay.

Matawunk River, Penobscot co., Me. has its source in small ponds, and flows in a N. direction into the Matawamkeag, near its junction with the Penobscot.

Matawamkeag River, Me., is one of the most important tributaries of the Penobscot. It rises in Aroostook co., flows through Matawamkeag Lake, and enters the Penobscot about 60 miles N. by E. from Bangor.

Matchapungo Inlet, Northampton co., Va., empties into Broad Water Gulf, between Prout's and Hog Islands.

Mate Creek, Logan co., Va. A small branch of the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River.

Matinac Island, Me., lies off St. George, Lincoln co.

Matinicus Islands, Me. This group of islands lies at the entrance of Penobscot Bay. Marshall's Island, the largest of the cluster, is a plantation attached to Hancock co. The light on Matinicus is about 15 miles S. by E. from Thomaston.

Matomkin Island, Accomac co., Va. It lies off the Atlantic coast, between Wallops Island on the N. and Cedar Island on the S.

Mattaponi River, Va. This river rises in Spottsylvania co., and is formed by the union of Mat, Ta, Po, and Ny Rivers. It unites with the Pamunky to form York River, at the S. E. extremity of King William co.

Mattawomon Run, Md., rises on the boundary between Prince George's and Charles counties, and flows S. of W. into the Potomac River.

Matteawan or *Fishkill Mountains*, N. Y. See Highlands.

Mathias Point, King George co., Va. This is the N. E. extremity of the county, extending into the Potomac River.

Mattinusket Lake, Hyde co., N. C. A large sheet of water lying in the S. interior of the co.

Maumee Bay, O. and Mn. This bay, which

lies at the S. W. extremity of Lake Erie, is about 5 miles long and 2 wide. It receives the waters of Maumee and several smaller rivers.

Maumee River, O., is formed by the junction of Little St. Joseph's, St. Mary's, and Great and Little Auglaize Rivers. It rises in the N. E. part of Ia., and, pursuing a N. E. course of about 100 miles through fertile borders, enters Lake Erie through Maumee Bay. For 50 miles from its mouth it is 70 rods wide, and is navigable for steamboats and schooners 18 miles to Perrysburg. In the spring and fall it is boatable 18 miles farther, to Fort Wayne. The Wubash and Erie Canal follows its banks.

Maurice River, Gloucester co., N. J. This river rises in Deptford and Franklin towns, and in its upper part affords water power. It is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 80 or 100 tons. Excellent oysters are taken at its entrance into Delaware Bay.

May Cape, N. J., received its name from Cornelius May, a Dutch navigator, who visited the bay in 1623. It is situated on the N. E. side of Delaware Bay, in lat. $38^{\circ} 56' N.$, and lon. $74^{\circ} 56' W.$ There is a light-house on the S. extremity.

May River, S. C., falls into the Atlantic in lon. $80^{\circ} 55' W.$, lat. $32^{\circ} 15' N.$

Mayfield Mountains, N. Y., the S. termination of the Clinton or Adirondaek range, lie in Fulton and Montgomery counties. Klip's Hill, or, as sometimes called, Anthony's Nose, is the S. peak.

Mayfields River, Ky. This river rises in the S. W. part of Graves co., flows in a N. direction to McCraken co., where it takes a turn to the W., crosses Ballard co., and empties into the Mississippi.

Mayo Rivers, North and South, Va. and N. C. These streams rise in the N. part of Patrick co., flow S. E., uniting in the S. W. angle of Henry co., and empty into Dan River, in Rockingham co., N. C.

Meadow River, Me. A small stream flowing into Casco Bay.

Mecock Bay, Suffolk co., N. Y., lies on the S. side of Long Island. It is 4 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles wide.

Medicine Creek, Mo. Its head branches rise in Sullivan and Mercer counties, and flowing S., it enters Grand River in Livingston co.

Medina River, Ts. The head stream of the River San Antonio.

Meganticook River and Pond, Waldo co., Me. The river rises in the pond of the same name, and enters the Penobscot at Camden, affording excellent water power. The pond lies in the town of Lincolnville, is about 9 miles long, of an irregular shape, and a very beautiful sheet of water.

Meherin River, Va., rises in Charlotte co., and flowing S. of E., unites with the Nottaway, to form Chowan River, in N. C.

Meigs Creek, O., falls into the Muskingum, 20 miles above Marietta.

Meminis Lake, La Pointe co., Wn. This lake supplies one of the head branches of Namekagon River.

Memokage River, Ma., flows S. E. into the St. Croix River.

Memoosic River, Mn., rises in the E. part of Lake co., flows N. W., and empties into Manistee River, near its mouth.

Memphremagog Lake, Vt. and Canada, is 30 miles

in length, and 2 or 3 miles wide. It lies mostly in Canada, only 7 or 8 miles of the S. end extending into Vt. It is situated about half way between Connecticut River and Lake Champlain, and the part within Vt. lies between the towns of Derby and Newport. A bay extends S. into Orleans. These waters cover about 15 square miles in Vt., and receive from this state Clyde, Barton, and Black Rivers. The waters of the lake are discharged to the N. by Magog Outlet into the River St. Francis, and through that into St. Peter's Lake, about 15 miles below the mouth of the River Richelieu.

Menan Islands. Grand Menan, belonging to the British, lies off the mouth of the St. Croix River, and Passamaquoddy Bay. On its S. side are a number of small islands and harbors. The inhabitants are principally fishermen. Little or Petit Menan, Washington co., Me., lies about 3 miles S. S. E. from Goldsboro' harbor. On it is a light-house, with a tower 25 feet in height.

Mence Creek, Wn., rises in the S. part of Manitowoc co., flows S. E. into Sheboygan co., and empties into Lake Michigan, a little above Sheboygan River.

Menomonee River, Mn., has its source in a small lake, and running E. by S. about 100 miles, enters Green Bay. It forms part of the boundary between Mn. and Wn. Ter.

Mequaticum River, Mn., drains the W. interior of Marquette co., flowing S. into the Wesacota, or Brule River.

Mequon River, Washington co., Wn. A small stream rising in Musquenoc Lake, and flowing S. E. into Milwaukee River.

Mercementa River, La. This river drains the extensive prairies of the S. W. part of the state for a distance of 200 miles. After passing through a lake of the same name, it falls into the Gulf of Mexico, 200 miles W. of Mississippi River. It has but 3 feet of water on the bar at its mouth. The country through which it flows is covered with grass, with the exception of a narrow strip of woodland, partly live oak, which skirts its borders.

Merritt's Island, Orange co., Fa. This island lies in Indian River, and occupies nearly the entire length of it.

Merrimac River. See *Franklin, N. H.*

Merrymeting Bay, Me., is about 5 miles above Bath, at the junction of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Rivers. It is 10 or 12 miles in length, and contains Swan and other islands.

Merrymeting Bay, N. H. See *Alton.*

Merrymeting Pond, N. H. See *New Durham.*

Meshoppen Creek, Pa., flows S. W., and enters the Susquehanna, about 17 miles above Tunkhannock Creek.

Metagamook Lake, Me., lies in the W. part of Penobscot co. The E. branch of Penobscot River passes through it.

Mexico Bay, Oswego co., N. Y., lies in the E. part of Lake Ontario, opposite the mouth of Salmon River.

Mexico, Gulf of. This great gulf, situated S. of the U. S., is 1000 miles long and 600 broad, containing 660,000 square miles. It washes the W. coast of Fa. and the S. coast of Aa., Mi., La., and Ts.

Miami River, O., rises in Hardin co., and, after a S. W. course of 100 miles, affording extensive water power, falls into the Ohio in the S. W. corner of the state. It receives many large branches, and is 200 yards wide at the mouth.

It is connected with the Anglaize, a S. branch of the Maumee, by a portage of 5 miles, and, although its course is rapid, it is navigable to a limited extent for 75 miles.

Michell's Cave, N. Y. See *Klip's Hill.*

Michemanette Lake, Lenawee co., Mn. A small sheet of water supplying the head branch of Tittus River.

Michiconi Lake, Portage co., Wn. Situated S. E. from Flambeau Lake, with which its outlet connects.

Michigamme Lake, Mn., lies in the N. interior of Marquette co., and is the source of Peshakeme River.

Michigan, Lake. One of the five great lakes, lying wholly in the United States, and the largest body of water within its boundaries. It lies chiefly between the states of Mn. proper and Wn., touching also Ia. and Is. in its S. part. Its length is great in proportion to its breadth, being 330 miles long, and, on an average, 60 miles broad. It covers an area of 16,981 square miles, or 10,868,000 acres, being inferior in size only to Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is between 41° 38' 58" and 46° N. lat., and between 84° 40' and 87° 8' W. lon. Its surface is elevated about 600 feet above tide water; but its bottom is estimated to be, on an average, 900 feet deep, so that, if there were a free channel sufficient to drain this lake into the ocean, there would still remain a sea, in this position, nearly as large as the lake now is. Its waters are discharged N. into Lake Huron through the Straits of Michilimackinac, or Mackinac, from 4 to 8 miles wide, and 40 miles long. It has Green Bay on the N. W., which by itself is a large sheet of water, 120 miles in length by 25 in width, connected with the lake by a strait at its N. part. Into this bay are received also, through Fox River, the waters of the small lake Winnebago. The principal rivers which flow into Lake Michigan, beginning at the S. or upper end, are the two Calamicks and Riviere du Chemin, from Ia., and, from the peninsula of Mn. proper, the St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Grand River, Maskegon, White River, Pent Water, Pere Marquette, Sandy, Monistic, Platt, Carp, Grand Traverse or Ottawa, and some others of less note. Grand Traverse is the name applied to that part of the Ottawa River which widens to a bay for a distance of 30 miles before it enters the lake. On the W. shore the confluents of Lake Michigan are mere creeks, among which Manawakee, about 70 miles long, is the most important. Several rivers of considerable importance, however, come in from the W. through Green Bay, among which are Fox River and the Menomonee. The waters of Lake Michigan are pure and clear, and abound in excellent fish. There are many good harbors upon its shores, upon which commercial towns are rapidly growing up. On the W. are Chicago, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Washington, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, and Grand Haven, Richmond, St. Joseph, and Michigan city on the E. The relative position of this lake is most advantageous for becoming the medium of an extensive commerce. Its longest diameter lies in the direct line of communication between the valley of the Mississippi and that of the other great lakes and of the St. Lawrence. It is navigable for the largest vessels and steamboats, which ply between Buffalo and Chicago, touching at the several ports on the way. A grand

canal, constructed through part of its extent for a ship canal, and capable of being completed on that scale, connects the waters of Lake Michigan at Chicago with those of the River Illinois, the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico.

Michilimackinac Strait. See *Mackinaw*.

Middlebury River, Vt., rises in Hancock, passes through Ripton, and, flowing W., falls into Otter Creek in the S. part of Middlebury. The length of this stream is about 14 miles, and it affords several mill sites.

Middle Island Creek, Va. This stream rises in the E. part of Doddridge, flows N. W. and W., and empties into the Ohio River opposite Middle Island.

Middle Three River, Io., rises in two forks in Madison co., flows N. E. across Warren co. into the Des Moines River.

Miles's River, Vt., rises in Lunenburg, and, pursuing a S. course into Concord, where it receives the outlet of Miles's Pond, bends its course E., and falls into Connecticut River by a mouth 7 or 8 yards wide.

Mill Brook, Vt. See *Windsor*.

Mill Creek, Ia., has its source in the S. W. part of Hendricks co., flows in a winding S. W. direction, and empties into White River.

Mill Creek, Mn. It rises in the E. part of Lapeer co., flows S. of E., and empties into Black River in St. Clair co.

Mill Creek, Ca., rises among the Sierra Nevada, and flows S. W., into the Rio Sacramento.

Mills River, Is., rises in the N. part of Jackson co., takes a semicircular bend, and empties into the Mississippi in Randolph co.

Mille Lacs, Chippewa co., Wn. This lake is the source of an E. branch of Red Cedar River.

Miller's River, Vt., rises in Sheffield, waters a part of Wheelock, and falls into the Passumpsic, in Lyndon. It is generally a rapid stream, and affords some good mill privileges, particularly in Wheelock, where there is a considerable fall.

Miller's River, Ms. This is a fine mill stream, rising in ponds in Ashburnham and Winchendon; it has many tributaries, and passes through Athol, Orange, and Wendell, and falls into the Connecticut at Irving.

Millinocket Lake, Penobscot co., Me. This large sheet of water receives many rivers, and is an important source of the W. branch of the Penobscot. Its outlet, a river of the same name, connects it with Penadumcook Lake near the great falls at Pemadumcook Outlet.

Millstone Creek, N. J. This rapid stream rises in Monmouth co., and flowing N. E., enters the Raritan in Somerset co. The Delaware and Raritan Canal follows this stream a considerable distance.

Mill Tail Creek, Tyrrell co., N. C., flows N. W. into Alligator River.

Milwaukee Bay, Wn. A curvature of Lake Michigan in the E. part of Milwaukee co.

Milwaukee River, Wn. This large stream rises in Sheboygan and Fond du Lac counties, flows S. S. E. through Washington into Milwaukee co., where it empties into Milwaukee Bay, at the town of Milwaukee.

Mini Skuyah or Salt Lake, Ma. A long, narrow sheet of water, connecting by an outlet on the S. with Tehan Sanson or River à Jaques.

Minnesota Lake, Ma. A small sheet of water, the outlet of which communicates with Minnesota or St. Peter's River.

Minsi Sagaugoning or Mille Lacs, Ma. This is a large, circular sheet of water, lying between Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers, and connecting on the S. with Rum River.

Misery River, Houghton co., Mn. A small stream in the N. W. part of the county, flowing into Lake Superior.

Missillon Creek, Md. A small stream separating Kent and Sussex counties, and emptying into Delaware Bay.

Missisco Bay, Vt. and Canada, is a large arm of Lake Champlain, which extends into Canada between Swanton and Ilighgate on the E. and Alburg on the W. Its width from E. to W., on Canada line, is about 5 miles, and it extends 4 or 5 miles into Canada. This bay covers an area of about 35 square miles.

Missisco River, Vt., rises in Lowell, and, flowing N. E. through a part of Westfield and Troy, crosses the N. line of the state into Potton, in Canada, where it receives a large stream from the N. E. After running several miles, it returns into Vt. about 1 mile W. from the N. E. corner of Richford. Thence it runs S. W. through the corner of Berkshire, where it receives Trout River, into Enosburg. It then passes through Sheldon and Highgate into Swanton, and, after performing a circuit of several miles in that town, returns into Highgate, and, running N. W., falls into Missisco Bay, near Canada line. This stream affords a considerable number of valuable mill sites, and besides its tributaries above mentioned, Black Creek and Taylor's Branch are the most important. The length of this river, including its windings, is about 75 miles, and it is navigable for vessels of 50 tons' burden 6 miles to Swanton Falls, where is hydraulic power of great value.

Mississippi River. The largest and most important river of the United States, or of North America. The import, in the Algonquin language, of the name *Missi Sepe*, is Great River. Whether we consider its great length, its mighty and numerous tributaries, the extent of country which it drains, or the distance to which it is navigable, it well deserves the title which the Indians have given to it, "The Father of Waters." If estimated by the criterion which is now considered as determining the comparative importance of the great rivers,—the extent of the area drained by its waters,—it is the fifth, or perhaps the fourth, in rank among the rivers of the earth, and the third among the rivers of the American continent. The basin, or valley, of the Mississippi extends from the Appalachian chain of mountains on the E. to the Rocky Mts. on the W., and from the Gulf of Mexico on the S. to the great lakes and the boundary between the United States and the British possessions on the N. and N. W. This great basin is composed of two very unequal slopes, or inclined planes. One, the W., and most extensive, falling E. from the Rocky Mts., has a mean width of about 800 miles; the other, which declines from the Appalachian Mts. W., has a mean width of about 400 miles. The base line, or line of common depression, follows the valley of the Illinois, and of the Mississippi below the point where the former unites with the latter. A line drawn from the Appalachian chain, at the source of the Tennessee, to the source of the most N. W. tributary of the Mississippi, measures a distance of about 2000 miles; and a line drawn nearly at right angles

to this, from the sources of the Red River, to those of the Wisconsin, measures about 1100 miles. The average width of the Mississippi basin is about 550 miles. The extent of surface included in this vast area is about 1,100,000 square miles. This exceeds the aggregate of all the valleys drained by the rivers of the Atlantic slope, including that of the River St. Lawrence. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi are the Red River, the Arkansas, the White, the Missouri, and the Yellowstone, from the W., and the Ohio and Illinois from the E. These great rivers, with many others of inferior magnitude, draining the different parts of the great basin from which they come, unite with the Mississippi proper, and pour their waters through its channel into the Gulf of Mexico. Above the confluence of the Missouri with the Mississippi, the former, although denoted as a secondary to the latter, is much the larger of the two. But the Mississippi, having been first explored, retains, through its course, the name which it then received. Above the entrance of the Missouri, it is known in common parlance as the Upper Mississippi. The river is called the Mississippi proper, in distinction from this great tributary, so much its superior; inasmuch as, from the natural features of the entire basin denominated the valley of the Mississippi, it would seem that the Missouri should bear the same name, or that it is better entitled to be considered as the true Mississippi. The extreme source of the Mississippi was discovered by Schoolcraft, July 13, 1832, to be the Itasca Lake, in $47^{\circ} 10' N.$ lat., and $94^{\circ} 54' W.$ lon., at an elevation of 1500 feet above the ocean, and 3160 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. This is a beautiful sheet of water, of irregular shape, about 8 miles long, situated among hills covered with pine forests, and fed by springs. It has its outlet to the N., which is about 10 or 12 feet wide, and from 12 to 18 inches deep, which, flowing N., passes through Lakes Irving and Traverse. It then turns E., and passes through several small lakes to Lake Cass, which is about 16 miles long, and contains several islands. Thence it flows E. to Lake Winnipeg, and S. E. to Little Lake Winnipeg, below which it receives Leech Lake through an outlet, which was formerly supposed to be the source of the Mississippi. From this point the river expands to a hundred feet in width, and flows through a low prairie country till it reaches the Falls of Peckagama, where it descends about 20 feet over a rapid of 300 yards. These falls are about 685 miles above the Falls of St. Anthony. All the sources of the Mississippi take their rise in lat. 42° to $48^{\circ} N.$, and the general course of the river is S., bearing E. in the upper part through about 20 degrees of lat., to its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. By this rule of computation, the length of the valley of the Mississippi proper is about 400 miles; but the extent of travel by the course of the river is probably twice this number of miles. It has indeed been estimated higher than this; but the length of rivers extending far into these remote and sparsely-settled regions of the country has been generally overrated. The gradual declivity of the Mississippi valley, however, is so very slight, giving a fall to the waters of not more than five or six inches to the mile upon an average, and the soil through which its channel is made is so tender and easily worn away, that the smallest obstacles in the stream,

or the most inconsiderable variations in the surface of the country, have been sufficient to divert the current from an onward direction, and to give it oftentimes a very serpentine and circuitous course. The Mississippi meets with very few falls or rapids in its course. The Falls of St. Anthony, about 2000 miles from its source, terminate the route of steamboat navigation. Down these falls, the river, which is here about half a mile wide, precipitates its waters in a perpendicular descent of about 16 or 17 feet, making, with the descent of the rapids above and below, a fall of about 40 feet. For a long distance below it is a clear, placid, and beautiful stream, skirted with wide and fertile bottoms, or alluvial margins, which are under water at the season of floods. A few miles below the mouth of the River Des Moines, and about 100 miles above the entrance of the Missouri, there are rapids of about 10 miles in extent, which at low water in the summer occasion considerable impediment to the navigation. Where the Missouri enters, the river has a width of a mile and a half; but below this, to the mouth of the Ohio, although the volume of its waters is greatly increased by those of this mighty tributary, the width of the stream is considerably less. Its channel, however, has greater depth, and its current a more accelerated and turbulent movement. At the lowest stages, 4 feet of water may be found from the rapids of Des Moines to the mouth of the Missouri. Below that point, to the mouth of the Ohio, there are 6 feet in the channel of the lowest places, at low water. Between the mouth of the Ohio and the St. Francis there are various shoals, where pilots are often perplexed to find a sufficient depth for their boats during low water. Below that point there is no difficulty at any season, except in finding the right channel. The river washes the entire western border of the state of Mississippi, which it separates from Arkansas and Louisiana, for a distance, by the windings of the stream, of 530 miles. A large portion of its banks, in this section of its course, consists of inundated swamp covered with cypress, excepting occasional elevated bluffs, which rise immediately upon the borders of the river. Natchez, the largest and most commercial place in this state, is situated on one of these bluffs, elevated 250 feet above the surface of the river. About 500 miles from its mouth, the Red River enters the Mississippi from the W. This is the last of the tributaries of any consequence which it receives. Next to the Missouri and the Arkansas, it is the largest which comes in from the W., and discharges about as much water as the latter. Here the Mississippi carries its greatest volume of water, as immediately below this it sends off, at intervals, several large outlets, which make their way in separate channels to the ocean. Three miles below the mouth of Red River, the Atchafalaya, or Chiaffalio Bayou, as it is called, passes off on the W. side, which is supposed to carry off as much water as the Red River brings in. The Atchafalaya has been supposed to be the ancient bed of the Red River itself, by which it continued its course to the ocean without forming a connection, as now, with the Mississippi. The latter has here effected a change in its course by cutting through the isthmus of a large bend, in consequence of which its main channel does not now pass by the mouth of the Red River. By these changes, it is probable there has been some

disturbance of the natural course of that river. The Atchafalaya, inclining to the E. of S., enters the bay of the same name in the Gulf of Mexico. The outlet Plaquemine leaves the Mississippi 128 miles below the outlet Atchafalaya. Thirty-one miles below the Plaquemine, and 81 above New Orleans, is the outlet of La Fourche, which also communicates with the ocean. Below this there are numerous small streams leaving the Mississippi at different points. On the E. side the principal outlet is the Iberville, which passes off a little below Baton Rouge, going through Lakes Manrepas, Ponchartrain, and Borgne, into the Gulf of Mexico. In times of flood this outlet carries off considerable water. Between this outlet on the E. and Atchafalaya on the W. is included what is called the Delta of the Mississippi. At the distance of 105 miles below New Orleans, by the course of the river, and of 90 miles in a direct line, this majestic river enters the Gulf of Mexico by its several mouths, the principal of which is the N. E. pass, called the Balize, $29^{\circ} 7' 25''$ N. lat., and $89^{\circ} 10'$ W. lon., and the S. W. pass, $29^{\circ} 8'$ N. lat., and $89^{\circ} 25'$ W. lon. Most of the vessels enter and leave the river by the Balize. The depth of water on the bar, at each of these passes, is from 12 to 17 feet, but much greater immediately within and without. The river is navigable for vessels of any size, which are now for the most part taken up to New Orleans by steam tow-boats, as the most expeditious and economical method of reaching the city. Sailing vessels seldom go farther up than Natchez, 322 miles above New Orleans, as the navigation of the river by steamboats is much more convenient. The Delta of the Mississippi, if we regard the efflux of the Atchafalaya as its apex, and the Gulf of Mexico as its base, stretches over two degrees of latitude and three degrees of longitude. The distance from the outlet of Atchafalaya to the mouths of the Mississippi is 220 miles. Its breadth varies from 10 miles to 100, and its area amounts to at least 12,000 square miles, or one fourth part of the state of Louisiana. The very trifling elevation of the Delta, by its acclivity from the ocean, is demonstrated by the fact, that in autumn, when the rivers are reduced to their lowest mark, the tides of the gulf, of only about 2 feet mean elevation, are sensibly felt in the Atchafalaya and Iberville, at their efflux from the Mississippi, sometimes even causing the current to flow back from the former into the latter. From the physical characteristics of the Delta, it has been supposed by some geographers that the main channel of the Mississippi is exchangeable. But this must be a mistaken opinion. When the annual inundations occur, the surface of the river is indeed above that of the surrounding country; and the effect of the action of its powerful current in leaving a greater deposit of alluvion upon its immediate banks than farther back, has been to give them a permanent elevation above the general surface. Nevertheless these superficial banks, which of course are liable to accretion or abrasion in the lapse of time, are as nothing to the deep bed of the stream, which, as in the case of all other rivers, is the deepest valley of the region through which it flows. That this is the character of the main channel of the Mississippi is apparent from the soundings which have been made, showing a depth at the head of the Delta, at the lowest water, of 75 to 80 feet; of 130 feet near the out-

let of La Fourche, at Donaldsonville; of 100 feet and upwards opposite New Orleans; and of 75 to 80 feet 3 miles above the main bars, at its mouth. Comparing these elements with those of the deepest lake of La., Lake Ponchartrain, the bottom of which is not more than 18 to 25 feet below the general level of the Delta, the bed of the river is seen to be from 75 to 80 feet below the bottom of the lowest adjacent depression. With the exception of some changes which have been effected, both in and above the Delta, by the cutting off of the necks of isthmuses, formed originally by almost circular bendings in the river, the current of the Mississippi is as effectually and permanently confined to its channel as that of any other river. In this phenomenon, such lakes as that of Fausse Riviere, (False River,) of which there are some six or seven, either formed or forming, have had their origin. This fine lake, in the parish of Point Coupee, 172 miles above New Orleans, was once a bend of the Mississippi. In or about the year 1714, the change above described was effected, from which both the names Fausse Riviere and Point Coupee (Point Cut Off) are derived. By cutting through this narrow neck of land, the Mississippi shortened its course upwards of 30 miles. Near the new channel the old bed was rapidly filled with alluvion, but in all other parts it retained its original form, and is now a lake, with a margin possessing the usual fertility of the river banks, and occupied with farms and farm-houses. From the extent of country drained by the Mississippi, it necessarily follows that its spring floods are very great, and of very long continuance. In a mean of ten years, it appears that the swell commences on the Delta about the end of February, and continues rising to the middle of June, when the waters begin to abate. This long and gradual discharge is occasioned by three causes, depending on the vast extent of the region from which the floods descend: first, varieties of temperature from a difference of latitude and an increase of elevation; second, contrariety of direction in some of the streams which constitute the sources of the river; third, the time required for the waters of the Upper Mississippi, of the Missouri, and of other distant regions, to traverse the long distance from the sources to the mouths of this mighty river. The difference of latitude from the mouths to the remotest sources of the Mississippi is about 20 degrees, and the relative elevation not less than 5000 feet. These elements combined would give a winter climate to the sources of the Missouri or Mississippi, equal to that of Labrador, in lat. 61° , on the Atlantic coast. Permanent snows cover the earth in winter, over the Atlantic slope and Mississippi basin, as low as lat. 31° , the waters from which, it is obvious, cannot be simultaneously discharged. The general course of the flood being S., the spring advances in a reverse direction, and releases in succession the waters of the lower valley, then those of the Ohio, and last those of the Mississippi proper and the Missouri. Rising in lat. 42° to 50° N., and at an elevation of from 1200 to 5000 feet, the higher sources of the Mississippi are locked in ice and snow long after summer reigns on the Delta. Then the course of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers is to the N. E. at first, for 500 or 600 miles, from which circumstances, together with the slow movement of the waters, it results that the waters of the upper

sources of the Mississippi do not reach the Delta before the beginning of August, about 100 days after the breaking up of winter, and more than a month after the inundation has been abating. The average height of the floods, below the mouth of the Missouri, is 15 feet. From the Missouri to the Ohio it rises 25 feet, and for a great distance below the mouth of the Ohio it rises 50 feet. Before reaching Natchez, the height of the floods begins to decline. At Baton Rouge it seldom exceeds 30 feet, and at New Orleans 12. This gradual diminution in the flood, in the lower part, has been supposed by some to result from the draining through the numerous effluxes of the river, conveying away such considerable portions of its waters by separate channels to the sea. So greatly does the quantity of snow and rain differ in different years, that it is quite impossible, even for those who have had the longest experience, to anticipate, with an approach to certainty, the elevation which the flood will attain in any given year. Some years the waters do not rise above their channels, and no inundation takes place. As the banks of the river in the Delta, from the cause above noticed, are higher than the general level of the country, constituting an alluvial margin of from half a mile to a mile and a half wide, it becomes important to protect some of the more valuable tracts in the rear from the annual overflow of the river, from which they could not easily be drained. For this purpose an artificial embankment has been raised at great expense upon the margin of the river, called the Levee. On the E. side this embankment commences 60 miles above New Orleans, and extends down the river more than 130 miles. On the W. side it commences 172 miles above New Orleans. The vast trade of the valley of the Mississippi centres at New Orleans. Vessels are often from 5 to 30 days ascending the river to this port, unless they employ the steam tow-boats, though they will often descend with a favorable wind in 12 hours. Before the introduction of steam-boats it required 8 or 10 weeks to go to the mouth of the Illinois. The use of steamboats has nearly superseded all other vessels for ascending the river. Boats of 40 tons ascend more than 2000 miles, to the Falls of St. Anthony. The passage from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back has been made in 19 days. The first steamboat on the western waters was built at Pittsburg in 1811, and there are now over 300 on the Mississippi and its tributaries, many of them of great burden. By the opening of the Illinois Canal from Chicago to the head of navigation in the Illinois River, a connection has been formed between the waters of the River St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, of sufficient draught to admit the passage of small vessels, laden with their cargoes of merchandise. Some time in the autumn of 1849, the first vessel was reported at New Orleans as having arrived from the St. Lawrence, via the Welland Canal, the great lakes, the Illinois Canal and River, and the Mississippi. Returning by the Atlantic coast, she might then have circumnavigated the United States.

Mississinewa River, Ia. and O. This river rises in the N. W. part of Dark co., O., flows N. W. into Ia., and empties into the Wabash River in Miami co.

Missouri River. The sources of this great river take their rise in the Rocky Mts., and some of their springs are within a mile of other springs

which discharge themselves W., through the Columbia River, into the Pacific Ocean. The three principal streams which constitute the head waters of the Missouri are the Jefferson, the Madison, and the Gallatin, which unite at the same point in lat. 45° 10' N., and lon. 110° W. From their confluence at this point, the river takes the name Missouri, and flows onward, receiving numerous tributaries in its course, through a distance of more than 3000 miles, to its junction with the Mississippi in lat. 38° 51' N., and lon. 90° W. Its course is at first N. and N. E., to the mouth of White Earth River, lat. 47° 25'; thence S. E., about 220 miles, to the Mandan villages, or Indian settlements. From this point, the river takes a S. course, through a distance of several hundred miles; and then, being inflected more to the E., it pursues this general direction to the Mississippi. Although it loses its name at its confluence with the Mississippi, it is, before it reaches this point, much the longest and largest river of the two, and, physically considered, is entitled to be denominated the principal, rather than the secondary. The Missouri is already a very large river, when it approaches and passes the sources of its very inferior rival. If it be ranked according to physical pre-eminence, as including the Mississippi from its confluence with that river to its mouth, it has an entire length of about 4350 miles, and is probably the longest river of the earth. Ranking it as a secondary to the Mississippi, and having reference to the area drained by its channel, it is the largest river of that class in the world. A direct line drawn along its valley, from its junction with the Mississippi River to the head of Maria's River, one of its most N. W. sources, is nearly 1400 miles in extent, and the width of the upper valley of the Missouri, as that part is called which is above the confluence of the Yellowstone, is not less than 600 miles across the sources, and has a mean of 300 miles in the general direction of the streams. The entire valley, drained by the Missouri proper, includes an area of 523,000 square miles, or a surface more than double that of the whole Atlantic slope of the United States. The upper valley of the Missouri presents a surface, on the W. side, broken by mountains, and gradually spreading into plains, as the rivers descend in their courses. The whole face of the country, with partial exceptions along the rivers, is open prairie, exhibiting a strong resemblance to the steppes of Asia, in nearly the same latitude. The surface of the lower valley is also extensively occupied with prairie, the alluvial and fertile soil on the rivers not having a very great breadth. The first large tributary of the Missouri is the Yellowstone. This river, 800 yards wide at its mouth, and probably the largest tributary of the Missouri, enters it on the S. W. side, about 1800 miles from its junction with the Mississippi. The Yellowstone, at its junction, is as large as the Missouri. Steamboats ascend to this point, and can ascend farther by either branch. After their junction, the united waters of the Yellowstone and Missouri form a river as large in volume, and as wide and deep, probably, as at its entrance into the Mississippi. Chiennie River, 400 yards wide at its mouth, enters the Missouri on the S. W. side, 1310 miles from its mouth; White River, 300 yards wide, enters it on the S. W. side, 1130 miles from its mouth; Big

Sioux River, 110 yards wide, enters it 853 miles from its mouth, on the N. E. side; Platt River, 600 yards wide, enters it on the S. W. side, 600 miles from its mouth; Kansas River, 233 yards wide, enters it on the S. W. side, 340 miles from its mouth; Grand River, 190 yards wide, enters it on the N. E. side, 240 miles from its mouth; La Mine River, 70 yards wide, enters it 200 miles from its mouth; Osage River, 397 yards wide, enters it on the S. W. side, 133 miles from its mouth; and Gasconade River enters it on the S. W. side, 100 miles from its mouth. The largest of these tributaries are navigable from 100 to 800 miles. Through the whole course of the Missouri there is no serious obstruction to the navigation, except, perhaps, from the shallowness of the water, during the season of the greatest drought, before arriving at Great Falls, about 260 miles from the Mississippi. The Missouri is over half a mile wide at its mouth, and through the greater part of its course it is wider than this. It is a rapid and turbid stream, and generally carries along a powerful volume of water; but owing to its passing through a dry and open country, and being subject to extensive evaporation, it becomes low at certain seasons, hardly affording sufficient water for steamboat navigation. From much greater relative elevation, from higher latitudes, and from the peculiar courses of some of its tributaries, the flood in the Missouri is the latest in order, and does not reach the Mississippi proper until after the flood in that river, the Ohio, Arkansas, and Red Rivers have in great part subsided. At the Great Falls, distant about 2600 miles from the Mississippi, the river descends, by a succession of rapids and falls, 375 feet, in about 16½ miles. The lower and greatest of these falls has a perpendicular pitch of 87 feet, the second of 19 feet, the third of 47 feet, and the fourth of 26 feet. These falls, next to those of Niagara, are the grandest on the continent. At the distance of 110 miles above these falls is a remarkable passage of the river through the mountains, denominated the Gates of the Rocky Mts. The scenery at this place is exceedingly grand. For a distance of about 6 miles, the rocks rise perpendicularly from the margin of the river to an elevation of 1200 feet. The river is compressed to the width of 150 yards, and for the first 3 miles, there is only one spot, and that only of a few yards, on which a man could stand between the water and these perpendicular walls of the mountain. Nothing can be imagined more gloomy and impressive than the passage through this deep chasm.

Mobile Bay, Ala. This bay is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by two straits, one on each side of Dauphin Island. The strait on the W. side will not admit vessels drawing more than 5 feet of water; that on the E. side, between the island and Mobile Point, has 18 feet of water, and the channel passes within a few yards of the point. There is a bar across the upper end of the bay, which has only 11 feet of water. The length of the bay is 30 miles, its average width 12 miles.

Mobile River, Ala. The Alabama and Tombigbee unite, 40 miles above Mobile, to form this river. A few miles below the junction it divides into several channels. The main W. channel is called the Mobile; the main E., which is widest and deepest, the Tensaw. It is navigable to St.

Stephen's for vessels drawing 5 or 6 feet of water, by the Tombigbee branch, and to Claiborne by the Alabama branch. The two branches unite in 31° 6' N. lat., and 11° 5' W. lon. from Washington. The river sometimes rises 50 or 60 feet in time of flood.

Mob Jack Bay, Va. An arm of Chesapeake Bay, lying between Matthews and Gloucester counties.

Moffitt's River, Augusta co., Va. A small stream flowing into Middle River, a branch of the Shenandoah.

Mohawk River, N. H., rises among the mountains of Dixville, and in its course through Colebrook, receives some considerable branches from Stewartstown, and falls into the Connecticut.

Mohawk River, N. Y., the principal branch of the Hudson River, rises in Oneida co., near the source of Black River, and runs S. about 20 miles, to Rome, and thence nearly E. to the Hudson River, which it enters at Waterford, between Albany and Saratoga. Its whole length is about 135 miles. The river has many rapids, and two large falls in its course. At Little Falls, it descends over a stony bed, and through a remarkable gorge in the mountain, 42 feet in the course of a mile. At Cohoes Falls, about 2 miles from its mouth, it pours its waters down a perpendicular descent of about 70 feet. Three fourths of a mile below this point is a bridge over the river, from which a fine view of the cataract is obtained. The Erie Canal now passes along, chiefly on the S. bank of the Mohawk, nearly through its whole course; consequently the channel of the river is but little used for navigation. The banks of the river are very level, and in some parts very fertile, particularly in Herkimer co., though in other parts they are poor and rocky.

Moh-chunkamunk Lake, Me., lies about 80 miles N. by W. from Portland, and is one of the chain of large lakes extending N. W. from Umbagog Lake, through Oxford and a part of Franklin co., and emptying into the Androscoggin River. The borders of these lakes are thinly settled, but the soil is extremely fertile, and the scenery equal in beauty to that of the celebrated Winnipisogee.

Molly's Pond, Vt. See *Cabot*.

Mohawk River, Me. This large stream rises mostly in Aroostook co., flows in a S. direction, and falls into the Matawankeag about 8 miles from its mouth.

Monico Bay, Chippewa co., Mn. A branch of the Straits of St. Mary, opposite St. Joseph Island.

Monisco River, Michilimackinac and Chippewa counties, Mn., flows N. E., and empties into Monico Bay.

Mongtup Creek, or River, N. Y., rises in the N. part of Sullivan co., and flows S. into Delaware River.

Monistique Lake, Mn. Situated on the S. border of Schoolcraft co.

Monistique River, Mn. This river and its numerous branches drain the E. part of Schoolcraft co., and empty their waters into Lake Michigan.

Monk's Hill, Kingston, Ms. Height 313 feet.

Monocacy River, Pa. and Md. This river rises in Adams co., Pa., flows S. S. W., and empties into the Potomac at the S. angle of Frederick co., Md.

Monody Creek, Pa., falls into the Swatara 12 miles W. from Lebanon.

Monomoy Island, Barnstable co., Ms. A long, narrow island, lying off the town of Chatham.

Monongahela River, Pa. This river has its source in Randolph co., Va., at the foot of the Laurel Mts., and after flowing 300 miles in a N. direction, unites with Alleghany River at Pittsburgh, to form the Ohio. It is crossed by a bridge at its mouth, where it is nearly 400 yards wide. It is navigable for large boats 60 miles to Brownsville, and for small boats 200 miles from its mouth. It is entered on its E. side by Cheat and Younghogeny Rivers, its principal tributaries.

Monroe, Lake, Orange co., Va. A small lake which is supplied by the waters of St. John's River. On its S. border is Fort Mellon.

Montank Point, N. Y., lies 140 miles E. from the city of New York, and about 60 miles W. S. W. from Gay Head light-house on Martha's Vineyard, Ms. Near this place are high and rugged cliffs, against whose base the waves of the Atlantic dash with almost continued violence, any thing like a perfect calm being of rare occurrence. There is a sublimity and wildness, as well as solitariness, here, which leave a powerful impression on the heart. In a storm, the scene which the ocean presents is awfully grand and terrific. At this place are fine sea air and bathing, and many resort here, during the summer months, for health and pleasure. At the extremity of this point is a light-house, one of the most important beacons to mariners on the American coast. We copy the following beautiful lines, descriptive of the place, written by Mrs. Sigourney, the celebrated American poetess:—

"Ultima Thule! of this ancient isle,
Against whose breast the everlasting surge,
Long travelling on, and ominous of wrath,
Forever beats. Thou lift'st an eye of light
Unto the vexed and storm-tossed mariner,
Guiding him safely to his home again.
So teach us, and our own sore ills, to wear
The crown of misery, and, with changeless
Eye, look up to Heaven."

Montezuma or Cayuga Marshes, N. Y., extend 14 miles along the outlet of Cayuga Lake and Seneca River. They are from 2 to 3 miles wide, and in summer are covered with rank grass from 3 to 4 feet high.

Montgomery, Fort, N. Y. This old fortress, and that of Fort Clinton, both on the W. side of the Hudson River, 6 miles below West Point, were memorable spots during the revolutionary war.

Montreal River. This small river rises in small lakes in La Pointe and Portage counties, flows N. W. on the boundary between Wn. and Mn., and falls into Lake Superior.

Moore's Creek, N. J., falls into the Delaware about 6 miles above Philadelphia.

Moose Mountain, N. H., is the name of a peak situated between Middleton and Brookfield, and also of a mountain in Hanover. See *Brookfield* and *Hanover*.

Moose Lake lies in the town of Wilmurt, Herkimer co., N. Y., in an uncultivated and almost uninhabited region of the state.

Moose River, Me. This large tributary to Moosehead Lake rises in the W. part of Somerset co., and in its course flows through Atich, Woods, Brassua, and several other ponds.

Moose River, N. H. This stream rises on the N. side of the White Mts., near the town of Randolph, through which it passes, and unites with the Androscoggin in Shelburne.

Moose River, Vt., is an E. branch of the Passumpsic, and rises in Granby and East Haven. Taking a S. W. course through Victory, Bradleyville, and a part of St. Johnsbury, it falls into the Passumpsic, opposite St. Johnsbury Plain. Length 24 miles.

Moose River, N. Y., rises in Hamilton co., flows W., and enters Black River, a short distance above High Falls, in Lewis co.

Moose Head Lake, Me. This lake, the outlet of which is the source of Kennebec River, lies in the county of Piscataquis. Its form is very irregular. Its length is between 40 and 50 miles, and its breadth, in the widest part, about 12 miles. The tributaries are numerous, and flow from almost every direction. It contains a number of islands, the largest of which is Sugar Island, containing 5440 acres, and Deer Island, containing 2000 acres. These islands are fertile, as is the whole country surrounding the lake, except in some places where the banks are high and precipitous. The waters are deep, and abound in trout of an extraordinary size. It is remarkable that the territory surrounding this inland sea, possessing in rich abundance all the necessary requirements for the uses and comforts of man, and within three hundred miles of the capital of New England, should be left a wilderness garden, uninhabited and almost unexplored, while thousands of New England men are pressing to distant regions, less healthful, and less productive, when markets for surplus produce are considered. A steamboat plies up and down the lake, for the purpose of transporting passengers, more particularly those who are engaged in felling timber, and for the purpose of towing the timber down to the Kennebec outlet. The lumber business on this lake is very extensive, and doubtless lucrative; but the time is not very distant when this and other sections of Maine will be as much valued for the fruits of the soil, and, under the wise system of geological exploration, adopted by the legislature, for the quarries of slate, lime, granite, marble, and even coal, as they are now for their forests of timber. This lake may be divided into two bays. A little above the centre of it is a narrow pass, of rather less than a mile across. At this place, on the western side, is Mount Kenco, an elevation of 500 or 600 feet, projecting over the water. From this height a picturesque view of the lake, its islands, and a boundless wilderness, is presented.

Moosehilllock Mountain, N. H., is a noble eminence in the S. E. part of Benton, and ranks among the highest mountains in New England. Baker's River rises on its E. side.

Moosehucknawjantic Lake, Me., lies about 2 miles S. of Molehunkamunk Lake, into which it empties.

Moravee Creek, Mo., is formed in Cole co., by the junction of its two forks, flows E., and enters the Missouri River, a little above the Osage.

Morhouse Lake, N. Y., the head source of East Canada Creek, lies in the town of Morhouse, Hamilton co.

Mor's Hill, Goshen, Ms. Height 1713 feet.

Moriak Mount, N. H., an elevated peak of the White Mountains, situated in the S. part of Shelburne.

Mormon Creek, Crawford co., Wn. A small branch of the Mississippi.

Morrison's Island, Colleton district, S. C., lies

at the mouth of Charleston harbor, N. E. from James Island.

Mother Kill, Kent co., De. A small stream emptying into Delaware Bay, just below Jones Creek.

Mountain Ridge, N. Y., lies S. of Lake Ontario, and once, without doubt, formed its S. shore, of which the Ridge Road, or Alluvial Way, running parallel with the S. border of the lake, and from 6 to 8 miles from it, is an important proof. Niagara River flows through the ridge.

Mount Daniel, Webster, Ms. Height 785 feet.

Mount Defiance, N. Y., a high eminence, is situated in the S. part of the town of Ticonderoga, Essex co., on the W. side of Lake Champlain, and overlooks the site of old Fort Ticonderoga. General Burgoyne ascended this mountain with some pieces of artillery in 1777, and obliged the Americans to evacuate Fort Ticonderoga, which had been considered almost impregnable. Since then it has been thought useless as a military station, and suffered to go to decay. On the summit of this mountain are still to be seen the remains of Burgoyne's Block House, which commands a beautiful and extensive view of Lake Champlain and the surrounding country.

Mount Desert Sound, Me., lies S. of the Island of Mt. Desert, from which Mt. Desert Rock lies about 20 miles S.

Mount Emmons, N. Y. This isolated peak lies mostly in the town of Gilman, Hamilton co., and is elevated about 4500 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson.

Mount Esther, Whately, Ms. Height 995 feet.

Mount Grace, Warwick, Ms. Height 1628 feet.

Mount Hope and *Mount Hope Bay*. See *Bristol, R. I.*

Mount Ida, N. Y. This fine eminence lies about half a mile E. of Hudson River, within the city of Troy.

Mount Independence, Vt., lies in the N. W. corner of the township of Orwell, and about 2 miles S. E. from Ticonderoga Fort. It is interesting on account of its connection with the early history of our country.

Mount Lincoln, Pelham, Ms. Height 1248 feet.

Mount McIntyre, N. Y., a peak of the Adirondack range, lies in Essex co., and is elevated 5183 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson.

Mount Marcy, N. Y., the highest eminence of the Adirondack range, lies in the town of Keene, Essex co. It is elevated 5467 feet, or upwards of a mile, above the tide waters of the Hudson, and overlooks several other peaks of nearly the same height. The view of these mountains, covered with a dense, luxuriant forest, as seen from Lake Colden, is grand and picturesque in the extreme.

Mount Misery, N. Y., lies in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk co., on the N. side of Long Island, and commands a view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country.

Mount Nebo, situated in the town of Middlebury, Vt., is sometimes called Chipman's Hill. It rests on a base of about 2 miles by 1, and rises gradually 439 feet above the level of Otter Creek. A part of the village rests upon its S. declivity, and it affords some of the best arable land in the township. The scenery from its summit is also very fine, commanding an extensive view of Lake Champlain and the surrounding country.

Mount Seward, N. Y. A lofty group of the Adirondack range bears this name. It lies in the

S. E. part of Franklin co., and is elevated 4800 feet above the Atlantic.

Mount Tom, Woodstock, Vt., is an eminence of some height.

Mount Tom, Northampton, Ms. Height 1214 ft.

Mount Vernon, Fairfax co., Va. This town, which contains the mansion and tomb of General Washington, is situated on the W. side of the Potomac, 6 miles below Alexandria. Many a pilgrimage has been made to the spot hallowed by the memory of the father of his country.

Mud Creek, N. Y., rises W. of Canandaigua Lake, in Ontario co., flows N. E., and unites with the Canandaigua outlet in Wayne co. The united streams then take the name of Clyde River, which flows 20 miles in an E. direction, and empties into Seneca River.

Mud Creek, N. Y., rises in Yates co., flows S., and enters Conhocton River in Steuben co.

Mud Lake, N. Y. This small body of water lies mostly in the town of Tyrone, Steuben co.

Mud Lakes, Uh. A chain of lakes lying N. from Pyramid Lake, with which they are connected by outlets.

Muddy Brook, Vt. This stream divides Williston from Burlington, and falls into Winooski River.

Muddy Creek, York co., Pa. This stream drains the S. E. part of the county, and empties into the Susquehanna River.

Muddy Creek, Is. A branch of the Little Washli River, which it enters in Clay co.

Muddy River, Ky., a S. tributary of Green River, rises in Todd and Logan counties, and, flowing north, forms the boundary between Butler and Mullenburg counties.

Muddy Lake and River, Ma. The lake lies N. W. from the Minsi Saguioning or Mille Lacs, and the river connects it with the Mississippi.

Mugget Hill, Charlton, Ms. Height 1012 feet.

Mulberry Creek, Ga. A tributary of the Chattahoochee, which it enters in Harris co.

Mulberry Creek, Ala. This is a branch of the Alabama River, which it enters on the N. side, after forming the boundary between Autauga and Dallas counties.

Mulberry Creek, As. A pretty large stream, which rises in the S. part of Newton co., and flows S. W. into the Arkansas.

Mullet Island, Hillsboro' co., Fa. Situated at the mouth of Tampa Bay.

Mullet River, Wn., rises in a small lake in the E. part of Foul du Lac co., and flows W. across Sheboygan co. into Sheboygan River.

Mullicus River, N. J., forms the boundary between Burlington and Atlantic counties, and enters the Atlantic 9 miles E. of Leeds, through New Inlet. It is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons.

Murderer's Creek, Orange co., N. Y., flows E., and enters the Hudson at the town of New Windsor.

Murphy Islands, Charleston district, S. C., lie S. from the mouth of the Santee River.

Muscatauck River, Ia. The head branches of this river rise principally in Decatur and Ripley counties. Its two largest, called Vernon and Graham's Fork, unite on the W. border of Scott co. It then flows W., separating Jackson and Washington counties, and empties into the E. fork of White River.

Muscle Fork, Mo. A branch of the Chariton River, which it enters just below Keytesville.

Muscoot Creek, N. Y., rises in Putnam co., flows S., and enters Croton River, in Westchester co.

Muskeg River, La Pointe co., Wn. The most W. branch of Bad River.

Muskeget Island, Nantucket co., Ms. Situated off the N. W. extremity of Smith's Point.

Muskingum River, O. This large river is formed by two main branches, Tuscarawas and White Woman's Rivers, which unite at Coshocton. The Tuscarawas rises in Medina co., and a portage between them gave name to Portage town and county. The Muskingum is navigable for large bateaux to Coshocton, 100 miles. A canal, with a dam and locks, affording great water power, is constructed around the falls at Zanesville. There is a slack water navigation from Zanesville to Dresden, where a channel, 2½ miles long, connects Muskingum River with the Ohio Canal. The river is 225 yards wide at its entrance into the Ohio, at Marietta.

Musquevoe Lake, Washington co., Wn., lies in the N. W. interior of the county, at the head of Meqoun River.

Musquito Creek, Io. A small branch of the Missouri, which it enters below Boyer's River.

Musquito Harbor, Me., lies in the S. part of Gouldsboro', Hancock co.

Musquito South Lagoon, Fa. Situated in the E. part of Orange co., between Indian River and the Atlantic.

Mystic River, Ms. The head of this river is at the beautiful town of Medford, 5 miles N. from Boston. At the junction of this river with the Charles, near the city of Charlestown, the British ships of war lay at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Nahant, Ms. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Nahaugo Bay, Brown co., Wn. Situated on the E. part of Green, W. from Sturgeon Bay.

Nambin Lake, La Pointe co., Wn., is the source of one of the main branches of Bad River.

Nanejoy Bay, Charles co., Md. This is a small opening above Port Tobacco, on the E. side of the Potomac.

Nanokegon River, Wn. This river drains the S. part of La Pointe, and, crossing the N. E. angle of St. Croix co., falls into the St. Croix River, of which it is a head branch.

Nansemond River, Va., has its source in Dismal Swamp, and enters Hampton Roads by a broad estuary. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Suffolk, more than 20 miles.

Nantick River, New London co., Ct., flows in a S. direction, and empties into Long Island Sound.

Nanticoke Falls, Pa., are occasioned by the Susquehanna River's piercing a mountain in the N. part of Newport, 8 miles below Wilkesbarre. A dam is erected here for feeding the North Branch Canal, which affords great water power, and supplies a great quantity of surplus water.

Nanticoke River, De. and Md. This river rises in Suffolk co., De., flows S. W., and after entering Md., receives Marshy Hope River, which rises in Kent co., Md. The stream then enters, by a broad estuary, Fishing Bay, a branch of Chesapeake Bay.

Nantucket Island, Ms. See *Nantucket, county and town*.

Nararungawack River, N. H., rises in the town of Success, and unites with the Androscoggin in Milan.

Narraganset Bay, R. I. This delightful bay is 23 miles in length, and from 3 to 12 in breadth,

lying wholly within the state of R. I. It extends from Point Judith on the W. to Scacconnet Rocks on the E., and terminates about 6 miles below Providence, at Bullock's Point. Taunton, Providence, Pawtuxet, and other rivers flow into it, and on its borders are Newport, Bristol, Warren, and other flourishing towns. It contains many beautiful islands, the principal of which are Conanicut, Prudence, Patience, Block, and Hope. This bay is accessible at all seasons, is well protected by forts, and affords some of the best harbors in the world.

Narraquagus River and Bay, Washington co., Me. The river has its source in several ponds in Beddington, and flowing in a S. S. E. direction, enters Narraguagus Bay between Harrington and Steuben. The bay contains a number of islands, and communicates on the E. with Pleasant Bay.

Narrows, N. Y. This great channel, through which most of the vessels going or returning from distant voyages enter the harbor of New York, lies between Long Island on the E. and Staten Island on the W. It is 8 miles S. of the city of N. Y., and communicates with the Lower Bay, which here contracts to one mile in width. Its shores are bold and commanding, and on them are situated the principal forts and batteries for the defence of the harbor and city.

Narrows, or *Chimney Narrows*, N. Y., situated on the Chemung River, near the village of Corning, Steuben co., are formed by rocky cliffs on the N. side of the river. They derive their name from the rocks which, left bare by the action of the water, resemble rude chimneys. A road, which is not without danger to the traveller, has been constructed along the narrow pass.

Nashua River, N. H. and Ms. This beautiful stream rises in Worcester co., Ms., and is formed of two branches, called the N. and S. branches. The N. branch is formed of two streams, one from Ashburnham, the other from Wachuset Ponds. The S. branch is composed of Still River, issuing from the E. side of Wachuset Mountain, and a stream from Quinepoxet Pond, in Holden. These branches unite in Lancaster, whence the main river proceeds in a N. E. course to Harvard, Shirley, Groton, and Pepperell, in Ms., and from thence into N. H., through Hollis, and nearly through the centre of Nashua, and falls into the Merrimack on the border of Nashville.

Nashua Stream, N. H., originates in the vicinity of Stratford, and falls into the Upper Amonook, in the N. W. part of the town of Stark.

Nassau River, Fa., after an E. course on the S. border of Nassau co., enters the Atlantic by Nassau Inlet.

Natchaug River, Ct., is the largest branch of the Shetucket. It rises in Union and Woodstock, and enters the Shetucket near the boundary of Chaplin and Mansfield.

Natural Bridge, Va. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Natural Canal, in the town of Canton, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., connects the waters of Oswegatchie and Grass Rivers. It is very straight, is 6 miles long, from 10 to 20 rods wide, and navigable at high water for boats of 10 tons.

Naugatuck River, Ct. This important mill stream is about 50 miles in length. It rises in the N. part of Litchfield co., and after traversing a S. course nearly the whole length of that county, it crosses the W. part of New Haven co., and falls into the beautiful Housatonic, at Derby.

Naumesha River, Wn. This stream flows S. E.

across the N. E. corner of Dane co., then turns to the N. E. crossing the N. W. corner of Jefferson co., and empties into the W. branch of Rock River, in Dodge co.

Navidad River, Ts. The E. fork of La Bacca River, which it enters at the town of Texana.

Navisoto River, Ts. A small stream flowing S. into Brazos River.

Navizi River, Ma. This river runs W. of the Wanani, and nearly parallel to it, and empties into the Missouri.

Neal's Brook, Vt. It rises in several branches in Lunenburg, and, flowing S., falls into a pond of the same name, which lies near the centre of Lunenburg, and is about one mile long and half a mile wide. The stream then continues its course S., meets a W. branch, and after running about half a mile farther, falls into Connecticut River by a mouth nearly two rods wide.

Nebish Island, Mn. Situated in St. Mary's Straits, S. from Sugar Island.

Neches River, Ts. This river flows in a S. S. E. direction, and empties into Sabine Lake near the mouth of Sabine River.

Neddock, Cape, Me., is a rocky bluff, situated about 3 miles N. of York harbor, and inhabited by a few fishermen.

Nepesunk Lake, Wn., lies in Winnebago and Fond du Lac counties, and communicates on the N. with Keenah or Fox River.

Neil's Creek, Steuben co., N. Y., flows E. into Conchocton River.

Nekomonon River, Marquette co., Mn., flows E. into Lake Superior.

Nemasket River, Ms. A fine mill stream. See *Middleboro'*.

Nenelan River, Mn. It rises in Oscoda and Alcona counties, flows N. E. across Alpena co., in Thunder Bay River.

Neosho River, In. Ter. This river rises in the dividing ridge between Arkansas and Kansas Rivers, runs S. E. and E. through the Osage and Cherokee lands, and enters the Arkansas 3 or 4 miles S. of Fort Gibson. Its length is 240 miles.

Neponset River, Ms. This is a noble mill stream, rising in Canton, Stoughton, and Sharon. It receives Mother Brook, a tributary of Charles River, and meets the tide water at Milton Mills; and after meandering 4 or 5 miles through beautiful meadow land, it meets Dorchester Bay at the delightful villages of Neponset and Commercial Point, about 5 miles S. from Boston. This river is navigable for large vessels to the Lower Falls in Dorchester and Milton.

Nescopeck Creek, Luzerne co., Pa., rises in the town of Hanover, and empties into the Susquehanna at Nescopeck Village, after a W. and N. W. course of 30 miles.

Nescopeck Mountain, Luzerne co., Pa. This mountain is about 850 feet in height and 20 miles in length, running parallel to Wyoming Mt., on the N. side of Nescopeck Creek.

Neshaming River, Pa., has its source in Hilltown, Bucks co., and after a winding course of 35 miles, crossed by several fine bridges, enters the Delaware 3 miles below Bristol.

Nesapeake River, N. Y., rises in Smithtown, Suffolk co., and runs N. into Long Island Sound. The tide ascends it 5 miles, and it is navigable that distance.

Neuse River, N. C. This river rises in Person and Orange counties, and after a course of about 300 miles, falls into a large estuary, connected

with Pamlico Sound. It is boatable 200 miles, and navigable for vessels 12 miles above Newbern.

Neversink Highlands, Monmouth co., N. J. These highlands lie near the ocean, and are about 300 or 400 feet high. They are mostly covered with wood, and, lying in a low country, although their height is not great, they have become a noted landmark for sailors.

Neversink River, N. Y. This fine mill stream rises in Ulster co., flows through Sullivan co., and empties into the Delaware at the village of Port Jervis, Orange co.

New Inlet, N. C. The passage between Federal Point and Smith's Island.

New River, Va., rises in the N. part of N. C., and flowing into Va., is called the Great Kanawha, after passing through Peter's Mountain.

New River, N. C., falls into New River Inlet, on the coast of the Atlantic, 45 miles W. S. W. of Cape Lookout.

New River, Beaufort district, S. C. This river runs nearly parallel with the Savannah, and enters Tybee Sound by several mouths.

New River, Ga. A small branch of the Chattahoochee, which it enters in Heard co.

New River, La., rises in Ascension co., between Mississippi and Amite counties, and empties into Lake Maurepas.

Newagen, Cape, Me. This cape extends from the town of Boothbay about 5 miles into the sea, and forms the E. boundary of Sheepscot Bay.

Newfound Pond, N. H. See *Bristol*.

Newfound River, N. H. See *Bristol*.

Newichawannock River, N. H. See *Piscataqua*.

New Point Comfort, Va. The S. E. extremity of Matthews co., between Chesapeake and Mob Jack Bays.

Newport Rivers, Ga. The N. River is navigable to Riceboro', 20 miles. Its length is 25 miles. The S. River, a smaller stream, empties into St. Catharine's Sound.

Newtown Creek, N. Y. rises in Newtown, Queen's co., flows W., and enters East River, opposite the city of N. Y.

Newtown Creek, N. Y., a fine, rapid mill stream, rises in Erin, Chenango co., and enters Chemung River, at the village of Elmira.

New Topsail Inlet, New Hanover co., N. C. Situated N. E. from Sandy Inlet.

Nickojack Creek, Ga., issues from a remarkable cave, situated in the N. W. extremity of the state. The cave is in Lookout Mt., is about 80 feet wide, 50 feet high, and 14 miles in length. The creek is a powerful stream, being 60 feet wide at the mouth of the cave.

Niagara River discharges the waters of the great upper lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, into Lake Ontario. It forms part of the boundary of the United States and of the state of New York, and is about 35 miles in length. It partakes more of the character of a strait, perhaps, than of a river. As it flows from Lake Erie, it is about three fourths of a mile wide, and from 20 to 40 feet deep. Its current for 3 miles is rapid, after which it becomes smooth and placid, resembling a prolongation of the lake, interspersed with low, wooded islands until it reaches the rapids, about 20 miles below Lake Erie, and three fourths of a mile above the falls. Five miles below Lake Erie, the river begins to expand, or, perhaps, more properly, to divide, flowing, in about equal volume, upon each side of Grand Island, which

is 9 miles long, and nearly the same in width in its widest part. At the foot of Grand Island is Navy Island, containing about 300 acres, which belongs to Canada, and was occupied by the Patriots, so called, in 1837-8. There are many other small islands in this section of the river, among which are Bird Island, between Buffalo and Fort Erie; Squaw Island, opposite to Black Rock, containing 131 acres; Strawberry Island, 100 acres; Beaver Island, 30 acres; Rattlesnake Island, 48 acres; Tonawanta Island, 69 acres; Cayuga Island, 100 acres, about 4 miles above the falls; Buckhorn Island, 146 acres; and Goat or Iris Island, upon the very brink of the cataract, containing 75 acres. The shores of the river are low, and nearly level, from Lake Erie to the falls, and are but little inhabited. Black Creek and Chippewa Creek empty into it from the Canada side, and Shojoekety, Tonawanta, Cayuga, and Gill Creeks from the American side. All these are above the falls. Below the termination of Grand and Navy Islands, the two channels are again united, and the river, being compressed to a width of about two miles and a half, begins to flow on with an accelerated motion, in a gradually contracting channel, until it reaches the rapids, over which it is hurried, foaming and roaring, with irresistible velocity, for about three fourths of a mile farther, to the great Cataract of Niagara. Here its whole volume is precipitated over a perpendicular wall of rock, into a chasm from 150 to 160 feet in depth, to the surface of the stream below. Immediately under the cataract the depth to which the channel has been excavated cannot, of course, be fathomed; but a short distance below, where the river is compressed to less than one fourth of a mile in width, the current has been ascertained by soundings to be about 250 feet deep. For a more particular description of this great natural phenomenon, the reader is referred to a separate article, embracing many details which do not so properly belong to an account of the river. The general course of the river from Lake Erie to the falls is about N. W. by N. Below this point its general direction to Lake Ontario, 14 miles, is about due N. For about half this distance, to Lewiston, the river flows with concentrated volume, and with great velocity, in a descent of 104 feet, between banks gradually increasing in height from 150 to nearly 400 feet. These high banks terminate abruptly just above Lewiston; and the river thence flows on over an extensive plain, with scarcely more than two feet declivity, through the whole remaining distance of seven miles, to Lake Ontario. The river here becomes wider, and of course more tranquil, and its clear waters, flowing between even and regular banks, assume an appearance as lovely as it was before majestic. Nearly opposite Lewiston is Queens-town, on the Canada side. To these places the river is navigable for steamboats, and vessels coming into it from Lake Ontario. The whole descent of the river, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, is 334 feet. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Nicollet Lake, Ca. Uh. A large sheet of water lying S. S. W. from the Great Salt Lake. Its principal outlet is Nicollet River.

Nidjikwe Lake, La Pointe co., Wn. Situated E. from Memnis Lake, at the head of Namekegon River.

Nine Mile Creek, Onondaga co., N. Y., flows N. into Onondaga Lake.

Nipple Top. See *Dial Mountain*.

Nishnabotona River, Io. and Mo. It rises in the S. W. interior of Io., flows S. W., crossing Mills co., Io., and Atchison co., Mo., and empties into the Missouri in Holt co.

Noddaway River, Mo., rises in the S. W. part of In. Ter., and enters the Missouri in the N. W. part of the state, after a course of 200 miles.

Nodding's Point, Camden co., Ga., juts into Jekyll Sound just above Dover Island.

Nokay River, Ma. It rises in a chain of lakes, flows S. W., and empties into the Mississippi, a little below Crow Wing River.

Nolachucky River, N. C. and Te., has its source in Buncombe co., on the W. side of the Blue Ridge, and enters the French Broad River in Te.

Noland's Creek, Ts. It rises in the Cross Timbers, and flows S. into Brazos River.

Nolin Creek, Ky., rises in Harlin and Laurel counties, flows S. W., forming the boundary between Grayson and Hart counties, and falls into Green River, opposite Brownsville, Edmonson co.

Noman's Land Island, Dukes co., Ms. Situated off the town of Chilmark, and directly S. from Gay Head.

Nonesuch River, Me. A small stream which waters Scarborough, and falls into the sea.

Norley River, one of the head branches of the Hiawasse, rises in Ga., flows N. N. W., and enters the Hiawasse in Cherokee co., N. C.

Normanskill, N. Y., rises in Schenectady co., flows S. E., and falls into Hudson River in the town of Bethlehem, Albany co.

North Fork, White River, drains Ozark co., Mo., flows S. into As., and enters White River in the N. W. part of Izard co.

North Island, Georgetown district, S. C. Situated at the entrance of Winyaw Bay.

North River, Ms. The head of this river is at Pembroke; it is very deep and narrow, and so exceedingly crooked that it meanders 18 miles in its course from Pembroke to Scituate harbor, when the distance by land is less than 6 miles.

North River, N. Y. See *Hudson River*.

North River, N. C., forms the boundary between Currituck and Camden counties, and empties into Albemarle Sound.

North River, St. John's co., Va. A small stream running parallel with the sea-coast, and falling into St. Augustine harbor.

Northern Fork, or Fall River, Io. It rises in the N. W. part of Dubuque co., flows S. E., and empties into Macquetais River in Jackson co.

North Newport River, Ga. This stream rises in some small lakes in the centre of the county, flows S. E., and falls into St. Catherine's Sound.

North West Bay lies in the town of Westport, Essex co., N. Y., on the W. side of Lake Champlain.

Norwalk River, Fairfield co., Ct., flows in a S. direction into Long Island Sound.

Notipecago River, Mn. This is quite a large stream, having its sources in Oceana, Newayga, and Lake counties, and flowing W. across Mason co. into Marquette Bay.

Nottoway River, Va. and N. C., rises in Prince Edward co., Va., and after a course of 110 miles, joins the Meherrin in Gates co., N. C., to form Chowan River.

Nowadaga Creek, Herkimer co., N. Y., rises in the town of Warren, flows N. across Danube, where it enters the Mohawk.

Nowaynin Bay, Brown co., Wn. An inlet from

Lake Michigan, situated in the N. E. part of the county.

Nueces River, Ts. This large river rises in a lake, flows S. E., and empties into the Gulf of Mexico through Corpus Christi Pass.

Nulhegan River, Vt., rises in the towns of Averill and Wenlock. The N. branch takes a S. course through Averill, Lewis, and a part of Bloomfield, and the W. branch flows in an E. direction through Wenlock and a part of Brunswick. They unite in Bloomfield, and flowing S. E., fall into the Connecticut just above the N. E. corner of Brunswick. The course of this stream is generally rapid, except that part which runs through Wenlock and Brunswick. Through this and Clyde River the Indians formerly had their navigation from Lake Memphremagog to Connecticut River. They had a carrying-place of about 2 miles from the head of one river to that of the other. The Nulhegan waters about 120 square miles, and is about 3 rods wide at the mouth.

Oak Creek, Otsego co., N. Y., the outlet of Canadega or Schuyler's Lake, flows S. through the town of Otsego, and falls into the Susquehanna River.

Oak Creek, Milwaukee co., Wn., drains the S. part of the county, and empties into Lake Michigan.

Oak Island, N. Y., lies S. of Long Island, in the Great South Bay.

Oak Neck, N. Y., is situated in the town of Oyster Bay, Queen's co., on the N. side of Long Island.

Oakhill Landing, Livingston, Columbia co., N. Y., is situated 5 miles S. of the city of Hudson, on the E. side of Hudson River.

Oak Orchard Creek, N. Y., rises in Genesee co., flows N., and enters Lake Ontario in Orleans co.

Obed's River, Morgan co., Te. A W. branch of Emery's River.

Obed's River, Te., rises in two principal forks, which unite in Overton co. It then flows in a N. W. direction, and enters Cumberland River at Celina.

Obion River, Te. A large extent of country is drained by this river and its tributaries. The principal head branches rise in Henry and Carroll counties, and the river pursues a S. W. course until its entrance into the Mississippi.

Oblong Creek, N. Y., rises in Dutchess co., and falls into Ten Mile River, which enters the Housatonic in the state of Connecticut.

Ocohanock Creek, Va., forms part of the boundary between Northampton and Accomac counties, and falls into Chesapeake Bay.

Ocoquan River, Va. This stream rises in Fauquier and Prince William counties, flows S. E., separating Fairfax and Prince William counties, and empties into the Potomac.

Ochee River, Wn. It rises in the S. E. part of Columbia co., flows S. S. E., and empties into Naameesha River in Dodge co.

Ocheyedan Lake, Io. Situated near the N. border of the state, at the head of Ocheyedan River.

Ocheyedan River, Io. It rises in Ocheyedan and another small lake, flows S. E., and falls into the Inyan Tankey or Little Sioux River.

Ochopah Lake, Ma. Situated E. from Marxah Tankah Lake, and connected with the Minesota or St. Peter's River by Tchankaska River.

Ocella River. This river rises in the S. part of Georgia, flows in a S. S. W. direction through

Florida, separating Madison and Jefferson counties, and empties into Appalachee Bay.

Ocklawaha River, Fla. This river has its source in Lake Griffin, flows N. and E., and enters St. John's River just above Lake George.

Ockmulgee River, Ga. This river, the main branch of the Alatomaha, rises in Gwinnett and De Kalb counties, and flowing 200 miles in a S. S. E. direction, is joined by the Oconee on the S. border of Montgomery co., where they form the Alatomaha. It is navigable to Macon for steamboats.

Oconee River, Ga. The head branches of this river water Jackson co., and flowing in a S. S. E. direction, it unites with the Ockmulgee 280 miles below Milledgeville, to which place it is navigable for steamboats.

Oconto River, Brown co., Wn. It rises near the centre of the county, flows S. and E. into Green Bay.

Ocracoke Inlet, N. C. This is a narrow pass from the Atlantic Ocean to Pamlico Sound. There are 14 feet of water on the bar at low tide, and at the side of the passage are dangerous shoals.

Octaro Creek, Pa. and Md., separates Lancaster and Chester counties, Pa., and falls into the Susquehanna in Md., about 5 miles below the state line.

Ogeechee River, Ga., rises in Green co., 7 miles N. W. of Greensboro', and flows into Ossabaw Sound, 17 miles S. of Savannah, after a course of more than 200 miles. It is navigable for sloops 30 or 40 miles from its mouth, and for boats of 30 tons to Louisville, Jefferson co.

Ogunquit River, York co., Me., rises in two branches, and enters the Atlantic just above Cape Neddock.

Ohio River. The Ohio River, from the extent of the area drained by its waters, the large facilities which it affords to internal commerce, and its relative position in the heart of the country, connecting the largest maritime states with the west, is second in importance only to the Mississippi. It is the great N. E. tributary of the "Father of Waters." Its general course is from the N. E. to the S. W., making about 10° of lon. and $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of lat.; and, flowing from the border of N. Y. through Western Pa., it separates the states of Va. and Ky., on the S., from O., Ia., and Is. on the N. Physically considered, the River Alleghany, which rises in Potter co., Pa., on the W. slope of the Alleghany Mts., and which is navigable for boats of 100 tons for 270 miles above Pittsburg, is one river with the Ohio, although it does not receive this name until it forms a junction with the Monongahela, another large tributary of the Ohio, coming down from the Alleghany in the opposite direction. This river, though a less important stream than the Alleghany, is about equal to it in width at their confluence, and is navigable, at a good stage of water, for boats of a large size for about 100 miles from its mouth. The Ohio proper is formed by the confluence of these two rivers at Pittsburg, where the elevation is 680 feet above tide water, and 380 feet above the point of junction with the Mississippi. Its average descent is not quite five inches to the mile. Immediately below the junction the Ohio is 600 yards wide, and is a placid and beautiful stream. The French called it *La Belle Riviere*, the beautiful river. Its name, however, according to Heckewelder, is an abbreviation of the Indian word *Ohiopkehanna*, meaning a

very white stream, and alluding probably to the white caps with which its gentle surface is covered in a high wind. The physical section of the great Mississippi valley which is drained by the Ohio River, lies between lat. $34^{\circ} 12'$ and $42^{\circ} 27'$, and lon. $78^{\circ} 2'$ and $89^{\circ} 2' W.$ from the meridian of Greenwich. According to Darby and Dwight, who have minutely recorded the elements of these calculations, the distance in a direct line from the sources of the Alleghany to the mouth of the Ohio is 680 statute miles. Yet this is not the longest, nor, in regard to the proportions of the area included, the most central line which can be drawn through the valley of the Ohio. Such a line, extended from the sources of Catarangus Creek in N. Y. to those of Bear Creek in Aa., the extreme distances reached by the N. E. and the S. W. tributaries of the Ohio, gives a length of 750 statute miles. If this be considered as the transverse diameter, and another line extending from the Blue Ridge, where the sources of the Great Kenhawa and those of the Wetauga branch of the River Tennessee arise, to the N. W. sources of the Wabash, a distance of 450 statute miles, be taken as the conjugate diameter of an ellipse, to the regular form of which the Ohio valley so nearly approaches, the whole area amounts by calculation to over 200,000 square miles. The two opposing inclined planes of this valley are of unequal extent, about in the ratio of 2 to 3, the larger being that which falls to the S. W. from the Appalachian Mts., containing an area of 120,000 square miles. This also, declining from a mountainous outline, has a much more rapid declivity than its opposite. The most elevated table lands from which the E. tributaries of the Ohio flow have an altitude of 2200 feet above the bed of the river; and there is no part, from the sources of the Alleghany to those of the Tennessee, which has a less elevation than 700 or 800 feet. Of course the declivity in this great inclined plane is much the most rapid as it approaches its apex upon its mountainous border. In this respect the opposite plain, or that on the N. W. side of the river, is directly the reverse. The more remote parts of this more gentle declivity, lying near the borders of Lake Erie and of Lake Michigan, are, to a great extent, level and marshy, and it is not until the waters running towards the Ohio have travelled far on their courses, that they gradually begin to descend more rapidly towards their recipient, as the face of the country changes slowly from a level into hill and dale. The principal tributaries of the Ohio on the E. side are the Monongahela, the Great Kenhawa, the Big Sandy, the Kentucky, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee. Those on the W. side are the Muskingum, the Scioto, the Miami, and the Wabash. From the difference of feature above mentioned, in the two opposite inclined planes, down which these tributaries descend from the E. and from the W., it results that the scenery upon those on the E. side, as they are ascended towards their sources in the Appalachian chain, becomes more and more bold and picturesque, while that upon the W. tributaries, as you ascend their streams, becomes more and more tame and monotonous. The scenery upon the Ohio itself partakes of the peculiarity in this respect which belongs to its E. tributaries. Descending the river from Pittsburg, the scenery along its banks and hills is highly picturesque and varied; but these fine features gradually

disappear, and are entirely lost long before reaching the mouth of the river. Many villages and farm-houses are passed through the whole course of the river; but as the bottom lands on its immediate margin are liable to be overflowed, the inhabitants usually settle a little back, so that the buildings in view give no adequate impression of the population or improvements of the country. The ordinary current in the Ohio is very gentle, not exceeding, at the medium height of water, 2 or 3 miles an hour. In the lowest stages of the water, a floating substance would probably not advance a mile an hour. Like all the western rivers, the Ohio is subject to great elevations and depressions. The average range between high and low water is 50 feet. Its highest stage is in March, and its lowest in September. It is liable, however, to great and sudden elevations at other times through the year. It has been known to rise 12 feet in a single night. In 1832 an extraordinary flood was experienced, and on the 18th of February the waters flowed at 63 feet above low water mark at Cincinnati. This of course inundated the lower parts of the city. From Pittsburg to the mouth of the Ohio there are as many as 100 considerable islands, besides numerous sand-bars and tow-heads, as those low sandy islands are called which are covered with willows, and are incapable of cultivation. Some of the islands are very beautiful, and seem inviting as places of residence. Heavy forests cover a great portion of the banks, and limit the prospect from the river; but they exhibit a beautiful verdure, which is often exuberant with blossoms. As a channel for navigation, few, if any, of the rivers of the globe equal the Ohio. The only direct cataract in the river is that at Louisville, which is now, for all the purposes of navigation, obviated by a canal, which admits of the passage of the largest steamboats. The river descends here, in its natural bed, $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the course of 2 miles. Even over this the boats are able to pass in high water. The average time of the suspension of navigation on the Ohio by the ice, in winter, is five weeks. One half of the rest of the year, on an average, it is navigable by large steamboats in its whole course. The other half it can be navigated easily only by boats of a smaller draught. Flat and keel boats descend the river at all seasons, but are liable in periods of low water to frequent groundings upon the sand-bars, and the necessity sometimes of lightening to get off the boat. Steamboats are sometimes grounded on the bars, where they are compelled to wait in peril for the periodical rise of the river. It is reckoned that the Ohio and its tributaries have not less than 5000 miles of navigable waters. The length of the principal river from Pittsburg to its mouth, according to the Western Pilot, is 959 miles, although the distance in a direct course is only about 614 miles. The following distances upon the river are derived from the same authority: from Pittsburg to Steubenville, O., 70 miles; to Wheeling, Va., 92; to Marietta, O., 174; to Gallipolis, O., 264 $\frac{1}{2}$; to Portsmouth, O., 349; to Maysville, Ky., 397; to Cincinnati, O., 455 $\frac{1}{2}$; to Lawrenceburg, Ia., 479 $\frac{1}{2}$; to Louisville, Ky., 587; to New Albany, Ia., 591; to the mouth of the Cumberland River, Ky., 900; mouth of Tennessee, Ky., 911 $\frac{1}{2}$; and to the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi, 959 miles. The commerce of the Ohio is connected with the Atlantic by a canal

and railroad, uniting Pittsburg and Philadelphia. A railroad is also in operation from Baltimore as far as Cumberland, which is to cross the Alleghanias to Wheeling.

Ohioyle Falls, Pa. This cataract is at the head of boat navigation in Youghiogeny River, where it passes Laurel Hill, 60 miles above its junction with the Monongahela. The river falls perpendicularly about 20 feet, and there is a total descent of 60 feet in the space of a mile.

Oil Creek, Pa., derives its name from a spring on its bank, near the boundary between Venango and Crawford counties, on the surface of which floats an oil valuable for medicinal purposes. The creek enters Alleghany River 8 miles E. of Franklin.

Oil Creek, Perry co., Ia. A small stream flowing into Ohio River.

Oil Spring Creek, N. Y., rises in Alleghany and Cattaraugus counties, and flows S. W. into the Alleghany River.

Oil Spring Reservation, N. Y. This is an Indian reservation of about 1 mile square, containing a pool of water, the surface of which is covered with an oily substance much used for the cure of sores and chronic diseases in man and beast. It lies in the towns of Cuba and Hinsdale. See *Oil Creek, Pa.*

Okabena Lake, Ma. Situated in the S. part of the territory W. from the Moingonan River.

Okaman Lake, Ma. It lies at the head of Lescure River, and S. E. from Ochopah Lake.

Okonipendin Lake. Situated on the boundary of Io. and Ma.

Okonoxabee River, Mi. and Aa. This river is formed in Mi. by the junction of the Noxubee River, Dancjng Rabbit, Horse Hunter, and other creeks. It flows S. E. into Aa., and enters the Tombigbee at Gainesville.

Okkechobee or Macaco Lake, Fa. This large lake lies mostly in St. Lucie co., to the N. of the Everglades. It receives the waters of Kissimee River on the N., and Fish Eating Creek on the W., and contains several islands.

Okonagan River. This river rises principally in the British possessions, flows in a S. direction, and empties into Clark's Fork of Columbia River, in On.

Old Caney Creek, Ts., empties into the Gulf of Mexico a little E. from Mattagorda Bay.

Old Field Point, N. Y., is situated in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk co., on the N. side of Long Island. On it is located a light-house.

Old Man's Kill, N. Y., rises in Plattkill, Ulster co., flows E. through Marlboro' into the Hudson.

Old Plantation Creek, Northampton co., Va. A small inlet communicating with Chesapeake Bay.

Old Point Comfort, Elizabeth City co., Va. Situated between Chesapeake Bay on the E. and Hampton Roads on the W.

Old Topsail Inlet, Carteret co., N. C. A passage between the islands in the N. E. part of Onslow Bay.

Oliverian River, N. H., is formed of two branches, both having their sources in the town of Benton: the E. branch from the W. side of Moosehillcock Mountain, and the N. branch from Owl's Head Mountain. These branches unite near the E. line of the town of Haverhill, and the main stream passes through the S. part of the town, and falls into the Connecticut.

Olympus, Mount, On. Situated in the N. W. part of the state, S. from the Straits of Juun de Fuca.

Ompompanoosuck River, Vt., rises in the N. W. part of Vershire, and runs E. into West Fairlee. It then takes a S. E. course into Thetford, where it receives a stream from Fairlee Lake, which is a large body of water lying partly in Fairlee and partly in Thetford. In the S. part of Thetford it receives a considerable stream from the W., which originates in Tunbridge and Strafford, and it finally mingles with the Connecticut in the N. E. part of Norwich. The whole length of the Ompompanoosuck is about 20 miles, and it affords a number of valuable mill sites. The name, which is Indian, is said to signify a stream where many onions are found.

One Hundred and Two River, Mo. This stream waters the S. interior of Nodowry co., flows S., and empties in the Little Platte River in Buchanan co.

Oneida Creek, N. Y., rises in Madison co., flows N. W., dividing Madison and Oneida counties, and empties into Oneida Lake. This river and its tributaries afford a number of good mill sites. It is also a feeder to the Erie Canal. Vessels ascend it to the village of Oneida Castle, a distance of 3 miles.

Oneida Lake, N. Y., is bounded by Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, and Oswego counties. It is 22 miles long, and from 4 to 6 wide. Wood, Oneida, and Chittengo Creeks, besides several smaller streams, flow into it. There is a fine shelving beach on the E. end, which is much resorted to for fishing with seines. White fish, pickerel, pike, perch, and catfish are taken in great quantities.

Oneida River, N. Y., formed by the outlet of Oneida Lake, flows 20 miles in a circuitous W. direction, and unites with the Seneca River. The united streams then take the name of Oswego River, which flows N. into Lake Ontario.

Onion River, Vt. See *Winooski River.*

Onion River, Sheboygan co., Wn. It rises in the W. interior of the county, flows S. E. nearly to its S. border, and then flows N. N. E. until its entrance into Sheboygan River.

Onondaga Creek, Onondaga co., N. Y., flows N. into the lake of the same name.

Onondaga Lake lies in the N. part of Onondaga co., N. Y. It is 8 miles long, and from 2 to 4 miles wide, and abounds in pickerel, pike, bass, and catfish. The number of salt springs on its borders have led to the supposition that the water at the bottom of this lake was salt, but experiments to the contrary have since been made.

Onslow Bay, N. C., is a portion of the Atlantic contained within the curve between Cape Fear and Cape Lookout. A chain of long, narrow islands, with inlets between them, stretches along the shore, at a distance of 1 or 2 miles from it.

Ontario, Lake. One of the chain of the great American lakes, lying between the state of New York and Canada. This is the easternmost and smallest in extent of the series. It is 190 miles long, with an average width of 40 miles. Its greatest width is 55 miles. Its circumference is 480 miles. It is very deep in every part, varying from 500 to 600 feet, so that its bottom is considerably below the surface of the Atlantic. Its surface is 334 feet below that of Lake Erie, from which, through the Niagara River, or Strait, it receives the waters of all the great upper lakes, at its western

end. Its outlet, at its N. E. extremity, is the River St. Lawrence. A large number of creeks and rivers enter the lake on the S. side, the principal of which are the Genesee, Oswego, and Black Rivers. The principal bays are those of Quinte and Burlington, in Canada; and Chaumont, Gerondiquot, and Braddock's, on the American shore. The Bay of Quinte is a considerable body of water, into which a river descends, forming the outlet of several small lakes. The shores of this lake are generally rather low, and in some places marshy; in other parts, however, they are elevated, and the land is generally good. The "alluvial way," so called, is a remarkable ridge of land from 7 to 10 miles distant from the S. shore of the lake, and extending in a course nearly parallel to it for a long distance, having the appearance of being in some way formed by the action of the lake, at a period when it may have been higher and spread over more surface than at present. There is an excellent road upon the summit of this ridge. There are a number of good harbors, and several places of increasing commerce and business, upon the shores of Lake Ontario, the most important of which, on the Canada shore, are Toronto, Kingston, and Coburg; and on the New York shore, Oswego, Sackett's Harbor, and Port Genesee. This lake is subject to violent storms and heavy swells; but it is safely navigated by steamboats, which are large and staunchly built, and by other vessels. By the Welland Canal, which connects this lake with Lake Erie on the W., vessels are carried around the Falls of Niagara, and also around the rapids in the upper part of the St. Lawrence. It is connected with the Erie Canal and the Hudson River by a canal from Oswego; and much valuable trade to and from New York passes by this channel through the lake. Ontario has such a depth of water that even its harbors are seldom closed or much obstructed by ice. Daily lines of steamboats run through the lake from Ogdensburg, on the River St. Lawrence, to Lewiston, touching at all the intermediate ports. Sackett's Harbor, at the mouth of Black River Bay, about 150 miles N. from Oswego, is one of the best and most secure harbors on Lake Ontario. It was an important naval and military station during the last war with Great Britain.

Ontonagon River, Mn. This large river drains the W. part of the upper peninsula. Its E. branch rises in Marquette co., its middle and S. in small lakes near the border of Wn., and its W. in Gogebic Lake. The main stream flows in a N. N. W. direction, and empties into Lake Superior.

Ostenaula River, Te. and Ga., rises in Te., and unites with the Etowah in Floyd co., to form Coosa River.

Openquin River, Va. This river rises in the S. E. part of Frederick co., flows N. E., separating Clark and a part of Jefferson from Frederick and Berkeley counties, and empties into the Potomac River.

Oquossak Lake, Oxford co., Me. This large sheet of water lies a few miles N. E. of the Moose-luckmaguntic. It is irregular in its form, and contains many islands.

Orange Lake, Pa. This is an irregular sheet of water lying in Aлаhуа and Marion counties. Its outlet connects with the Ocklawaha, a branch of St. John's River.

Oriskany Creek, N. Y., a very important mill stream, on which are situated extensive cotton and

woollen factories, rises in Madison co., and falls into the Mohawk at the village of Oriskany, Onondaga co.

Orphan's Island, Penobscot co., Me. This beautiful island, containing about 5000 acres of land, lies at the mouth of Penobscot River, and is 4 miles in length. Its N. part lies opposite the town of Bucksport, to which it is attached. It divides the Penobscot into two branches, the W. or main branch of which is called the "Narrows," on which side is a fort constructed by the U. S. government. The other branch is called E. River. The island derived its name from having been the property of an orphan who inherited it as her part of the Waldo estate.

Osege River, Mo., has its source in In. Ter., flows into Mo., and after a winding course through fertile borders, falls into the Missouri 133 miles above the Mississippi. It is 397 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable for steamboats 200 miles.

Osakis River, Ma., is supplied by numerous lakes, and flows W. into the Mississippi.

Ossabaw Island and Sound, Bryan co., Ga., are situated at the mouth of Ogeechee River. The island is flat and sandy, and 10 miles long; and the sound is an inlet between this island and Warren Island.

Ossipee Lake, N. H. See *Ossipee*.

Ossipee Mountain, N. H. See *Ossipee*.

Oswegatchie River, N. Y., rises in Herkimer co., and pursues a winding N. W. course until it enters the St. Lawrence at the village of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence co.

Oswego River, N. Y., furnishes the final outlet of the small lakes in the interior of the state of N. Y. into Lake Ontario, into which it flows at the town of Oswego, on the S. shore. The Oswego River flows directly from the outlet of the Oneida Lake, and receives the waters of the other small lakes by the Seneca River, into which their several outlets are discharged, and which unites with it about 24 miles from its mouth. Its course is about N. W. The lakes with which it is connected are, besides the Oneida, Fish, Cross, Otsego, Onondaga, Owaseo, Skeneateles, Canandaigua, Crooked, Cayuga, and Seneca Lakes. This river, for the greater part of its course, serves the purpose of the Oswego Canal, connecting the Erie Canal at Syracuse with Lake Ontario, the falls of about 100 feet, 12 miles from its mouth, being overcome by lockage. From the foot of these falls the canal is carried along upon the E. bank of the river to its mouth, where it descends by locks to the level of the lake. An immense water power is furnished by this canal for mills and manufacturing purposes at Oswego. This river served in early times as the great channel of intercourse between the French, and subsequently the English, in Canada, and the Six Nations of Indians in Western N. Y. It was not, however, navigable from the lake, on account of the falls at its mouth.

Otego Creek, N. Y., rises in Burlington, Otsego co., and flows into the E. branch of the Susquehanna. It affords good water power.

Otisco Lake, N. Y. This beautiful sheet of water lies in the W. part of Onondaga co., surrounded by romantic scenery, and is 5 miles long and 2 miles wide.

Otsdawa Creek, N. Y., rises in Laurens, Otsego co., and flows S. into the Susquehanna River.

Otsego Lake, N. Y. This beautiful body of water lies in the N. part of Otsego co. It is 9

miles long, from 1 to 2 miles wide, and abounds with a variety of fish of fine flavor. At its outlet, which is the source of Susquehanna River, lies the flourishing village of Cooperstown. This lake and vicinity is a favorite resort of the sportsman and angler, and noted for pleasant scenery.

Otselic River, N. Y., rises in Madison co., flows through Chenango and Cortland counties, and enters Toughnioga River in Broome co. This stream affords good water power, and abounds in fine trout.

Otsuaga Creek, N. Y., rises in Herkimer co., flows N. E., and enters the Mohawk in Montgomery co.

Otti Quechee River, Vt., (called also *Water Quechee* and *Quechee River*), rises in Sherburne, runs E. through the S. part of Bridgewater, thence E. N. E. through Woodstock, into the S. part of Hartford, and thence S. E. through the N. E. corner of Hartland, into Connecticut River, about 2 miles above Quechee Falls. In Bridgewater it receives two considerable mill streams, namely, North Branch, which rises in the N. part of this township, and South Branch, which rises in Plymouth. In Woodstock it receives two other fine mill streams: one, rising in the N. E. corner of Bridgewater and S. E. corner of Barnard, falls into Quechee River just below the N. village in Woodstock. Quechee River, in its course, receives numerous other tributaries. It is about 35 miles in length, and waters about 212 square miles. The name is of Indian origin, and is said to signify quick whirling motion, probably given on account of appearances at the falls.

Otter Creek, Vt., is the longest stream in the state. It rises in Mount Tabor, Peru, and Dorset, within a few rods of the head of the Battenkill. In Dorset it turns suddenly towards the N., and returns into Mount Tabor, running through the W. part of this township and Wallingford, and through the central part of Clarendon into Rutland; it then takes a N. W. course through Pittsford and Brandon, between Leicester and Salisbury on the E., and Whiting and Cornwall on the W., through Middlebury, between New Haven and Weymouth, through the N. E. corner of Addison, between Waltham and Pantton, and through Vergennes and Ferrisburg, into Lake Champlain. From the S. W. it receives in Ferrisburg a large creek, which rises in Bridport; in Weybridge, Lemonfair River; in Rutland, Little West River, or Furnace Brook; and in Mount Tabor, Mill River. From the E. it receives New Haven, Middlebury, Leicester, and Furnace Rivers, East Creek, Cold and Mill Rivers, all of which are considerable mill streams. Otter Creek affords many excellent mill sites, and is navigable 8 miles for the largest vessels on the lake. Its whole length is about 90 miles, and it waters about 900 square miles. The alluvial flats along this stream are very extensive and fertile. It was named by the French *Riviere aux Loutrés*, the River of Otters, long before any settlements were made by the English in this state.

Otter Creek, N. Y., rises in Herkimer co., flows W., and falls into Black River in Lewis co.

Otter Creek, Ia. A small branch of the Washash River, which it enters in the N. part of Vigo co.

Otter Creek, Is., flows S. W. through Macoupin co., and empties into Macoupin River.

Otter, Peaks of, Va., are situated between Bed-

ford and Bottetourt counties, 30 miles W. by N. of Lynchburg. They are a part of the Blue Ridge, and the highest land in the state. The E. peak is 3104, or, according to some statements, 4260 feet high, and the W. 2946 feet.

Otter Tail Lake, Ma. The largest and most N. of the chain of lakes supplying the head waters of North Red River.

Ottoway River, Ma. It rises in several small lakes, flows S. S. W., and empties into the Mississippi a little below Peterah River.

Ottawas Bay, Mn. A part of Saginaw Bay, bordering on Isoco and Arenac counties.

Overslaugh, N. Y., is situated in the Hudson River, 3 miles below the city of Albany, and formerly consisted of a succession of bars or flats, through which there were narrow channels, affording but a small depth of water at low tide. This obstruction, however, has been mostly removed by the U. S. government, and the increased depth of water has much improved navigation.

Owasco Lake, Cayuga co., N. Y., is 12 miles long and about 1 mile wide. Its waters are very transparent, abounding with trout and other fish. The banks are rugged and picturesque.

Owasco Outlet, N. Y., commences in the town of Auburn, 2 miles S. of the village, and falls into Seneca River in the town of Metz. This stream affords extensive water power, and many of the fine mill sites are already occupied.

Owawichah River, Ma. It flows S. W., and empties into the Missouri a little above Third Cedar Island.

Owego Creek, N. Y., rises in Cortland and Tompkins counties, and empties into the Susquehanna at the village of Owego, Tioga co. This creek passes several pleasant villages, and, together with its tributaries, affords extensive water privileges.

Owen's Lake and River, Ca. The lake is a small sheet of water situated at the S. part of the Sierra Nevada, and the river a stream emptying into it from the N.

Owl's Head, Me. See *East Thomaston*.

Owyhee River, On. This river rises in the S. part of the territory, takes a semicircular course, bending into Ca. for a short distance, and finally enters the Lewis Fork of Columbia River a little below Big Wood River.

Oxbow Lake, N. Y., is a beautiful little sheet of water lying in the town of Lake Pleasant, Hamilton co. Its waters abound with trout of a fine flavor. The outlet of this lake is a valuable mill stream, emptying into Pisceco Lake.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., a large and important body of water, lies in the town of Oyster Bay, on the N. side of Long Island, and is connected with Oyster Bay and Cold Spring harbors, all of which abound with shell and seal fish, and wild fowl.

Oyster Creek, Ts., falls into the Gulf of Mexico N. E. from the mouth of Brazos River.

Oyster River, N. H. See *Durham*.

Packard's Mountain, New Salem, Ms. Height 1278 feet.

Pacolt River, N. and S. C., has its source in the Blue Ridge, N. C., and falls into Broad River at Pinekneyville, Union co., S. C.

Paint Creek, O., rises in Madison co., and after a course of 60 miles enters the W. side of the Sciota, 5 miles below Chillicothe.

Palala Creek, Ga., rises near the centre of

Stewart co., flows S. W., and falls into the Chattahoochee.

Palisades, N. Y. This range of precipitous rocks extends about 20 miles along the W. bank of the Hudson. They first approach the immediate borders of the river at Fort Lee, in N. J., where they are from 300 to 500 feet in almost perpendicular height, and extend N. to Piermont at the commencement of Tappan Bay. They are appropriately named Palisades, meaning "palings set out for an enclosure," as they will probably restrain the waters of this noble river so long as the earth keeps its foundation.

Palm Island, Hillsboro' co., Va. Situated between Long Island on the N. W. and Clam Island on the S. W.

Palmertown Mountains, N. Y. This range, which runs parallel with the Kayaderosceras Mts., commences in the N. W. part of Washington co., extends in a S. direction between Lakes George and Champlain, through a part of Warren, into Saratoga co. They rise to a height of from 1000 to 1200 feet in Washington and Warren counties.

Palmetto Creek, Laurens co., Ga., flows S. E. into the Oconee River.

Pamlico River, N. C., is a broad estuary leading from Tar River into Pamlico Sound. It is from 1 to 8 miles broad, deep enough to admit any vessels which navigate the sound, and 40 miles long.

Pamlico Sound, N. C. This shallow body of water is 80 miles long, and from 8 to 30 miles wide. The principal entrance to it is Ocracoke Inlet. The N. part is connected with Albemarle Sound. It is separated from the Atlantic by long, sandy islands, hardly a mile wide, covered with bushes, the outer point of one of which is Cape Hatteras. Tar and Neuse Rivers flow into the sound. The land around it is low, and in some places marshy.

Pamunkey River, Va. This river is formed by the junction of N. and S. Anna Rivers, between Hanover and Caroline counties, and unites with the Mattaponi to form York River, between New Kent and King William counties.

Panther Gap Creek, Bath co., Va. A small stream, flowing in a S. W. direction into Cow Pasture River.

Panther River, Mo. A stream rising in the S. part of Jackson co., and flowing S. E. into the South Grand, a branch of Osage River.

Papington River, N. Y., the E. branch of the Delaware, rises in the N. part of Delaware co., flows S. W. into the town of Hancock, where it unites with the Mohawk, or W. branch.

Paradox Lake, lying in the town of Schroom, Essex co., N. Y., is 4 miles long, and from half a mile to a mile wide. There are many small lakes in the vicinity, which abound with trout and other fish.

Paris Island, Beaufort district, S. C., lies in Broad River, between Port Royal and St. Helena Islands.

Parker's Islands, N. H. See *Hanover*.

Parker's Island, Md., lies in the Chesapeake, about 15 miles S. from Annapolis.

Parrot's Creek, Jackson co., Pa. A small tributary of the Choctawhatchee River.

Partridge Lake, Brown co., Wn. Situated on the S. border of the county, and connected on the E. with Wolf River.

Pascagoula River, Mi. Chickasawhay and Leaf Rivers unite to form this river, which falls into Pascagoula Sound, in the Gulf of Mexico, after

a course of 200 miles. It is boatable 150 miles, and navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet of water 60 miles.

Pascagoula Sound, Mi. and La., into which Pascagoula River empties, is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by several low, narrow islands. Its average breadth is 8 miles, and its length about 55 miles.

Pasquotank River, N. C., rises in Lake Drummond, in Dismal Swamp, and runs S. E. into Albemarle Sound. It is connected with Elizabeth River by a canal, which forms a communication between Albemarle Sound and Hampton Roads.

Pasadumkeag River, Me. This fine mill stream rises in the N. E. part of Penobscot co., flows through the N. part of Hancock co., then reënters Penobscot co., and receives Cold Stream 2 miles above its junction with the Penobscot.

Passage Island, Hillsboro' co., Pa., lies at the mouth of Tampa Bay, S. E. from Egmont Island.

Passaic River, N. J. This stream rises in Mendham, Morris co., and though flowing through a mountainous country, pursues a winding and somewhat sluggish course of about 70 miles to its entrance into Newark Bay. It has some falls which afford good water power, particularly the great falls at Paterson, where there is a perpendicular fall of 50 feet, and a total descent of 70 feet, with a width of about 60, affording immense water power. It is navigable for sloops to Acquachunouck, 12 miles, and is bordered by marshes near its mouth.

Passumpsic River, Vt., rises in a pond on the E. border of Westmore, and running S. through Newark, passes into the W. corner of East Haven; thence it pursues nearly a S. course through Burke, Lyndon, St. Johnsbury, Waterford, and Barnet, and falls into the Connecticut 1 mile below the foot of Fifteen Mile Falls. This river flows through much rich interval, is generally deep, and measures from 4 to 6 rods in width below St. Johnsbury Plain. It receives several large branches in Lyndon, two in St. Johnsbury, and one in Barnet. The name of this stream is said to be derived from the Indian phrase, *Bas-soom-suc*, signifying a stream where there is much medicine. Length about 34 miles.

Pataquanomis River, Me., in the N. part of Piscataquis co., is an enlargement of the Alliguash River.

Patuxent River, Md. This fine mill stream rises in Baltimore co., and enters Chesapeake Bay, by a broad estuary between North and Bodkin's Points. It is navigable for vessels drawing 18 feet of water 14 miles, to Fell's Point.

Patkasha River, Ma., flows E., and enters the Tehan Sanson or River à Jaques, a little below Wamundshka River.

Patoka River, Ia., rises in Orange co., and pursues a W. course until it enters the Wabash, opposite Mount Carmel, Is., and 1 or 2 miles below the mouth of White River.

Patsaliga River, Va. This is one of the principal branches of the Coconuh River, which it enters from the N. W. in Covington co.

Patten's Creek, Ky., enters the Ohio in lon. 85° 50' W. and lat. 38° 22' N.

Patterson's Creek, Va. It rises in the N. part of Hardy co., among the Alleghanies, flows N. E. across Hampshire co., and enters the N. branch of the Potomac.

Patterson Point, Michillimackinac co., Mn., encloses Elizabeth Bay on the W.

Patuxent River, Md., forms the boundary between Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties, and flowing S. E. 40 miles, it turns to the S., and flows 50 miles, nearly parallel with Chesapeake Bay, which it enters on the W. side by a large estuary. It is navigable 50 miles, to Nottingham, for vessels of 250 tons.

Pawnee Lake, Winnebago co., Wn. A large sheet of water, which receives the waters of Wolf River in the N., and communicates with Neenah or Fox River on the S. E.

Pawcatuck River. This river rises in the W. part of R. I., where it receives Wood and Charles Rivers, two good mill streams, and empties into Long Island Sound, between the towns of Westerly, R. I., and Stonington, Ct. It is navigable 6 miles.

Pawlet River rises in Vt., flows W. and N. W. through Washington co., N. Y., and falls into Wood Creek just before its entrance into Lake Champlain. This stream affords good water power, and on its banks are situated several pleasant villages.

Pawnee Deserted River, Ma. A small stream flowing S. W. into the Missouri River.

Pawtuxet River, R. I., rises in the W. part of Providence co., and, with its branches, waters a large part of the state. It enters Narraganset Bay 5 miles below Providence, and is celebrated for its fine mill sites.

Payette River, On. It rises among the Salmon River Mts., flows S. of W., and empties into Lewis Fork of Columbia River.

Pea River, Aa., is the largest branch of Choctawhatchie River, which it enters near the S. border of the state, in Dale co.

Pea Patch Island. Situated in Delaware River, and contains the ruins of Fort Delaware, which was erected during the American war.

Peabody River, N. H., rises in the E. pass of the White Mts. near the head of Ellis's River, a branch of the Saco, and passes N. into the Androscoggin.

Peaked Mountain, Monson, Ms. Height 1239 ft. *Peak Island*. A small island lying in the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Pearl Lake, Avoyelles parish, La., discharges its waters through the Bayou de Glaze into the Atchafalaya River.

Pearl River, Mi. and La. Its head branches rise near the centre of Mississippi, and running S. it joins by several mouths the Rigolets, which forms a communication between Lakes Ponchartrain and Borgne. It forms the boundary line between Mi. and La. from lat. 31° N. It is navigable for small craft to Jackson, the capital of Mi. Some efforts have been made to improve the navigation, which is obstructed by sand bars, shallows, and rafts of timber.

Pecan Creek, Ts. An E. branch of Colorado River, which it enters just above the San Saba.

Peek's Beach, Cape May co., N. J. A long, narrow island, lying S. from Great Egg Harbor.

Peconie Bay, Great, lies on the E. end of Long Island, opposite Shelter Island, by which it is separated from Gardiner's Bay. It is 14 miles long, from 4 to 5 miles wide, and is separated from Southold Harbor by Great Hog Neck. Its borders are somewhat irregular, and Robbin's Island is situated near its centre. Little Peconic Bay extends inland 4 or 5 miles. Sloops navigate it to the village of Riverhead, which is the shire town of Suffolk co.

Peconie River, N. Y., rises in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk co., flows E. through Little Peconic into Great Peconic Bay.

Pedee, Great, River, N. and S. C., rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge, Wilkes co., N. C., and bears the name of Yadkin River until it enters S. C. It then flows in a S. direction until it unites with the Waconaw, a little below Georgetown, and forms Winayaw Bay, which enters the Atlantic 12 miles below Georgetown. It is navigable 200 miles for boats of 60 or 70 tons.

Pedee, Little, River, rises in N. C., and, flowing S. S. W., enters the Great Pedee, 32 miles above its mouth.

Pekatomica River, Wn. and Is., rises in Iowa co., Wn., and, flowing S. and E., receives Sugar Creek from the N., and falls into Rock River, Is., 6 miles below the N. boundary of the state. It is navigable to Mineral Point, Wn., for flat boats.

Pekende River, Ma., rises in a small lake, and, flowing W., empties into the Missouri River opposite Prospect Island.

Pekushino River, Ma. It rises in a small lake near the source of Run River, flows S. W., and empties into the Mississippi nearly opposite Sagatagon or Spunk River.

Pelouse or Flag River, On. A N. branch of Lewis Fork of Columbia River.

Pemadumcook Lake, or the *Bamedumpkok*, Piscataquis co., Me. This lake lies a few miles N. of Baker's Mt., is of an irregular shape, and contains many islands. The soil on the borders of the Pemadumcook and the numerous lakes connected with it is remarkably good. The Jo-Mary Lakes, lying near, are beautiful sheets of water, and are surrounded by some of the best timber land in the state. The facilities for rafting timber down the Penobscot through these lakes render this part of the state very valuable.

Pemigewasset River, N. H. This stream and the Winnipisogee constitute the Merrimack. The Pemigewasset is formed of three principal branches, having their sources in Woodstock, Franconia, and the Ungranted Lands S. W. from the White Mts. These branches unite in Woodstock, from whence the main stream passes in a S. direction, through Thornton, Campton, between Plymouth and Holderness; Bridgewater, Bristol, and New Hampton; Hill and Franklin; at which latter town it unites with the Winnipisogee.

Pemmaquid Point, Lincoln co., Me. This important point of land is situated between Muscongus Bay on the E. and Pemmaquid River on the W. It contains a light-house, which bears about 9 miles N. E. from Bantam Ledge, and 10 W. from St. George's Island.

Pendleton River, Ga., rises in Laurens co., Ga., flows S. W., separating Emanuel and Montgomery counties, and receiving Alligator, Tiger, Swift, and Wolf Creeks, and empties into the Great Oboocoo in Tatnall co.

Pend Oreilles or Kulluspelm Lake, On. A large sheet of water through which flows the Clarke Fork of Columbia River.

Penn's Creek, Pa. This stream rises in the N. part of Huntingdon co., flows N. E. and E., and empties into the Susquehanna River in Union co.

Penobscot Bay, Me. This bay extends from Owl's Head on the W. to Burnt Coat Island on the E., a distance of 30 miles. At its mouth are Fox Islands, Deer Isle, Isle of Haut, and several smaller ones. It extends inland to Belfast Bay

at the mouth of Penobscot River, a distance of 20 miles N. from Owl's Head. This bay affords many varieties of fish, contains many good harbors, and on its borders are many large and flourishing towns.

Penobscot River, Me. This large and important river, with its numerous and extensive branches, waters a great portion of the state. It pierces the county which bears its name, and receives tributaries from Washington, Hancock, Waldo, Piscataquis, and Somerset counties. Below the union of the E. and W. branches, the Piscataquis and Matawankeag are its largest tributaries. From the junction of the two branches, or "the Forks," to tide water at Bangor, is about 76 miles. The E. branch rises at the N. in the Sebouis Lakes, near Aroostook River, and on its passage to the junction, a distance of about 50 miles, it is properly called Sebouis River. The W. branch of the Penobscot rises in the high lands on the border of Lower Canada and the W. frontier of Me. It passes through the counties of Somerset and Piscataquis in an E. direction, to its junction with the E. branch, receiving in its course the waters of Lakes Cheunook, Pemadumcook, Millinoket, and other large collections of water. This branch passes within 3 miles of the N. border of Moose Head Lake, the source of Kennebec River. The length of this branch of the Penobscot, from its source to its union with the E. branch or Sebouis River, may be stated at about 140 miles, and the greatest length of the river to Bangor, 215, and to the ocean, 275 miles. Some of the most important tributaries of this majestic river are noted under their distinctive names. A description of them all, with their hydraulic powers and boatable capabilities, their rapid courses and beautiful cataracts, their fertilizing qualities, and other peculiarities, would fill a volume. Indeed, these streams, and the immense basin which they drain, are so little known, that some years must elapse before any thing like a fair delineation of the value and beauty of this interesting section of New England can be given.

Pensaukie River, Brown co., Wn. A small stream flowing in a N. of E. direction into Green Bay, which it enters S. from Oeonto River.

Pensacola Bay, Fla. sets up from the Gulf of Mexico, between Baranacas Point and the W. end of St. Rosa Island. The entrance to the bay, between these points, is only about three fourths of a mile wide, and is well defended by a fort on Point Baranacas. The bar has 22 feet of water at low tide. Extending in a N. E. direction, the bay has a length in some parts of 28 miles, and an average width of about 3 miles. About 11 miles from its mouth, it divides into three parts, called Escambia Bay, Yellow Water Bay, and East Bay. Escambia Bay is on the W., and is so called from the name of the river, which it receives from Florida. Yellow Water Bay also receives the river of that name. East Bay, which is 7 miles long, admits frigates of the largest class to ride at anchor, and is entirely protected from all winds. The city of Pensacola is situated on the W. shore of the principal bay, about 10 miles from the entrance from the gulf. The harbor of Pensacola is good, being the deepest haven on the N. coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The country around this bay is generally low and barren.

Peoria, Lake, Is. This lake, which is an ex-

pansion of Illinois River, extends 20 miles in a S. W. direction to Peoria village. It is much wider than the river, has a gravelly bottom, and very little current. It is divided by the Narrows into two parts, and abounds with various kinds of fish.

Peapackon River. See *Delaware River.*

Pepin Lake. An expansion of the Mississippi River, 1 mile below the junction of the St. Croix, and 100 miles below St. Anthony's Falls. It is 24 miles long, and from 2 to 4 miles wide.

Pequanook Creek, N. J., rises in the Walkill and Wawayanda Mts., Sussex co., and flowing S. E. and S. 27 miles, its rapid current affording good water power, falls into the Passaic. It is called Pompton River below Pompton village.

Pequawkett River, N. H. This stream bears an Indian name formerly applied to a tract of country now including Conway, N. H., Fryburg, Me., and some of the adjacent towns. The river rises in two ponds in Eaton, and falls into the Saco.

Pequest Creek, N. J., is a large and rapid stream. Its two head branches unite in Independence, Warren co., and after a course of 30 miles it enters the Delaware at Belvidere village.

Pequonoc Creek, New London co., Ct. A small stream emptying into Long Island Sound, between Mystic and Thames Rivers.

Perch Lake, N. Y., rises in Orleans, Jefferson co., flows S. W. into the village of Dexter, where it enters Black River.

Perdido River, Ala. and Fla., rises in Baldwin co., Ala., and flowing S. 40 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico through a narrow and shallow bay.

Perkomen River, Pa., rises in Upper Milford, at the foot of South Mt., flows S. about 30 miles, receiving a number of tributaries, which with the main river afford good water power, and enters the Schuylkill 6 miles above Norristown.

Perpetua, Cape, On. A small point of land situated on the Pacific coast, N. N. E. from Cape Gregory.

Perry's Peak, Richmond, Ms. Height 2089 ft.

Peshigo River, Brown co., Wn. This large river rises in the N. W. interior of the county, flows S. E., receiving numerous branches, and falls into Green Bay a little below the mouth of Menomonee River.

Peshakeme River, Mn. It rises in Michigamme Lake, in the N. part of Marquette co., and flows S. into the Wesaecota or Brulé River.

Petrah River, Ma. A small stream emptying into the Mississippi E. from Rum River.

Petersburg Mountains, N. Y., are a range of not very high hills extending S. from Washington, through Rensselaer and a part of Columbia co.

Pette Jean Creek, As. A large stream rising in the W. part of Scott co., and flowing a little N. of E. into the Arkansas River, which it enters on the boundary between Perry and Yell counties.

Pey or Elm River, Ma. A large stream flowing S. E., and emptying into the Tehan Sansan, or River à Jaques, just below Tehanchicanah Lake.

Pharaoh Lake lies in the town of Schroon, Essex co., N. Y.

Phelps Lake, N. C. A sheet of water lying in the S. E. part of Washington co., and connected by a creek with Albemarle Sound.

Philadelphia River, Vt. A small stream originating in the S. part of Goshen, and running S. W. through Chittenden into Pittsford, where it unites with East Creek.

Phillips River, N. H., a branch of the Upper Amonoosuck, rises in the towns of Dixville and Columbia, and, after passing through Millsfield and Dummer, unites with the main stream in the town of Stark.

Pickrel Bay, Ma. Situated in the N. E. part of Leech Lake, N. W. from Leech Lake River.

Pierce Hole River, On. A head branch of Bitter Root River.

Pig River, Va., rises in the Blue Ridge, and after a course of 35 miles, falls into Roanoke River.

Pigeon River, Te., falls into the French Broad, in lon. $82^{\circ} 56'$ W., and lat. $35^{\circ} 46'$ N.

Pike River, Vt. See *Berkshire*.

Pilot Mountain, N. H. See *Kilkenny*.

Pilot Peak, Uh. A high mountain situated between the Great Salt Lake on the E. and Humboldt River Mts. on the W.

Pine Creek, Pa., rises in Potter co., and flows in a S. direction into the W. branch of Susquehanna River. It is navigable 60 miles to the line of Potter co.

Pine Creek, Marshall co., Ia., flows N. W. across an angle of St. Joseph's co. into the Kankakee River.

Pine Creek, As., rises in Fulton co., flows S. W., and enters White River at the town of Athens, Izard co.

Pine Barren Creek, Aa., flows mostly in Wilcox co., and falls into the Alabama River.

Pinebog River, Huron co., Mn., flows N. into Lake Huron.

Pine Loy Creek, Washington co., Fa. A small stream emptying into Choctawhatchee Bay.

Pine Mountain Creek, Harris co., Ga. A small stream rising in the Pine Mts., and emptying into the Chattahoochee River.

Pine Island, Hillsboro' co., Fa. A long, narrow island, lying in Charlotte harbor.

Pine Lake, Barry co., Mn. Situated S. from Gun Lake.

Pine Lake, Chippewa co., Wn., lies between Birch and Red Cedar Lakes.

Pine River, N. H. A small stream issuing from a pond in the town of Wakefield, and passing N. W. into Ossipee Lake.

Pine River, Mn., rises by numerous head branches in the S. part of Chippewa co., flows S., and empties into Lake Huron E. from the mouth of Carp River.

Pine River, Mn. It rises in the E. part of Mecosta co., flows S. E. across an angle of Montcalm into Gratiot co., then N. E. into Midland co., where it enters Chippewa River.

Pine River, Arenac co., Mn., flows S. E. into Saginaw Bay.

Pine River, Wn. It rises in the N. W. part of Sauk co., and flows S. into the Wisconsin River.

Piney Creek, Ca. A small head branch of Grand River.

Pinnacle Creek, Logan co., Va. A head branch of Guyandotte River.

Pinos Point, Ca., extends into the Pacific at the city of Monterey.

Pintalla River, Aa., waters the E. part of Montgomery co., and enters the S. side of Alabama River.

Pipe Creek, Iowa co., Wn., flows in a N. direction into Wisconsin River.

Piscassic River, N. H., rises in the N. E. part of Brentford, and passing through New Market, falls into Lamprey River at Durham.

Piscataqua River, N. H., the only large river whose course is entirely in this state, is formed by the junction of several small streams in a wide and deep channel, hollowed out partly by them, and partly by the tide. The names of these streams, beginning at the N. E., are Salmon Falls, Cochecho, Bellamy Bank, Oyster, Lamprey, Squamscot, and Winnicut Rivers. The last five unite their waters in a large and irregular bay, between Durham and Greenland. The waters of this bay meet those of Salmon Falls and Cochecho Rivers, at Hilton's Point, a few miles below Dover. After this junction, they proceed in a direct line to the S. E., and join the ocean 2 or 3 miles below Portsmouth, embosoming several islands, and forming one of the best harbors on the continent. Few rivers make a more magnificent appearance than this; yet the streams by which it is supplied are small. Salmon Falls furnishes more than all the rest. This stream is called Newichawannock, from the falls in Berwick till it receives the waters of the Cochecho, but the name of Piscataqua ought to be applied to the whole of Salmon Falls River.

Piscataquis River, Me. This river rises in the S. W. part of Piscataquis co., flows 65 miles in an E. direction, and falls into the Penobscot in Penobscot co. It receives many tributaries, of which Sebec and Pleasant Rivers, and Sebouis stream, are the principal. This river affords good water power, and together with its branches waters large tracts of country.

Piscataquog River, N. H., is formed from two principal branches, one from Frances-town, the other from Henniker and Deering, which unite near the W. line of Goffstown. The main stream pursues a southerly course through Goffstown and the N. E. corner of Bedford, where it falls into the Merrimack.

Piscataway Creek, Prince George co., Md., rises near the centre of the county, and flows S. W. into the Potomac River.

Pischoon River, On. A W. branch of Clarke Fork of Columbia River.

Pisco Lake, lying in Arietta, Hamilton co., N. Y., is 6 miles long, about 2 miles wide, and abounds with salmon and brook trout of a superior size and quality. The surrounding country also affords great quantities of wild game, making the region a favorite resort of the angler and sportsman. The outlet of the lake constitutes the W. branch of the Sacondaga, a tributary of the Hudson River.

Piskasau River, Boone co., Is. This stream is a head branch of Rock River.

Pistakee Lake, Is., lies in the N. W. part of Lake co. Fox River passes through it.

Pitt Mount, On. A high peak of the Cascade range, situated W. from Flamath Lake.

Placid Lake, N. Y., lying mostly in the town of Keene, in the N. part of Essex co., and surrounded by a wild and picturesque region of country, is 4 miles long, and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide.

Plaisance Bay, Mn. Situated in the W. part of Lake Erie, opposite the town of Mouroe, Mouroe co.

Platt or Plott River, Vt. See *Laplot*.

Platte River, In. Ter., rises by two branches in the Rocky Mts., which unite in the N. part of the territory, 400 miles from their source, and joins the Missouri 700 miles from the Mississippi, after an E. course of about 1600 miles. Its principal

branches are the Elkhorn, entering it near its mouth, and the Loupfork, 90 miles above. It is from 1 to 3 miles broad, and so shallow that, excepting in floods, it is fordable in almost any place. The number of islands, the shifting sands in its bed, and the rapidity of the current, are effectual barriers to all navigation.

Platte River, Little, a N. branch of the Missouri, which it enters 349 m. from the Mississippi.

Pleasant Lake, N. Y., is a beautiful sheet of water, lying mostly in the town of Lake Pleasant. Hamilton co. It is 3 miles long, from 1 to 1½ miles wide, and abounds in fine fish of different kinds. The surrounding country is a favorite resort of wild game, and is interspersed with small lakes, the waters of which are well stocked with fish.

Pleasant River, Washington co., Me. This river has its source in a pond in Beddington, and flows in a N. E. direction into Pleasant River Bay, which lies on the E. side of Naraguagus Bay.

Pleasant River, Piscataquis co., Me. This important mill stream is a tributary of the Piscataquis. It receives the two Ebeeme branches in the town of Milo, about 15 miles from its mouth.

Plum Creek, Is. A small branch of the Mississippi River, which it enters in Carroll co.

Plum Creek, Delaware co., Io. A small branch of the Maccoquetais River.

Plum Island, Essex co., Ms. See *Newburyport*.

Plum River, Ma. An E. tributary of North Red River.

Plumbgut, N. Y., is the channel between Plumb Island and Oyster Pond Point on the E. end of Long Island.

Plaquemine Bayou, La., an outlet of the Mississippi, is 117 miles above New Orleans, 8 miles below the mouth of the Iberville, and 96 below the efflux of Atchafalaya outlet, which it finally enters. The waters of the Mississippi only flow into it when that river is nearly at its greatest height. It is navigable at such times for vessels and steamboats.

Pocomoke River and Bay. The river has its source in Dismal Swamp, on the boundary between De. and Md., and proceeds about 70 miles in a S. W. direction to Pocomoke Bay, a branch of Chesapeake Bay. The river is navigable to Snowhill for vessels.

Pocotalico River, Kanawha co., Va., flows into the Great Kanawha about 40 miles from its mouth, after a S. W. course of about 60 miles. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found on its borders. It is boatable 20 or 30 miles in high water.

Pocotaligo River, Sumpter district, S. C., rises in the W. part of the district, and flows S. E. into Black River.

Poestenkill, N. Y. This valuable mill stream rises in the towns of Gratton and Sand Lake, Rensselaer co., flows W. into the city of Troy, where it enters the Hudson.

Poinsett Lake, Ma. Situated W. from the Sioux River, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Poinsett Lake, Orange co., Va. A small lake, through which flow the waters of St. John's River.

Poinsett River, Ca. A small head branch of the Rio Sacramento.

Pointe Saül Choix, Mn., extends into Lake Michigan, opposite the S. W. corner of Schoolcraft co

Point au Betsie, Mn. The W. extremity of Leelanau co., projecting into Lake Michigan.

Point aux Grâis, Arenac co., Mn. Situated near the mouth of Rifle River, and extending into Saginaw Bay.

Point Barro de Arena, Ca. Situated N. W. from Point de los Reyes.

Point de los Reyes, Ca. Situated on the Pacific coast, N. W. from San Francisco Bay.

Point de Tour, Mn. Situated at the E. entrance of Big Bay de Noquet.

Point de Tour, Mn. The S. E. extremity of Chippewa co., extending into Lake Huron.

Point no Point, Matthews co., Va., extends into Chesapeake Bay.

Point St. Ignace, Michilimackinac co., Mn. This is the S. extremity of the county, extending into the Straits of Mackinac opposite Port Point.

Point St. Vital, Chippewa co., Mn., extends into Lake Huron W. from Point de Tour.

Pollopel's Island, N. Y. This mass of rock lies in the Hudson River, near its E. shore, 6 miles above West Point, and opposite Breakneck Hill.

Pomme de Terre River, Mo., rises in Greene co., and flows N. into Osage River.

Pompton River, N. J., which is formed by the junction of Pequannock, Ringwood, and Ramapo Rivers, divides Passaic from Morris co., and falls into the Passaic. Its length is 8 miles. The Morris Canal crosses it in a wooden aqueduct 286 feet long, 2 miles above its mouth.

Ponchartrain Lake, La., communicates with Lake Maurepas on the W., with Lake Borgne through the Rigolets on the E., and with New Orleans through St. John's Bayou and a canal on the S. The largest of its tributaries are Tangipaha and Techefuncté Rivers, which enter it on the N. side. It is 40 miles long, 25 miles broad, and 16 or 18 feet in the deepest parts, but not more than 9 feet near the shore.

Pond River, Ky. A tributary of Green River, separating Muhlenberg and Hopkins counties.

Pondicherry Mountain, N. H. See *Jefferson*.

Pontungamook Lake, Piscataquis co., Me., lies S. of Barnonenngemook Lake.

Poplar Island lies in Chesapeake Bay, in lon. 76° 28' W., and lat. 38° 45' N. It is about 10 miles in circumference.

Porcupine's Islands, Hancock co., Me., lie in Frenchman's Bay, off the town of Gouldsboro'.

Porpoise, Cape, York co., Me., is situated in N. lat. 43° 22', W. lon. 70° 23', and forms the N. E. boundary of Kennebunk harbor.

Portage Lake, Houghton co., Mn. This lake is very irregular in its shape, having several arms, one of which communicates with Keewaiwona Bay, one with Houghton's Lake, and one extends N. W. almost to the opposite side of Keewaiwona Point, on the head of which the lake is situated.

Portage Lake, Livingston and Washtenaw counties, Mn. One of a number of small lakes supplying the head waters of Huron River.

Portage River, O., drains Hancock co., and flowing N. E., enters Lake Erie at Port Clinton. It affords good water power, and flows through Black Swamp, an unhealthy region, but which would make a very fertile country if suitably drained.

Portage River, Mn. One of the head branches of Grand River, draining the N. E. part of Jackson co.

Port Douglass, N. Y., is a convenient landing in

Chesterfield, Essex co., on the W. side of Lake Champlain, and 8 miles E. of Keesville village.

Port Genesee, N. Y. See *Charlotte*.

Port Neuf River, On. A small stream flowing W. and emptying into the Lewis Fork of Columbia River, a little below Fort Hall.

Potato River, Midland co., Mn. A small stream flowing E. into Saginaw Bay.

Potau River, As., rises in Scott co., flows W. and then N., mostly in the In. Ter., and falls into the Arkansas at Fort Smith.

Potomac River forms the S. boundary of Maryland through its whole course, dividing it from Virginia. It rises by two main branches in the Alleghany Mts., called the N. branch and the S. branch; and also receives numerous other streams from the same elevated regions, which are among its more distant sources. The course of the two main branches is N. E. at first, until the N. branch passes Cumberland, where it is inflected to the S. E., and breaks through several ridges of elevated lands into the valley of the S. branch, and forms a junction with it. The latter, if estimated by its length, and the extent of the area drained into its channel, must be regarded as the main branch, although it is to the N. branch that the name of the Potomac has been distinctively applied. The river now pursues a N. E. course, breaking through another mountain chain, until it reaches its most N. latitude at Hancock's Town, where it is again inflected to the S. E., which direction it generally pursues to its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. About 40 miles below Hancock's Town, the Potomac, after receiving the Shenandoah from the S., which brings in a volume of water nearly equal to that of the principal river, breaks through the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry. The Shenandoah is the longest branch of the Potomac. Its remotest sources are in Augusta co., Va., and its general course is N., and nearly parallel to the W. base of the Blue Ridge, for a distance of about 130 miles, till it unites with the Potomac, having found this remarkable passage through the mountains. The bold scenery at this pass has been justly admired as among the finest natural curiosities of the country. The level, at low water, at the junction of the two rivers, is 288 feet above tide water. The upper valley of the Potomac, between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany Mts., including that of the Shenandoah, is in length about 160 miles, with a mean breadth of 50 miles, embracing an area of 8000 square miles. Having passed the Blue Ridge, the Potomac continues S. E. about 50 miles to the lower falls, and the head of tide water, at Georgetown. It soon attains the dimensions of a large navigable river. It is a mile and a quarter wide, and 18 feet deep at Alexandria, which is nearly 300 miles from the ocean, and is navigable for ships of the line to the navy yard at Washington. The circuitous course of its tide water channel renders the navigation of the Potomac Bay somewhat tedious, though it is in all parts easy and safe. Its general course, for many miles, is nearly the same with that of the Chesapeake Bay, with which it finally unites, by a mouth 10 miles wide and 42 feet deep. Combining the two sections of the Potomac valley, above and below the Blue Ridge, the whole basin embraces an area of about 13,000 square miles, which is a region of great interest, both in physical and political geography. Its entire length is about 600 miles. Above tide water there are three points where are considerable

falls. The principal towns and cities on this river are Port Tobacco, Alexandria, Washington, Georgetown, Harper's Ferry, and Cumberland.

Pottier's Point, Vt. This point is situated on the W. side of Shelburne, 2 miles 182 rods from the S. wharf in Burlington. It took its name from John Pottier, the first settler upon it, but is often called Shelburne Point.

Poultney River rises in Vt., flows in a W. direction, forming the boundary between New York and Vermont for some distance, and falls into the head of Lake Champlain.

Powder River, On., rises among the Blue Mts., and flows N. E. into the Lewis Fork of Columbia River.

Powell's Point, Currituck co., N. C. A point of land projecting into Albemarle Sound, between Currituck Sound on the E. and North River on the W.

Powel's River, Va., has its source in Powel's Mt., and, passing into Tc., unites with Clinch River, 38 miles N. E. of Knoxville. It is boatable nearly 100 miles.

Powow Hill, Salisbury. Ms. Height 328 feet.

Powow River, N. H. and Ms., has its principal source in Great and Country Ponds, in Kingston, N. H., and passes over the S. W. part of E. Kingston into South Hampton; thence into Amesbury, Ms., where it turns E. into South Hampton again, and returns into Amesbury, falling into the Merrimack between Salisbury and Amesbury. There are several falls in this river, those in Amesbury being the most remarkable, the water falling 100 feet in the distance of 50 rods.

Prairie Creek, Io. A small head stream of the Maquoctais River, which it enters in Delaware co.

Prairie Creek, Io. A S. branch of the Maquoctais River, which it enters in Jackson co.

Prairie River, Mn. This stream rises in a small lake in the N. E. part of Ia., flows N. W. across Branch and St. Joseph's counties, Mn., and empties into St. Joseph River.

Prasque Isle River, Mn. This river rises in many small lakes on the boundary between Mn. and Wn., flows N. N. W., and empties into Lake Superior.

Preston Lake, Ma. Situated near the Sioux River, and S. W. from Lake Poinsett.

Presumpscot River, Cumberland co., Me., the outlet of Sebago Lake, falls into Casco Bay at Falmouth, 6 miles N. of Portland.

Prince's Bay, N. Y., lying on the S. E. side of Staten Island, is famous for its oysters, which are very abundant and of a fine quality.

Profile Mountain, N. H. Dr. Jackson, in his celebrated work on the Geology of New Hampshire, thus describes this curious specimen of the works of nature: "The profile is produced by the irregular jutting out of five blocks of granite, giving the effect of the stern visage of an old man looking over the deep valley below, and having so strong a likeness to a human face as to be regarded as an object of wonder and admiration, worthy of a visit from travellers. It has been declared to be one of the greatest natural curiosities of the state. It is said that the view of the profile is lost when the mountain is approached, as it is also by a considerable change in the point of view on the road, the best spot to see it to advantage being where the guide-board directs the traveller's attention to it."

Prospect Hill, Waltham, Ms. Height 482 feet.

Prospect Hill, Hingham, Ms. Height 243 feet.

Prospect Hill, Rowley, Ms. Height 264 feet.

Proul's Island, Northampton co., Va. A pretty large island lying off the Atlantic coast.

Proven's Mountain, West Springfield, Ms. Height 665 feet.

Providence Lake, Carroll parish, La. A small sheet of water connecting by outlets with the Mississippi River and Swan Lake.

Providence River, R. I. This river, or the head waters of Narraganset, extends below the city of Providence to Field's Point, about 3 miles, or to Bullock's Point, 5 miles. On the N., just below Providence, it receives the Seekonk or Pawtucket, and another stream or expanse of water, into which the two small rivers, the Wanasquatucket and Moshasick, flow, just above the town.

Provost Creek, N. Y. This stream rises in Albany co., flows S., and enters Catskill Creek in Greene co.

Prudence Island, R. I., is situated in Narraganset Bay, and belongs to Newport co.

Psihu or *Wild Rice River*, Ma. This large river rises in several lakes, and flows N. E. into the North Red River.

Ptan Ska Lake, Io. A small body of water lying W. from Spirit Lake.

Puckaway Lake, Marquette co., Wn. Situated in the S. part of the county, at the head of Neenah or Fox River.

Puerco River, New Mexico. This river rises among the mountains in the N. W. part of the state, flows S. S. E. nearly parallel with the Rio Grande, which it enters at a great bend which occurs above the Presidio de Rio Grande.

Puget Sound, Ou., is situated at the S. part of Admiralty Inlet, receives the waters of several rivers, and contains many islands.

Pungoekanoek Lake, Pisetaquis co., Me., lies S. E. of Bamonenungmook Lake, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga. A tributary of the Etowah, which it enters in Cass co.

Punepun Lake, Mn. Situated in the S. part of Charlevoix co.

Pungo River, N. C., separates Hyde and Beaufort counties, and empties into Pamlico Sound.

Pushaw Lake, Penobscot co., Me., lies W. of Oldtown Island, and is connected on the N. with Dead Stream. It is about 8 miles long and 1 wide.

Putnam Fort, N. Y. See *West Point*.

Pyramid Lake, Ca., Uh. A large body of water lying E. from the Sierra Nevada Mts. It receives the waters of the Mud Lakes on the N., and of Salmon Trout River on the S. E.

Pyramid Point, Mn. The N. W. extremity of Leelanau co. projecting into Lake Michigan.

Quantuck Bay lies in the town of Southampton, Suffolk co., N. Y., at the E. extremity of the Great South Bay. Quogue Neck separates it on the E. from Shinnecock Bay.

Quechee River, Vt. See *Otta Quechee*.

Quinebang River, Ct. and Ms. This beautiful mill stream rises in Mashapang Pond, Union, Ct., flows N. to Brimfield, Ms., then S. E. to Thompson, Ct., where it receives French River; thence it flows about 30 miles in a S. direction through a very fertile country, joins the Shetucket near the city of Norwich, and takes the name of that river to the Yantic. These three streams unite to form the Thames.

Quinepaick River, Ct. This stream rises in Bristol and Farmington, flows 30 miles in a S. direction, and enters Long Island Sound at New Haven.

Quissibis River, Me., rises in the N. E. part of the state, flows S., and enters the St. John's River E. of Green River.

Quoddy Head, or *West Quoddy Head*, Me., is the W. entrance into Passamaquoddy Bay. It is in N. lat. 44° 55', W. lon. 66° 49', and has a lighthouse 45 feet high. See *Lubec* and *Eastport*.

Rabbit Creek, Ma., empties into the Mississippi between Nokay and Muddy Rivers.

Rabbit River, Allegan co., Mn., flows in a W. direction, and falls into the Kalamazoo.

Raccoon Creek, Crawford co., Wn., falls into the Mississippi a little above Bad Axe River.

Raccoon River, Io. This long river rises in the N. W. interior of the state, one of its head branches communicating through a lake with Boyer's River, a branch of the Missouri. It flows in a S. E. direction, crossing Dallas co., and falling into the Desmoines in Polk co.

Racket Lake is situated on the table land of Northern N. Y., in Hamilton co., and is elevated 1731 feet above the level of the ocean. It is 14 miles long, from 2 to 5 wide, of an irregular shape, and abounding with fish of uncommon size. It is surrounded by an uncultivated but interesting region, interspersed with numerous small lakes, the sources of rivers which flow in every direction.

Racket River, N. Y., rises in a number of lakes in Hamilton co., flows in a N. direction through St. Lawrence co., and enters the St. Lawrence River opposite the Island of Cornwall, in Canada. Two other important rivers enter the St. Lawrence, one on each side of this stream, within the distance of 6 miles. The length of the Racket is 145 miles.

Raft River, On., flows N. and empties into Lewis Fork of Columbia River, between Fall and Swamp Creeks.

Ragged Mountains, N. H., so called from their rough appearance, lie between Andover and Hill, extending in a chain about 10 miles from the Pennigwasset to the vicinity of Kearsarge. It is a bleak and precipitous range, and is nearly 2000 feet high in its N. points.

Railcut Hill, Gloucester, Ms. Height 205 feet.

Rainy River, Is., rises near the W. border of Ia., flows W. N. W., and joins the Illinois River in lon. 88° 5' W., and lat. 41° 20' N.

Raisin River, Mn., derives its name from the numerous grape vines which formerly covered its banks. It rises in the town of Wheatland, Hillsdale co., and after a circuitous course of 130 miles, it enters Lake Erie, 2½ miles below Monroe. Its entire length in a direct line is about 60 miles. Its current is rapid, and it is enclosed by high and beautiful banks.

Ramapo River, N. Y. The head branches of this stream rise in Orange co.; thence it flows in a S. direction through a part of Rockland co., and falls into the Passaic River, in N. J. It abounds in fish, and affords many excellent mill sites.

Rancocas Creek, N. J., rises in Monmouth co., and flows N. W. into the Delaware River.

Rainer Mount, On. A high peak of the Cascade Mountains, situated N. E. from Mount St. Helen's.

Rapid Ann River, Va., rises in Madison co., in the Blue Ridge, and falls into the Rappahannock, 10 miles above Fredericksburg.

Rapid River, Mn., drains the S. W. part of Schoolcraft co., and falls into the Little Bay de Noquet.

Rapids, or *Wigobimis River*, St. Croix co., Wn. It rises in a pretty large lake, and flows W. into the St. Croix River.

Rappahannock River, Va. This river rises in the Blue Ridge, and flowing S. E. 130 miles, enters a large estuary from Chesapeake Bay, 25 miles S. of the mouth of the Potomac. It has 4 fathoms of water to Hobbs's Hole, and is navigable to Fredericksburg, 110 miles, for vessels requiring 10 feet of water.

Raritan River, N. J., is formed by two principal branches which unite in Somerset co., and empties into Raritan Bay at Amboy. Sloops of 80 tons ascend the river to Brunswick, 17 miles, with 8 feet of water.

Raspberry River, La Pointe co., Wn. A small stream flowing N. E. into Chegowawagon Bay.

Rattlesnake Island, N. Y. This island, consisting of 50 acres of grass land, lies in the Niagara River, 4 miles below Black Rock.

Raw Creek, Fa. A small stream connecting Dunn's Lake with the ocean, and forming a part of the boundary between St. John's and Orange counties.

Rawley's Springs, Rockingham co., Va. This watering-place is situated on Dry River, 12 miles N. W. of Harrisonburg.

Reaburn River, S. C., rises in the S. E. part of Greenville district, flows S., and, uniting with Reedy River, enters the Saluda.

Red Creek, Mi. This stream rises in Marion co., flows S. W., and empties into the Paseagoula River.

Red Cedar Creek, Ma., flows S. E., and empties into the St. Croix River between Memokage River and Reed Creek.

Reddy's River, Wilkes co., N. C., is a branch of the Yadkin.

Red Cedar Lake, Chippewa co., Wn. This is the most S. of a chain of lakes supplying the head waters of Red Cedar River.

Red Cedar Lake, Ma. Situated S. E. from Muddy Lake, and connected by an outlet with the Mississippi River.

Red Cedar River, Chippewa co., Wn. This river rises in a series of small lakes in the N. W. part of the county, flows S. S. W., and empties into Chippewa River.

Red Eye River, Ma. It rises in a lake, and flowing S. E. empties into Crow Wing, a little above Long Prairie River.

Red Hill, N. H. See *Moultonboro'* and *Centre Harbor*.

Red Brush Hill, Wrentham, Ms. Height 456 ft.

Red River, La. and As. The first large river which enters the Mississippi above its mouth, coming down from the far S. W. It rises near the base of the Rocky Mts., in lat. 35° to 40° N., and lon. 25° to 32° W. from Washington. Its sources are between those of the N. fork of the Arkansas River and those of the Rio Brazos of the Gulf of Mexico. Its course is very nearly E. for more than half of its entire length, until it enters the S. W. corner of Arkansas, when it is inflected to the S.; and after flowing in this direction about 100 miles, and crossing into Louisiana, it bends to the S. E., and continues in this

general course until it falls into the Mississippi in lat. 31° $1'$ N., and in lon. 91° $42'$ W. from Greenwich. Its entire length is more than 1000 miles. From 100° $2'$ of lon. W. from Greenwich, to about lon. 94° $32'$, it forms the N. boundary of Texas; it then traverses a small angle of Arkansas, and enters Louisiana, and traverses the whole N. half of the state diagonally to its junction with the Mississippi, through a comparative course within that state of 300 miles. The greater part of its channel is through fertile prairies of a reddish soil, which imparts its color to the waters of the river. These prairies, especially in the remoter regions, are the favorite range of the buffalo, and other wild animals of that country. The shores of the river abound with grape vines, which produce an abundance of delicious fruit. Some distance below, where the river bends to the S. E., having entered Louisiana, it divides into numerous channels, almost losing its character as a river, and spreading a maze of interlocking watercourses, without any direct continuous channel, over an elliptical region of low lands between the receding hills, varying in width from 8 to 10 miles, and about 70 miles in length. This is what is called the "Raft," from its supposed correspondence with an obstruction in the Atchafalaya, occasioned by an accumulation of timber becoming stationary in its channel. But it is affirmed by the best authorities, upon personal observation, that there is nothing in common between the two rivers, as it respects this peculiarity, except the obstruction to the continuity of their streams. That of Red River is not a "raft" in the literal sense, composed of timber, as in the case of the Atchafalaya, but is rather supposed to be the remains of a lake which formerly occupied this low ground, and has been gradually filling up with the *débris* from the river's banks, until it is now a mere thicket of islands, through which the waters, coming down from above, slowly make their way to the former outlet of the lake. At Grand Ecor, 4 miles above Natchitoches, the whole volume of the river is united; but it is soon again divided into several channels, which afterwards unite in one, 30 or 40 miles farther down, again to separate at the outlet of the Bayou Rapide. The lower section of the main channel is narrower than above the "Raft," as it is called, but it is increased in depth. After passing Alexandria, there are other outlets, which convey away their waters into the Atchafalaya, thus diminishing somewhat the volume of the river. This river, but for the obstructions above described, would be a fine navigable water for 400 miles from its mouth. Could this impediment be overcome, much greater facilities would be offered for the settlement and profitable improvement of the extensive and fertile regions upon its banks.

Red River, Ca., rises among the Sierra Madre, and flows N. W. into the Rio Colorado.

Red Hill River, N. H., has its source in the town of Sandwich, and falls into the Winnipiseogee in Marlboro'.

Redfoot River, Te., rises in the N. E. part of Obion co., flows S. W., and empties into Obion River near its junction with the Mississippi.

Red Pipestone Creek, Ma. An E. branch of the Sioux River, which it enters just below Coteau Percee Creek.

Red Creek, Ma. It flows S. E. into the St. Croix River.

Reedy Creek, Va., rises in the E. part of Jackson co., flows N., and empties into the Little Kanawha in Wirt co.

Reedy Island lies in the Delaware River, 50 miles below Philadelphia, and 20 miles from Bombay Hook. Length 3 miles, width one fourth of a mile.

Reedy River, S. C. This stream rises in Greenville district, flows S. S. E., and uniting with the Reaburn, empties into the Saluda River.

Refugio River, Ts. A small stream entering Espiritu Santo Bay, just above the town of Refugio.

Rhoboth Bay, Sussex co., De. Situated at the mouth of Indian River, through which it communicates with the Atlantic.

Rene's Island, Va. A small island near the coast, in lon. $75^{\circ} 43'$ E., and lat. $37^{\circ} 35'$ N.

Rhett Lake, Ca. Situated on the N. border of the territory at the head of Tlamath River.

Riawaw River and Island, Colleton district, S. C. This little river is properly an inlet, reaching from Stono Inlet to the mouth of the North Edisto River. The island lies directly S. from the river.

Richland Creek, Te., rises in the W. part of Dickson co., and flows W. into Tennessee River.

Richland Creek, Knox co., Ky. A small stream emptying into the Cumberland River at Barbourville.

Richland Creek, As., rises in the interior of Madison co., flows W., and enters White River in Washington co.

Richmond Fort, N. Y. See *Staten Island*.

Richmond's Island, Cumberland co., Me., is a part of the town of Cape Elizabeth.

Rifle River, Mn. It rises in the S. part of Oscoda co., flows S. S. E. through Ogemaw and Arenac counties, and falls into Saginaw Bay.

Rigolets River or Channel, La., connects Lakes Ponchartrain and Borgne, and is 8 or 10 miles in length.

Rio Bosque, Ts. A W. tributary of Brazos River.

Rio Colorado. This large river rises principally in On. and Na., flows S. W. across the entire length of Upper Ca., and empties into the N. part of the Gulf of California.

Rio de Chama, New Mex., flows S. W. into the Rio Grande.

Rio de Jemez, New Mex. It rises in the W. part of the state, and flows S. W. into the Rio Grande.

Rio de la Cosumnes, Ca., rises among the Sierra Nevada, and flows S. W. into the Rio San Joaquin.

Rio de la Plumas, Ca. This large river rises in the N. part of the Sierra Nevada, flows S. W., and empties into the Rio Sacramento.

Ridge Road, N. Y. See *Alluvial Way*.

Rio Frio, Ts. It flows S. E. into the San Miguel, a tributary of Nueces River.

Rio Gila. This large river runs on the S. border of Ca., separating it from Mex., and empties into the Gulf of California at the mouth of Rio Colorado.

Rio Grande. This river, which is also called the Rio del Norte, and Rio Bravo, rises in the Green Mts. and the Sierra de Anahuac, flows S. E., separating Ts. from New Mex. and Mexico, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

Rio San Buenaventura, Ca. It rises among the Coast Mts., flows N. W., and empties into the Pacific just above Monterey.

Rivanna River, Va., flows S. E., and unites with James River at Columbia. It is boatable more than 20 miles.

Roanoke River, Va. and N. C. Staunton and Dan Rivers, two large tributaries, unite near the S. border of Va. to form this river, which flows into the W. extremity of Albemarle Sound. It is navigable for vessels of 45 tons, 75 miles, to the Great Falls at Halifax. A canal around the falls opens a boat navigation to the junction of Staunton and Dan Rivers, which are both navigable some distance for boats.

Robbins's Island, N. Y., belonging to the town of Southold, Suffolk co., lies in Great Peconic Bay.

Roche Port River, Mo., rises in the S. E. part of Randolph co., and flows S. into the Missouri.

Rock City, situated in the town of Great Valley, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., about 7 miles S. of Ellicottville, is a great natural curiosity. It is approached by a ridge of gradual ascent, extending from the base to the summit of the hill, and terminating at an elevation of 600 feet. More than 100 acres are covered with vast fragments of rock at this single spot, the imposing grandeur of which declares them not unaptly named. The masses of rock, although detached from each other, approach nearer and nearer towards the centre, and vary from 15 to 35 feet in height. Most of them are rectangular; some of them are separated but a few inches, while others have an interval of several yards between them. The removal of large masses from the midst of some groups has left spaces resembling fine courtyards.

Rockaway Beach, N. Y. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Rock Creek, D. C., flows between Georgetown and Washington city, and falls into the Potomac.

Rock Creek, On. A small S. tributary of Lewis Fork of Columbia River.

Rock Island. Situated in the Mississippi, near Rock River Rapids. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and three fourths of a mile wide. The sides are of perpendicular rock, 20 feet above the greatest height of water. Fort Armstrong is situated on the S. border of the island.

Rock Island Rapids commence at Rock Island, just above the mouth of Rock River, and extend 15 miles up the Mississippi, with a descent of 21 feet 10 inches. Ledges of rock extend across the river in various places, greatly obstructing navigation at low water. The U. S. government has done something for the improvement of these rapids.

Rockland Lake lies in Clarkstown, Rockland co., N. Y. It is 5 miles in circumference, is elevated nearly 200 feet above the level of the Hudson, and surrounded by high hills. Its waters, which are very pure, abound in fish of various kinds, and great quantities of ice, procured here during the winter season, are annually taken to the New York market.

Rock Mountain, De Kalb co., Ga. This isolated peak rises 2226 feet above the stream at its base. It is about 7 miles in circumference.

Rock River, Vt. This river rises in Franklin, and runs through Highgate into Missisquoi Bay.

Rock River, Ca. A small W. branch of Green River.

Rock River, Wn. and Is. This river has its source in a region of lakes and swamps. One of its principal heads, the Catfish, rises in a swamp a few miles S. of Fort Winnebago, and connects the "Four Lakes." Rock River receives several

tributaries after it enters Is., and falls into the Mississippi 3 miles below Rock Island. Much of the country through which it passes in Is. consists of fertile prairie, with some timber land. Its channel is mostly lime and sandstone rock, and it has several rapids, which obstruct navigation at low water.

Rocky Creek, Ca. An E. branch of Grand River.

Rocky Comfort Creek, Ga. rises in Warren co., flows S. E., and enters the Ogeechee in Jefferson co.

Rocky River, N. C., has numerous head branches, which drain the whole of Cabarrus co. The main stream flows S. and then W., separating Stanley from Union and Anson counties, and empties into the Yadkin River.

Rocky River, S. C., rises in the N. part of Anderson co., flows S., and enters the Savannah in Abbeville district.

Rodman River, Fond du Lac co., Wa. A head branch of Milwaukee River.

Rondout Creek, or River, N. Y., rises in Sullivan, flows W. through Ulster co., and enters the Hudson near Rondout village. The Walkkill and several smaller streams, all affording considerable water power, are its tributaries.

Ronkonkoma Lake, or Great Pond, N. Y., lies in the towns of Brookhaven, Smithtown, and Islip, Suffolk co., and near the centre of Long Island. It is about a mile in diameter, of great depth, and its transparent waters are filled with perch and other small fish. Its situation, surrounded as it is by immense forests of pine and other trees, is beautiful in the extreme. It is within a mile or two of the Long Island Railroad, and distant about 50 miles from N. Y. city.

Rouge River, Mn. It rises principally in some small lakes in the S. part of Oakland co., flows S. E. across Wayne co., and falls into Detroit River.

Rough Creek, Ky. This stream waters the W. part of Hardin co., flows S. W., and forming part of the boundary between Daviess and Ohio counties, empties into Green River.

Round Island, Mn. Situated in the N. part of Lake Huron, between Bois Blanc Island on the S. E., and Mackinaw Island on the N. W.

Round Lake, N. Y., is a small body of water, situated in the town of Malta, Saratoga co., and abounding in perch, pickerel, and other kinds of fish.

Round Lake, N. Y., is a handsome sheet of water, lying in the town of Lake Pleasant, Hamilton co., and connected by an outlet of half a mile in length, to Lake Pleasant. It is situated in a pleasant country, and its waters abound with fish.

Rouse's Point, N. Y., on the N. side of Sorel River, which runs into Lake Champlain, a little above lat. 45° N. Until the late treaty with Great Britain this point belonged to Canada. At this place the railroad between Boston and Ogdensburg crosses Lake Champlain.

Royse Mountain, N. H., lies N. from Chatham.

Rubicon Creek, Wn. It rises in the W. part of Washington co., and flows W. into Dodge co., where it empties into the E. branch of Rock River.

Rum River, Ma. This river is supplied by Minsi Sagaugoning or Mille Laes and several smaller lakes, and flows in a southerly direction into the Mississippi.

Rush Creek, O., enters the Hockhocking about 7 miles below Lancaster.

Russell's Creek, Ky. Formed in Adair co. by the junction of Sulphur and Reynolds Creeks,

flows N. W., and empties into Green River in Greene co.

Russell Mountain, Me. There are two peaks of this name in Piscataquis co., one N. and the other S. of Moose Head Lake.

Russell's River, Mn. A small stream draining the S. E. part of Keewaiwona Point, and falling into Lake Superior.

Sabbath Day Point, Warren co., N. Y., lies in the town of Hague, on the W. side of Lake George, 24 miles N. of Caldwell village. It derives its name from the circumstance of some English troops landing here on the Sabbath, during the old French war, and falling in a conflict with a party of Indians.

Sabine River, La. and Texas. This river rises in Texas, in lat. 32° 30' N., flows S. E. and S., and enters La. in Caddo parish, thence forming the boundary between La. and Texas. It is 300 miles long, watering the most hilly parts of La. in the upper part of its course, and in its lower part a broad and sterile prairie. In low water it has but 4 feet on the bar at its mouth. It passes through Sabine Lake, which is 30 miles long and from 1 to 7 or 8 miles wide, before entering the Gulf of Mexico, but is little broader after leaving the lake than when it entered it.

Sable, Cape, Monroe co., Fa. This is the S. W. extremity of the peninsula. On it is situated Fort Pinsett.

Sable River, Mason co., Mn., empties into Marquette Bay.

Sac River, Mo. This river rises in Lawrence and Green counties, flows N., and enters Osage River in St. Clair co.

Sac River, Wn. A small stream draining the N. E. part of Washington co., and emptying into Lake Michigan at the town of Ozaukee.

Sacandaga River, N. Y., rises in several small lakes in Hamilton co., of which the largest are Piseco, Round, and Pleasant Lakes. The river then flows in a winding E. direction through the N. E. corner of Fulton co., and enters the Hudson in the town of Hadley, opposite the village of Lazerne, Saratoga co.

Saco River, N. H. and Me., is one of the largest in New England, yet, being much broken in its course by falls, is not navigable to any considerable extent. It springs from three sources in the White Mts.; the branch issuing from the S. W. side of the mountains, near the Notch, is considered the main stream; next to this is the middle branch, which is the smallest; and beyond is the branch called Ellis's River, which rises on the N. E. side of the mountains, and after a course of about 18 miles, unites with the main branch in the town of Bartlett. Cutler's and New Rivers are mountain torrents that discharge into the Ellis. The Ammonoosuck, a branch of the Connecticut, rises within about 2 rods of the Saco, flowing in an opposite direction. The whole length of Saco River is estimated to be 160 miles; running in its general course S. S. E., and discharging into the sea at Saco. The principal falls are, the Great Falls, at Hiram, where the water descends 72 feet; Steep Falls, at Linington, 20 feet; Salmon Falls, at Hollis and Buxton, 30 feet; and Saco Falls 42 feet. The latter are about 4 miles from the mouth of the river. The ordinary rise of the water, in the spring, is from 10 to 15 feet, but in great freshets it has been known greatly to exceed that number. A long storm which occurred in

October, 1785, raised the river to an immense height, sweeping away mills and bridges, and inundating houses that stood in its vicinity. In 1814, there was the greatest freshet known since that of 1785. At such seasons the appearance of Saco Falls is truly sublime.

Sacramento River, Ca. This river rises among the Sierra Nevada, flows in a S. direction, and empties into San Francisco Bay at the mouth of the Rio San Joaquin, or San Joaquin River.

Saduquada, or Sagouit Creek, Oneida co., N. Y. This river rises in the town of Paris, and flows into the Mohawk about 1 mile below Whitesboro' village. It is one of the most important mill streams of its size in the state. On its banks are located several large villages and manufacturing establishments.

Saddle Mountain, Adams, Ms. Height 3505 ft.

Saddle River, N. J., rises in the S. part of N. Y., and enters the Passaic about 1 mile above Acquackanock. It is a rapid stream, affording extensive water power. Its length is 18 miles.

Saddleback Mountain, Franklin co., Me. This mountain is a few miles S. of Mount Abraham, and is elevated about 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

Saddleback Mountain, N. H. This a peak of the Blue Hill range.

Saginaw Bay, Mn., on the W. side of Lake Huron, is 60 miles long and 30 wide, containing a number of islands, the largest of which is Showanguk Island. It is navigable for vessels of any burden, its numerous coves, protected by islands, affording some of the best harbors on the lake.

Saginaw River, Mn., one of the largest rivers in the state, is formed by the junction of Cass River from the E., Flint and Shiawassee from the S., and Tittibawassee from the N. W. Its length from the mouth of Flint River, in a direct line, is 25 miles, but some of its branches are 4 times that length. Its course is N. N. E. to its entrance into Saginaw Bay. It is from 25 to 30 feet deep, but the bar at its mouth has not generally more than 5 or 6 feet of water upon it, although an E. wind often raises it 3 feet higher.

St. Andrew's Bay and Sound are situated on the S. coast of Fa. The main part of the bay extends N. 12 miles, but some of its branches extend 30 miles. Its average width is from 2 to 5 miles. It is easy of access, has 18 feet of water on the bar, and good anchorage within, sheltered from the winds. An arm extends 20 miles parallel with the coast and a mile from it. 10 miles from the sea, another branch, from 1 to 10 miles wide, extends E. 30 miles.

St. Andrew's Sound, Ga. This sound receives the waters of Santilla River and some small streams. It also contains Dover and other islands.

St. Bernard River, Ts., flows S. E., and empties into the Gulf of Mexico just below the mouth of Brazos River.

St. Blas, Cape, Fa. This is a narrow point of land S. from St. Joseph's Bay.

St. Catharine's Island, Liberty co., Ga., lies off the mouth of Newport River, between St. Catharine's on the N., and Sapel's Sound on the S., and is 10 miles long and 5 broad.

St. Clair Lake, Mn., is connected to Lake Huron by St. Clair River, and to Lake Erie by Detroit River. It is 24 miles long, 30 wide, 90 in circumference, and 20 feet deep. Its banks are alluvial, have a slightly uneven surface, and are elevated 20 feet above the water. Clinton River,

from Mn., and the Thames and others, from Canada, flow into it.

St. Clair River or Strait, Mn., discharges the waters of Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and connects the latter with Lake St. Clair. It flows S., and enters the N. E. part of Lake St. Clair by six channels, the N. one of which, on the Mn. side, is the one navigated in ascending and descending the river. It has few islands excepting those formed by its outlets. Its waters are clear and transparent, the navigation easy, and the scenery varied and beautiful. No rivers flow into it on the E. side. Its principal tributaries from Mn. are Black, Pine, and Belle Rivers. It is 40 miles long, half a mile wide, and on an average 50 feet deep, with a current of 3 miles an hour, and a descent of about 13 feet.

St. Croix River. This river, which is also sometimes called by the names of Passamaquoddy, Schoodic, and Cheputtecook, forms the boundary line between the U. S. and New Brunswick, from the ocean to Grand Lake. The length of the river from Eastport to Grand Lake is 82 miles, and it is navigable 28. There are many elevations in this river, and consequently many falls and rapids, affording great water power. The mouth of the Schoodic, its W. branch, is 166 feet above tide water at Calais, and the whole fall of the St. Croix is 444 feet to sea level.

St. Croix Lake and River, Wn. The river rises in two principal branches, in the dividing ridge between Lake Superior and Mississippi River, and, flowing S., receives many tributaries, and passing through St. Croix Lake, a long, narrow body of water, it becomes contracted again to the size of a river, just before its entrance into the Mississippi, some distance below the Falls of St. Anthony.

St. Francis River, Mo. and As. This river rises in St. Francis co., Mo., and, flowing S., enters As., where it receives White Water River, a long branch which rises in Mo., and enters the Mississippi in Phillips co. It passes through many lakes and swamps, yet its waters are remarkably clear, abounding in fine fish. It is navigable nearly 200 miles at high water.

St. Francois River, or the Pecheneguanoak, rises in Piscataquis co., on the border of Canada, flows about 50 miles in a S. S. E. direction, receiving several branches and the waters of a number of lakes, and enters the St. John's near the line of Penobscot co.

St. George River, Lincoln co., Me. This river rises in ponds in the towns of Montville, Searsmont, and Belmont, Waldo co., and flows 40 miles in a S. direction into Muscongus Bay. It meets the tide at Warren, 15 miles from the sea, to which place it is navigable.

St. Helena Island, Beaufort district, S. C., lies between St. Helena Sound on the N. E. and Broad River on the S. W.

St. Helena Isle, Michilimackinac co., Mn. Situated at the W. entrance of the Straits of Mackinaw.

St. Helena Sound, S. C. This sound lies between Colleton and Beaufort districts, receives Coosaw, Combahee, Ashcroft, and other rivers, and contains several islands.

St. Helen's Mount, On. An elevated peak of the Cascade Mts., situated N. from Fort Vancouver.

St. John's River rises in Canada and the N. part of Me. It receives the Madawaska, St.

Francis, Aroostook, and many other important tributaries, from Me. It waters a large portion of its N. territory, and bears many valuable productions of that state to its mouth. "This river is 350 miles long. The tide flows up about 80 miles. It is navigable for boats 200 miles, and for sloops of 50 tons 80 miles. This river and its branches water a large tract of excellent country. About 30 miles from its mouth commences a fine level country of rich meadow lands, well clothed with timber. The river furnishes a great quantity of salmon, bass, and sturgeon. About a mile above the city of St. John's is the only entrance into this river. It is about 80 or 100 yards wide, 400 yards long, called the falls of the river. It being narrow, and a ridge of rocks running across the bottom of the channel, on which there are not above 17 feet of water, it is not sufficiently spacious to discharge the fresh waters of the river above. The common tides here rising above 20 feet, the waters of the river at low water are about 20 feet higher than the waters of the sea; at high water the waters of the sea are about 5 feet higher than those of the river; so that at every tide there are two falls, one outwards and one inwards. The only time of passing with safety is when the waters of the river and of the sea are level, which is twice in a tide, and continues only about 20 minutes each time." By the late treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain, the navigation of this river is free to both nations.

St. John's River, Fa. This river rises in an immense marsh, slightly elevated above the level of the ocean, and flows N., nearly parallel with the coast, until it turns to the E., and flows into the Atlantic. It passes through Lake George in the upper part of its course, and afterwards receives the Ocklawaha, a large tributary. Its entire length is about 250 miles. It often spreads from 3 to 5 miles in width, though in other places it is not more than a quarter of a mile wide. Vessels drawing 8 feet of water enter Lake George and Duane's Lake, 150 miles from its mouth. It is only 1 mile wide at its entrance, and it has 12 feet of water on the bar. There is a light-house on the S. side of the river at its mouth.

St. John's River, Ca. It rises on the E. border of the state, and flows W. into the Rio Colorado.

St. Joseph's Bay, Fa. is enclosed by Cape St. Blas, a long, crooked peninsula. The bay is 20 miles long, and from 7 to 8 wide, with a broad entrance on the N. W., near Cape False, affording 17 feet of water on the bar. There is a channel close to the peninsula, on the S. E. side of the entrance, nearly as deep as the N. W. passage. The N. E. shore of the bay is intersected by ponds and lagoons. There is a beautiful island, 2 miles from the S. E. coast, covered with live oak, cedar, and palm-trees.

St. Joseph's Island, Mn. Situated N. of Lake Huron, in the Straits of St. Mary, between George's Island on the N. W. and Drummond's Island on the S. E. The S. W. passage, through which the U. S. boundary passes, is called Muddy Lake. The length of the island is 20 miles, and its greatest breadth 8 miles. On its S. extremity are the remains of an old British fort.

St. Joseph, Lake, Tensas parish, La. A narrow, semicircular sheet of water, emptying into the Mississippi.

St. Joseph's River, Mn., waters the central part

of Hillsdale co., flows S. W. across a corner of O into Ia., where it joins the St. Mary's at Fort Wayne, forming Maumee River. It affords extensive water power.

St. Joseph's River, Mn. This river rises in the N. E. part of Hillsdale co., flows E., and, after a S. curve into Ia., proceeds N. W. to its entrance into Lake Michigan. It is 250 miles long, following its course, but not more than 150 in a direct line, being the second river in size in the state. Its tributaries are numerous, and its water power extensive. It is navigable for keel boats to Lockport, 130 miles. At its mouth is a good harbor, and, by a pier, is sufficient for any number of vessels required by the lake navigation. The bar at its mouth has 6 feet of water. There is a good deal of wood land on its borders, and the soil is generally fertile.

St. Lawrence River. This great river forms the outlet of the chain of lakes, or inland seas, lying between the United States and Canada. It may be considered as descending from Lake Superior, and passing through Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of 2000 miles; draining an area of over 500,000 square miles in extent. Its course through the centre of these lakes and below, until it crosses 45° N. lat., forms the boundary between the United States and Canada. After crossing 45° lat., the course of this majestic river is wholly within the territory of Canada. In the upper part of its course it loses its character as a river, when passing through the lakes; and even when it passes from lake to lake, connecting and bearing along their waters, it is known by different names in different sections; as the St. Mary between Superior and Huron; the St. Clair and the Detroit between Huron and Erie, having the small lake St. Clair in the intermediate course; and the Niagara between Erie and Ontario. From Lake Ontario to Montreal it is sometimes called the Iroquois, though it is more commonly known as the St. Lawrence proper, from the outlet of Lake Ontario to its mouth. Below Montreal the river varies in breadth from half a mile to three miles, and it passes through the Lake St. Peter, 50 miles below Montreal, which is from 12 to 15 miles wide. Below Quebec the river increases rapidly in width, until it enters the gulf by a mouth nearly 100 miles across. Its average fall is about six inches to the mile, although this is very unequally distributed, on account of the numerous rapids, and one stupendous cataract in its course. It receives many tributaries, the most important of which, on the south side, is the Richelieu, which is the outlet of Lake Champlain, entering at the head of Lake St. Peter; and, on the north, the Saguenay, 140 miles below Quebec; and the Ottawa, or Grand River, which enters it a little above Montreal. The St. Lawrence, with the chain of lakes which empty their waters through its channel into the N. Atlantic, constitutes one of the great commercial thoroughfares of the North American continent. It is navigable for ships of the line 400 miles, to Quebec, and for ships of 600 tons to Montreal, and onward through a series of ship canals for passing the falls and rapids into the lakes. In addition to the more customary forms of steam-boats, of ships, and other sea-going vessels, and of the craft usually employed in the navigation of large rivers, the waters of the St. Lawrence, more than any other river, even of this forest

covered continent, are frequented by enormous timber rafts, commonly borne along by the force of the current alone, though sometimes accelerated by spreading a sail, or by huge oars called sweeps. These floating islands of timber, with huts here and there rising upon their low surface for the accommodation of the raftmen, and also another sort of craft with long, low hulls, nowhere else known, and designed for the transportation of timber of great length, contribute the more remarkable and picturesque features to the animating spectacle presented by the navigation upon this noble river. The navigation is, of course, obstructed by the ice in winter, which in this high latitude continues, either bound or floating, for several months. From Montreal to Lake Ontario the navigation of the river is frequently interrupted by falls and rapids, which has occasioned the construction, at a heavy expense, of a series of canals, with locks of sufficient dimensions to admit the passage of the largest steamboats, and of the vessels navigating the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal. The line commences with the Lachine Canal, extending from Montreal to the village of Lachine, round the rapids of the same name, a distance of 8 miles. From Lachine, the river, or a broad expansion of it, called Lake St. Louis, is navigable to the cascades, at the mouth of the Ottawa River. Here commences the Beauharnois Canal, which extends 16 miles, to a point opposite to Coteau du Lac, surmounting the obstacles caused by the several rapids known as the Cascades, the Cedars, and the Coteau du Lac, which make, in all, a difference of elevation of about 60 feet. At this point another expansion of the river is entered, called Lake St. François, which reaches to Cornwall, a distance of 40 miles, in 45° lat. The St. Lawrence Canal commences at this point, and extends to Dickinson's Landing, 12 miles, passing the Long Sault Rapids, which have a total descent of about 50 feet. This canal, which is a fair sample of all the other works, has 6 locks, of solid masonry, constructed in the most durable manner, each 200 feet long in the chamber, by 50 feet wide, with a depth of 10 feet. From Dickinson's Landing to Lake Ontario, steamers of a large class navigate the river, though there are two or three rapids below Ogdensburg. The Welland Canal, which unites the waters of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, by affording a navigable channel round the Falls of Niagara, is a work of great magnitude. It is 42 miles long, 56 feet wide, and 16 feet deep; and the whole ascent from one lake to the other is 334 feet. To accomplish this ascent there are 22 locks, constructed of granite, with a lift of from 12½ to 14 feet. Those at each entrance from the lakes are 185 feet long and 45 feet wide. The others are 150 feet long and 46½ feet wide. This canal has one deep cut through a mountain ridge, 45 feet deep, where an immense quantity of earth and rocks was removed. This work was first completed in 1829, at a cost of \$1,000,000; but in 1845 and 1846, it was enlarged and improved at a great additional expense. All the above-mentioned canals are on the Canadian side of the river, and are the product of British capital and enterprise, designed to furnish a continuous ship navigation throughout the whole extent of the valley of the St. Lawrence, and the basin of the great lakes, to the Falls of St. Mary, and to give to the Canadas

a direct and independent communication between the vast and far north-west and the Atlantic Ocean.

St. Louis River, Ma. The head branches of this river rise in Dead Fish and Seven Beaver Lakes; it then flows S. W. for some distance, and finally flows S. E., forming the boundary between Wn. and Ma. until its entrance into Lake Superior.

St. Lucia Sound, St. Lucie co., Fla., extends from Gilbert's Bar, parallel with the coast, to Indian River.

St. Mark's River, Fla., rises in a small pond, and after a S. W. course of 19 miles, unites with Winkley River at St. Mark's, to form the Apalachee. Boats requiring 4 feet of water ascend its whole length.

St. Martin's River, Md., waters the N. E. part of Worcester co., and enters the Atlantic through Sinepuxent Bay, opposite Fenwick's Island.

St. Mary's River, St. Mary's co., Md. It rises near the mouth of the Patuxent River, and flows S. into the Potomac.

St. Mary's River, Ga. and Fa. This river, which was formerly the boundary of the United States, rises in Okefinokee Swamp, in the S. part of Ware co., Ga., and flowing S. for some distance, it suddenly turns N., and finally takes an E. course until its entrance into the Atlantic. It is 105 miles long, at low tide has 13½ feet of water on the bar, and at common high tide 19½ feet. It forms the only good harbor of the E. coast of Fa.

St. Mary's River, O. and Ia., rises in the S. part of Mercer co., O., flows N. W., and unites with St. Joseph's River to form the Maumee at Fort Wayne.

St. Mary's Strait forms the outlet of Lake Superior, and its connection with Lake Huron. It is about 70 miles long from Maple Isles, in Lake Superior, to the passage between Drummond's and St. Joseph's Islands, into Lake Huron proper. The strait is naturally divided into two sections by the Falls of St. Mary, about 30 miles below Lake Superior. The upper section is chiefly free from islands, and gradually contracts in width to about half a mile at the point where it rushes down the falls. This part of the strait is navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet of water. The Falls of St. Mary consist of a rapid descent over ledges of rocks, without any perpendicular fall, for about three fourths of a mile. It is ascertained that the rocky barriers of this narrowest part of the strait are gradually yielding to the abrasion of the waters and the ice, and that the surface of Lake Superior is lowering. Below the Falls the channel of the strait or river becomes wider, and is soon divided into two by George's Island, which division is continued by St. Joseph's Islands below quite to the entrance into Lake Huron. On the American side, the channel, which is again subdivided by Sugar Island, 20 miles long, and others of smaller size, forms the more direct entrance into Lake Huron, by a passage between the westernmost of the Manitou Islands and the promontory of the True Detour, from the Michigan shore. The other channel, on the Canada side, terminates in the Manitou Bay of Lake Huron, upon the N. side of the Manitou Islands. The entire fall from the level of Lake Superior is 23 feet. Vessels with a draught of 6 feet may go up from Lake Huron to Sault de St. Mary at the foot of the Falls.

St. Michael's River, Talbot co., Md., flows S. 10 miles towards Tread Haven Bay, then turns N. W., and flows 6 miles to Chesapeake Bay, which it enters opposite the S. part of Kent Island, by a broad estuary.

St. Michael River, Ca., flows N. W., and empties into Grand River.

St. Raphael River, Ca., flows S. W., and empties into Green River.

St. Regis River, N. Y., rises in Franklin co., flows N. W., through a part of St. Lawrence co., into Canada, where it enters the St. Lawrence River a few miles above the line.

St. Simon's Islands and Sound, Ga. This sound lies off Glynn co., between Alatanaha Sound on the N., and Jykill Sound on the S. It contains St. Simon's, Little St. Simon's, Long, and some other islands.

Sakpam River, On. A small stream flowing W. into Admiralty Inlet.

Sal Point, Ca. Situated on the Pacific coast, N. from Arguello Point.

Salmanic River, Ia. This stream is formed by the junction of two branches near the centre of Jay co., flows N. W., and empties into the Wabash River in Wabash co.

Saline Bayou, Sevier co., As. A tributary of Little Rock River.

Saline Creek, Mo. This small stream falls into the Mississippi in the S. E. part of St. Genevieve co. Salt has been manufactured here from the salt springs, which are numerous on its banks.

Saline River, Is. This river is formed near Equality, Gallatin co., by the union of N., S., and Middle Forks, and falls into the Ohio 12 miles below Shawneetown. There are several extensive salt works on its borders.

Saline River, As., rises in the Masserne mountains, 20 miles S. W. of Little Rock, and falls into the Wachita, after a southerly course of 50 miles.

Saline River, La., rises in Claiborne parish, and flows S. W. into Black Lake, 8 miles N. E. of Natchitoches. Its length is 50 miles.

Salkatchie River, S. C. This stream rises in the interior of Barnwell district, flows S. E., and unites with the Jackson branch to form the Combahee River.

Salmon Brook, Aroostook co., Me., rises in two large forks, and flows S. into Aroostook River.

Salmon Creek, N. Y. There are several streams of this name in the state, the most important of which rise in Oswego, Wayne, and Monroe counties, and empty into Lake Ontario.

Salmon Falls River, Me. and N. H. See *Piscataqua*. There is a remarkable fall in this river, between the towns of Rochester and Lebanon, Me. The river is confined between two rocks, about 25 feet high, the breadth at the top of the bank not exceeding 3 rods. It is called the Flume, is about 4 rods in length, and varies from less than a foot to 2½ feet in breadth; but the water has a subterraneous passage. In the rocks are many cavities, mostly cylindrical, from 1 to 7 feet in diameter, and from 1 to 4 in depth.

Salmon Falls River, N. H. See *Piscataqua*.

Salmon River, Penobscot co., Me., flows S. about 30 miles, and enters the Penobscot about 4 miles below the junction of the E. and W. branches of that river.

Salmon River, Ct. This fine mill stream rises in the high lands in Tolland co., flows S., receiving many valuable tributaries, and enters the

Connecticut at East Haddam, where it produces a beautiful cataract.

Salmon River, N. Y., rises in Lewis co., flows W. through Oswego co., and enters Lake Ontario, through Mexico Bay, at Port Ontario village. It has a tolerably good harbor at its mouth, and is boatable, at high water, 14 miles, to the falls at Orwell. These falls may be classed among the greatest natural curiosities of the country. The current of the river is gentle for 6 miles or more above, then follow 2 miles of rapids, and then it falls almost perpendicularly 107 feet. At high water the sheet is 250 feet wide, but at low water it contracts to half that width. The banks are rocky precipices of from 70 to 90 feet in height above the falls, and about 200 feet below them. The river below the falls abounds in salmon, trout, and other fine fish.

Salmon River, N. Y. This stream rises in the E. part of Franklin co., flows N. W. into Canada, where it enters the St. Lawrence River.

Salmon River, On. It rises among the Salmon Mts., in the E. part of the territory, flows N. of W., and empties into Lewis Fork of Columbia River.

Salmon River Mountains, On. A range extending through the E. interior of the territory nearly parallel with Salmon River.

Salmon Trout River, Houghton co., Mn. A small stream W. from Portage Lake, and flowing N. into Lake Superior.

Salt Creek, Porter co., Ia. A small branch of the Calumic River.

Salt Lakes, Ts. Two small lakes lying N. W. from the battle-ground of Palo Alto.

Salt Lake, Ts. A small sheet of water supplying one of the head branches of Brazos River.

Salt River, Ky. Its head waters drain Mercer co., and flowing N. into Anderson co. it turns W., and enters the Ohio at West Point, 20 miles below Louisville, between Jefferson and Meade counties. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and boatable 150 miles. On the S. side, 15 miles from its mouth, it receives a branch nearly as large as itself, called the Rolling Fork, which also receives a large branch in Nelson co., called Beechy Fork. Some of the most fertile parts of the state are watered by this river and its branches.

Salt River, Mo., rises in Io., and flows S. S. E. to Ralls co., where it pursues a very winding N. E. and S. W. course, until it enters the Mississippi 85 miles above Missouri River. It is navigable to a limited extent.

Salt River, Mn., waters the N. E. part of Isabella co., flows E., and empties into Tittabawasec River in Midland co.

Salt River, Ca. This is a large river flowing S. W. into the Rio Gila.

Saltpeper Creek, Md., falls into Gunpowder River 12 miles E. N. E. from Baltimore.

Saluda River, S. C. This large stream rises in the N. W. part of the state, flows S. E., separating Greenville, Laurens, and Newberry from Pickens, Anderson, Abbeville, and Edgefield districts, crosses Lexington district, and unites with Broad River at Columbia to form the Congaree.

Sapphire Islands, St. Bernard parish, La. A group of small islands lying N. from the Macons.

Sampit Creek, Georgetown district, S. C. A small stream which enters Winyaw Bay at Georgetown.

San Antonio River, Ts. It rises near the sources

of San Miguel River, flows S. E., and empties into Espiritu Santo Bay.

Sand Bay, Houghton co., Mn. Situated on the N. W. coast of Keewauona Point, E. from the mouth of Eagle River.

Sand Creek, Marshall co., Is., enters the Illinois River a little above Macon.

Sandham River, Ou. An E. tributary of the Willamette.

Sand Hill River, Ma., flows W., and empties into North Red, a little above Goose River.

Sand Key, Pa. A long, narrow island, lying off the coast of Hillsboro' co.

Sand Point River, Ma., flows N. of E., and empties into Lake Pepin.

Sandusky Bay, O., lies in Ottawa, Sandusky, and Erie counties. It is 23 miles in length, with an average width of about 3 miles. Sandusky River flows into it on the W., and on the E. it communicates with Lake Erie through a narrow strait.

Sandusky River, O., rises in Richland and Crawford counties, flows N., 90 miles, through a fertile country, and empties into Sandusky Bay. A portage of 4 miles connects it with Sciota River, and though a rapid stream, it affords good navigation at high water.

Sandy Creek rises in Orleans co., N. Y., flows N. W., and enters Lake Ontario in the town of Clarkson, Monroe co.

Sandy Creek, N. Y., rises in Lewis co., flows W., and enters Lake Ontario in the town of Ellsburg, in Jefferson co.

Sandy Creek, Little, N. Y., rises in Jefferson co., flows S. W. into Oswego co., where it enters Lake Ontario, through Sandy Creek Bay, at the town of the same name.

Sandy Hook, Middletown, Monmouth co., N. J. This is a sandy beach from half a mile to a mile wide, extending N. from Old Shrewsbury Inlet, and the S. extremity of the highlands of Never-sink, for a distance of 6 miles. It encloses Sandy Hook Bay, which is 7 miles long and 6 wide. As the sand accumulates and extends the point N., a new light house has been erected on Flynn's Knoll, half a mile N. of a former one.

Sandy Inlet, N. C. A passage among the islands on the S. E. coast of New Hanover co.

Sandy Lake, Ma. This is an irregular sheet of water, situated N. from Minsi Sagajoning or Mille Laes, and connected by an outlet on the N. W. with Mississippi River.

Sandy River, Me., rises near Saddleback Mountain, in Franklin co., flows in a winding S. E. direction into Somerset co., where it enters the Kennebec at Starks, 37 miles above Augusta. It has a number of branches, is about 45 miles in length, and affords excellent water power.

San Francisco Bay, Ca. This large bay receives the waters of Sacramento, San Joaquin, and other rivers, and is connected with the ocean by a narrow strait.

San Francisco River, Ca. A large stream flowing S. into Salt River.

Saugamon River, Is., rises in Vermilion co., in a small lake, flows S. W., then N. W., and finally W., until its junction with Illinois River, between Cass and Mason counties. This river and its numerous tributaries water the most fertile and pleasant parts of the state. It is navigable to the junction of the N. and S. forks for small steamboats.

San Jacinto River, Ts. This small river flows S. E. into Galveston Bay.

San Joaquin River, Ca. It has its source in Tulares Lake, and the Sierra Nevada, flows in a N. W. direction through a fine valley, and empties into San Francisco Bay.

San Louis Bar, or *West Pass*, Ts. The passage between Galveston Island and the main land.

San Marcos River, Ts. The head stream of Guadalupe River.

San Miguel River, Ts. A large E. branch of Nueces River.

Sapoila River, Ou. A small stream flowing S. into Clarke Fork of Columbia River.

San Saba River, Ts. A W. branch of Colorado River, which it enters just below Pecan Creek.

Santa Clara River, Ca. A small stream rising among the Walshatch Mts, and flowing S. into Virgin River.

Santa Fe River, Fa. This river is formed by the junction of New and Sampson Rivers, flows in a winding W. direction, and, uniting with the Enchtuckne, enters the Sawannee.

Santa Rosa Island, Santa Rosa co., Fa. This long, narrow island extends from Choctawhatchee Bay on the E. to Pensacola Bay on the W.

Santee River, S. C. This large river is formed by the junction of the Congaree and Wateree, and, flowing S. E., enters the sea by two mouths, about 20 miles below Georgetown. Navigable about some seasons nearly 300 miles.

Sapelo Island, Hillsboro' co., Ga. Situated S. from Pine Island, at the mouth of Carlosahatchee River.

Sapelo Island, McIntosh co., Ga. Situated in Sapelo Sound, which also contains Black Bear and some other islands.

Saranac Lake, Lower, N. Y., lying in the S. part of Franklin co., is 7 miles long, 2 or 3 wide, and is connected on the W. with Round Lake and several other lakes and ponds. Its waters abound with fine fish.

Saranac Lake, Upper, Hamilton co., N. Y. This lake, which lies 3 or 4 miles W. of Lower Saranac Lake, is 10 miles long, from 2 to 3 wide, and is surrounded by numerous other lakes and ponds, which are the head sources of Saranac and Rapid Rivers. The lakes and outlets are boatable to a considerable extent, and are well stocked with the fish peculiar to this part of the country.

Saranac River, N. Y., rises in the Saranac Lakes, in the S. part of Franklin co., flows N. E. across the corner of Essex co., and enters Lake Champlain at Plattsburg, in Clinton co. This river rises within a mile of Rackett River, and might be rendered boatable a considerable portion of its length. It has been computed that by excavations and locks a continuous line of navigation, 210 miles in length, might be formed through these two rivers.

Saratoga Lake, Saratoga co., N. Y. This beautiful sheet of water is situated 4 miles S. E. of Saratoga Springs village, and 5 miles E. of Ballston Spa. It is 9 miles long, and about 2 wide. It is much resorted to by pleasure parties, during the summer months, as the lake is abundantly stocked with fish of various kinds, and its shores abound with wild game.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y. See *Fashionable Resorts*.
Sassafras River, Md., forms the boundary between Cecil and Kent counties, and empties into Chesapeake Bay.

Saugatuck River, Ct. See *Westport*.

Savage Creek, Ky., runs on the boundary between Greenup and Carter counties, and empties into the Big Sandy River.

Savannah River, Ga., is formed by the junction of Tugalo and Kiowee Rivers, in the S. E. part of Franklin co., 100 miles above Augusta, and flows S. E., forming the boundary between Ga. and S. C., until its entrance into the Atlantic, through Tybee Sound, in 32° N. lat. The largest vessels ascend to Five Fathom Hole, 13 miles from the ocean, and 3 miles below Savannah. Large brigs come to the wharves in Savannah. Steamboats ascend to Augusta, 340 miles from its mouth, and pole boats go 150 miles farther. The tide flows 25 miles up the river.

Sawkill Creek, Dutchess co., N. Y., rises in the town of Milan, flows W., and enters Hudson River at the town of Redhook.

Saw Mill River, Westchester co., N. Y. This stream, on which are situated several factories and mills, flows in a S. W. direction, and enters the Hudson at the village of Yonkers.

Saxton's River, Vt., is formed in Grafton by the union of several streams from Windham, and running in an E. direction about 10 miles, through the S. part of Rockingham, falls into Connecticut River in the N. E. corner of Westminster, about 1 mile below Bellows Falls.

Scantic River, Ct. See *East Windsor*.

Scapan Pond, Aroostook co., Me. This is a very large sheet of water, the outlet of which flows into Aroostook River.

Scarboro' Creek, Brown co., Wn. A branch of Keweenaw River, which it enters from the S. W.

Schlosser Landing, Niagara co., N. Y., is situated on the E. side of Niagara River, in the town of Niagara, about a mile and a half above the Falls, and opposite Chippewa village, Canada. It has become famous as being the place where the steamboat *Caroline* was destroyed by the British, December 29, 1837. It was suffered to be precipitated over the Falls, having been previously set on fire.

Schoharie Creek, N. Y., rises among the Catskill Mts., in Greene co., flows N. through Schoharie co., and enters the Mohawk in Montgomery co. This large stream and its tributaries afford extensive water power.

Schoodic Lakes, Me. These lakes are about twelve in number, lying in the N. part of Washington co., and from them issue the Schoodic, or W. branch of the St. Croix River. The most E. of these lakes is called the Big Lake. The true Indian name is *Gena-sau-ca-naw-gum*. It is of a very irregular form, and about 9 miles in length. It is connected by a very rapid stream, 3 miles long, with Grand Lake, whose Indian name is *Wid-i-wau-cau-gum*. This is a splendid sheet of water, 15 miles in length, is very deep, and the water remarkably clear. It is well stocked with fish. Beyond this, on the S. W., is Pocomuns Lake, 4 miles long, and the Wabooisis, 3 miles long. In a W. direction lies the Sie-la-dob-sis, 10 miles in extent. Farther N. is the Horse-shoe Lake, so called from its form; also the Junior Lake, 6 miles long. Still farther on is the Scragged Lake, of an irregular shape; also the Pleasant Lake, 5 miles long, with some others of less size. These are all connected by considerable streams, and, except between the Big and Grand Lakes, there is a continuous boat navigation of nearly 100 miles in extent. The charac-

ter of these waters, which are very extensive, and of the surrounding country, which is very fertile and well wooded, may be expressed in nearly the same words as those applied to *Moose Head Lake*.

Schooley's Mountain, N. J., is a peak of the chain which extends across the N. W. part of the state. It crosses the N. W. part of Morris co., has a height of 600 feet above its base, and about 1100 feet above the level of the ocean. A mineral spring near its top has rendered it quite celebrated, and a turnpike road leading from New York to Easton crosses it.

Schroon Lake, N. Y., lies in Essex and Warren counties. It is 10 miles long, from 1 to 2 wide, and abounds with fish. Deer and other wild game are found in the forests on its borders.

Schroon River, N. Y. This stream rises in Essex co., flows S., and unites with the main branch of the Hudson in Warren co.

Schuyler, Fort, N. Y. See *Throg's Point* and *Ulica*.

Schuyler's Lake, N. Y. See *Canadegera*.

Schuylkill River, Pa. The three principal branches of this river rise in Schuylkill co., and flowing S. E., it enters the Delaware 7 miles below Philadelphia. It is about 140 miles long. The most important of its tributaries are Tulpehocken Creek, from the W., and Perkiomen Creek, from the E. Vessels of from 300 to 400 tons ascend to the W. wharves of Philadelphia, where its average depth at common tides is from 13 to 14 feet. By means of canals and pools, it is navigable 108 miles, from Fairmount Dam, above Philadelphia, to Port Carbon, in Schuylkill co. An immense quantity of coal is transported on it.

Sciota River, O., rises in Hardin co., and, flowing through Marion and Delaware into Franklin co., receives Whetstone or Olentangy River, just above Columbus, whence it flows nearly S. to its junction with the Ohio, at Portsmouth, where it is 150 yards wide. It flows about 160 miles through a very fertile country, and is navigable 130, to the mouth of Little Sciota River.

Scraggy Neck Island, Barnstable co., Ms. Situated between Cataumet and Red Brook Harbors.

Scull Creek, Colleton district, S. C. The E. and largest branch of Ashepoo River.

Scull's Creek, Emanuel co., Ga. A small tributary of the Ogeechee River.

Scupernong Creek, Wn. It rises in the S. W. part of Waukesha co., and flows W. into Jefferson co., where it enters Rock River.

Scutlock Point, Me. A small cape situated in lon. 67° 58' W., and lat. 44° 18' N.

Seaconnet Rocks, or *Point*, R. I. See *Little Compton*.

Sebago Lake, Cumberland co., Me. This beautiful lake receives the waters of Long and several other ponds, and of Crooked River. It is 12 miles in length, and its greatest width is from Baldwin to Raymond, a distance of about 7 miles. Its outlet is Presumpscot River, which empties into Casco Bay. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal passes from this lake to Portland.

Sebasticook River, Me., rises on the borders of Penobscot and Piscataquis counties, flows S. W. and S. through a part of Somerset co., which it divides, for a short distance, from Waldo co.; thence it flows S. W. through a part of Kennebec co., and enters Kennebec River, opposite Waterville. This stream flows 50 miles through a beau-

tiful country, receives several tributaries, and affords excellent water power.

Sebce Pond, Piscataquis co., Me., lies in the towns of Sebce, Foxcroft, and Bowerbank; it is surrounded by a beautiful and heavily timbered country, is about 10 miles long, and averages about a mile in width. Its outlet is a mill stream about 10 miles in length.

Sebora Creek, Eaton and Ionia counties, Mn., flows N. into Grand River.

Sebosis Lakes and River, Penobscot co., Me. The lakes are of an irregular form, about 15 miles in length, and varying from half a mile to a mile and a half in width. They lie near the Aroostook and Sebosis River. Their outlet flows S. 50 miles into the E. branch of the Penobscot.

Second Lake, Dane co., Wn. Situated between Third Lake on the N. W., and First Lake on the S. E., with both of which it is connected by outlets.

Second Embarras River, Ma. It rises in Dead Fish Lake, flows S. W., and empties into St. Louis River.

Seneca Fort, Seneca co., O., situated on the W. side of Sandusky River, in the town of the same name.

Seneca Lake, N. Y., is the largest of that series of beautiful lakes lying in the interior of Western New York. It is 40 miles long, and varies in width from 2 to 4 miles. Its elongated diameter is nearly from N. to S. The elevation of its surface is 431 feet above tide water. About midway, upon the W. shore, it receives the outlet of Crooked Lake, which lies about 6 miles to the S. W., elevated 265 feet above. Its own outlet is at its N. E. angle, and flows E. about 12 miles to Cayuga Lake, affording a fine water power at Waterloo, and also at Seneca Falls. The whole descent, in 12 miles, is about 80 feet. At the falls the water descends 47 feet over 4 dams. Seneca Lake is very deep, and consequently is never entirely frozen over: 12 miles from its outlet, it has been ascertained to be 560 feet deep. The lands upon the shores of this lake are very picturesque and beautiful, being highest and boldest about the S. end, and towards the N. less elevated, but undulating, and bountifully adorned with the fruits of cultivation, with here and there a remaining tract of the primitive forest. The landscape gradually rises, for several miles from the shores, by broad natural terraces, or successive ridges, running parallel with the lake, over a considerable extent of country. This lake is connected by a canal with Crooked Lake. Its outlet is also made navigable by locks at Waterloo, connecting its commerce with that of the Erie Canal. It is connected also by railroad conveyance S. with the Susquehanna River, at Owego, and with the Delaware River and the Erie Railroad at Binghamton. Upon the lake itself steamboats run regularly through from Geneva, near its foot, to Jefferson, at its head. It is known that the water of this lake has a gradual rise and fall, through periods of several years; but the cause of this has never been ascertained.

Seneca River, N. Y., is the outlet of Seneca Lake, from the N. end of which it flows E. about 12 miles, to the N. end of Cayuga Lake. Receiving the waters from this lake, it turns N. until it meets with a stream formed by the outlet of Canandaigua Lake, and other small tributaries coming from the W.; after which it flows E. again, receiving other tributaries successively from the outlets of Owasco, Skaneateles, and Onondaga

Lakes, until it meets that of the Oneida Lake; where, turning to the N. W., it becomes the Oswego River, and flows into Lake Ontario, at Oswego. Its course is about 60 miles from Seneca Lake, across Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga counties, to its confluence with the Oswego. It is rendered navigable by a canal and locks to the great Erie Canal at Waterloo. There are falls in this river at the village of Seneca Falls, 10 miles from the lake, and also at Waterloo, 4 miles higher up, upon which, especially the former, a great water power is obtained.

Seneca River, S. C., rises in the Blue Ridge, N. C., flows S. through Pickens and Anderson districts, S. C., and enters the Tugaloo. It is about 50 miles long, and has numerous branches.

Sepatchy River, Te. This river rises in the N. interior of Bledsoe co., flows in a pretty direct S. W. course, and empties into the Tennessee River in the S. part of Marion co.

Seven Beaver Lake, Ma. This sheet of water contains one or two islands, and is the source of the head branch of St. Louis River.

Seven Mile Brook, Me., rises in Franklin and Somerset counties, flows about 35 miles in a S. E. direction, affording fine mill privileges to the towns of Kingfield and New Portland, and enters the Kennebec at Anson, 40 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Seyern River, Anne Arundel co., Md., rises near the centre of the county, flows S. E., and empties into Chesapeake Bay just below Annapolis city.

Seymore's Hill, Sandisfield, Ms. Height 1698 feet.

Seymour Lake, Vt. See *Morgan*.

Shade Creek, Pa., rises in Somerset co., in the Alleghany Mts., and falls into Conemaugh River at Johnstown.

Shade Mountains, Pa. This ridge of the Alleghany chain extends from Bedford co. through Huntington into Mifflin co., a distance of 40 miles.

Shalwater Cape, On. Situated on the W. coast S. from Gray's Harbor.

Shallot River and Inlet, Brunswick co., N. C. The river receives several small tributaries, and passes through the inlet into the sea.

Shallow Lake, Me. This is one of a chain of lakes lying in the W. part of Piscataquis co.

Shamokin Creek, Pa., after a course of 30 miles enters the E. side of the Susquehanna, 2 miles below Sunbury.

Shawappam River, On. A head branch of the Yakima River.

Shark River, Monmouth co., N. J. A small stream emptying into the Atlantic through Shark Inlet.

Sharon Springs. See *Mineral Springs*.

Sharp's Island, Md. Situated in Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of Choptank River.

Sharpsin Point, Vt. A high, rocky point, situated on the N. side of Burlington Bay, 1 mile and 217 rods from the S. wharf in Burlington.

Shaw's Creek, S. C. A branch of the South Edisto River, with which it unites in Barnwell district.

Shawangunk Creek, or River, N. Y. This stream rises in Orange co., flows N. E., and enters the Walkill in Ulster co.

Shawangunk Mountains, N. Y. This range, which is a continuation of the Alleghany chain, extends in a N. E. direction through Orange and Sullivan counties, and terminates at the town of New Paltz, in Ulster co. The E. declivity is par-

tially cultivated, but the W. is rocky and precipitous. They contain a fine lead mine.

Sheboygan River, Wn., rises near Lake Winnebago, in Fond du Lac co., and passing through a small lake in the N. W. part of Sheboygan co., it proceeds by a winding E. course to Lake Michigan.

Sheepscot River, Me., rises in the town of Palermo, Waldo co., flows about 35 miles in a S. direction, and falls into Sheepscot Bay. This river is navigable, and affords valuable mill privileges. The tide meets it between Wiscasset and Newcastle.

Sheepscot Bay, Me., extends inland about 10 miles between the towns of Boothbay and Georgetown. Its mouth is 3 miles wide, and bears N. E. 6 miles from Seguin light, at the mouth of the Kennebec.

Shegg's Creek, Ky. A small stream flowing through Barren co. into the Big Barren River.

Shelburne Bay, Vt. See *Shelburne*.

Shell Lake, St. Croix co., Wn. Situated in the N. E. part of the county, at the head of Clam River.

Shenandoah River, Va. This river is formed in Warren co. by the junction of two branches. The N. branch rises in Rockingham co., and the S. branch in Augusta co. The latter flows along the W. side of Blue Ridge, and nearly parallel with it, until its union with the N. branch, whence the main stream flows N. E. to its entrance into the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, just before its passage through the Blue Ridge.

Shepaug River, Ct. This stream rises in Goshen, Litchfield co., flows S. through the towns of Washington and Roxbury, and enters the Housatonic at Southbury. It receives several branches, and affords good water power.

Shetek Lake, Chippewa co., Wn. This is the most N. of a chain of lakes supplying the head waters of Red Cedar River.

Shetek Lake, Ma. This is one of a cluster of lakes supplying the head waters of Moingonan River.

Shutucket River, Ct., rises by several branches in Tolland and Windham counties. It passes between the towns of Lisbon and Franklin, and joining the Quinebaug at Norwich, flows into the Thames. It receives several branches, the principal of which are the Natchang and Willimantic, and affords fine mill privileges.

Shickskinny Mountain, Pa., extends along the W. side of Susquehanna River, which it crosses in Luzerne co.

Shinnecock Bay, Suffolk co., N. Y., is a beautiful body of water, lying in the town of Southampton. It is 10 miles long, and from 3 to 4 wide. A narrow sand beach, evidently formed by the waves, separates it from the ocean. This bay has long been celebrated for its shell fish. Clams of a superior quality are found here in great abundance, affording employment to a great many persons.

Shishib Lake, La Pointe co., Wn. Situated in the S. E. part of the county, between Weyckwa and Manitowishin Lakes.

Shitticook River, Aroostook co., Me., is the largest N. E. branch of the Matawankeag.

Shoal Creek, Is., a tributary of Kaskaskia River, rises in Montgomery co.

Shoal River, Va. One of the principal branches of the Yellow Water River, with which it joins in Santa Rosa co.

Sholey's Fork, Ca. It flows S. into the Rio Gila.

Shooting Creek, Cherokee co., N. C., flows W. into the Hiwassee River.

Shrewsbury River, Shrewsbury town, Monmouth co., N. J., a continuation of Sandy Hook Bay, flows about 5 miles, partly through a salt marsh, and averages about a mile and a half in width. It receives Shrewsbury River proper, a stream 6 or 7 miles long.

Sibley Lake, Ma., lies N. from Gayashk Lake, with which it is connected.

Sideling Creek, Md. A small branch of the Potomac, running on the E. side of Sideling Mt.

Sideling Mountains. This range traverses Huntington and Bedford counties, Pa., and Alleghany co., Md.

Siegt's River, Me., flows S., and enters the St. John's W. of Grand River.

Sierra Nevada, Ca. This large chain of mountains extends through the W. part of Ca., and contains some of the highest land in the Union. It is the source of many large rivers, the principal of which are the Rio Sacramento and Rio San Joaquin.

Silliman Lake, Ma. The most S. of a chain of lakes, connecting by an outlet with North Red River.

Silver Bluff, S. C. This eminence extends about 2 miles along the Savannah, is about 1 mile wide, and is elevated nearly 30 feet above the opposite shore.

Silver Creek, Chataque co., N. Y., rises in the town of Hanover, and flows N. W. into Lake Erie.

Silver Creek, Burke co., N. C., flows N. N. E., and empties into the Catawba near Morgan.

Silver Creek, Clarke co., Ia. It flows in a S. direction, forming part of the boundary between Clarke and Floyd counties, and empties into the Ohio River.

Silver Lake, Wyoming co., N. Y., is 3 miles long and three fourths of a mile wide. It is a charming sheet of water, and is stocked with bass, pickerel, muscalonge, and other fish peculiar to Lake Erie, from whence they were brought.

Silver River, Ca. A small stream flowing S. W. into St. John's River.

Sims's Stream, N. H., rises from several ponds and springs among the mountains in the town of Columbia, and falls into the Connecticut River near the N. W. extremity of the town.

Sinepuxent Inlet, Worcester co., Md., situated in lat. 38° 10' 30" N., is the entrance into Sinepuxent Bay from the ocean. The bay is long and narrow, and Asaticque Island separates it from the Atlantic.

Sinnemahoning River, Pa., enters the W. branch of the Susquehanna in the S. W. part of Lycoming co.

Sinoogunwook River, N. H. See *Israel's River*.

Sioux River, Ma. This large river rises near the sources of the Minnesota or St. Peter's River, flows S. S. E., forming the boundary between Io. and Ma., and empties into the Missouri.

Sipsy River, Aa. This river rises in the W. part of Walker co., and flows S. S. W. into the Tombigbee.

Sislin Lake, Otsego co., Mn. The waters of this lake connect by an outlet with a branch of the Au Sable River.

Six Mile Creek, Tompkins co., N. Y., flows N. W. to the village of Ithaca, where it enters Cayuga Lake.

Skaneateles Lake, N. Y. This beautiful and romantic sheet of water lies partly between Ca-

vaga and Onondaga counties. It is 15 miles long, and from half a mile to a mile wide. Its N. shores are bordered by highly cultivated farms and country seats, while the S. banks are more rugged and picturesque. It is famous for its fine trout, which are taken in great numbers, weighing from 5 to 10 pounds each.

Skoonecargumish River, Mn., waters the W. part of Montmorenci co., and flows N. into Lake Huron.

Skootum Lake, Piscataquis co., Me. This is a pretty large sheet of water, the outlet of which enters Piscataquis River.

Skunk River, Io. Otherwise called *Chicaqua*. Rises near the centre of the state; runs into the Mississippi parallel with the Des Moines, and distant 20 to 30 miles from it N.

Sleeping River, Mn. A small stream emptying into Lake Superior.

Sleepy Creek, Va., rises in the N. part of Frederick co., and runs N. E. into the Potomac.

Slippery Rock Creek, Pa., rises in Mercer and Butler counties, and falls into Conquenessing Creek a little above its entrance into Big Beaver River. Length 35 miles.

Small Cape, Me., situated in the S. part of Phippsburg, is the E. boundary of Casco Bay.

Smith Fork, Ca. One of the head branches of Eagle River.

Smith's Island, Northampton co., Va., lies in the Atlantic, N. E. from Cape Charles.

Smith's Island, New Hanover co., N. C., is situated at the mouth of Cape Fear River. Cape Fear is the S. extremity of the island. A light-house stands on the W. side, overlooking the main channel.

Smith's Point, Va. The E. extremity of Northumberland co., extending into Chesapeake Bay.

Smith's River, Grafton co., N. H. This river rises from several ponds in Grafton and Orange, and after pursuing a winding E. course of from 12 to 18 miles, through Danbury and Alexandria, falls into the Pemigewasset between Bristol and Hill.

Smithtown Bay, N. Y., lies in the town of Smithtown, on the N. side of Long Island, and is a good harbor during easterly storms. It is a great resort of wild water fowl, and is stocked with various kinds of fish.

Snake Island, N. Y. See *Rattlesnake Island*.

Soda Lake, Caddo parish, La., lies S. from Caddo Lake, with which it is connected.

Sodus Bay, or *Great Sodus Bay*, Wayne co., N. Y., is an irregular body of water, lying in the towns of Sodus and Huron, and opening into Lake Ontario on the N. It is navigable, and at its mouth have been constructed extensive piers and light-houses. It is 5 miles long, and from 1 to 3 wide.

Soldier River, Io. This stream rises in the N. W. interior of the state, near the source of Racoon River, flows S. W., and empties into the Missouri.

Sowcock River, N. H., has its source in 3 ponds in the S. part of Gilmanton, called Loon, Rocky, and Shellcamp Ponds. The river passes through Loudon, receiving several branches, and forms the boundary between Concord and Pembroke, falling into the Merrimack below Garvin's Falls.

Soudwinck Stream, Piscataquis co., Me., rises in a small lake, and flows S. into the W. branch of the Penobscot.

Souhegan River, N. H., originally *Souhegenack*. The name of a river in Hillsboro' co., and the former name of Amherst and Merrimack. The principal branch of this river originates from a pond in Ashburnham, Ms. It passes N. through Ashby into New Ipswich, and through Mason, Milford, Amherst, into the town of Merrimack, where it unites with Merrimack River. In its course it receives several streams from Temple, Lynde-boro', and Mount Vernon, and just before it falls into the Merrimack receives Babboosuck Brook, a stream issuing from Babboosuck Pond. See *Amherst*.

South Bays, Vt. There are two bays of this name, one at the S. end of Lake Champlain, near Whitehall, and the other at the S. end of Lake Memphremagog, between Salem and Newport.

South Bay, Washington co., N. Y. This bay lies between the towns of Dresden and Whitehall, and opens into Lake Champlain. It is 4 miles long, and half a mile wide.

South Bay, N. Y. See *Great South Bay*.

South River, N. C. A large tributary of the Cape Fear River. It rises in the N. E. part of Cumberland co., flows S. S. E., separating Sampson and New Hanover from Cumberland, Bladen, and Brunswick counties.

South Newport River, Ga. This river flows in an easterly direction, forming the boundary line between Liberty and McIntosh counties, and falls into Sapelo Sound.

South Three River, Io., rises in the N. part of Clarke co., flows N. E. across Warren co., and empties into the Des Moines.

Sowadabscook River, Penobscot co., Me. This stream falls into the Penobscot at Hampden, 5 miles below Bangor. Within 3 miles of its mouth it falls 120 feet, furnishing many valuable mill privileges. The main branch, which rises in Stetson, unites with the Harvey Stream from Levant, and the Kinsley Stream from Etna, both affording excellent mill sites, near the village in Carmel. Below these the Sowadabscook is deep and sluggish, from 15 to 25 yards in width, flowing through extensive meadows, and the Great and Little Ponds in Hermon, with very little descent, to the head of the falls in Hampden. Near the E. line of Carmel, this stream comes within about 20 rods of the Little Kenduskeag, a stream which flows through the N. E. part of Carmel, from Levant to Bangor; and the two streams are united by a branch from 20 to 30 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, called the "Cross." The Kenduskeag is so rapid that it rises and falls much quicker than the Sowadabscook. When the streams are rising, the current in the Cross sets towards the Sowadabscook, and when falling towards the Kenduskeag. The country watered by the Sowadabscook is generally rather level and free from hills, though there are many swells of very fine farming land.

Spafford's Lake, N. H. See *Chesterfield*.

Spanish Creek, Camden co., Ga. A small tributary of St. Mary's River.

Spanish Lake, Natchitoches parish, La., lies S. from Red River, into which it discharges its waters. It receives several small streams, the principal of which is Bayou Terre Blanche.

Speckled Mountain, Oxford co., Me., lies on the N. H. line, partly in the town of Riley. Elevation about 4000 feet.

Spencer Mountain, Piscataquis co., Me., lies E. of Moose Head Lake.

Spesulia Island, Harford co., Md., lies in Chesapeake Bay, just below Turkey Point.

Spigot River, N. H. and Ms., rises in Hempstead, and passes through Salem, and into the Merrimack, between Methuen and Dracut, Ms., nearly opposite Shawsheen River, which comes from the S. through Andover.

Spipen River, On. A head branch of Yakima River.

Spirit Lake, Io. Situated in the west of the state at the head of Inyan Yankey or Little Sioux River.

Split Cape, Me. See *Addison*.

Spoon River, Is., is formed in Coffee co., by the union of several forks, and pursues a S. course until it enters the W. side of the Illinois. It affords good water power.

Sprague's Hill, Bridgewater, Ms.

Spring Creek, Ga., rises in the N. part of Early co., flows S., and falls into Flint River near its junction with the Chattahoochee.

Spring River, Mo. and Wes. Ter. The head branches of this stream drain Lawrence co.; it then flows in a circuitous S. W. course into the Western Territory, where it enters Neosho River.

Spring Garden Lake, Orange co., Fa., lies S. E. from Lake George, and empties into St. John's River.

Spruce Hill, Bridgewater, Ms. Height 2588 feet.

Spyuten Duyvel Creek, N. Y. See *Harlem River*.

Squalluck River, Me., rises in the N. part of the state, near the Canada line, and flows W. into the Toladi.

Squam Lake, N. H. This beautiful sheet of water lies on the borders of Holderness, Sandwich, Moultonboro', and Centre Harbor. It is about 6 miles long, and in its widest part 3 miles in width. It covers a surface of between 6000 and 7000 acres, contains numerous islands, and is well stored with fish. This fine lake is but a short distance from the celebrated "Senter House," at Centre Harbor.

Squam River, N. H. See *Holderness*.

Squanscot or *Swamscot River*, N. H., called also *Great* or *Exeter River*. See *Exeter*.

Squaw Island, Erie co., N. Y., lies in the Niagara River, and is attached to the town of Black Rock. It contains about 130 acres of land.

Squirrel River, Portage co., Wn. A small W. branch of the Little Wisconsin River.

Stanislaus River, Ca. It rises among the Sierra Nevada, and flows S. W. into the Rio San Joaquin.

Stanwix, Fort, N. Y. See *Rome*.

Staten Island, N. Y., lies in the Bay of New York, about six miles S. of the city, and constitutes the county of Richmond, with four towns. It has Newark Bay, and the channel called the "Kills," on the N.; New York harbor and the Narrows, between the outer and inner bays of New York, on the E.; Raritan Bay S.; and Staten Island Sound W. The centre of the island is about 11 miles S. W. from the city. It is 14 miles in length N. E. and S. W. and 8 miles wide in its broadest part. Its surface is agreeably diversified, with some good soil for cultivation, and the advantage of nearness to the market for the disposal of every kind of product. The highest elevation is that of Richmond Hill, from the summit of which, 307 feet above the level of the ocean, the prospect, which may be enjoyed with little effort to obtain it, embrac-

ing the city and the harbor of New York, with its shipping, its fortifications, and its islands, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country on Long Island, Hoboken, and the adjacent portions of New Jersey, is extremely rich and beautiful. On a hill near the Narrows a telegraphic signal is erected, communicating with the Marine Telegraph on the Merchants' Exchange in Wall Street. The New York quarantine ground is on the N. shore of this island, opposite to the villages of Tompkinsville and Stapleton, to both of which places steamboats run several times a day, from the foot of Whitehall Street. New Brighton is a pleasant village on the margin of the island, a little further W., where are many elegant residences, occupied by families from the city. The Sailor's Snug Harbor, a large and imposing edifice, is an asylum for superannuated seamen, situated a short distance from New Brighton. The seat of justice for the county, embracing Staten Island, is at Richmond.

Steer Creek, Gilmer co., Va. A S. branch of the Little Kanawha River.

Sterling Peak, Vt. See *Sterling*.

Stevens's Branch, Vt. See *Barre*.

Stevens Creek, S. C. This stream rises in Abbeville and Edgefield districts, receives many large branches, and empties into the Savannah in Edgefield district.

Stevens's River, Vt. This fine mill stream rises in Peacham and Ryegate. It received its name in compliment to Captain Phineas Stevens, the brave defender of Charlestown, N. H. The waters of this river are remarkably clear, and its banks luxuriant and romantic. It meanders about 15 miles, and in its course through Barnet receives Harvey's Lake, a pellucid sheet of water, covering an area of 300 acres. This beautiful river mingles with the Connecticut at Barnet, where it makes a descent of 100 feet in the distance of 10 rods.

Sting Bay Point, Va. The S. E. extremity of Middlesex co., at the mouth of the Rappahannock River.

Stocton's Island, La Pointe co., Wn. Situated in the W. part of Lake Superior, S. from Bartlett's Island.

Stone Coal Creek, Lewis co., Va., flows N. W., and enters the W. fork of the Monongahela at Weston.

Stone's River, Te. An important stream rising in the E. part of Cannon co., and flowing N. W. into the Cumberland River, which it enters N. E. from Nashville.

Stone Inlet, Colleton district, S. C. The passage between Riawaw and Folly Islands.

Stony Island, Jefferson co., N. Y. This island lies in the E. part of Lake Ontario, and belongs to the town of Henderson. It is about 3 miles long and 1 wide.

Stony Point, Monroe co., Mn., extends into Lake Erie, E. from Plaisance Bay.

Strawberry Island, N. Y., lies in Niagara River, about 1 mile below Black Rock, and is a great resort of sportsmen, as it abounds in wild ducks, and affords fine fishing grounds. It contains 100 acres of low ground, mostly covered with coarse grass.

Strawberry River, As. This river rises in the interior of Fulton co., flows S. E. through Lawrence co., and falls into Big Black River in the N. E. corner of Independence co.

Strong River, Mi., rises in Scott co., flows S. W., and empties into Pearl River.

Stump Inlet, N. C. A passage among the islands off the S. E. coast of New Hanover co.

Sturgeon Bay, Brown co., Wis. A long, narrow bay, communicating on the N. W. with Green Bay, and extending S. E. nearly to Lake Michigan.

Sturgeon River, Mn. It rises in a number of small lakes in the N. part of Marquette co., flows W., and then N., into Houghton co., where it empties into Portage Lake.

Success Pond, N. Y. See *Lakeville*.

Suck Creek, Te., enters Tennessee River at the Whirl.

Sucker's Fork, Scott co., Ia. A small branch of Graham's Fork of the Muscatauk River.

Sucker River, Mn., rises in a small lake in the N. E. part of Schoolcraft co., flows across a corner of Chippewa co., and empties into Lake Superior.

Sudbury River, Ms. This river rises in Hopkinton and vicinity, and after passing Framingham, Natick, Sudbury, Wayland, and Lincoln, joins the Assabet at Concord.

Sugar Creek, Hickman co., Te., enters Dutch River from the N. E.

Sugar Creek, Ia., rises in the S. part of Clinton co., flows S. W. across Montgomery and Parke counties, and empties into the Wabash.

Sugar Creek, Sangamon co., Is. A branch of the Sangamon River, which it enters E. from Springfield.

Sugar Creek, Is. This stream rises in McDonough co., and enters the Illinois in Schuyler co.

Sugar Island, Mn. A large island situated in the Straits of St. Mary, between the Montreal Channel and Tahquamenaw Bay.

Sugar River, N. H. This river rises from Sunapee Lake, passes through part of Wendell, the whole of Newport, and nearly through the centre of Claremont, where it meets the Connecticut. Red Water Brook, in Claremont, is a branch of Sugar River.

Sullivan's Island, Charleston district, S. C. A small island lying at the mouth of Charleston harbor.

Summer Island, Mn., lies in Lake Michigan, S. from Point de Tour.

Summer Lake, On. A small body of water lying N. E. from Tlathath Lake.

Sunapee Lake, N. H., lies in the N. W. part of Hillsboro' co. and the N. E. part of Cheshire, in the towns of Wendell, New London, and Newbury. It is 12 miles long and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width. Its outlet is on the W. side, through Sugar River. Dr. Jackson, in his geological report, says that this lake is so near the summit level, that a slight excavation would turn its waters either into the Connecticut or the Merrimack. It is elevated about 1080 feet above the sea level, and the descent of its outlet, Sugar River, to the Connecticut, is very rapid.

Suncook River, N. H. This river rises in a pond between Gilmanton and Gilford, near the summit of one of the Suncook Mts., elevated 900 feet above its base. This stream passes through two other ponds at the foot of the mountains, and thence through the S. E. part of Gilmanton, into Barnstead, where it receives several tributaries; thence through Pittsfield and Epsom, and between Allenstown and Pembroke, into the Merrimack.

Sun Flower River, Mi. This river is supplied by two head branches, which are outlets of the

Mississippi. It flows S., connecting with numerous small streams, and finally enters the Yazoo.

Sunkhaze Stream, Me., flows N. of W., and falls into the Penobscot about 5 miles above Oldtown village.

Superior, Lake, the largest of the great lakes of North America, and supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the surface of the globe. Its length is about 380 miles, its breadth 130 miles, and its circumference between 1400 and 1500 miles. It is surrounded mostly by a rocky, uneven, and sterile coast. It contains many considerable islands, the largest of which, in the N. W. part, is Isle Royal, about 100 miles long and 40 broad. Its waters abound with fish, particularly trout, sturgeon, and white fish, which are caught at all seasons. The trout taken in this lake generally weigh about 12 pounds, but many are larger than this, even up to 50 pounds. The elevation of the lake's surface above the ocean is 641 feet, and the mean depth of its bottom 900 feet. This lake is subject to as violent agitation from storms as the broad Atlantic, and its navigation is quite as dangerous. The vessels which navigate Lake Superior are confined within its own waters, as the Falls of St. Mary present a complete obstruction to communication by water with the lakes below. This obstruction will doubtless be ultimately overcome, as it is possible that this should be done by a ship canal, at a comparatively moderate expense. More than 30 rivers empty their waters into Lake Superior, which are all discharged by the outlet of St. Mary's Strait, or River, into Lake Huron, towards the E. The boundary line between the U. S. and the British possessions passes from its outlet through the middle of the E. section of this lake; but towards the W. it is carried clear round to the N. of Isle Royal, giving that island and the whole body of the lake below it to the U. S.; then, passing round the W. extremity of the island, it inclines S. to the entrance of Pigeon River, leaving the largest part of this section of the lake on the British side. The Pictured Rocks, so called, towards the E. end of Lake Superior, are a great natural curiosity. They form a perpendicular wall 300 feet high, extending about 12 miles along the shore of the lake. Upon the face of this wall are numerous indentations and projections, from which they have received their name, and at the base are many deep receding caverns, into which the waves, especially when lashed by storms, roll and reverberate with a tremendous roar. At one place, at the height of 70 feet, a considerable stream leaps out, at a single burst from this lofty palisade of rocks, into the lake, leaving a clear space for boats to pass behind its descending column. At another place four huge piers of the rock bear up a vast stratum or entablature of the same, with earth resting upon it, upon which are growing trees of spruce and pine, some of which stand 50 or 60 feet high. This is appropriately called the Doric Rock, from its remarkable resemblance to a work of art. In the region about the shores of Lake Superior, many valuable mines of copper and other ores have been discovered within a few years past, for the working of which companies have been formed among capitalists of our eastern cities, who, notwithstanding the remoteness of the locality, and the want of many facilities of transportation which may hereafter be provided, are, with profit to themselves, bringing no small supply of this

valuable mineral wealth into the commerce of the country.

Suquochee River, Sumpter co., Aa. This river has several large branches, and flows S. E. into the Tombigbee.

Suwannee River, Fa., rises in Okefinokee Swamp, Ga. The Allapahaw flows into it from the N., and the Withlacoochee from the N. W. The banks in some places are 100 feet high, perpendicular, and of beautiful granite. Its bed is rocky, and it enters into the Gulf of Mexico through numerous shallow channels. The bar at its mouth has not more than 5 feet of water, but above that it has 15 feet for 55 miles.

Suwannee River, Ware co., Ga. One of the head branches of the Suwannee River, which it enters near Fort Gilmer.

Swamp Creek, On., flows N. W., and enters Lewis Fork of Bear River a little above Malade River.

Swan Creek, Te., enters Duck River from the S. in Hickman co.

Swan Creek, Mo., rises in the S. W. part of Wright co., flows S. W., and enters White River at Forsyth, in Taney co.

Swan Lake, Ma. The largest of a chain of lakes at the head of Swan River.

Swan Point, Md. The S. W. extremity of Kent co., extending into Chesapeake Bay.

Swan River, Ma. It rises in Swan Lake, flows S. S. W., and empties into the Mississippi River.

Swatara River, Pa., flows S. W., and enters the Susquehanna at Middleton.

Sweet Springs, Monroe co., Va. This is one of the oldest watering-places in the state. There are extensive accommodations, and the waters are efficacious in many complaints, resembling the Bristol Hot Wells, England. The spring is so copious as to turn a mill 200 yards from its source.

Swift River, Me., flows S., and falls into the Androscoggin at Mexico.

Swift River, N. H., rises in the mountains N. W. of Albany, passes through that town with great rapidity, and falls into the Saco in Conway. Its whole course is rapid, and in one place it falls 30 feet in the distance of 6 rods, through a channel in the solid rock of about 12 feet wide, the sides being from 10 to 30 feet perpendicular height. At the upper part of these falls are several holes, worn perpendicularly into the rock, several feet in depth, and from 6 inches to 2 feet in diameter. There is another small stream of the same name in the town of Tamworth.

Table Mountain, Pendleton district, S. C. This remarkable mountain is elevated 3168 feet above the surrounding country, and about 4000 ft. above sea level. One side of the eminence presents an immense rocky precipice, at the bottom of which is a dismal valley or gulf, of great depth, and whitened by the bones of various animals.

Tayabona Bay, Fa., lies off the coast of Benton co., and receives several rivers, the principal of which are the Weckiwachee, the Pithlochastote, and the Anelote.

Tappan Mountains, N. Y. This range, which is a branch of the Green Mountains, commences in the E. part of Rensselaer co., extends S. parallel to the state line, sometimes entering Ms., through Columbia, into Dutchess co., a distance of 50 miles, where it divides into two ridges, one of which extends through Patnam into West-

chester co., dividing the waters that flow E. into Long Island Sound from those that flow W. into Hudson River.

Tahnecah River, Iowa co., Wn., flows N. into Wisconsin River.

Tahquamenaw Bay, Mn. This large bay is situated between the Straits of St. Mary on the S. E., and Lake Superior on the N. W., and separates Canada from Michigan.

Tahquamenaw River, Mn. The numerous head branches of this river rise in Michilimackinac and Chippewa counties; the main stream then flows in a N. E. direction, and falls into Tahquamenaw Bay.

Talcott Lake, Ma. The Moingonan River passes through this lake, which lies S. from Lake Shetek.

Tallahala Creek, Mi., has its source in Jackson co., flows S., receiving several large branches, and empties into Leaf River.

Tallahatchie River, Mi. This is an important stream, which, with its branches, drains the principal part of the county whose name it bears.

Tallapoosa River, Ga. and Aa., rises in Carroll and Paulding counties, Ga., flows S. W. into Aa., where it receives numerous small tributaries, and joining with the Coosa between Montgomery and Autauga counties, forms the Alabama.

Tallahul or Terrora River, Ga. It rises in Rabun co., flows S. E., separating Rabun and Habersham counties, and unites with the Chatuga to form the Tugaloo.

Tamarac Creek, Crawford co., Wn. A small tributary of Trempaleau River, which it enters near its mouth.

Tampa Bay, Fa., called *Espiritu Santo* by the Spaniards, is the largest bay in the Gulf of Mexico, being 40 miles long, and in one place 35 miles in width, and having from 15 to 20 feet of water on the bar. It receives numerous tributaries, of which Hillsboro', Manate, Oyster, Indian, and Alafia Rivers are the principal. The bay is easy of access, and affords fine anchorage. At its mouth are numerous islands. Little Tampa Bay, lying in its N. W. part, is about 10 miles in diameter, but very shallow.

Tampa Creek, Ma. A W. tributary of Shayenn Oju River.

Tangier Sound, Md. Situated in Chesapeake Bay, off the coast of Somerset co., and N. W. from Pocomoke Bay. It contains a number of islands, and receives the waters of Nanticoke, Wicomico, Manokin, and some other rivers.

Tangipahaw River, Mi. and La., rises in Pike and Amite counties, Mi., flows S. into La., then S. by E. to its entrance into Lake Ponchartrain, its whole length being about 80 miles.

Tankio River, Little and Great. These streams rise in the S. part of Page co., Io., flow S. into Mo., and enter the Missouri River in Holt co., soon after their junction.

Tanner's Creek, Ia., falls into the Ohio River 2 miles below Lawrenceburg.

Tappan Bay, N. Y., an expansion of Hudson River, commences 22 miles N. of the city of New York, and extends to Teller's Point, a distance of 10 or 12 miles. It is from 2 to 3 miles wide, and is surrounded by a beautiful and highly-cultivated country.

Tar River, N. C., rises in Person co., flows in a winding S. E. direction, receives Fishing Creek, a large branch from the N. in Edgecomb co., and below Washington expands into a broad estuary, which is called Pamlico River, and flows into

Pamlico Sound. Vessels drawing 9 feet of water navigate it to Washington, and small steamboats to Tarboro'. Its length is about 180 miles.

Tarquinac Mountain, Me., lies on the border of Piscataquis and Somerset counties.

Taunton River, Ms. This river rises in Plym-outh co., and falls into Mount Hope Bay. The Taunton and its branches water the towns of Abington, Hanson, Halifax, and Plympton, all the Bridgewaters, Raynham, Taunton, Berkley, Dighton, Freetown, Fall River, Somerset, and Swansea. It is celebrated for the great hydraulic power it affords, and for the number of alewives within its waters.

Tarpan River, On. It rises among the Cascade Mts., and flows S. W. into Admiralty Inlet.

Tchanchicannah Lake, Ma. An enlargement of the Teian Sanson or River à Jaques.

Tehiyza Lakes, Io. A chain of small lakes, lying on the N. border of the state, and supplying the head branches of Lime Creek.

Tchocunnna River, Ga., rises in Monroe co., flows in a S. E. direction 40 miles, and enters the Ockmulgee between Houston and Bibb counties.

Tche River, La., rises near Red River, in Rapides parish, and pursuing a winding S. S. E. course, it enters the outlet of Chetimaches Lake, in St. Mary's parish. It is about 180 miles long, and 200 yards wide at the mouth. Its channel is deep, and the tide ascends more than 100 miles. This river, like the Mississippi, is higher than the adjoining country, excepting its immediate banks. It is 20 feet deep, has 8 feet of water on the bar, and is navigable to New Iberia, 100 miles.

Telegraph Hill, Marshfield, Ms. Height 205 ft.

Telessas Lake, Piscataquis co., Me., lies S. E. of Bamonunngemook Lake, with which it is connected.

Teller's Point, Westchester co., N. Y. This peninsula lies on the E. side of Hudson River, in the town of Cortland, just above the mouth of Croton River. It is about 2 miles long, and separates Haverstraw and Tappan Bays.

Tellico River rises in the N. part of Cherokee co., N. C., flows N. W. into Tc., and empties into Tennessee River in Monroe co.

Temisconata Lake, Me. See *Madawaska River*.

Teneriffe Mountain, N. H. See *Milton*.

Ten Mile Creek, or River, N. Y. and Ct. This stream rises in the N. E. part of Dutchess co., flows S. and E. into Ct., where it falls into the Housatonic River.

Tennessee River has its sources in the Alleghany Mts., in Tazewell and Wise counties, Virginia. Its principal head tributaries are the Holston and the Clinch Rivers, the former of which receives the French Broad River, and the latter Powell's River. The Holston and Clinch unite at Kingston, in Roan co., Tennessee, and thence the course of the main stream is about S. W., until it crosses the boundary of Alabama, near the N. E. corner of the state, and continuing 50 or 60 miles in this direction, bends towards the N. W., breaking through the Cumberland Mts., and traversing the entire N. end of Alabama, until, cutting off a small corner of Mississippi, it emerges again into Tennessee, where it immediately takes a course due N., crossing the state, and entering Kentucky, across the western point of which, bearing a little farther to the W., it flows on to its confluence with the Ohio, which is only about 12 miles below the mouth of the

Cumberland River. The valley of the Tennessee divides itself into two great sections, the upper and the lower. The upper valley is that which is above the passage of the river through the Cumberland Mts., and is included between the two parallel chains of the Appalachian system, which form a connection just below this pass. This upper section is mountainous and much elevated, embracing an area of about 24,000 square miles. The lower valley of the Tennessee is composed of several physical sections, in N. Alabama, W. Tennessee, and Kentucky, comprising in all an area of 17,600 square miles. Thus the whole valley of this large river embraces a superficial extent of 41,600 square miles. It is, therefore, by this standard of estimation, as well as from its comparative length, which is near 1200 miles, and from the large volume of water which it carries, entitled to the first rank among the tributaries of the Ohio. The difference in the relative height between the highest and the lowest extremes of the upper and lower valleys of the Tennessee is not less than 1700 feet. The current of every branch of the river is very rapid, though there are few, if any, direct falls in them, and they generally admit of boat navigation nearly to their sources. The whole river has a mean fall of 2 feet to the mile. It is navigable, excepting at low water, for steamboats, from its mouth to Florence, in Alabama, a distance of 259 miles. Here are the Muscle Shoals, where the river expands to a width of several miles, and is very shallow. A canal has been made around these shoals 36 miles long, to admit the passage of steamboats, and the navigation of the river above is unobstructed for 250 miles, to the pass of the Cumberland Mts. The river is here compressed to a width of 70 feet, besides being whirled around a projecting cliff, occasioning a very difficult current for boats, whether ascending or descending. The river above this point is only favorable to navigation with the stream.

Tensas River, La., rises in Chicot co., As., flows nearly parallel with the Mississippi, through Carroll and Madison counties, forms the boundary between Concordia and Cattahoola counties, and falls into Waehita River.

Tensaw River, Aa., the eastern outlet of Mobile River, leaves it 8 miles below the junction of Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. It flows S. past Blakely, and enters Mobile Bay by several mouths. It contains a considerable island a little below where it leaves Mobile River.

Tetesdes Mort, Jackson co., Iowa. A small branch of the Mississippi.

Tetos Pond, Me., is connected on the N. by an outlet with Telessas Lake.

Tevapa Tankyan Lake, Ma. Situated between the forks of a river of the same name.

Tevapa Tankyan River, Ma. It rises in Warah and Wandushkati lakes, flows N. E., and empties into Mankato River.

Thames River, Ct. The Quinebang, Shetucket, and Yautic Rivers unite near Norwich to form this stream, which is navigable from that place to New London, a distance of 14 miles. The banks of this river are very picturesque and beautiful.

Thimble Islands, New Haven co., Ct. A group of small islands lying off the town of Branford.

Third Lake, Dane co., Wn. Situated on the E. border of the city of Madison, S. E. from Fourth Lake.

Thirteen Mile Creek, Mason co., Va. An E. branch of the Great Kanawha.

Thomas Fork, On. A small stream flowing S. W. into Bear River.

Thompson's Creek, S. C., flows S. E., and enters the Great Pee Dee below Chatham.

Thousand Islands. This cluster of islands, belonging partly to the Americans and partly to the British, lies in the St. Lawrence River, a little below Lake Ontario. Some of these islands are fertile and possess good timber, but generally they are small and rocky. The river where they are located is from 2 to 10 miles in width. In the distance of between 20 and 30 miles, the number of these islands is said to exceed 1500, and passages amid them, up and down this magnificent outlet of the great lakes, present to the traveller scenes of great sublimity and beauty.

Three Buttes, On. These are isolated peaks situated between Lewis Fork and Malade River, and N. W. from Fort Hall.

Three Tetons, On. These peaks are a branch of the Rocky Mts., and are situated at the head of the Lewis Fork of Columbia River.

Throg's Point, Westchester co., N. Y., is situated in the S. E. part of the town of Westchester, 16 miles N. E. of New York city. It projects a mile or two into East River, and is an important military position, on which has been erected by the United States government a strong fortification, called Fort Schuyler, which, together with the fortification at the Narrows, is intended to defend the city of New York from foreign invasion.

Thunder Bay, Mn. This large bay extends from Lake Huron into Alpena co., contains a number of islands, and receives the waters of several rivers.

Thunder Bay River, Mn. This river rises in the N. part of Oscoda co., takes a winding N. E. course through Montmorenci and Alpena counties, and falls into Thunder Bay.

Tilbet's Island, N. Y. See *Green Island*.

Ticonderoga Fort, Essex co., N. Y. This renowned fortification lies on the W. side of Lake Champlain. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Tie Tie Creek, Ware co., Ga. A small stream flowing through the W. part of Okefinokee Swamp, and emptying into Jones Creek.

Tiffins River, O., rises in a lake in Mn., enters O. in Williams co., and flows in a S. direction to Maumee River, which it enters one mile W. of Defiance. It is navigable for small craft 50 miles, and affords good water power.

Tombahler Bay, La. This is a rather shallow bay, from 3 to 6 miles wide, extending N. W. from the mouth of Bayou La Fourche 30 miles, and is bounded on the S. W. side by a long, low peninsula.

Timpanozu River, Ca., Uh. A small stream rising in the Timpanozu Mts., and flowing S. W. into Utah Lake.

Tinker's Creek, O. A tributary of the Cuyahoga, which it enters 12 miles above Cleveland.

Tionghanioga River, N. Y. This fine mill stream rises in Onondaga co., flows S. through Cortland co., and enters Chenango River at Chenango Forks village, in Broome co.

Tippecanoe River, Ia. Its head branches water Noble and Kosciusko counties, and, after a winding course through Fulton, Pulaski, and White counties, it enters the Wabash in the N. part of Tippecanoe co.

Tipsinah River, Ma. A N. E. tributary of the Minnesota or Qui Parle River.

Ti Tanka-Ile Lake, Ma. An irregularly-shaped sheet of water, lying near St. Croix River, and S. from Lake Poinsett.

Titus Creek, or *River*, rises in Ct., flows W. into N. Y., and enters Croton River at the town of West Salem, Westchester co.

Tlamath Lake, On. A large sheet of water situated in the S. part of the state, among the Cascade Mts.

Tlamath River, On. and Ca. This river rises in Tlamath Lake, in On., and Rhett Lake, on the N. border of Uh., flows W. for some distance across Uh., then, turning to the N. W., crosses a corner of On., and discharges its waters into the Pacific.

Tobacco River, Mn. A small stream draining the E. part of Keewaiwona Point, and falling into Lake Superior.

Tobopekaliga Lake, Orange co., Fa. Situated N. from Lake Kissimee, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Toby's Creek, Pa., falls into the Alleghany River about 20 miles below Franklin. It is about 55 miles long, and is boatable for a large part of its course.

Tombigbee River, Mi. and Aa., rises in Tisbamingo co., Mi., flows a little E. of S., receiving several branches, and passes into Aa. Sixty miles below it receives from the E. the Black Warrior, a river nearly as large as itself, at Buffport, and, proceeding 100 miles in a winding S. direction, it unites with the Alabama to form Mobile River, 45 miles above the Mobile Bay, and about 70 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable 9 months in the year to St. Stephen's for large vessels, and to Columbus, Mi., for steamboats. Its entire length is nearly 500 miles.

Tomer Stream, Me., rises in the N. part of Washington co., and flows S. into the outlet of Schoodic Lakes.

Tonhannock Creek, Rensselaer co., N. Y., rises in the towns of Grafton and Pittstown, flows N. W., and enters the Hoosick at Schaghticoke.

Tompkins Fort, N. Y. See *Stateu Island*.

Tom's River, N. J., rises in Monmouth co., and empties into Barnegat Bay.

Tonawanda Creek, N. Y., has its source in the S. part of Wyoming co., flows N. through a part of Genesee, thence it turns W., forming the boundary between Erie and Niagara counties, and empties into Niagara River at Tonawanda village. It constitutes a part of Erie Canal for a distance of 12 miles.

Tonawanda Island, Niagara co., N. Y. This island lies in the Niagara River, opposite Tonawanda village, and belongs to the town of Wheatfield. It contains about 70 acres of highly-cultivated land.

Tounois Creek, Clark co., As. This creek flows S. E., and empties into the Little Missouri near its junction with the Wachita.

Turtle River, On. A small N. tributary of Columbia River.

Town Creek, Brunswick co., N. C., flows S. E. into the Cape Fear River.

Train Bay, Mn., washes the coast of Schoolcraft co., W. from Grand Island.

Transparent Lake lies in Hamilton and Herkimer counties, N. Y. It is surrounded by wild and picturesque scenery, and its waters, which, as the name indicates are remarkably clear, abound in

salmon and brook trout of a superior size and quality. The lake is 5 miles long and 2 wide.

Traverse Island, Mn. Situated in Lake Superior, at the mouth of Keewaiwona Bay.

Traverse Lake, Ma. This is a long, narrow body of water, containing several islands, and supplying the waters of Sioux Wood, a head branch of North Red River.

Trembleau Point, Essex co., N. Y., lies on the W. side of Lake Champlain, in the town of Chesterfield. This is the N. termination of the Clifton Mts., which extend from the Mohawk River to this place.

Trempealeau River, Crawford co., Wn. It drains the N. W. part of the county, and falls into the Mississippi River.

Trenck's Island, S. C. A large island lying S. from Broad River, and belonging to Beaufort district.

Trenton Falls, N. Y. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Trinity River, Ts. This large river rises principally in the forest called the Cross Timbers, flows S. E., and empties into Galveston Bay.

Trough Creek, Pa., is formed in the town of Trough Creek by the union of N. and S. branches, and forcing a passage through Terrace Mt., it enters the Raystown, a branch of Juniata River.

Trout Island, Mn., lies in the N. part of Lake Michigan, N. from Little Beaver Island.

Trout Lake, Portage co., Wn. Situated in the N. part of the county, E. from the Mandowish Lakes, with which it is connected by an outlet.

Trout River, Me., is a W. branch of the Madawaska.

Trout River, Vt. This is a good mill stream, formed in Montgomery by the junction of several branches. It runs in a N. W. direction, and falls into the Missisquoi, on the border of Enosburg and Berkshire.

Trout River rises in Franklin co., N. Y., flows N., and enters the Chateaugay River in Canada.

Tshatl Mount, Ca. This peak of the Cascade range of mountains is situated near the head of the Rio Sacramento.

Tshatl River, On. A large stream rising among the Cascade Mts., and flowing W. into Tlamath River.

Tunkhannock River, Pa., rises at the foot of Ararat Mt., in the town of Jackson, Susquehanna co., flows S. W. through Wyoming co., and enters the Susquehanna on the N. side of Tunkhannock Mt., after a course of about 30 miles.

Tuckasee River, N. C. The head branches rise in Haywood and Macon counties; the river then runs N. W., dividing these two counties, crosses the N. part of Macon co., and empties into the Tennessee River.

Tufts's Hill, New Braintree, Ms. Height 1179 feet.

Tugalo River, Ga., one of the head branches of the Savannah, unites with the Keowee 48 miles N. W. from Petersburg.

Tularos Lake, Ca. This large sheet of water, which lies between the Sierra Nevada and Coast Mts., is the principal source of the Rio San Joaquin.

Tulip Bayou, As. A small stream forming the boundary between Hempstead and Wachita counties, and emptying into the Little Missouri.

Tudlick Fork, On. A small stream flowing S. W. into Bear River.

Tumbletee Fork, Ca. A small W. branch of Grand River.

Tupper's Lake, Franklin co., N. Y., lies in the S. W. part of the county, is 6 miles long and 2 wide, and abounds with trout and other fish.

Turkey Creek, Harlin co., Te., unites with Swift Creek, and falls into the Tennessee above Savannah.

Turkey Creek, Humphreys co., Te. A small branch of the Tennessee River, which it enters between White Oak and Richland Creeks.

Turkey Point, Harford co., Md. It projects into Chesapeake Bay.

Turkey River, Io. This stream rises in the N. E. part of the Neutral Ground, flows S. E. across Winneshiek, Fayette, and Clayton counties, and falls into Mississippi River.

Turtle Creek, Shelby co., O. A small E. branch of the Miami River.

Turtle Creek, Wn. It rises in the N. W. part of Walworth co., flows S. W., and enters Rock River on the S. border of Rock co.

Turtle or Merimpticook River, Me., rises in a large pond, and flows into the St. John, about 7 miles S. W. of the Madawaska.

Tuscaloosa River, Aa., generally called the Black Warrior, which is the English of Tuscaloosa, a name given it by the Choctaw Indians, is formed by the junction of Locust Fork from the E., and Mulberry River from the W. The former rises in Blount co., 20 miles S. of Tennessee River, and the latter in Lawrence and Walker counties. They unite on the boundary between Jefferson and Tuscaloosa counties, and become the Black Warrior, which unites with the Tombigbee in the S. part of Greene co. Steamboats ascend it to Tuscaloosa, 400 miles, by the course of the river, above Mobile.

Tuscarora Creek, Niagara co., N. Y., rises in the Tuscarora reservation, and flows N. E. into Lake Ontario.

Tuscarora Creek, Pa., rises in Tell, Huntingdon co., and enters the Juniata after a N. E. course of about 35 miles.

Tuscarora Mountains, Schuylkill co., Pa., a W. continuation of Mauch Chunk Mt., lie on the line between Rush and West Penn townships. They abound in veins of anthracite coal.

Twaalfskill, N. Y. See *Wilbur*.

Twelve Mile Creek, N. Y. rises in the S. part of Yates co., and enters Conhocton River in Steuben county.

Twelve Mile Creek, Pickens district, S. C. An eastern branch of Seneca River.

Twelve Pole Creek, Va. This stream is formed in Wayne co., by the junction of the Caney and Laurel Forks, and flows N. N. W. into the Ohio River.

Twenty Mile Creek rises in Chatanque co., N. Y., flows S. W. into Pa., where it falls into Lake Erie.

Twenty-eight Mile Creek, S. C., empties into Seneca River in Anderson district.

Twenty-six Mile Creek, Anderson district, S. C. A branch of Seneca River.

Twin Rivers, Wn. These rivers rise in the S. E. part of Brown co., flow S. E. into Manitowoc co., where they unite, and empty into Lake Michigan. Before their junction they are called East and West Twin Rivers.

Two-hearted River, Chippewa co., Mn. A small stream emptying into Lake Superior.

Two Islands River, Ma. A small stream flowing S. S. E., and emptying into Lake Superior.

Two Sisters' Creek, Erie co., N. Y., flows W. into Lake Erie.

Tybee Islands and Sound, Ga. Situated at the mouth of the Savannah River. On the N. E. extremity of Great Tybee Island is a light-house.

Tyger River, S. C. A branch of Broad River, which it enters on the boundary between Union and Newberry districts.

Tygart's Creek, Ky. This stream drains the W. part of Carter co., flows N. E., and empties into the Ohio in Greenup co.

Tygart's Valley River, Va. A branch of the E. fork of the Monongahela River. It flows through Randolph and a part of Barbour co.

Tynochtee Creek, O., enters the Sandusky from the W., 8 miles below Upper Sandusky.

Uma River, Ca. A W. branch of Green River, which it enters nearly opposite White River.

Ulofanahutochee River, Ga. This river rises in Gwinnett co., and flows S. into the Oconee, of which it is a head branch.

Unahitah River, On. It rises among the Blue Mts., and flows N. of W. into Columbia River.

Umbagog Lake. This large sheet of water lies mostly in Oxford co., Me. It extends about 300 rods in width into the towns of Erroll and Cambridge, N. H. It is about 18 miles long, and in some places 10 in width, nearly equalling Lake Winnepiseogee in size and beauty. Its waters flow into the Androscoggin River by an outlet on the W. side.

Unappa River, On. It rises among the Cascade Mts., flows W., and empties into the Pacific.

Unadilla River, N. Y., rises in Oneida co., flows S. S. W., forming the dividing line between Madison, Otsego, and Chenango counties, and falls into the Susquehanna River. This stream is 50 miles in length, and affords extensive water power.

Unika Mountains. That portion of the Alleghany range which lies S. E. of Tennessee River, and which separates Te. from N. C.

Union River, Hancock co., Me. This river rises a few miles S. of the Passadumkeag. It meets the tide at Ellsworth, and flows S. into Blue Hill Bay. It is a beautiful stream, receiving many tributaries, which water a great part of the county. The river is upwards of 40 miles in length above Ellsworth, and affords much valuable water power.

Upatoe Creek, Ga. This small creek rises in Marion co., flows S. W., and enters the Chattahoochee in Muscogee co.

Upper Iowa River. It rises in the S. part of Minnesota Territory, flows S. of W., across Winnebuck and Allamakee counties, Io., and empties into Mississippi River.

Upper St. Croix Lake. La Pointe co., Wn. It is situated near the head of Burnt Wood River, and is one of the head sources of the St. Croix.

Upper Three River, Io. It rises in the W. interior of the state, flows in a S. E. direction, crossing Madison and Warren counties, and empties into the Desmoines River on the S. border of Polk co.

Upper Three Runs, Barnwell district, S. C. This stream has several branches, the principal of which are Cedar and Tinker's Creeks. It flows S. W., and falls into the Savannah River.

Utah Lake, Ca., Uh. Situated S. E. from the Great Salt Lake, with which it is connected by Utah River. Timpanooze, Utah, and many other rivers, flow into it from the E.

Utsayantha Lake, or Pond, Schoharie co., N. Y.

This small lake, which is the head source of Delaware River, lies in the town of Jefferson.

Valcour Island, N. Y., lies in Lake Champlain, a few miles S. of Plattsburg village. It is 2½ miles long, and half a mile wide.

Valley Creek, Pa. A mill stream which unites with the Schuylkill, about 20 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia.

Vancouver Fort, On. Situated on the Columbia River, nearly opposite the mouth of Willamette River.

Van Schaick's Island, Albany co., N. Y., lies at the mouth of the Mohawk River, and is attached to the town of Watervliet. It is about a mile and a half long, and quarter of a mile wide. The Reusselaer and Saratoga Railroad crosses it.

Verdreyte Hook, N. Y. This promontory projects into the Hudson River from the W. side, opposite Teller's Point, and separates Tappan and Haverstraw Bays. It is elevated 668 feet above the river.

Vermilion Bay, La., is situated S. of Lafayette co., at the mouth of Vermilion River, and connected with the Gulf of Mexico by a strait called Grand Pass. It is connected with Cote Blanche Bay on the E. It has only 5 feet of water on the bar at its entrance, but has 10 or 12 within the bar.

Vermilion Creek, Ca. An E. branch of Green River, which it enters above Yampah or Bear River.

Vermilion River, Is., rises in Livingston co., and falls into the Illinois in La Salle co. Bituminous coal, lime, and freestone are found on its banks. The rapids and falls in the lower part of its course afford good water power.

Vermilion River, O., rises in the N. part of Richland co., and flowing N., enters Lake Erie 9 miles E. of Huron River. The harbor at its mouth has been improved by the U. S. government.

Vermilion River, La., rises in the N. E. part of Lafayette parish, and flows S. to its entrance into Vermilion Bay.

Vermilion River, Ma. It rises in Herkalah Lake, flows N. E., and empties into the Mississippi opposite the St. Croix River.

Vergen River, Uh. This river rises in the Wahsatch Mts., and flows in a S. direction into the Rio Colorado.

Vlaie, or Fly, Fulton co., N. Y. This extensive marsh lies in the E. part of the county, and is annually submerged by the surplus waters of the Sacandaga and other rivers, forming a sheet of water extending several miles each way, and sometimes covering 20,000 acres of land. It is much resorted to by anglers and sportsmen.

Vlaie, or the Fly, Schoharie co., N. Y. This large swamp, or pond, lies in the town of Middleburg. A tributary of Schoharie Creek flows from it on the N., while Catskill Creek flows from it on the S.

Waman's Kill, N. Y., rises in Albany co., flows S. E., and enters the Hudson at the town of Bethlehem.

Volga River, Io., rises in the interior of Fayette co., flows S. of E., and enters Turkey River in Clayton co.

Wabash River, Ia., rises in Darke co., O., flows N. W. into Huntington co., Ia., where it receives Little River, which rises near the junction of the head branches of Maumee River. It then

crosses the state in a S. W. direction, receiving Eel and Tippecanoe Rivers on the N. and Salamanie and Missisniewa Rivers on the S. side, and a little below Terre Haute it takes a more S. direction, forming the boundary between Ia. and Is., until its entrance into the Ohio, 68 miles above the mouth of Cumberland River, and 127 miles above the Mississippi. It is the largest N. tributary of the Ohio, and the second in size in its whole course. It connects Lake Erie with the Ohio River by means of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Steamboats ascend it to Lafayctte.

Wabesipinicca River, Io. This large river rises in the E. part of the neutral ground, flows S. E. across Buchanan, Linn, Jones, a corner of Cedar, into Clinton co., and then flows E., separating Clinton and Scott counties, until its entrance into the Mississippi.

Waccamaw Lake, N. C. A small sheet of water lying in Brunswick and Columbus counties, and emptying by an outlet into Waccamaw River.

Waccamaw River, N. and S. C. This river rises in the S. part of N. C., flows S. W., and enters Winyaw Bay in Georgetown district, S. C.

Wachita River, As. and La., rises in Hot Spring co., receives Little Missouri River on the S. border of Clarke co., and Saline River on the S. extremity of Bradley co. It then enters La., and, receiving numerous large branches, flows S. by E., until its junction with Black, a tributary of Red River.

Wachusset Mountain, Princeton, Ms. Height 2018 feet.

Wading River, Burlington co., N. J. This stream, with its branches, drains the S. part of the county, and falls into Little Egg Harbor River.

Wahlah-Wahlah River, On. It rises mostly among the Blue Mts., flows N. W., and empties into Columbia River.

Wahsatch Mountains, Uh. A range extending from Utah River S. S. W. to the head branches of Virgin River.

Wair's River, Vt. The main branch of this river rises in Harris's Gore, and runs S. E. along the W. line of Topsham. Another branch, called Jail Branch, rises in Washington, and, running N. E., joins the main branch in the S. W. part of Topsham. Another stream rises in the N. part of Topsham, and, running S., unites with the main stream near the N. E. corner of Corinth. Another stream, called the South Branch, rises near the middle of Washington and, pursuing a S. E. course, joins the river at Bradford. Wair's River and its branches are lively streams, and afford a number of very good mill privileges.

Wakassee Bay, Fa. This curvature extends nearly the entire length of Levy co., and receives the waters of several rivers.

Wakassee River, Fa. A small stream flowing into the bay of the same name.

Wakatomica River, O., flows S. E. into the Muskingum, 13 miles above Zanesville.

Walhoning River, O., formerly called White Woman River, one of the main branches of the Muskingum, is formed by the junction of Mochican and Vernon Rivers. It receives Kilback Creek from the N., and unites with the Tuscarawas opposite Coshocton.

Walker's Lake, Uh., lies S. E. from Pyramid Lake, and receives the waters of Walker's River from the N.

Walker's River, Uh. This stream rises among

the Sierra Nevada, takes a semicircular course, and empties into the N. part of Walker's Lake.

Walnut Creek, O., waters Fairfield co., and flowing S. W. 30 miles, enters the Sciota 6 miles above Circleville.

Walnut Hill, Charlemont, Ms. Height 1888 ft.

Wallabout Bay, N. Y., lies in the N. E. part of the city of Brooklyn. The U. S. navy yard is situated here. Here were the British prison ships moored, during the revolutionary war, on board of which it is said 11,500 American prisoners perished, and were buried on the beach near by.

Wallag-as-gueyanook Lake, Piscataquis co., Me., is one of the numerous lakes through which Allagash River passes.

Wallkill River, N. Y. This large and important mill stream rises in N. J., flows in a N. direction into N. Y., crosses Orange and Ulster counties, and empties into the Rondout, a tributary of the Hudson.

Walloonsock River, Vt. and N. Y., is a small stream formed in Bennington, Vt., by the union of several branches which rise in Glastenbury, Woodford, and Pownal. It takes a N. W. direction, leaves the state near the N. W. corner of Bennington, and unites with the Hoosick nearly on the line between Washington and Rensselaer counties, N. Y. Between this stream and the Hoosick was fought the Bennington battle.

Walloonsock River, Me., is the W. or main branch of the St. John's. It rises in the N. part of Somerset co., flows N. E., receiving the waters of many rivers, lakes, and ponds, and after traversing a large extent of fertile and heavily-timbered country, unites with the St. François. See *St. John's River*, under *Fundy Bay*.

Wallops Island, Accomac co., Va., lies at the S. entrance of Sinepuxent Bay.

Wandashka River, Ma. A large W. tributary of the Tehan Sansan, or River à Jaques.

Wanauri River, Ma. This large stream flows S. E., and empties into the Missouri a little W. from Bon Homme Island.

Wando River, Charleston district, S. C. This river receives several small branches, and empties into Charleston harbor.

Wangombaug Pond, Tolland co., Ct. Situated in the town of Coventry, and connected by an outlet on the S. E. with the Willamantic River.

Wapacan Creek, Is., unites with Mason Creek in Grundy co., and flows N. into the Illinois.

Wappinger's Creek, Dutchess co., N. Y., enters the Hudson below New Hamburg. It is a large and important mill stream.

Waraju River, Ma. It rises near the source of the Moingouan, and flows in an E. direction until its entrance into the Minnesota or St. Francis River.

Ware River, Ms. Branches of this powerful mill stream rise in Hubbardston, Barre, and Oakham. It passes through Hardwick, New Braintree, and Ware, and joins the Chicopee at Palmer.

War Eagle Creek, As., rises in the S. part of Madison co., flows N. W., and enters White River in Benton co.

Warner River, N. H. See *Warner*.

Warsaw Islands and Sound, Ga., lie off Chatham co., between Tybee and Ossabaw Sounds.

Washa Lake, La. This sheet of water lies S. from the Mississippi River and from Lake Ponchartraine. It receives the waters of several other

lakes, which it discharges through two large outlets into Barataria Bay.

Washington, Fort, N. Y. The site of this old fortification lies on New York or Manhattan Island, 10 miles N. from the City Hall.

Washe River and Bay, Chippewa co., Mn. The river flows in a N. E. direction, and empties into the bay, which communicates on the N. with Tahquamenaw Bay.

Wassataquoik River, Me. This stream rises in Piscataquis co., between Mts. Washington and Katahdin, and flows S. E. into the E. branch of the Penobscot.

Wassawa or Yellow Lake, St. Croix co., Wn. Situated in the N. part of the county, and connected on the N. W. with St. Croix River.

Wassessa or Vermilion River, Ma. This large river runs between the Sioux and Tchan Sansan or River à Jaques, and empties into the Missouri.

Wateree River, N. C. and S. C. waters Burke co., N. C., but is called the Catawba until it enters S. C., where it is called the Wateree, until its junction with the Congaree, near the middle of the state.

Watick Hill, Ashburnham, Ms. Height 1847 feet.

Watauga River, N. C. and Te., has its source in Ashe co., N. C., flows N. W. into Te., and enters the S. fork of Holston River in Sullivan co.

Watchog Pond, R. J. Situated in the S. part of Washington co.

Waterbury River, Vt., rises in Morristown, and runs S. through the W. part of Stowe and Waterbury, into Winooski River. In Stowe it receives one considerable branch from the E., which rises in Worcester, and two from the W., which rise in Mansfield. It also receives several branches from the W. in Waterbury, which originate in Bolton. The whole length of the stream is about 10 miles, and it affords a number of good mill sites.

Water Quechee River, Vt. See *Otta Quechee*.

Watkins Point, Md. The S. W. extremity of Somerset co., extending into Tangier Sound.

Watowan River, Ma. A large W. branch of the Mankato, which it enters above Tewapa Tankyan River.

Wazi Oju River, Ma. A large stream draining the S. E. part of the territory, and emptying into the Mississippi.

Wells's Island, Jefferson co., N. Y., is one of the largest of the "Thousand Islands" lying in the St. Lawrence River, and is attached to the town of Clayton. It was here that the British steamer Sir Robert Peel was burnt during the Canada revolution.

Wells River, Vt., has its source in Kettle Pond, which lies in Groton and Marshfield. It runs nearly S. E. about 2 miles, and falls into Long Pond in Groton, which is about 2 miles long and 100 rods wide. From this pond it continues its S. E. course half a mile, and falls into another pond, which is about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. It then runs a mile and a half, and meets the South Branch, which rises near the S. W. corner of the town, and runs nearly E. to its junction with the main stream; it then runs E. S. E. about 1 mile, and receives the North Branch, which rises near the N. E. corner of the town. Continuing the same course, it passes through the N. W. part of Ryegate into Newbury, and running near the line between Newbury and Ryegate about 4 miles, falls into the Connecticut

in the N. E. part of Newbury. This is generally a rapid stream, furnishing many excellent mill privileges.

Wesacota or Brulé River, Wn. This river rises in a small lake in the N. part of the state, and its waters form the boundary between Wn. and Mn. and, taking the name of Menomonee in the lower part of its course, flows into Green Bay.

West Bay, La. A large bay lying off Plaquemine parish, opposite Bay Ronde.

West Canada Creek, N. Y. This fine rapid mill stream rises in Hamilton co., and enters the Mohawk River about a mile below Herkimer village. The celebrated Trenton Falls, where there is a descent of more than 300 feet in 4 miles, are situated on this stream, about 20 miles above its mouth.

West Creek, or River, N. Y., rises in Ontario co., flows S. W., and enters Canandaigua Lake in Yates co.

West Island, Bristol co., Ms. Situated off the town of Fairhaven, E. from Scoutticut Neck.

West or Wastaticook River, Vt. This river rises in Weston, runs S. into Londonderry, and near the S. line of this township receives Winhall River. It then takes a S. E. course through Jamaica, Townshend, Newfane, and Dummerston, and unites with the Connecticut in the N. E. part of Brattleboro'. In Jamaica it receives Bald Mountain branch, which rises in Stratton, another large branch from Wardsboro', and Meadow branch, which rises in Windham. In Newfane it receives South and Smith's branches. This river and its branches drain about 440 square miles. The main stream affords but few mill sites, but there are a great number on its tributaries.

Westerloo Island, N. Y., lies in the Hudson River, just below the city of Albany, and is attached to the town of Bethlehem. It is 2 miles long and one quarter of a mile wide. The land is very fertile, being composed of rich alluvial deposits. Opposite the lower end of the island is the bar or shoal called Overslaugh, which forms the principal obstruction to the navigation of the Hudson.

West Feather River, Arenac co., Mn. A small stream flowing into Saginaw Bay.

Westfield or Agawam River, Ms. This romantic stream rises in the N. part of Berkshire co., traverses the towns of Plainfield, Cummington, Goshen, Worthington, Chesterfield, Norwich, Montgomery, Russell, and Westfield, and meets the Connecticut at West Springfield.

West Koycreek, Alleghany co., N. Y. This stream rises in the N. W. part of the county, and flows S. E. into Genesee River. It affords good water power.

West River Mountain, N. H. See *Chesterfield and Hinsdale*.

West Quoddy Head, Me. See *Quoddy Head*.

West Savannah River, Ma. It rises near the source of the E. Savannah, flows S. W., and empties into Sandy Lake.

Weyekwa Lake, La Pointe co., Wn. Situated between Namebin and Shishib Lakes, and connected to the latter by an outlet.

Wheeling Creek, Va. and Pa., waters Washington and Greene counties, Pa., and enters the Ohio in Ohio co., Va., just below Wheeling.

Wheelerwright's Pond, N. H. See *Lee*.

Whetstone Brook, Vt., is a small mill stream, which rises in Marlboro', and runs nearly E. through Brattleboro' into Connecticut River

Whetstone or Olentangy River, O., rises in Richland co., and empties into the Sciota, just above Columbus.

Whiskey Island, Mn., lies in the N. part of Lake Michigan. N. W. from Great Beaver Island.

White Cap Mountain, Me. See *Andover*.

White Creek, Vt. and N. Y., originates in Rupert, Vt., and taking a S. W. course, unites with the Battenkill, in Washington co., N. Y.

Whiteface Mountain lies in the N. W. part of Essex co., N. Y. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery, Placid Lake and several other small sheets of water lying at its base on the W. It is elevated 4855 feet above the Atlantic.

William Henry, Fort. See *Caldwell*.

White Fish Point, Chippewa co., Mn., separates Tahquamenaw Bay from Lake Superior, and receives the waters of several rivers.

Whitehead, Lincoln co., Me. A small island, off the town of St. George, containing a light and tower 30 feet high. The light bears 9 miles S. W. from Owl's Head.

White Mountains, N. H. See *Fashionable Resorts*, &c.

White River, Vt. This river rises in Granville, and taking a S. E. course through corners of Hancock, Rochester, and Pittsfield, enters Stockbridge. It then turns to the N. E., and, after running through the S. E. corner of Bethel, into Royalton, bears to the S. E., through Sharon and Hartford, and falls into the Connecticut about 5 miles above the mouth of Otta Quechee River. On account of its proximity to the Otta Quechee, White River receives no large tributaries from the S. Broad Brook and Locust Creek are the most important. From the N. it receives three large branches, called the First, the Second, and the Third Branch. The *First Branch* rises in Washington, and running through Chelsea and Tunbridge, unites with White River in the E. part of Royalton. The *Second Branch* rises in Williamstown, and running southerly through Brookfield and Randolph, enters White River, a little W. of the centre of Royalton. The *Third Branch* originates in Roxbury, runs through the corner of Granville, through Braintree and the corner of Randolph, and joins White River at Bethel village. Each of these streams is about 20 miles in length, and on each are several good mill sites, particularly on the last-mentioned one, at Bethel village. White River is the largest stream in Vt. on the E. side of the mountains. Its length is about 55 miles, and it waters about 680 square miles.

White River, Ia., is formed between Daviess and Knox counties by the junction of the E. and W. forks. The E. rises in Johnson co., receives many branches, and is navigable 150 miles. The W. fork rises in Randolph co., is increased by many tributaries, and is navigable in high water to Indianapolis for steamboats, and for flat boats much further. The lower part of the river is 200 yards wide, and its length to its entrance into the Wabash is 30 miles.

White River. A large stream of Arkansas and Missouri, which rises in the N. E. section of the former state, in the ridge called the Black Mountains, which divides its sources from those of the Arkansas. Its course is N. E. at first, about 60 miles, crossing into the S. E. corner of Missouri, after which it bends to the S. E., and descends again into Arkansas, pursuing this general direction through a comparative distance of 120

miles, to its junction with the Big Black River in Independence co. Below this point its general course is nearly S., being a very little E., to its junction with the Mississippi. Big Black River which is the principal tributary of the White River, rises in Reynolds co., in the S. E. part of Missouri, and flows nearly S., through Wayne co., to the boundary of Arkansas, after crossing which it bends towards the S. W. to the point of its confluence with White River. After Big Black River, two or three lesser tributaries enter the White River in Arkansas. Near its mouth the river divides into two parts, the smaller of which diverges, and forms a connection with the Arkansas, while the other pursues a course to the Mississippi. The entire comparative course of White River is about 350 miles, measured through the centre of the valley which it drains. The form of this fine valley is triangular, having an area of about 30,000 square miles; and the river is navigable by both its great branches far above their junction.

White River, Mn., rises in the E. part of Newaygo co., flows S. W. across Oceana co., and empties into Lake Michigan.

White River, Ca. It rises in the Wahsatch Mts., and flows S. W. into Green River.

White Oak Creek, Te. A small stream which enters the Tennessee River on the S. border of Stewart co.

White Oak Creek, Mi. and Te. A small branch of the Tennessee River.

White Oak River, Te. A small tributary of the Tennessee River. Its principal branches are Hurricane and Mud Creeks.

Whitestone Point, Mn. Situated in the N. E. part of Arenac co., extending into Saginaw Bay.

White Water River, Mo. and As. The head branches of this large stream drain Cape Girardeau co.; it then flows S. S. W., and enters the St. Francis River in Mississippi co., As.

Wichanewa or St. Francis River, Ma. A large stream flowing S. W. into the Kabitawi River.

Wild Branch, Vt. This stream rises in Eden, runs through the western part of Craftsbury, and unites with the River Lamoille in Wolcott.

Wild Cat Creek, Ia. A branch of the Wabash River, which it enters at the town of Lafayette in Tippecanoe co.

Willanette River, On. This river rises among the Cascade Mts., flows in a winding N. direction through a fertile valley, and empties into the Columbia River nearly opposite Fort Vancouver. It affords good water power.

Williams Fork, Ca. A N. branch of the Rio Gila.

Williams River, Vt., is formed in Chester by the union of three branches, which originate in the towns of Ludlow, Andover, Windham, and Grafton. These branches unite about a mile and a half below the two villages in Chester, and their united waters, after running 15 miles in a S. E. direction, fall into Connecticut River in Rockingham, 3 miles above Bellows Falls. Along this river is some fine interval, and it affords several good mill privileges.

Willimantic River, Ct. See *Windham*.

Willoughby Lake, Vt. See *Westmore*.

Willoughby River, Vt., issues from Willoughby Lake, in Westmore, runs through the S. part of Brownington, and unites with Barton River in the N. part of Barton.

Willow River, Iluron co., Mn. A small stream flowing N. into Lake Iluron.

Willow River, St. Croix co., Wn. A small stream flowing into St. Croix River, just above Lower St. Croix Lake.

Wilson's Creek, S. C., empties into the Saluda River in Edgefield district.

Wilson's Creek, Ky. This small stream flows S. W., forming the boundary between Bullitt and Nelson counties, and empties into the Rolling Fork of Salt River.

Winchels Mountain, Granville, Ms. Height 1362 feet.

Winhall River, Vt., is a small mill stream which originates in Winhall, and after running easterly through the corner of Jamaica, unites with West River in the S. part of Londonderry.

Wind Lake, Wn. A small sheet of water on the N. border of Racine co.

Windmill Point, Vt. See *Albany*.

Windmill Point, Va. The S. E. extremity of Lancaster co., extending into Chesapeake Bay, just above the mouth of the Rappahannock River.

Winnabago Lake lies in the E. part of Wisconsin, about 30 miles W. of Lake Michigan, having its S. half in Fond du Lac co., and the N. between Calumet and Winnabago counties. It is about 30 miles in length from N. to S., and from 2 to 10 miles in breadth. It discharges its waters N., through Fox River, into Green Bay.

Wimbishish Lake, Ma. A large sheet of water lying N. E. from Cass Lake, with which it is connected by the Mississippi River.

Winnicut, or *Winniconett River*, N. H., a branch of the Piscataqua, rises in a swamp between Hampton and New Hampton, and passes N. into the Great Bay, at Greenland.

Winnipiseogee Lake, N. H. See *Fashionable Resorts*, &c.

Winnipiseogee Islands. See *Lake Winnipiseogee*.

Winnipiseogee River, N. H., issues from the S. W. arm of the lake of that name, to which it is the principal outlet. It thence passes through two bays, between Meredith and Gilmanston, entering the Great Bay in the N. E. part of Sanbornton. From thence it passes through two other bays, forming the boundary between Sanbornton on the N. W. and Gilmanston and Northfield on the S. E., and unites with the Pemigewasset in Franklin. The stream is rapid in its course, affording much good mill power. It has a fall of 232 feet from the lake to its junction with the other branch of the Merrimack, this name being given to the confluent stream.

Winooski Falls, Vt. See *Winooski River*.

Winooski River, Vt. This is one of the largest and most valuable rivers in the state. It is about 70 miles in length, and in its course fertilizes large tracts of land, and produces a great hydraulic power. This stream rises in Caledonia co.; it passes nearly through the centre of the counties of Washington and Chittenden, and after passing "Winooski City," it falls into Champlain Lake five miles N. from Burlington village. Winooski River has numerous tributaries, and is one of the most romantic streams in the country. The channels which have been worn in the rocks by its ceaseless current are objects of great admiration. In its passage through the mountains are found fissures through solid rocks from 30 to 100 feet in depth, with smooth, perpendicular sides, 60 or 70 feet in width. In many places on this stream are natural bridges, curious caverns, and delightful waterfalls. The road near the banks of this stream, from Connecticut River

to Burlington, is said to be the best passage across the mountains in that direction: it is highly picturesque and delightful. The Indians in former times, on their trading excursions between Canada and the Connecticut River, passed up and down this stream in their bark canoes; and as wild onions were found on its banks, they called it *Winooski*, which, in their beautiful and expressive language, signifies *onion*.

Winyaw Bay, S. C., extends into Georgetown district, 14 miles from the Atlantic, and is 2 miles wide. Large vessels ascend to Georgetown, and Great Pedee, Black, and Wacamaw Rivers flow into it.

Winyaw Point, Georgetown district, S. C. The S. extremity of North Island.

Wissakude or *Burnt Wood River*, La Pointe co., Wn. It rises in a lake near the centre of the co., flows N. N. W., and empties into Lake Superior.

Wisconsin River, Wn., has its sources in several small lakes near the N. boundary of Wisconsin, between those of the Montreal and Menomonee Rivers. It is one of the most important tributaries of the Upper Mississippi. From its rise it flows S., about 200 miles, through the centre of Wisconsin, till it reaches the borders of the settled portion of the state near Fort Winnebago, where it bends to the S. W., and continues in that general course about 100 miles to the Mississippi, into which it empties at Prairie du Chien. Its navigation is much obstructed by shoals and bars, except at high stages of the water. As the state becomes settled, and its rich resources of wealth are more fully developed, this river will doubtless be improved as an important channel of internal commerce.

Witakantu River, Ma. It rises in Washley Lake, flows S. E., and empties into Minnesota or St. Peter's River.

Wigo Pahah Wakan, or *East Medicine Knoll River*, Ma. This is a pretty large stream, flowing S. E., and emptying into the Missouri a little above Owawichah River.

Wolf Creek, Md. and Te., rises in the N. part of Tippah co., Md., flows N. W. into Te., and uniting with the Loosahatchy River, enters the Mississippi just above Memphis.

Wolf River, Md., rises in Marion co., and flows in a S. direction into the Bay of St. Louis.

Wonasquatucket River, Providence co., R. I. This stream rises in Smithfield, runs between N. Providence and Johnston, and forms the head of Providence River. It affords great water power, and numerous manufacturing establishments are located on its banks.

Wood Creek, Oneida co., N. Y. This is a deep and sluggish stream, rising in the town of Rome, and emptying into the E. end of Oneida Lake. Before the completion of the Erie Canal there was a short portage at Rome village, between this river and the Mohawk, over which much merchandise was transported. It now constitutes a part of the Oneida Lake Canal, which, in connection with the lake and Oneida River, forms a complete water navigation from the Erie to the Oswego Canal.

Wood Creek rises in Washington co., N. Y., flows N., and enters Lake Champlain at Whitehall village. This stream affords some good mill sites, and constitutes a part of the Champlain Canal for a considerable portion of its length.

Wood River, R. I. See *Hopkinton*.

Woonsocket Falls, R. I. See *Smithfield*.

Worton Point, Kent co., Md., projects into Chesapeake Bay.

Wpatukoming River and Lake, La Pointe co., Wn. The river has its source in the lake, and flows W. into St. Croix River, of which it is a head branch.

Wpatut's Kill, Reusselaer co., N. Y. This stream, on which are situated many extensive manufacturing establishments, rises in the town of Sand Lake, and is the outlet to a number of small lakes.

Wye River, Md., forms the boundary between Talbot and Queen Anne counties, and falls into the E. side of Chesapeake Bay.

Yudkin River, N. C., rises in the E. side of the Blue Ridge, flows E. and S. E. into Montgomery co., where it passes through the Narrows, being contracted by mountains on each side, from 200 yards' width to about 30. It then flows into S. C., and in its lower part takes the name of Great Pedee, until it enters Winyaw Bay.

Yakima River, On. It rises among the Cascade Mts., flows S. E., and empties into Clarke Fork near its junction with Lewis Fork of the Columbia River.

Yampah or Bear River, Ca. It rises on the border of Na., flows W., and empties into Green River.

Yantic River, New London co., Ct. This river rises in the N. W. part of the county, and flowing S. E., meets Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers at Norwich, where the three rivers fall with great rapidity into the Thames, producing valuable water power. See *Norwich*.

Yazoo River, Mi., is formed in Carroll co., by the junction of the Tallahatchee and Yalabusha Rivers, and, flowing S. S. W., enters the Mississippi 12 miles above the Walnut Hills. Sun Flower River, a considerable branch, flows into it from the N. It is 200 yards wide at the mouth, and large boats ascend 50 miles at high water.

Yellow Lake, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., lies mostly in the town of Rossie, is 4 miles long, and half a mile wide.

Yellow River, Ia. It rises in the N. W. part of Kosciusko co., and flows S. W. into English Lake.

Yellow River, Io., drains Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, and falls into the Mississippi River.

Yellow River, Wn. This large river rises in a lake in the N. interior of Portage co., flows S. W., and falls into the Chippewa just above Chippewa Falls.

Yellow Dog River, Houghton co., Mn., flows N. E. into Lake Superior.

Yellow Water River, Aa. and Fa., rises in Cov-

ington co., Aa., flows S. W. through the W. part of Fa., and enters a branch of Pensacola Bay.

Yocomico River, Va. A branch of the Potomac, separating Northumberland and Westmoreland counties.

Yocum Creek, Harlan co., Ky. This stream rises among the Cumberland Mts., and flows N. W. into the Clover Fork of Cumberland River.

Yoranooany Creek, Mi. This stream rises in Choctaw co., flows S. W., and enters Pearl River in Lake co.

York River, Va., is formed at the S. E. extremity of King William co., by the junction of Pamunkey and Mattapony Rivers. Its lower part forms a bay, generally 2 or 3 miles wide, through which it enters Chesapeake Bay between York and Gloucester counties. It forms the best harbor in Va., at Yorktown, where it is contracted to a mile in width, and large vessels ascend 20 miles above. Its entire length is about 120 miles.

Youghogeny River, Va., Md., and Pa., rises in Alleghany co., Md., enters Pa., and proceeding in a N. N. W. direction, crosses the Laurel Hills and Chestnut Ridge, and falls into the Monongahela, 18 miles S. E. of Pittsburg. At the Ohiopyle Falls, 30 miles from its mouth, it has a perpendicular descent of 20 feet, presenting a beautiful and grand appearance. It is navigable to the falls.

Yslas de Santa Barbara. Two small islands, situated in the Pacific Ocean, W. from the Ysla de Santa Catalina.

Ysla de Santa Catalina. Situated in the Pacific Ocean, N. from the Ysla de San Clemente.

Ysla de Santa Rosa. Situated in the Pacific, off the coast of California, and S. W. from the Ysla de Santa Cruz.

Ysla de Santa Cruz. Situated in the Pacific Ocean, off the S. W. coast of California, and S. from the town of Santa Barbara.

Ysla de San Clemente. This island is situated in the Pacific Ocean, off the S. W. coast of Upper California.

Ysla de San Miguel. A small island lying in the Pacific, W. from Ysla de Santa Rosa.

Ysla de San Nicolas. Situated in the Pacific Ocean, off the S. W. coast of California, and S. from the Ysla de Santa Cruz.

Ysla del Padre, Ts. This is a long, narrow island, lying in the Gulf of Mexico, and separated from the main land by the Laguna de Santander.

Zappapovic River, Huron co., Mu., flows in a circuitous, E. course, into Lake Huron.

Zimmerman's Creek, N. Y., rises in the town of Stratford, Fulton co., flows S., and enters Mohawk River in Montgomery co.

A STATISTICAL TABLE,

Presenting a concise view of the location, extent, &c., of each state and territory in the United States, with the capital of each; and a variety of other statistical facts.

No. { States and Territories.	Date of first settle-ment.	Became a state or territory.		Latitudinal and longitudinal limits.		Area in square miles.	Pop. to sq. mile.	State debts, 1850	Militia in 1850.	Capitals of states and territories.	Lat. and lon. of capitals.	
		North latitude.	West longitude.	N. lat.	W. lon.							
1. Alabama,	1736	30° 10'	85° 00'	30° 10'	88° 30'	51,000	15.21	\$8,540,000	45,000	Montgomery,	32° 30'	86° 25'
2. Arkansas,	1685	33 00	90 30	33 00	94 30	52,000	4.01	3,862,000	30,000	Little Rock,	34 40	92 12
3. California,	1768	32 00	114 30	32 00	124 30	158,500	...	500,000	...	Vallejo,	38 05	122 20
4. Connecticut,	1635	41 00	72 37	41 00	72 37	4,750	79.83	none.	60,000	Hartford,	41 44	72 40
5. Delaware,	1627	38 27	77 01	38 27	79 40	2,100	43.64	none.	10,000	Dover,	39 10	75 30
6. Dist. Columbia,	1790	38 53	77 01	38 53	77 01	50	861.45	1,500,000	1,500	Washington,	38 53	77 01
7. Florida,	1539	25 00	80 00	25 00	87 35	59,000	1.47	none.	15,000	Tallahassee,	30 28	84 36
8. Georgia,	1733	30 22	80 00	30 22	85 40	58,000	15.68	1,828,000	60,000	Milledgeville,	33 07	83 19
9. Illinois,	1673	37 00	87 30	37 00	91 35	55,400	15.37	16,627,000	90,000	Springfield,	39 48	89 33
10. Indiana,	1702	37 47	84 45	37 47	88 00	34,000	29.23	12,000,000	60,000	Indianapolis,	39 55	86 05
11. Indian Ter.,	1789	34 00	84 00	34 00	84 00	150,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Iowa,	1833	40 30	90 30	40 30	96 30	51,000	3.77	55,000	...	Iowa City,	41 42	91 40
13. Kentucky,	1774	36 30	82 00	36 30	89 30	37,680	26.07	4,500,000	90,000	Frankfort,	38 14	84 40
14. Louisiana,	1710	29 00	88 40	29 00	94 25	46,430	11.02	1,400,000	45,000	Baton Rouge,	...	...
15. Maine,	1623	43 05	70 55	43 05	70 55	32,630	19.44	855,000	50,000	Augusta,	44 18	69 50
16. Maryland,	1634	38 00	75 10	38 00	79 20	14,000	62.31	10,500,000	50,000	Annapolis,	38 58	76 29
17. Massachusetts,	1620	41 23	73 17	41 23	73 17	7,500	126.11	1,085,000	110,000	Boston,	42 21	71 04
18. Michigan,	1836	41 40	82 25	41 40	90 30	56,000	7.07	2,800,000	65,000	Lansing,	42 46	84 40
19. Minnesota,	1820	43 30	90 00	43 30	103 00	150,000	.07	...	...	St. Paul,	...	...
20. Mississippi,	1716	30 10	88 10	30 10	91 35	47,150	12.86	2,270,000	40,000	Jackson,	32 23	90 08
21. Missouri,	1764	36 00	89 00	36 00	95 45	67,380	10.12	956,000	65,000	Jefferson City,	38 36	92 08
22. Nebraska,	1623	38 00	95 00	38 00	114 00	300,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. N. Hampshire,	1623	42 40	72 27	42 40	72 27	8,000	34.26	none.	30,000	Concord,	43 12	71 29
24. New Jersey,	1625	38 58	73 58	38 58	75 29	6,850	60.04	67,600	40,000	Trenton,	40 14	74 45
25. New Mexico,	1590	32 00	103 00	32 00	116 00	200,000	.28	...	...	Santa Fe,	35 40	108 35
26. New York,	1612	40 30	79 50	40 30	79 50	46,000	67.66	20,000,000	210,000	Albany,	42 39	73 44
27. North Carolina,	1650	33 50	75 45	33 50	84 30	50,000	19.30	none.	80,000	Raleigh,	35 47	78 48
28. Ohio,	1788	38 24	84 42	38 24	84 42	44,000	49.55	19,000,000	190,000	Columbus,	39 57	83 03
29. Oregon,	1808	42 00	108 00	42 00	124 00	340,000	.03	...	...	Salem,	...	...
30. Pennsylvania,	1682	39 42	74 44	39 42	80 34	47,000	50.25	40,500,000	290,000	Harrisburg,	40 16	76 50
31. Rhode Island,	1636	41 20	71 05	41 20	71 45	1,350	108.05	none.	15,000	Providence,	41 50	71 25
32. South Carolina,	1670	32 02	78 24	32 02	83 30	30,000	27.28	2,950,000	60,000	Columbia,	33 57	81 07
33. Tennessee,	1768	35 00	81 40	35 00	90 00	44,000	21.98	3,500,000	90,000	Nashville,	36 09	86 49
34. Texas,	1690	26 00	93 35	26 00	105 00	320,000	.89	5,500,000	20,000	Austin,	29 50	95 19
35. Utah,	1848	37 00	107 00	37 00	120 00	180,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Vermont,	1724	42 44	76 25	42 44	76 25	9,050	30.07	none.	30,000	Montpelier,	44 17	72 36
37. Virginia,	1607	36 30	76 55	36 30	83 40	61,350	23.17	9,500,000	125,000	Richmond,	37 32	77 27
38. Wisconsin,	1670	42 30	87 00	42 30	92 54	53,900	5.65	none.	35,000	Madison,	43 03	89 30

DESCRIPTIONS

OF

COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, &c.

THIS chapter is intended to include all the *places*, whether actually incorporated or not as cities, towns, or villages, which, from the number of their inhabitants, and their natural or artificial resources, might seem worthy of notice. Such, however, is the rapid growth of many parts of our country, that no doubt there are numerous places, recently sprung up, quite as well worthy of mention as many of those contained in this chapter, but of which no particular information has reached us, and which must therefore be looked for in the list of Post Offices. Townships not contained in this chapter may be found in the census tables.

As the full returns of the census of 1850 have not yet been printed, and probably never will be, and as they have been already discovered, like those of the census of 1840, to be full of errors, we have not attempted to state the number of factories, sawmills, gristmills, stores, schools, or churches in each place, or the amount of capital employed in trade or manufactures, or the amount of production, minute details as to which it is impossible to obtain correct information, and so liable to change, that the correct returns of to-day may be absolutely false to-morrow. It has been thought best to devote the space at our command to things more permanent in their nature, and of more general concern, without going into details of little or no interest to strangers, and with which the inhabitants of each place are already better acquainted than we can pretend to be: yet the importance of water power to the development of our resources is so great, that, when aware of its existence, we have taken care to mention it, and such application of it to use as we know to be made. The general results by states of the statistical returns of the late census will be found brought together in our statistical tables, which general results, as the errors in particular places may serve in part to counterbalance each other, may, perhaps, be more reliable than the particular statements from which they are compiled. The tables in relation to commerce and navigation are more trustworthy, having been compiled from the annual reports of the treasury department. Special details as to population, banks, colleges, and places of fashionable resort will be found in separate chapters, as well as a general description of the states individually, and of the mountains, rivers, lakes, and other geographical objects.

The letters *c. h.* are used to denote the shire town of a county. What in the other states are called *counties*, are known in South Carolina as *districts*, and in Louisiana as *parishes*. For the list of abbreviations of states, see pages 4 and 167.

Aaronsburg, Pa., Centre co. A considerable village near Penn's Creek, at the E. extremity of Penn's Valley, 32 miles from Bellefonte and 89 N. W. from Harrisburg.

Abbeville, Aa., c. h., Henry co. On Yattayabba Creek, 211 miles S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Abbeville District, S. C., W. part. Surface agreeably diversified, well watered, and fertile; lies between the Savannah and Saluda; drained principally by branches of the Savannah.

Abbeville, S. C., c. h., Abbeville district. Situated on a branch of Little River. Besides the county building, this place has an arsenal and magazine. 97 miles W. from Columbia.

Abbott, Me., Piscataquis co. On Piscataquis River, 76 miles N. by E. from Augusta

Abbyville, O., York township, Medina co. On Rocky River, 118 miles from Columbus, and 25 from Cleveland.

Aberdeen, O., Brown co. On the Ohio River, opposite Maysville, 122 miles S. W. from Columbus.

Abingdon, Va., c. h., Washington co. Between the two forks of Holston River, about 7 miles distant from each, and 304 S. W. from Richmond.

Abington, Ia., Wayne co. On the W. side of the E. fork of White River, 72 miles E. from Indianapolis.

Abington, Ms., Plymouth co. Pleasantly situated on the highest lands between Narraganset Bay and Boston Harbor. There are two large intervals of about 500 acres each, surrounded by

high lands, mostly covered with water in the winter, and beautifully green in the summer. At the E. part is a beautiful range of elevated land, comprising over 2000 acres, called Beech Hill. No large rivers water the town, though Beaver Creek, Streame's and Hersey's River, and French's Stream afford some good mill privileges. A part of Accord Pond is in this town. The soil is strong and good, though rocky; it is better for grazing than tillage. The surface is rough and broken. The meadow land abounds in peat, and some parts of the upland in blue slate. Some bog iron ore is found. The territory of this town is large, and it contains several handsome and growing villages. The original population, strictly of the Pilgrim family, is rapidly increasing, many residents in the town doing business in Boston. The Old Colony Railroad passes through the whole length of the town. Distances, about 18 miles from Boston and Plymouth. Manufactures, boots and shoes very extensively, and of iron, particularly of nails, tacks, and brads, made by machinery. The casting of bells was introduced here before the revolution, and early in the revolutionary war the casting of shot and cannon.

Abington, Pa., Montgomery co. There is a water power here which operates one or more mills. 100 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Abington, Pa., Wyoming co. On the S. branch of Tunkhannock Creek, 151 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Aboite, Ia., Allen co. 120 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

Accomac County, Va., c. h. at Accomac. On the E. shore of Chesapeake Bay. Bounded N. by Md., S. by Northampton co. It is divided into Accomac and St. George's parishes. It also comprises several islands lying in Chesapeake Bay. Soil sandy.

Accomac, Va., c. h., Accomac co. 193 miles E. by N. from Richmond.

Acquackanonck, N. J., Passaic co. On the Passaic River, at the head of sloop navigation. Surface rolling on the E., and hilly and mountainous on the W.; soil mostly fertile. 13 miles N. W. from New York, and 79 N. E. from Trenton. Manufactures, cotton, leather, and malt liquor.

Acton, Me., York co. An interior town, near the head waters of Salmon River, by which it is divided on the W. from N. H. 15 miles W. from Alfred, 107 S. W. from Augusta.

Acton, Ms., Middlesex co. Watered by a branch of Assabet River, and contains several ponds; the largest of which is Nagog Pond, covering 600 acres, and 47 feet in depth; 21 miles N. W. from Boston. The railroad from Boston to Fitchburg passes through the west village. The centre is pleasant, having a large common, well shaded with trees, and surrounded by neat buildings, and good mowing and tillage land. A monument has lately been erected here, (partly at the expense of the state.) in honor of Isaac Davis, a citizen of the town, the first person killed in the skirmish with the British at Concord Bridge, the commencement of the battle of Lexington. Manufactures, boots, shoes, blinds, and rashes.

Acoworth, N. H., Sullivan co. On Cold River and Cold Pond. Soil good. Beryls of large size are found here. 13 miles S. from Newport, and 44 W. from Concord.

Ada, Mn., Kent co. At the junction of Grand

and Thorn Apple Rivers. 158 miles N. W. from Detroit.

Adair County, Ky., c. h. at Columbia, South central. Watered by Greene River and its branches. Soil fertile.

Adair County, Mo., c. h. at Hopkinsville, N. E. part. Watered by Chariton River, which flows S. through it.

Adams, Ms., Berkshire co. A flourishing agricultural township, comprising the two villages of North and South Adams. The Hoosack River passes through it, and affords a great water power. There is a valuable quarry of marble. Traces of old Fort Massachusetts are still found. Saddle Mountain, the summit of which is called Gray Lock, the highest of Massachusetts mountains, lies chiefly in this town. The natural bridge on Hudson's Brook is a curiosity. The waters have worn a passage from 30 to 60 feet deep, and 30 rods in length, through a body of white marble, or limestone, and formed a bridge of that material, 50 feet above the surface of the water. There are two limestone caves, one of which contains several apartments which have been explored. Manufactures, cottons, woollens, leather, iron, hardware, cabinet wares, marble, &c. A railroad from Pittsfield to this place connects with the Western Railroad. 120 m. W. N. W. from Boston, and 40 E. from Troy, N. Y.

Adams, Mn. A township of Hillsdale co. 93 miles S. W. from Detroit.

Adams, township, Jefferson co., N. Y. Watered by Sandy and Stony Creeks. The surface is slightly uneven, the soil a rich, sandy loam. There is water power on Sandy Creek. The village is 12 miles S. from Watertown, and 162 N. W. from Albany.

Adams's Basin, N. Y., Monroe co. On the Erie Canal, 230 miles W. from Albany.

Adams County, Ia., c. h. at Decatur. On the E. border, on both sides of the St. Mary's, which passes through its N. E. corner.

Adams County, Is., c. h. at Quincy. On the Mississippi River, which separates it from Mo. Watered by affluents of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.

Adams County, Mi., c. h. at Natchez. In the S. W. angle, on the Mississippi. Surface somewhat hilly, except on the borders of the rivers; soil mostly fertile.

Adams County, O., c. h. at West Union. The Ohio River divides it from Kentucky. The soil is various, and the land uneven and hilly. Iron ore is found in some of the hills along Brush Creek.

Adams County, Pa., S. part, c. h. at Gettysburg. Uneven, but fertile. Watered by tributaries of the Potomac and Susquehanna.

Adams County, Wn. New, central part. The Wisconsin passes through it from N. to S.

Adams's Mills, O., Muskingum co. On the Ohio Canal, 6 miles N. E. from Dresden and 61 E. from Columbus.

Adamsville, O., Muskingum co., is a small town 12 miles E. from Zanesville and 20 W. from Cambridge.

Addison, Me., Washington co. 135 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Addison Point or Cape Split, off which are several islands, is the principal harbor and place of trade.

Addison, Pa., Somerset co. On the Youghiogheny River, 153 miles S. W. from Harrisburg.

Addison County, Vt., c. h. at Middlebury. W

part; on Lake Champlain. Large quantities of white and beautifully variegated marble are found in this county. It is well watered by Otter Creek, Mad and White Rivers; and by Lake Champlain, which affords many navigable privileges. The soil is good, particularly in those towns below the mountains, and bordering the lake and rivers.

Addison, Vt. Addison co. On the E. side of Lake Champlain, and nearly opposite to Crown Point, N. Y. The French commenced a settlement here in 1731. The English came here about 1770. 40 miles W. S. W. from Montpelier, and 12 W. N. W. from Middlebury.

Addison, Steuben co., N. Y. Watered by Camisteo River and Tascarora Creek. The surface is uneven and the soil not remarkably fertile. Grindstones are made from the sandstone furnished in this town. 18 miles S. from the village of Bath, and 225 W. by S. from Albany, N. Y.

Adell, Io., e. h. Dallas co. 80 miles W. of Iowa city, on Raccoon River, a tributary of the Des Moines.

Adelphia, O., Colerain township, Ross co. On the north fork of Salt Creek; 40 miles S. E. from Columbus and 16 N. E. from Chillicothe.

Adrian, Mn., e. h. Lenawee co. Opposite the junction of Beaver Creek with Raisin River; S. W. from Detroit, 67 miles. One of the most flourishing towns in the state. The Michigan Southern Railroad, between Monroe on Lake Erie and Chicago, Ill., passes through it, and another railroad comes in here from Toledo, on the Maumee, 67 miles S. W. from Detroit, and 38 miles W. from Monroe.

Aid, O., Lawrence co. A township on the waters of Symmes Creek, 15 miles from Burlington.

Air, Pa. A township of Bedford co., drained by Big Cove, a tributary of the Potomac. Mountains, with fertile valleys.

Akron, O., Summit co. On the Portage summit of the Ohio Canal, in a beautiful and fertile country. It possesses a great hydraulic power, and is a place of much trade and manufacture. Here the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal intersects the Ohio Canal. Near this place is an abundance of bituminous coal. It is 16 miles S. W. from Ravenna, and 110 E. from Columbus.

Alabama, N. Y., Genesee co. On the Tonawanda Creek, which sends a feeder across the N. W. part of the town into the Erie Canal. On this creek, near the feeder, are falls of about 30 feet. The soil is clay and gravelly loam, producing fine wheat. 12 miles N. W. from Batavia village, and 257 W. from Albany.

Alachua County, Fla., e. h. at Newmansville. In the N. central part of the peninsula, between the Suwanee and the St. Johns. It contains several ponds and prairies, and affords excellent pasturage. Surface rolling.

Alamance County, N. C. N. central. New; taken from the N. W. part of Orange. Watered by the Haw, which passes through it from N. W. to S. E.

Albany, Ky., e. h. Clinton co. On Spring Creek, a branch of Cumberland River, 126 miles from Frankfort.

Albany, Me., Oxford co. At the source of Crooked River, which empties into Sebago Lake. 17 miles W. by N. from Paris, and 58 W. from Augusta.

Albany, N. H., Carroll co. Swift River and

several small streams pass through this place. There are a number of hills and mountains; the highest, Chocoma, is visible from a great extent of country. The soil is fertile. 64 miles N. by E. from Concord, and 67 N. by N. W. from Dover.

Albany County, N. Y., e. h. at Albany. On the W. branch of the Hudson at the head of navigation. Uneven, and in the S. W. part hilly and mountainous. On the river the soil is good, but in the interior sandy and unproductive. Its N. E. corner is traversed by the Erie and Champlain canals and by the Albany and Schenectady, and Troy and Schenectady Railroads.

Albany, N. Y. City, capital of the state, and the seat of justice of the county of the same name. Situated on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 145 miles N. from New York. It is connected with New York, Boston, and Buffalo, by continuous lines of railroad, and by railroad and steam navigation with Montreal. The population in 1830 was 24,238; 1840, 33,721; 1850, 50,763. Albany was settled by the Dutch in 1623, who built a fort there, and called the place Fort Orange. This settlement was afterwards called Beaver Wyck, and then Williamstadt. On the capture of New York by the English in 1664, Albany received its present name, in honor of James, Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II., in whose reign the original city charter was granted by Governor Dougan, July 22, 1686. The charter has been materially altered by recent acts of the legislature. The city is divided into ten wards; it has a commanding situation, and when viewed from the water appears to great advantage. On the margin of the river is a flat, alluvial tract, extending from 15 to 100 yards back from which the ground rises abruptly, and in the course of a mile attains an elevation of 220 feet, beyond which it is level. The view from the highest parts of the city is extensive and picturesque. To the N. are seen the city of Troy and the adjacent villages, and in the distance the hills of Vermont; to the E. the beautiful country lying on the opposite side of the Hudson; and to the S. the Helderbergs and Catskill Mountains. Originally the city was laid out with much regularity, and some of the streets are narrow; but those in the newer and more elevated parts of the city are wide and regular. State Street, the principal street in the early times, as from its relative situation it still must be, running W. from the river, and intersecting many of the streets, is from 150 to 170 feet wide. It has a steep ascent, at the head of which is the Capitol, on the opposite side of the public square. This square is formed by the Capitol and Academy Parks, which are enclosed by substantial iron fences, with a street running between them, and laid out with walks and ornamental trees. Fronting upon this square is the Capitol, occupied by the legislature, the state courts, and an extensive and valuable library, which is a fine edifice 115 feet long by 96 broad, of two stories, upon a basement of 10 feet elevation, having a portico of the Ionic order, with columns 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, and 33 feet high. It is built of the Nyack freestone, and cost about \$125,000. The Albany Academy is built of the same material, and fronts on the square north of the State House; cost, \$100,000. It is furnished with able instructors, and has about 300 pupils. On the opposite side of the square, fronting W.

upon the Academy Park, are the State Hall, built for the accommodation of the public offices, and the City Hall, a splendid edifice with a gilded dome. Both of these buildings are of marble. The other public buildings are a Medical College, on Eagle Street, a few rods S. of the square; a Female Academy on North Pearl Street, having annually from 300 to 350 pupils; the Exchange, a large granite building at the foot of State Street, occupied for stores, offices of professional men, and the Post Office; and between thirty and forty churches of the various denominations. Among the finest of the church edifices is the Baptist Church, on North Pearl Street. The old State Hall, on the S. side of State Street, formerly occupied for the state offices, has been fitted up for the reception of the Geological Cabinet, formed under the direction of the state geological surveys, and for the accommodation of the meetings of the State Agricultural Society. The Poorhouse, in the S. W. part of the city, has commodious buildings, and 150 acres of land cultivated by the inmates. The Albany Orphan Asylum supports from 80 to 100 female children. The St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Asylum supports 40 females. There are in the city over 100 streets and alleys; 11 public squares; 3 markets; 15 or 20 principal hotels; 10 public school buildings, with houses for the teachers; and a state arsenal. The branches of manufacture are numerous, employing a capital of nearly \$2,000,000. This city is indebted for much of its present prosperity to the advantages for trade which it derives from the Erie and Champlain Canals, which terminate here, connecting with Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, and bringing the immense produce of the W. and N. to the navigable waters of the Hudson at this point. A capacious basin, a mile and a quarter in length, is formed by enclosing a portion of the river directly in front of the city, with a pier, upon which extensive warehouses are erected, designed for the reception of boats from these canals, and their accommodation in lading and unlading. The shipping on the river also finds a safe harbor here. A great number of steamboats for carrying passengers and merchandise, and towboats for expediting the trips of sailing vessels, ply between Albany and New York. A sand bar about 3 miles below the city frequently impedes the passage of large vessels in dry seasons. A ferry here connects the two termini of the railroads from the E. and the W. There is likewise another ferry for the ordinary travel; so that the scene presented at this point, when the river and canals are open for navigation, is one of great activity. A company has been chartered by the legislature for the purpose of constructing a tunnel under the Hudson River, connecting the railroads on each side, to be completed within five years from 1852, the date of the act. The communication with New York, when the river is closed, has been maintained extensively by the railroads through Connecticut. A road is completed now, however, along the E. bank of the Hudson itself, which establishes a most direct and rapid communication with New York at all seasons of the year. In the year 1850, there arrived at the Hudson River, by the Erie Canal, 1,554,675 tons of merchandise, which exceeds the amount for 1840 by 1,087,360 tons, thus showing not only the greatness of the present commerce by this canal, but the rapid ratio of its increase. At the

ports of Albany and West Troy, the receipts of the four articles of flour, wheat, corn, and wool, in 1850, were as follows, viz.: Flour, 3,256,077 barrels; wheat, 3,670,754 bushels; corn, 3,228,056 bushels; wool, 11,986,000 pounds. The same year there were shipped for the west, 390,864 tons of merchandise, amounting in value to \$83,968,350; of which value \$26,884,964 was from New York; \$22,896,178 from Albany; and \$34,187,208 from West Troy. By the report of the auditor of the canal department for 1850, it appears that the increase in the amount of merchandise transported up and down on the Erie Canal during that year, as compared with 1840, was, in value, \$69,350,183. From facts like these, showing the vast amount, and the rapidly increasing development of the resources of our western country, viewed in connection with the fact that its settlement and cultivation are only yet in their commencement, it may be seen how little occasion there is for any of our Atlantic cities to fear the consequences of a rivalry among themselves as to their facilities for obtaining the western trade. This trade is destined to such advances in the future as will abundantly employ the means which every mart upon our seaboard may provide for its accommodation. Connected with Albany are many interesting recollections of our national history. Here was held the first General Congress, to make arrangements for the national defence; and here, upon the 4th of July, 1754, Franklin and other patriots "signed the first plan of *American Union*, and proclaimed to the colonies that they were one people, fit to govern, and able to protect themselves."

Albany, Pa. A southern township of Bradford co., watered by Tonawanda and the branches of Mahoopeny Creek. Surface hilly, soil gravelly loam.

Albany, Pa. A northern township of Berks co. Surface hilly, soil sterile.

Albany, Vt., Orleans co. Surface uneven; watered by Black River and several of its branches. There are likewise several considerable ponds, the most important of which, Great Hosmer's Pond, is partly in Craftsbury. The soil is generally sandy, or gravelly, with some good intervalle land. 37 miles N. by E. from Montpelier.

Albenarle, N. C., c. h. Stanley co. 146 miles from Raleigh.

Albenarle County, Va., c. h. Charlottesville. Eastern central, bounded W. by the Blue Ridge. It is chiefly watered by the head branches of the Rivanna River. Surface and soil much diversified.

Albia, Ia., c. h. Noble co.

Albion, Io., c. h. Monroe co. 80 miles S. W. from Iowa city.

Albion, Is., c. h. Edwards co. The situation is high and healthy. 160 miles from Springfield, and 40 S. W. from Vincennes.

Albion, Me., Kennebec co. This fine farming town lies on the stage road from Augusta to Bangor. 24 miles N. E. from Augusta, and 44 S. W. from Bangor.

Albion, N. Y., c. h. Orleans co. In the town of Barre, on the Erie Canal. 250 miles W. by N. from Albany.

Albion, N. Y. A township of Oswego co. Watered by Salmon River and Creek. Surface undulating, soil good; producing white pine, hemlock, maple, and beech timber. 25 miles E. from

Oswego village, and 147 miles N. W. from Albany.

Alburt, Vt., Grand Isle co. It is bounded by the waters of Lake Champlain, except on the north. The soil is good and finely timbered. It has a mineral spring, of some repute for the cure of scrofulous diseases. 10 miles N. from North Hero, and 79 N. W. from Montpelier.

Alden, N. Y., a township of Erie co. Watered by Cayuga and Ellicott's Creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil adapted to grass and grains. 18 miles E. from Buffalo, and 272 S. by W. from Albany.

Alexander, Me., Washington co. In this town are some ponds, which, with the large pond in Baring and Alexander, produce a large stream which empties into Cobscok Bay. 25 miles N. by W. from Machias.

Alexander County, N. C. New, taken from Iredell. W. central part.

Alexandersville, O., Miami township, Montgomery co. Located on the Miami Canal. The remains of ancient fortifications are found here. Distant 18 miles W. from Xenia, and 73 from Columbus.

Alexander County, Is., c. h. at Unity. In the S. angle of the state, between the Mississippi and Ohio. Drained by Sexton's, Cash, and Clear Creeks. Soil fertile, about one third consisting of alluvion. The S. part is liable to inundation.

Alexander, N. Y., Genesee co. On both sides of Tonawanda Creek, which flows nearly N. through it. The surface is slightly uneven, and the soil clay loam, well adapted to the growth of grain and grass. 8 miles S. of Batavia village, and 247 miles N. of W. from Albany, on the railroad from Albany to Buffalo.

Alexandria, Ky., c. h. Campbell co. 85 miles from Frankfort.

Alexandria, La., c. h. Rapides parish. On Red River, just below the rapids, 291 miles N. W. from New Orleans.

Alexandria, N. H., Grafton co. A small part of Newfound Lake lies in this town. On Fowler's and Smith's Rivers, and other small streams, are fine interval lands. Settled, Dec. 1769, by Jonathan, John M., and William Corliss. 34 miles N. W. from Concord, and 40 S. E. from Haverhill.

Alexandria, N. Y., Jefferson co. This town, situated on the St. Lawrence River, comprises several of the "Thousand Islands," and contains Clear, Crystal, and Butterfield Lakes. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil clay and marly loam. 20 miles N. from Watertown and 190 N. W. from Albany.

Alexandria County, Va., c. h. at Alexandria. On the S. side of the Potomac, opposite the District of Columbia. It is connected by a bridge of more than a mile in length, with Washington City. Surface uneven, snail light.

Alexandria, Va. City and shire town of Alexandria co., situated on the W. side of the River Potomac, 7 miles S. from Washington city. This city was included in that part of the District of Columbia ceded to the United States by Virginia, as a location for the seat of government. But recently it has been ceded back again, with all that portion of the territory lying on the west side of the Potomac, and now belongs, as at first, to the jurisdiction of Virginia. The river, opposite the city, has a sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest class to come to its wharves. The place is pleasantly situated on ground grad-

ually rising from the river, and is laid out with much regularity, the streets crossing each other at right angles. It has a number of churches, among which are two Presbyterian, two Episcopal, two Methodist, one Baptist, and one Roman Catholic. There are two banks, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The termination of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is at this place. The principal trade of Alexandria is in flour, wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco. Population in 1850, 8,795.

Alford, Ms., Berkshire co. A mountainous township, on the line of the state of N. Y. The valleys produce some grain; considerable portions of the rough parts of the town are good pasture land. 190 miles W. from Boston, and 19 S. by W. from Pittsfield.

Alfred, Me., c. h. York co. A good farming town, well furnished with water power by Monsum River. 35 miles S. from Portland, and 86 S. W. from Augusta.

Alfred, N. Y., Allegany co. Hilly, and the soil adapted for grazing. The New York and Erie Railroad passes through this town. 12 miles S. E. from Angelica, and 244 miles S. of W. from Albany.

Algiers, La., Orleans parish. On the right bank of the Mississippi River, opposite New Orleans. The river here is rather less than half a mile wide, and curves in such a manner that much the greatest force and rapidity of the current is thrown upon the New Orleans side. From this circumstance, as well as from the greater elevation of the ground on which Algiers is built, rendering it secure from the overflow of this river, even at the highest stages of the water, it has some natural advantages over New Orleans for commercial purposes. In 1844, Thayer and Company commenced the erection of warehouses of the first class at this place, for the reception and transmission of merchandise, which now extend about 2000 feet on the river, and are doing a heavy amount of business. Commodious wharves have been built, and floating docks for repairing vessels, and this port is now connected with the port of New Orleans as a port of entry and delivery. This place is rapidly building up, and is destined to become an important mart of commerce. Among other establishments for manufacturing purposes is an extensive iron foundry, covering more than 300 square feet of ground. It is in contemplation by the government to establish a navy yard and a naval depot at Algiers. This is the southern terminus of the Opelousas Railroad, which extends through Attakapas to Opelousas. The favorable position of Algiers, in reference to this great line of internal communication, in connection with its fine facilities for navigation and commerce, on the Mississippi River, cannot fail of making it, at no distant day, one of the most prosperous and important places on the banks of the "Father of Waters."

Allamakee County, Io. In the N. E. corner.

Alleghany County, Md., c. h. at Cumberland. W. extremity of the state. Watered by the Potomac and Youghiogeny Rivers. Surface rough and mountainous, being crossed by the main chain of the Alleghany Mountains; much of the soil, however, is fertile. The great national road, built by the government, commences at Cumberland and crosses the mountain west. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal extends to Cumberland, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trav-

erses the country east and west. This county contains the famous Frostburg coal field.

Alleghen County, Mn., c. h. at Allegan. S. W. part of the state, on Lake Michigan. Watered by Kalamazoo, Black, and Rabbit Rivers. Surface undulating, soil sandy on the borders of the lake, rich alluvion on the rivers, and elsewhere a mixture of sand and clay.

Alleghen, Mn., c. h. Allegan co. On both sides of the Kalamazoo River. It has an elevated surface, a dry, sandy soil, and good water power. 161 miles W. by N. from Detroit.

Allegheny County, N. Y., c. h. at Angelica. On the S. W. border of the state. Watered by Black, Dike, Canadea, Cold, and Campen's Creeks, beside other smaller tributaries of the Genesee which flows nearly through the centre of the county. The surface on the E. and W. consists of ranges of table land, elevated from 1500 to 2500 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson. The soil in the Genesee valley is very fertile, and the uplands are well adapted to grazing. This county contains several beds of bog iron ore. In the W. part is an oil spring which yields large quantities of Seneca oil. It is crossed by the Genesee Valley Canal and the New York and Erie Railroad.

Allegheny County, Pa., c. h. at Pittsburg. The Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers unite near the centre of this county, to form the Ohio. Surface hilly, soil fertile. Abounds in coal.

Allegheny, Pa. A southern township of Armstrong co.; in the angle between the Allegheny and the Kiskiminitas. Surface hilly, soil rather unproductive.

Allegheny, Pa. A northern township of Westmoreland, in the southern angle between the Allegheny and the Kiskiminitas. The water power is considerable, and is improved for operating several flouring mills, saw mills, &c.

Allegheny, Pa., Blair co. Watered by the Beaverdam, a branch of the Susquehanna River. Surface mountainous; soil in the valleys rich.

Allegheny, Pa. An eastern township of Somerset co., on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Susquehanna and Youghiogeny. Surface very hilly; soil, gravel.

Allegheny, Pa. a northern township of Venango co., on the N. bank of the Allegheny. Surface hilly; soil gravelly.

Allegheny City, Pa. A suburb of Pittsburg; see Pittsburg.

Allegheny, Pa., a central township of Cambria co., on the height of land between the head waters of the W. branch of the Susquehanna and the Kiskiminitas.

Allegheny County, Va., c. h. at Covington. Central, in the valley district, bounded W. by the Allegheny Mountains, which separate it from Greenbrier co. Watered by Cow Pasture and Jackson's Rivers, head branches of the James. The passage of Jackson's River through Waite's Mountain is a great curiosity. One of its tributaries, also, has a fall of 180 feet in a short distance. The soil is fertile on the streams, and on Rich Patch Mountain; elsewhere the land is sterile. Surface elevated and mountainous.

Allen County, Ia., c. h. at Fort Wayne. Watered by St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Rivers, which unite at Fort Wayne to form the Maumee. Surface level, consisting partly of wet prairies; soil fertile. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes through this county.

Allen County, Ky., c. h. at Scottsville. On the S. border of the state. Watered by the sources of Big Barren River, a branch of Green River. Surface level; soil of a tolerably good quality.

Allen, N. Y., Allegheny co. Several small affluents of the Genesee flow through this town, the surface of which is undulating, and the soil clay and sandy loam. 7 miles N. from Angelica, and 261 S. of W. from Albany.

Allen County, O., c. h. at Lima. On the summit between the lake and the Ohio River. Very fertile. The Miami Canal passes through it.

Allen, Pa. A south-east township of Cumberland co. 18 miles W. S. W. from Harrisburg.

Allen, Pa. A west township of Northampton co. The Lehigh River and Canal bound it on the W.

Allentown, N. H., Merrimac co. Watered by Suncook River. The land is mostly ordinary, though there are some fine farms, also a large growth of oak and pine timber. 11 miles S. E. from Concord, 38 W. from Portsmouth.

Allentown, Pa., (also called *Northampton*), c. h. Lehigh co. 87 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Alligator, Fa., c. h. Columbia co. 110 miles S. E. by E. from Tallahassee.

Almond, N. Y. A western township of Allegheny co., on the head branches of Canisteo River, a tributary of the Susquehanna. The surface is rather hilly; the soil mostly clay loam, and good. 14 miles E. from Angelica, and 240 S. of W. from Albany.

Alna, Me., Lincoln co. On Sheepscot River. 10 miles from Wiscasset, 54 N. E. from Portland, and 20 S. S. E. from Augusta.

Alsace, Pa., Berks co. On the E. side of Schuylkill River; watered also by Roush's Creek. The surface is mountainous, but the soil, under good cultivation, is productive.

Alstead, N. H. Cheshire co. Watered by Cold River, and branches of the Ashuelot. It contains Warren's and other ponds. 12 miles S. E. from Charlestown, 56 W. by S. from Concord.

Altamont, Te., c. h. Grundy co.

Alton, Ill., city, Madison co. Situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, 82 miles W. by S. from Springfield, the capital of the state. This place has an excellent steamboat landing, and is advantageously situated for trade. It extends along the river about 2 miles; and back, from half a mile to a mile. The streets, which are laid out with regularity, are from 60 to 180 feet wide. The place has had a rapid growth. There are churches here of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Evangelical, Lutheran, and Unitarian denominations. Two or three weekly newspapers are published here. There are several large commission houses, a great number of stores, a flouring mill, a brewery, saw mills, &c. Quite a number of steamboats doing business on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois Rivers, are owned here. The surrounding country is rich in fine timber, limestone, and bituminous coal.

Alton, N. H., Belknap co. On Merrymeeting Bay of Winnipiseogee Lake. Soil hard and rocky, but productive if well cultivated. Its timber, oak, beech, maple, and pine. Principal elevations, Mount Major and Prospect Hill. Half Moon Pond, between Alton and Barnstead, is 300 rods long, 150 wide.

Amoskeag, N. H., Hillsboro' co. A village in Goffstown, on the Merrimac River, which here

falls 54 feet in a mile and a half furnishing a great water power. There are some manufactories at Amoskeag, but the greatest part of the water is carried in canals to Manchester, a little distance below. 17 miles S. by E. from Concord.

Amboy, N. Y. An E. township of Oswego co., drained by Salmon and Seriba Creeks, and contains several small lakes. Surface level; soil a rich loam, producing abundant crops of grass and grain. 30 miles E. from Oswego village, and 137 N. W. from Albany.

Amelia County, Va., c. h. at Amelia. E. central. The Appomattox River runs along the N and N. E. boundary, and its branches drain this county. Surface pleasantly diversified; soil rather unproductive. The principal agricultural productions are wheat, corn, cotton, and tobacco.

Amenia, N. Y. An eastern township of Dutchess co., on the Ms. border, watered by Wassaic and Ten Mile Creeks, branches of the Housatonic River. It contains two considerable ponds, and some mineral springs, and affords magnetic iron ore and marble of good quality. The surface is much diversified; the Tughkanic and Fishkill Mountains crossing parts of the town. 29 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie, and 70 S. S. W. from Albany.

Americus, Ga., c. h. Sumpter co. 104 miles S. S. W. from Milledgeville.

Ames, O. A township of Athens co., on Federal Creek, a few miles N. E. from Athens, c. h.

Amesbury, Ms., Essex co. On the N. side of Merrimac River, separated from Salisbury by Powow River, a stream navigable for some distance for vessels of 300 tons. A pond, covering about 1000 acres, back of the town, 90 feet above the sea, serves as a reservoir for a constant and extensive water power. That part of the town called "The Mills" is at the lower falls of the Powow. The river here is about 2 rods in width, and is crossed by several bridges. The views from Whittier, Bear, and Pond Hills are delightful. At the W. end of the town are two flourishing villages, with a small stream, noted for salmon. 40 miles N. E. from Boston, and 6 miles N. W. from Newburyport, with which it communicates by the Salisbury Branch Railroad. Celebrated for its flannels, and other woollen goods.

Amherst, Me., Hancock co. On the head waters of Union River. 25 miles E. from Bangor.

Amherst, Ms., Hampshire co. Comprises 4 handsome villages—the centre village, where the college is located, and the N., the E., and S. villages. The town is watered by 2 good mill streams, which form Mill River. The college is situated on elevated ground, in the centre village, surrounded by a fertile country, and commanding a prospect of one of the most picturesque sections of the state. 82 miles W. from Boston, and 7 E. by N. from Northampton. See *Colleges*.

Amherst, N. H., c. h. Hillsboro' co. On Snuehagan River, a tributary of the Merrimac. The soil is excellent. There is a celebrated mineral spring here. 29 miles S. from Concord, and 40 E. from Keene.

Amherst, N. Y., Erie co. Tonawanda Creek bounds this township on the N. and Ellicott's Creek flows through it. The surface is uneven, and the soil of an indifferent quality. 10 miles N. E. from the city of Buffalo, and 283 N. of W. from Albany.

Amherst County, Va., c. h. at Amherst. S. central, in the N. angle between the Blue Ridge and James River. Surface elevated, and agreeably diversified; soil tolerably good. Wheat and tobacco are the principal products.

Amherst, Va., c. h. Amherst co. 15 miles N. N. E. from Lynchburg, and 115 W. from Richmond.

Amite County, Mi., c. h. at Liberty. In the S. W. angle of the state, bordering on Louisiana. Watered by Amite River and its branches. Surface uneven; soil of good quality, especially on the borders of the streams. Chief products, cotton and corn.

Amity, Me., Aroostook co. Township No. 10, first range of townships from the E. line of the state. About 100 miles N. E. from Bangor.

Amity, N. Y., Alleghany co. On the Genesee River, which flows in a N. direction, nearly through the centre of the township. Surface high and rolling on the outskirts; soil various; the uplands being adapted to grazing, and the borders of the rivers to the growth of grass and grain. 6 miles S. of Angelica, and 255 S. of W. from Albany.

Amity, O., Pike township, Knox co. Fertile and healthy. 8 miles N. E. of Mt. Vernon, 53 from Columbus, and 85 from Cleveland.

Amity, Pa., Erie co. A hilly township, with a soil of gravelly loam.

Amity, Pa., Berks co. On the Schuylkill. The Reading Railroad passes through it.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Montgomery co. Township and village on the Mohawk River, Erie Canal, and Schenectady and Utica Railroad. Watered by several small streams, the principal of which is the Chuctanunda Creek. A fine quality of building stone is quarried here. The surface is uneven, but the soil is fertile and easily tilled, consisting of clay loam and rich mould. The village contains manufactures of carpets, scythes, &c. 31 miles W. from Albany.

Amwell, N. J., Hunterdon co. Watered by the south branch of the Raritan River and its tributaries. Surface uneven; soil fertile in some parts.

Amwell, Pa., Washington co. Surface hilly, abounding with coal, and watered by the branch of Ten Mile Creek. Soil loam.

Anamosa, Io., c. h. Jones co.

Ancrum, N. Y. A S. E. township of Columbia co., drained by Ancrum and Punch Creeks. Surface hilly, soil gravelly loam and clay, upon a foundation of slate and limestone. 21 miles S. E. from the city of Hudson.

Andalusia, Ala., c. h. Covington co.

Anderson, Ia., c. h. Howard co.

Anderson County, Ky., c. h. at Lawrenceburg. Watered by Salt River and its head branches, and on the E. by the Kentucky. Surface rough.

Anderson, O. An E. township of Hamilton co., between the Ohio River and the Little Miami.

Anderson District, S. C., c. h. at Anderson. In the N. W. part of the state. Watered by head branches of the Savannah and Saluda Rivers.

Anderson, S. C., c. h. Anderson district. 127 miles N. W. from Columbia.

Anderson County, Te., c. h. at Clinton. N. E. central. Watered by Clinch River. Rough, but fertile.

Anderson County, Ts., c. h. at Plenitude. B. part. On the upper branch of the Trinity.

Andes, N. Y., township, Delaware co. Watered

by Temper's Kill and the Papacton branch of the Delaware River. Surface hilly; soil adapted to grazing. 87 miles S. W. from Albany.

Andover, Me., Oxford co. Watered by Ellis's River. About 30 miles N. W. from Paris, and 61 W. N. W. from Augusta.

Andover, Ms., Essex co. A large town of ten miles square, bounded N. by the Merrimac, and watered by the Shawshen, which affords many water privileges. There are large villages in the N. and S. parts of the town, some 3 miles distant from each other, and several smaller villages. Most of the soil is arable, and much of it highly cultivated. Among the manufactures are flannels, linen, yarn, and shoe thread. The various literary institutions are its principal attraction. Phillips Academy has now been in existence nearly 70 years. It has ample endowments, convenient buildings, a chemical and philosophical apparatus, which cost over \$2000, a valuable library of 700 volumes. From the commencement of its operations to 1845, 4437 individuals have enjoyed its advantages. This institution was incorporated several years before any other academy in New England, and is still deservedly conspicuous among them all. Its funds enable the trustees to secure the permanent services of distinguished teachers, without making any but the most moderate charges for tuition, while large numbers receive their entire tuition free. The Theological Seminary. See *Theological Institutes*. The Abbot Female Academy. This academy is beautifully located, in the same village with the other literary institutions; it presents the additional attractions of a valuable philosophical apparatus, and cabinet of minerals, and a select library of modern works, together with a beautiful building, and grounds tastefully arranged and adorned. Many of the most valuable publications of the day are issued from the Andover press. Its learned Quarterly, the *Bibliotheca Saera*, has a large circulation across the Atlantic.

Andover, N. H., Merrimac co. The Black Water is the principal stream. There are six ponds. The Ragged Mountains are on the N., the Kearsage on the W. Soil of good quality. 21 miles N. W. from Concord. The Northern Railroad passes through the centre.

Andover, N. Y., a township of Alleghany co. Dyke Creek, a tributary of the Genesee River, flows through this town. Its surface is uneven; soil, clay loam. 15 miles S. E. from Angelica, and 26½ S. of W. from Albany.

Andover, Vt., Windsor co. Markham and Terrible Mountains lie in the western part. The land is uneven, and the soil hard. 20 miles S. W. from Windsor, and 68 S. from Montpelier.

Andrew County, Mo., c. h. at Savannah. Principal streams, Platte and Nodaway Rivers. The Missouri also touches the S. W. corner.

Angelica, N. Y., c. h. Alleghany co. Township and village on Angelica Creek. The surface is rolling; the soil mostly fertile, consisting of clay loam and sandy alluvion. 262 miles W. from Albany.

Angelina County, Ts., c. h. at Marion. In the E. part of the state. Drained by the Angelina, the E. fork of the Neches.

Angola, Ia., c. h. Steuben co. 174 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

Annapolis, Md., city, port of entry, capital of the state, and seat of justice of Ann Arundel co.,

stands on the W. side of the Severn, 2 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, 28 miles S. S. E. from Baltimore, and 40 miles E. N. E. from the city of Washington. Annapolis was established as the seat of government in 1699. The state house is a venerable building, in which the American Congress held some of its sessions during the revolutionary war; and in the senate chamber of which, Washington, at the close of the war, resigned his commission. It is a spacious and elegant building for the period of its erection. The state library, in one of its apartments, contains 15,000 volumes. The city is regularly laid out, with streets diverging from the state house, and also from another point, at which is located the Episcopal Church, as from two centres. The city is pleasant and healthy as a place of residence, but as a place of business it has fallen behind in consequence of the flourishing state of Baltimore. Annapolis is the seat of St. John's College, a branch of the University of Maryland. See *Colleges*.

Annisquam, Ms., Essex co. 34 miles from Boston; the north village of the town of Gloucester, having a separate harbor of its own, formed by Annisquam River, and opening into Ipswich Bay.

Ann Arbor, Mn., Washtenaw co. This flourishing place, on both sides of the Huron River, is regularly laid out, partly on the river and partly on elevated ground a short distance S. of it. It is handsomely built, and is the seat of the Michigan University. See *Colleges*. It is on the Michigan Central Railroad, 42 miles W. from Detroit.

Ann Arundel County, Md., c. h. at Annapolis. Central, on the W. shore of Chesapeake Bay. Surface rolling; soil tolerably fertile. It is watered on its N. border by the Patapsco, and on its S. W. border by the Patuxent River.

Annsville, N. Y., Oneida co. Fish Creek and its tributaries water this township, the surface of which is undulating, and the soil mostly gravelly loam. 25 miles N. W. from the city of Utica, and 118 miles from Albany.

Ansville, Pa., Lebanon co. Swatara Creek, and tributaries of it, flow through this township, affording good water power. Surface level; soil gravel and calcareous loam. The Union Canal passes through it.

Anson, Me., Somerset co. At the junction of Seven Mile Brook with the Kennebec, on the western side of that river. Here are fine farms and good husbandry. 112 miles N. from Portland, 40 N. W. from Augusta.

Anson County, N. C., c. h. at Wadesboro'. On the S. border and S. bank of the Yadkin, by which and its tributaries it is watered.

Antes, Pa. A northern township of Blair co., on the height of land between the Juniata and the W. branch of the Susquehanna. 116 miles W. from Harrisburg.

Antrim, N. H., Hillsboro' co. On Contoocook River. Hilly, but productive. 30 miles S. W. from Concord.

Antrim, Pa., Franklin co. Concocheague Creek and its branches water this township, the surface of which is level, and the soil calcareous loam.

Antwerp, N. Y., Jefferson co. Oswegatchie River waters this township on the N. and Indian River on the S. The former here makes a bend called the "Oxbow." The surface is hilly; the soil good, clay loam, well adapted to the growth

of grass. 20 miles N. E. from the village of Watertown, and 164 N. W. from Albany.

Appalachicola, Fla., c. h. and port of entry, Franklin co. 135 miles S. W. from Tallahassee, situated on a bluff at the mouth of the river of the same name. It is regularly laid out, and occupies an area of one square mile. On Front Street there are a number of blocks of large brick stores, with granite fronts. The remaining portion of the town is built mostly of wood. Appalachicola is a considerable mart for cotton. The river is navigated by steamboats and other boats, and the harbor generally contains a number of large vessels, lading and unlading at the wharves.

Appleton, Me., Waldo co., 35 miles E. by S. from Augusta, between the head waters of the Muskingus and St. George's.

Appanose co., Io., c. h. at Antreville. On the S. border of the state.

Appling County, Ga., c. h. at Holmesville. S. E. central. Watered by the head branches of Satilla River. Surface level. Soil light and sandy.

Applingville, Ga., c. h. Columbia co. On Great Kiokee Creek, 111 miles S. S. E. from Milledgeville.

Appomattox County, Va., c. h. at Clover Hill. In the S. central part of the state, with the James River on its N. W. border.

Aquia, Va., Stafford co. On Aquia Creek. The railroad to Fredericksburg and Richmond commences here, and connects with Washington by steamboat.

Arcadia, N. Y., Wayne co. Watered by Mud Creek, and contains large quarries of gypsum. The surface is hilly; the soil sandy and calcareous loam. 5 miles W. from Lyons village, and 190 N. W. from Albany.

Archer, O., Harrison co. A township watered by Stillwater River and its branches. Distant from Cadiz a few miles N.

Argyle, Me., Penobscot co., is a new town, but fertile and flourishing. It produces the best of wheat. 89 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Argyle, N. Y. Washington co. Surface uneven; soil gravelly loam, and sandy. It is equidistant from Salem and Sandy Hill, and 46 miles N. E. from Albany.

Arietta, N. Y., Hamilton co. This township is large, and contains several lakes and numerous small streams. The southern part only is partially settled. 72 miles N. W. from Albany, and 8 miles W. from the village of Lake Pleasant.

Arkadelphia, As., c. h. Clark co. On the Wachitta, 100 miles S. W. of Little Rock.

Arkansas County, As., c. h. at Arkansas Post. S. E. part, in the angle between the White and Arkansas Rivers. Surface mostly level, comprising the S. part of Grand Prairie, the soil of which is very fertile.

Arkansas Post, As., c. h. Arkansas co. On the N. bank of Arkansas River, on a high bluff, 50 miles from the Mississippi. It was founded by the French in 1685. 117 miles S. E. from Little Rock.

Arkwright, N. Y., Chautauque co. A high and hilly township, with a soil adapted to the growth of grass or grain. 346 miles W. from Albany.

Arlington, Vt., Bennington co. Watered by Green River, Mill, and Warm Brooks, and Roaring Branch, which form excellent mill sites, and fall into the Batten Kill in the N. part of the town. On the streams are large bodies of rich

intervals. West and Red Mountains extend through the W. part. There are marble quarries here, and a curious cavern. 15 miles N. from Bennington, and 106 S. W. from Montpelier.

Armagh, Pa., Millin co. A northern township.

Armstrong County, Pa., c. h. at Kittanning. W. central. The Alleghany passes through it from N. to S., and the Kiskiminitas washes its S. W. border. Surface pleasantly diversified.

Armstrong, Pa. A western township of Indiana co. Watered by Crooked Creek. Surface level; soil, clay and gravel.

Aroostook County, Me., c. h. at Houlton, is in the N. E. and N. part of the state. Watered by the Upper St. John's and its southern tributaries. Mostly unsettled. Soil, a limestone formation, favorable to wheat.

Arrow Rock, Mo., Saline co. Situated on a high bluff on the S. side of the Missouri River. It has a good landing, and is surrounded by a fertile country. 72 miles N. W. from Jefferson city.

Ascension Parish, La., c. h. at Donaldsonville. Southern part, on both sides of the Mississippi. It has on the N. the Amite, with which the Manshae pass from the Mississippi communicates. The La Fourche, another outlet of the Mississippi, leaves that river at Donaldsonville, in this parish. Level, and, except the lands on the immediate banks of the rivers, annually inundated.

Ashe County, N. C., c. h. at Jeffersonton. In the N. W. corner. Watered by the head branches of the Holston and Great Kanawha Rivers. Surface elevated and rough, being a table land between Bald Mt. and the Blue Ridge; soil tolerably good.

Ashboro', N. C., c. h. Randolph co. 72 miles W. from Raleigh.

Ashburnham, Ms., Worcester co. On the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers. It is watered by large ponds, which furnish good mill seats. There is much good land both for grass and grain. 54 miles N. W. from Boston, and 4 N. W. from Fitchburg.

Ashford, Ct., Windham co. Watered by several small tributaries of the Yantic. The surface is rough and stony, but excellent for grazing. 31 miles E. from Hartford, 14 N. W. from Brooklyn.

Ashford, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Drained by Cattaraugus Creek and its tributaries. Surface slightly uneven; soil, clay loam. 300 miles W. from Albany.

Ashland, Ms., Middlesex co. On head streams of Concord River which afford water power. The Worcester Railroad passes through the centre of the town. 25 miles W. S. W. from Boston.

Ashland County, O., c. h. at Ashland. N. part. Drained by branches of the Mohican Creek, a tributary of the Muskingum.

Ashland O., c. h. Ashland co. 30 miles N. E. from Columbus.

Ashley County, As., c. h. at Hamburg. (New.)

Ashby, Ms., Middlesex co., is on elevated land, bordering on Rindge, N. H. Branches of the Squamcook rise here, and pass to the Nashua. It is varied with hills and vales, and is rich in agricultural products and fine scenery. 42 miles W. N. W. from Boston, and 25 N. W. from Concord, N. H.

Ashtabula County, O., c. h. at Jefferson. In the

N. E. corner of the state, on the southern shore of Lake Erie. The soil is various, but generally good. Grand River, Ashtabula, and Conneaut Creeks are the most important streams; these afford a valuable water power. They flow north-westwardly into Lake Erie; the land, which is mostly level, descends in that direction. The first settlers of this county emigrated from New England, and they and their descendants are remarkable for thrift and intelligence.

Ashtabula, O. Township and borough, Ashtabula co., on Ashtabula River, near its mouth, and 191 miles N. E. from Columbus.

Ashelle, Aa., c. h. St. Clair co. On the S. E. side of Canoe Creek, 90 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Ashville, N. C., c. h. Buncombe co. On French Broad River, 256 miles W. from Raleigh.

Assumption Parish, La., c. h. at Assumption. S. central, on the S. side of the Mississippi. The Bayou La Fourche runs S. through it.

Assumption, La., c. h. Assumption Parish. On Bayou La Fourche, 89 miles W. from New Orleans.

Astoria, N. Y., Queen's co., lies at Hallett's Cove, just below Hurl Gate. It contains a female seminary, and manufactories of carpets, turpentine, and other articles. It is connected with New York by a ferry. It is distant 6 miles N. E.

Asylum, Pa., Bradford co. Watered by the Susquehanna River, on which are the Wyalusing Falls, and by Duval's, Sugar, and Tonawanda Creeks. 145 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Atchison County, Mo., c. n. at Linden. In the N. W. corner of the state. Watered by several confluent of the Missouri, which flow S. through it.

Athens, Aa., c. h. Limestone co. About 1 mile W. from Swan Creek, and 154 miles N. by E. from Tuscaloosa.

Athens, Ga., c. h. Clarke co. Situated on the W. bank of the Oconee River, the seat of the Georgia University. (See *Colleges.*) 75 miles N. by W. from Milledgeville; connected with Augusta by railroad.

Athens, Ky., Fayette co. On a small branch of Kentucky River, 34 miles S. E. from Frankfort.

Athens, Me., Somerset co. Watered by a branch of Kennebec River. 18 miles N. N. E. from Norridgewock, 45 miles N. from Augusta.

Athens, N. Y., Greene co. On the Hudson River, opposite the city of Hudson. The surface in the W. part is hilly, but it becomes more level near the Hudson. Soil generally fertile, being a mixture of clay, sand, and loam. There is in this town a quarry of graywacke slate; from which large quantities of flagging stone are sent to market. It is 29 miles S. from Albany, and 5 N. from Catskill village.

Athens County, O., c. h. at Athens. On the S. E. it touches the Ohio River, and the Hocking flows through it from N. W. to S. E. This county is very irregular in its form. Its mean breadth from N. E. to S. W. is about 20 miles, and its length, upon the longest line that can be drawn over it, is 40 miles. It contains an area of 749 square miles. The surface is broken and hilly, but the soil is good. Lime, freestone, and clay for brick, furnish abundant materials for building. The county contains bituminous coal in abundance, and in several localities iron ore is found. Salt of an excellent quality has been

manufactured from the water of wells sunk deep into the earth for that purpose. The Hocking River enters the county at its extreme north-western angle, and flows S. E. diagonally over the whole territory, falling into the Ohio River at its extreme south-western angle. The southern border declines to the southward, and is watered by several creeks which run into the Ohio. There are many good mill sites on the Hocking River and its branches. Two townships in this county, containing 46,080 acres, were granted by the United States Congress for the endowment of a state university, which has since been established at Athens, the chief town of the county.

Athens, O., c. h. Athens co. 72 miles S. E. from Columbus. Situated on a peninsula formed by a curve in the Hocking River. It is well built, generally of brick, and presents a neat and picturesque appearance. The Ohio University is located here, the buildings of which are on a slight eminence in the south part of the village. (See *Colleges.*) There is likewise an academy in the place. The township to which it belongs is the northernmost of the two granted by Congress for the support of the university. There are in the place a number of stores and mechanical establishments, and an active business is done.

Athens, Pa., Bradford co. Beautifully situated at the junction of the Chemung and Susquehanna Rivers. Surface a gently-undulating plain, enviroined by mountains.

Athens, Pa. An eastern township of Crawford co.

Athens, Te., c. h. McMinn co. On Eastanalla Creek, 15 miles from its entrance into the Tennessee, and 154 S. E. from Nashville.

Athens, Vt., Windham co. A good township of land, particularly for grazing. 10 miles from Bellows Falls, and 98 S. from Montpelier.

Athol, Ms., Worcester co. On Miller's River, a fine stream which affords great water power. The surface is uneven; soil strong and productive. There are a number of handsome villages in the town, and many large farms. 70 miles W. N. W. from Boston, and 28 N. W. from Worcester. The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad passes through the principal village.

Athol, N. Y., Warren co. A large township on the head waters of the Hudson River, watered by several of its tributaries. The W. part is sterile, and chiefly valuable for its timber. 71 miles N. from Albany.

Atkinson, Me., Piscataquis co. On Piscataquis River. 132 miles N. E. from Portland.

Atkinson, N. H., Rockingham co. It has an uneven surface, but superior soil. The apple has been much cultivated, and the finest fruit is produced. One of the oldest academies in the state is here. 30 miles S. W. from Portsmouth, and 36 S. E. from Concord.

Atlantic County, N. J., c. h. at May's Landing. S. E. part. It embraces numerous islands, and its sea-shore is indented by many bays. Soil chiefly light and sandy.

Atala County, Mi., c. h. at Koscusko. Central. Watered by the Big Black, which separates it from Holmes co., and by head branches of Pearl River. Surface level; soil tolerably good.

Atica, N. Y., Wyoming co. Watered by Tonawanda Creek and its tributaries. Surface undulating; soil well adapted to the growth of grass and grain. 250 miles W. from Albany.

Attleboro', Ms., Bristol co. In the N. W. corner of the county. It possesses a fine water power. Ten Mile River runs the whole length of the town, and puts in operation several cotton mills, and a calico printing establishment. There are a large number of smaller manufactures, such as boots and shoes, combs, carpenter's tools, clocks, straw bonnets, and jewelry. The Boston and Providence Railroad passes through it. 30 miles S. S. W. from Boston, and 12 N. from Providence, R. I.

Auburn, Ia., c. h. De Kalb co. 153 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

Auburn, Me., Cumberland co. Taken from Milnot, in 1842. 30 miles N. from Portland. On the Androscoggin. A flourishing town.

Auburn, Ms., Worcester co. There are a number of flourishing villages here; the principal are Stoneville and Drury Mills, large manufacturing places. French River passes through it; also the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. 45 miles W. S. W. from Boston, and 5 S. by W. from Worcester.

Auburn, N. H., Rockingham co., contains some fine swells of land. 5 miles E. from Manchester. Taken from Chester in 1845.

Auburn, N. Y., c. h. Cayuga co. 173 miles W. from Albany, and 152 miles E. from Buffalo. This is one of the most beautiful and thriving inland towns in the state. It is situated on both sides of the stream which forms the outlet of the Owasco Lake, about a mile and a half S. of the body of the lake. There is a fine hydraulic power upon the stream where it passes through the town, which is largely improved for mills and manufacturing purposes. The entire fall is about 100 feet, and the amount of water discharged from the lake is large and little affected by the variations of flood or drought. A large cotton factory, several flouring mills, saw mills, sash and blind factories, planing mills, iron foundries, and other works are carried by this water power. Auburn is pleasantly laid out, though with less regularity than is commonly aimed at in modern towns. The streets are generally straight, but seldom parallel, and consequently intersecting each other, for the most part at every variety of acute and obtuse angles. The principal streets are wide, well paved, or macadamized, and built up in some sections with handsome ranges of stores, dwellings, and public houses, of brick or dressed limestone, some of them four stories high, which would not discredit the streets of our largest commercial cities. The state prison located at Auburn has been regarded, in its system of discipline, as a model for such institutions. It is located in the N. W. part of the village, enclosing a square of 500 feet on a side, by a stone wall from 16 to 40 feet high. The buildings form three sides of a square. 276 feet in front, the wings running back 242 feet, with a width of 45 feet. In the area formed by the main prison buildings is a grass plot, laid out with gravel walks. In the rear of this is the interior enclosure, occupied by the workshops of the prisoners, built against the outer wall of the prison yard. The outlet of the Owasco passes by the S. side of this enclosure, and is made to turn a wheel without the wall, the shaft of which, passing through, gives motion to the machinery within. The prisoners labor in the shops by day under the direction of the overseers, in the presence of each other, but without any communication, and

at night they go to occupy each his solitary cell. This system, as distinguished from the old method of placing several prisoners in the same apartments for lodging, with opportunity of unrestrained intercourse on the one hand, and from that of solitary confinement in their separate cells, by day as well as by night, on the other, is what has obtained the name of the "Auburn system of prison discipline," in consequence of its having been first set in operation here, and the prison being constructed with special reference to its application. The chief peculiarity of structure is in the arrangement of the cells. The cells are in a body, or block, extending through the centre of each wing of the prison buildings, ranged in tiers of four stories high, with galleries or stagings passing by the doors. The space between this block of cells and the walls of the prison is 10 feet wide from top to bottom, thus forming, as it were, a prison within a prison. The cells are 7 feet long, 7 feet high, and 3½ feet wide, sufficiently lighted while daylight continues, and well warmed and ventilated from the intermediate area. The earnings of the Auburn prison for the year 1850, were \$68,737.31; the expenditures, \$71,166.07. There is usually a balance in favor of the establishment. The surplus in 1849 was \$10,837.80. This prison was commenced in 1816. There is at Auburn a Theological Seminary, of the Presbyterian Church, connected with the New School General Assembly. The buildings are pleasantly situated in the N. part of the village. The principal edifice is of stone, composed of a centre building and two wings, four stories high, connected by intermediate sections of three stories above the basements, the whole presenting a front of 200 feet. (See *Theological Seminaries*.) The other public buildings in Auburn are the court house and jail, the Auburn Academy, the Auburn Female Seminary, and churches of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Universalist, and Roman Catholic denominations. Auburn was settled in 1793. Incorporated as a village in 1815, and as a town in 1823. Population in 1850, 9548.

Audrain County, Mo., c. h. at Mexico. N. E. central, in the N. angle between the Mississippi and Missouri. Watered by the S. fork of Salt River. Surface level; soil fertile.

Auglaize County, O., c. h. at Wappanconetta. In the N. W. part of the state, on the head waters of the Auglaize River.

Augusta, Io., Des Moines co. A neat and flourishing village, on the N. side of Skunk River. A large flouring mill is in operation here.

Augusta, Ga. City, and seat of justice of Richmond co., on the S. W. side of the Savannah River, 96 miles N. E. from Milledgeville, and 120 miles N. W. from Savannah, with which it connects by steamboat navigation. This city is regularly laid out and well built. The streets are wide, and intersect each other at right angles. Many of them are beautifully shaded with trees. The city is built chiefly of brick, and many of the houses are spacious and elegant. The principal public buildings are the city hall, market house, court house, a jail, a theatre, a hospital, a female asylum, an arsenal, and several handsome churches. Some of the public buildings are costly and elegant. Many of the blocks of stores are large and substantial, and the whole place has much of the aspect of a large commercial mart. It has long been a very flourishing place

of business, and has perhaps as much trade as any other place of its population in the country. The country back of Augusta is very rich, and a great amount of cotton, tobacco, and other produce is brought here and sent down the river. There are 10 or 12 large commission houses engaged in foreign trade, with a capital of about \$250,000. Augusta enjoys excellent facilities for commercial intercourse with the interior by the several railroads which centre here, and others connected with them. Charleston and Savannah, Milledgeville and Macon, Fort Gaines on the Chattahoochee, Athens in Te., Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, and other important places are connected by railroad with Augusta.

Augusta, Ky., c. h. Bracken co. 73 miles N. E. from Frankfort.

Augusta, Me., c. h. Kennebec co. City, and capital of the state. Situated at the head of sloop navigation on the Kennebec River, 43 miles from the sea. It was first settled in 1771, and incorporated as a town in 1797. Population in 1820 2475; 1830, 3980; 1840, 5314; 1850, 8231. Augusta lies on both sides of the Kennebec, rising each way by an easy ascent from the river. The bridge, uniting the E. and W. parts of the town, is a fine structure, 520 feet in length, built in 1799, at a cost of \$28,000. The town is well laid out, neatly built, and contains many handsome structures.

There are nine or ten churches of the various denominations. The state house in Augusta is a spacious and elegant structure, located upon a beautiful eminence about half a mile from the village, on the road towards Hallowell, and commands an extensive and very delightful prospect. It is built of hammered granite, or rather gneiss, of a white color, and very much resembles marble at a distance. The material of which it was built was quarried near the spot on which it stands. In front is an extensive common, adorned with trees tastefully arranged, which, when grown into shades, will afford a delightful promenade.— The United States arsenal buildings are situated upon the E. bank of the river, in view of the village, and are chiefly constructed of stone, and present a very fine appearance. The grounds are extensive, beautifully arranged, and surrounded by a costly iron fence. There are at present about 2000 stand of arms deposited here, besides cannon and other munitions of war.— The state insane hospital, a splendid granite edifice, an honor to the state and to humanity, occupies a plat of elevated ground of seventy acres, on the east side of the river. Its situation is unrivalled for the beauty of its scenery. It is much admired for its external architecture and internal arrangement. The centre building and wings are 262 feet long; the centre building being 82 feet in length, 46 feet wide, 4 stories high, besides the basement and attic, having a chapel in the attic 80 by 40. The wings are 90 feet long in front, and 100 in the rear, 38 feet wide, and 3 stories high, divided into 126 rooms, 120 of which are designed for patients, with halls between the rooms 12 feet wide running the entire length of each wing, and communicating with the dining rooms in the centre building.— The Cony Female Academy was incorporated in 1818, owing its origin to the liberality of Hon. Daniel Cony. The building is a commodious and handsome edifice upon the east side of the river. At a

short distance is a large boarding house connected with the institution. It has a fund of about \$10,000, and a well-furnished laboratory and library.— There are excellent public houses in Augusta, the chief of which are the Augusta House, near the state house, and the Mansion House.— About half a mile above the village, a massive dam has been erected across the Kennebec, with locks, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river above, and of creating a water power of great capacity. The length of this dam, exclusive of the stone abutments and lock, is 584 feet, and the height 15 feet above ordinary high water mark, forming a pond of the average depth of 16 feet, and 16½ miles in extent. The immense body of water, and the great and unailing supply thus brought into application for manufacturing purposes, are almost unsurpassed. The first cost of this great work was about \$300,000. This water power is already used to a very considerable extent in propelling various kinds of machinery. Several saw mills, a large flouring establishment, sash, door, and blind manufactories, machine shops, and a cotton factory, with 10,000 spindles, are in successful operation.— Augusta presents advantages for manufacturing establishments equal, if not superior, to any in New England. It is located in the heart of a large and powerful state, rapidly increasing in population and wealth, surrounded by a fertile country, rich in every necessary agricultural product, and stored with granite, clay, lumber, lime, iron ore, and every building material. The facilities afforded here for transportation are of inestimable value to a large manufacturing town. Cotton and other raw materials, and manufactured goods, may be transported by water to and from the very doors of the mills. The great Eastern Railroad from Boston and Portland passes through this town, in its course to Bangor. Steamboats pass from Augusta to Boston in eleven hours. A steamboat plies daily on the river above the dam to Waterville. This place cannot fail of becoming, at no distant day, the site of very extensive and profitable manufacturing operations.

Augusta, Mi., c. h. Perry co. On Leaf River, 173 miles S. E. from Jackson.

Augusta, N. Y., Oneida co. The W. part of this township is watered by Oneida Creek and its tributaries, and the S. E. part by Oriskany Creek, which has a fall of 30 feet, affording a fine hydraulic power. The Chenango Canal also passes through the town. Surface rolling; soil tolerably good. 110 miles N. of W. from Albany, and 18 S. W. from the city of Utica.

Augusta, Pa., Northumberland co. Watered by Great and Little Shamokin Creeks. Surface diversified; soil, gravel, red shale, and alluvion. 65 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Augusta County, Va., c. h. at Staunton. Between the Blue Ridge and the central ridge of the Alleghanies. Watered by branches of James and Shenandoah Rivers. Surface uneven and mountainous; soil fertile, yielding large crops of wheat.

Auraria, Ga., Lumpkin co. On the ridge between Chestatee and Etowah Rivers. In the best part of the gold district, 135 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville.

Aurelius, N. Y., Cayuga co. Watered by Owaseo outlet, and several streams flowing into Cayuga Lake, which bounds it on the W. Sur-

face undulating; soil good. 5 miles W. from the village of Auburn, and 178 from Albany.

Aurelius, O. A township of Washington co. The surface is hilly, but has a rich soil, covered with timber. 20 miles N. from Marietta.

Aurora, Me., Hancock co. 106 miles E. from Augusta.

Aurora, N. Y., Erie co. Drained by Seneca and Cazenovia Creeks. Its surface is undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam. 276 miles W. from Albany, and 15 S. E. from the city of Buffalo.

Aurora, N. Y., Ledyard, Cayuga co. Pleasantly situated on the E. bank of Cayuga Lake. It has a flourishing academy, and three or four churches. Steamboats stop here daily, which connect with railroads at each end of the lake. 170 miles W. from Albany.

Aurora, O. Portage co. is a township situated on the road from Warren, Trumbull co., to Cleveland, Cayahoga co., 28 miles from the former, and 25 from the latter place, and 131 N. E. from Columbus. The railroad from Cleveland to the Ohio River passes through it.

Au Sable, N. Y., Clinton co. On the N. side of the Great Au Sable River: the Little Au Sable passes through it. Surface undulating, and on the W. hilly. 15 miles S. from the village of Plattsburg, and 140 N. of Albany.

Au Sable Forks, N. Y., Essex co. At the junction, on the E. and W. forks of Au Sable River. Here is a forge, rolling mill, and nail factory. 154 miles from Albany.

Austerlitz, N. Y., Columbia co. On the Ms. border. Hilly and mountainous. Watered by several small tributaries of the Housatonic. The soil is a gravel and clay loam. 30 miles S. S. E. from Albany, and 14 N. E. from Hudson.

Austin County, Ts., c. h. at Belleville. S. central, on the Brazos.

Austin, Ts. Capital of the state. Situated on the E. bank of the River Colorado, about 200 m. from Matagorda Bay, through which the river empties into the Gulf of Mexico. The town is pleasantly located, on ground elevated about 40 feet above the river. It derives importance from having become the seat of government of this new state, which, in connection with its natural advantages for trade and commerce, will give an impulse to its prosperity for years to come.

Austintown, O. A township of Mahoning co., 160 miles N. E. from Columbus.

Autanga County, Aa., c. h. at Kingston. Central. Bounded on the S. and E. by the Coosa, and watered by many small tributaries of that river. Surface broken; soil good, and on the borders of the rivers very fertile.

Averill, Vt., Essex co. On the Canada line. It has several large ponds, and is watered by a branch of Nulhegan River. The soil is cold and broken. 30 miles N. from Guildhall, and 60 N. E. from Montpelier.

Avon, Ct., Hartford co., lies between two mountainous ridges, and has considerable rich level land on the borders of Farmington River. The view from Monte Video, on Talcott Mountain, nearly 1000 feet above the waters of the Connecticut, is quite enchanting. 9 miles W. N. W. from Hartford.

Avon, Me., Franklin co. Watered by some of the head branches of Sandy River. 35 miles W. by N. from Norridgewock, and 50 N. N. W. from Augusta.

Avon, N. Y., Livingston co. On Genesee

River, and also watered by the outlet of Conesus Lake and some other small streams. The surface of the W. part is hilly, but on the E. it is more level. Soil fertile, especially on the borders of the streams, producing grass and grain in great abundance. There are several celebrated mineral springs in this town. (See *Watering Places*, p. 263.) 8 miles N. from the village of Genesee, and 220 W. from Albany.

Avon, O. Loraine co., borders on Lake Erie, and is watered by French Creek, which passes through the centre of the township. 17 miles W. from Cleveland.

Ayoelles Parish, La., c. h. at Marksville. Central. On both sides of Red River, touching the Mississippi on the S. E. corner. The parts bordering on the rivers are so low as to be liable to inundation, but the W. part, being more elevated, is fit for cultivation, and tolerably fertile. Cotton is the principal product.

Babylon, N. Y., Suffolk co. A pleasant summer retreat near South Bay. 185 miles S. E. from Albany.

Bacchelder, Me., Oxford co. Between two mountains on the line of New Hampshire, 60 miles W. from Augusta.

Bad Axe County, Wn. On the Mississippi. Drained by Bad Axe River. Taken from Crawford in 1851.

Baileysville, Me., Washington co. On the line of N. Brunswick, 80 miles E. N. E. from Bangor.

Bainbridge, Ga., c. h. Decatur co. On the E. side of Flint River, 188 miles S. S. W. from Milledgeville.

Bainbridge, Ia., Putnam co. Near the Walnut fork of Bel River, and 38 miles W. from Indianapolis.

Bainbridge, N. Y., Chenango co. Watered by the Susquehanna River and its tributaries. The surface is hilly, the soil of good quality. 110 miles W. by S. from Albany.

Baker County, Ga., c. h. at Newton. In the S. W. corner of the state. Watered by Flint River, which flows southerly through it, and its W. tributary, the Ichawaynochaway. Soil sandy, but well adapted to cotton.

Bakersfield, Vt., Franklin co. Somewhat broken, but not mountainous. Timbered principally with hard wood. The soil is in general warm and productive. Watered by Black Creek, and several other small branches of the Missisco River. 30 miles N. E. from Burlington, and 38 N. N. W. from Montpelier.

Balcony Falls, Va., Rockbridge co. On the James River, at the passage of the Blue Ridge. This is the W. terminus of the James River Canal. A dam is thrown across the river for the purpose of feeding the canal. The scenery here is bold and picturesque. 197 miles W. from Richmond.

Baldwin County, Aa., c. h. at Blakely. Between the Perdido on the E., which separates it from Florida, the Gulf of Mexico on the S., and Mobile Bay on the W. Level near the Gulf of Mexico, but more uneven in the interior. Soil tolerably good on the margins of the streams.

Baldwin County, Ga., c. h. at Milledgeville. Surface uneven. Drained by the Oconee River, which flows S. E. through the middle of it. Soil generally good, and on the borders of the streams fertile.

Baldwin, Me., Cumberland co. Between Sebago Pond and Saco River.

Baldwinsville, Ms., a village of Templeton, Worcester co. On the Vt. and Mass. Railroad. 64 miles W. by N. from Boston.

Baldwinsville, N. Y., Onondaga co. On the N. side of Seneca River, and possessing a good water power, which is improved for iron works, machine shops, flouring mills, the manufacture of woollens, &c. There is here a flourishing academy. Boats from the Oswego Canal are brought through the Seneca River to this village. 145 miles W. by N. from Albany.

Ballard County, Ky., e. h. at Columbus. In the N. W. corner, in the angle at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi. Drained by Mayfield's Creek and its branches.

Ballston Spa, N. Y., e. h. Saratoga co. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Ballston, N. Y., Saratoga co. Surface slightly uneven; soil mostly gravelly loam. 4 miles S. of Ballston Spa, and 26 N. from Albany.

Baltimore County, Md., e. h. at Baltimore city. N. part, stretching from Chesapeake Bay to the Pennsylvania line. Watered by Gunpowder and Patapsco Rivers. Surface hilly.

Baltimore, Md. City, port of entry, and seat of justice of Baltimore co. Situated on the Patapsco River, about 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and about 200 miles from the ocean by ship channel. It lies 40 miles N. E. from Washington, and 97 S. W. from Philadelphia. The population in 1790 was 13,503; in 1800, 26,514; in 1810, 35,583; in 1820, 62,758; in 1830, 80,625; in 1840, 102,313; in 1850, 169,012. The city is favorably located on the N. side of a bay which is formed by the Patapsco River; having an area, over which it is compactly built, of about two miles on the bay, E. and W., and a mile and a half N. and S. As laid out, it includes a plot of 4 miles square. The ground is slightly uneven, having many gentle elevations; which give the city a fine drainage, and affords many commanding sites for public edifices and private dwellings, especially towards the N. and E. The highest of these elevations, is that on which the Washington Monument is erected, the base of which is 150 feet above the harbor. The streets are laid out with much regularity, generally straight, and crossing each other at right angles, having a width of from 50 to 100 feet. The principal promenade is Baltimore Street, 86 feet wide and 2 miles long, running E. and W. through the centre of the city. A small river, called Jones's Falls, empties into the harbor, passing through the city, and dividing it into two nearly equal parts on the E. and W. Over this stream are three elegant and substantial stone bridges, and four of wood, by which the different parts of the city are conveniently united. The houses are generally built of brick, with a basement of granite or marble, the materials for which are obtained from the vicinity; and they evince a state of general prosperity and substantial wealth, without ostentation or display. Among the public buildings, the city hall, on Holliday Street, is a plain edifice, three stories high, with a portico supported by four massive columns; a substantial and convenient structure, without much pretension to architectural beauty, occupied by the city council and several public offices. The court house, on the corner of Washington and

Monument Streets, is a handsome building, constructed of brick and marble, 145 feet long, 65 wide, and 2 stories high. The building is elevated 10 or 12 feet above the level of the adjacent streets, and is approached by steps in the front and rear. Above the steps is a colonnade, with Tuscan pillars supporting a plain entablature above. The building is crowned with a cupola of imposing appearance. Its interior arrangements are such as to render it one of the finest court houses in the country. The state penitentiary, on the corner of Forrest and Madison Streets, consists of a centre building, and two wings, a little separated from it, on the E. and W.; of which the first is occupied by the keeper's family, officers, and guards; the E. wing, having 320 dormitories, by the male prisoners; and the W. wing by the females. Besides these buildings, there are ranges of workshops extending 250 feet in length and 25 in breadth, in which the prisoners work by day. By night they are confined in their separate cells. Near to the state penitentiary is the county prison, two stories high, with a basement and an attic, surmounted by a neat cupola, and adorned by towers at both the ends. Among the church edifices, the two most distinguished for architectural elegance are the Roman Catholic Cathedral, corner of Cathedral and Mulberry Streets, and the Unitarian Church, corner of Charles and Franklin Streets. The cathedral is a cruciform building, 190 feet in length, and at the transept 177 feet in breadth. Its height, from the foundation to the top of the cross upon the dome, is 127 feet. The building is lighted from the dome by windows not visible below. At the W. end of the building two tall towers arise, which are crowned with Saracenic cupolas, resembling the minarets of a Mahometan mosque. It was originally designed to place an elegant Ionic portico between these towers; but this part of the design remains unexecuted by reason of the great expense of the edifice. This church has one of the largest organs in the United States, having 6000 pipes and 36 stops. It contains two splendid paintings, the one, the descent from the cross, presented by Louis XVI., and the other, St. Louis burying his officers and soldiers slain before Tunis, presented by Charles X. of France. The Unitarian Church, which is also much admired for the beauty of its architecture, is 108 feet in length and 78 feet in width. It has a colonnade in front consisting of four Tuscan columns and two pilasters. From this portico the building is entered through five bronze doors, in imitation of those of the Vatican at Rome, three leading into the body of the house and two into the galleries. The interior is square, supporting a dome 55 feet in diameter. The summit of the cupola is 80 feet high. The organ in this church contains 1400 pipes and 22 stops. St. Paul's Church, Episcopal, with its lofty tower and steeple, the First Presbyterian Church, with two towers, and the First Baptist Church, with its Ionic portico and dome, are prominent buildings of the city. Among the commercial institutions, the Exchange, between Water and Gay Streets, is a splendid building, 225 feet long, and 141 feet deep, and three stories high above the basement. On the E. and W. fronts, the building is adorned with colonnades of six Ionic columns each, the shafts of which are single blocks of Italian marble finely wrought.

The edifice is surmounted with a dome 115 feet above the street. The Merchants' Room, in the Exchange, is 53 feet square. The Custom House is entered from Water Street. It has an extensive saloon divided by colonnades into three apartments. The desks of the officers are ranged between the columns, and the central area is occupied by persons doing business with the department. The Collector's Room is at the upper end of the hall. The buildings of the Maryland University are situated in Lombard Street, and those of St. Mary's College upon the corner of Franklin and Green streets. A number of the public schools have handsome and convenient edifices. A fine building of Gothic architecture has been erected for the accommodation of the institution known as McKim's Free School. Among the benevolent institutions, the Hospital is provided with a spacious and commodious building in the N. W. suburbs of the city, which was erected at a cost of \$150,000. It commands a fine view of the city and surrounding country. On account of the number of monuments which it contains, Baltimore has obtained the name of the "Monumental City." The Washington Monument, at the intersection of Charles and Monument Streets, is a most imposing structure. This is a column of the Doric order, 20 feet in diameter at the base and 14 at the top, rising 180 feet from a base 20 feet high, and bearing a statue of Washington which is 13 feet in height. The whole is constructed of white marble. There is an ascent in the top of the column by a winding staircase within the shaft, where a most commanding view of the city and its environs is obtained. The Battle Monument, at the corner of Calvert and Fayette Streets, is a handsome structure of fine white marble, erected to commemorate the bravery of those who fell in defending the city from the attack of the British on the 12th of September, 1814. The base is Egyptian, in the form of a truncated pyramid, rising about 20 feet from the ground, having on each front an Egyptian doorway, with the winged globe and other Egyptian symbols, under the shadow of a deep overhanging cornice. Above this base rises the column, in the form of a Roman *fascis*, on the bands of which are inscribed, in letters of gold, the names of those who fell in the battle. The column is surmounted by a female figure, emblematical of the city of Baltimore, saved by the event of this engagement. The British force which invaded the city in this attack consisted of about 12,000 troops, and a squadron of 40 or 50 vessels. Fort M'Henry at the entrance of the harbor from Patapsco Bay, was bombarded by sixteen ships from the squadron for twenty-four hours. These, being repulsed, drew off. The troops, to the number of 9,000 men, landed at North Point, and proceeded to within six miles of the city, where they were met, on the 12th of September, by the Baltimore brigade, under General Stryker, consisting of 3,200 men. In the severe battle which ensued the British commander, General Ross, was killed. The Americans retreated towards the city, and were slowly followed on the next day by the enemy; but fearing lest their own retreat should be cut off, which was contemplated, they hastily returned on board their fleet, and left the Chesapeake. — Baltimore is well supplied with pure and wholesome water. In different parts of the city

are public fountains, supplied by springs, enclosed by circular iron railings, and covered by small open temples, consisting of columns supporting a dome, which answer both a useful and an ornamental purpose. But the chief supply is by means of an aqueduct, in which water is brought from Jones's Falls, a distance of about half a mile, into a reservoir in Calvert Street, and thence distributed to every part of the city. Baltimore enjoys great facilities both for foreign and domestic trade. The harbor is very fine, consisting of three parts. The entrance to the outer harbor, between Fort M'Henry and the Luzaretto, is no more than about 600 yards in width, with 22 feet of water. This width gradually increases, with the same depth of water, for a mile and a quarter, where it is again contracted to one fourth of a mile, and forms the entrance to the second or middle harbor, over a channel of about 12 feet of water. Above this, which is called Fell's Point, the harbor again expands into an ellipse, half a mile in width and a mile long, having a depth of 15 feet. The third or inner harbor, called the Basin, has a depth of 10 feet, and extends nearly into the middle of the city. Vessels of 500 or 600 tons can lie at the wharves near Fell's Point, and those of 200 tons or more can come into the city through the inner harbor. A marine telegraph is located on Federal Hill, which communicates with a signal on the Chesapeake Bay, to give notice of the approach of vessels through the bay. In respect to domestic commerce, this city possesses distinguished advantages. By its natural position it must necessarily draw to itself most of the trade of Maryland, one half of that of the great state of Pennsylvania and no inconsiderable portion of that of the Western States. And then, by the means which its own enterprise has provided, these natural advantages are greatly increased. It has lines of steam packets running to Philadelphia and Norfolk, and of sailing packets to New York, and to other large ports on the Atlantic coast. The communication of Baltimore with the surrounding country is now greatly facilitated and extended by railroads. One chain connects the city with Philadelphia and New York. The Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad extends to York, in Pennsylvania, and thence by another route connects the city with Philadelphia. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is designed to connect the city with Wheeling, on the Ohio River, is in operation as far as Cumberland, near the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, and when carried through to Wheeling, will open the most direct and speedy communication between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic coast. A branch from this road connects the city with Washington, a distance of about 40 miles, and thence extends by an almost continuous route to New Orleans. As a market for tobacco, Baltimore is second to no other, and has been reckoned the greatest flour market in the world. The manufactures of this city are not less important to its prosperity than its commerce. A great amount of water power exists in the vicinity, which has been made extensively available for manufacturing purposes. Upon Jones's Falls, the small stream which passes through the city, there is a succession of mill sites, which are improved for manufacturing purposes. The Patapsco River, though not large, has a fall of about 800 feet, through a distance

of 30 miles out of Baltimore, affording numerous and valuable situations for mills and factories. There are, within 20 miles of the city, 60 or more flouring mills; also numerous manufactories of cotton and woollen fabrics, of powder, paper, iron, copper, glass, steam engines and other machinery, chemicals, tobacco, &c. The literary and scientific institutions of Baltimore are various and respectable. The Maryland Institute, established for the promotion of the mechanic arts, has a fine chemical laboratory, and philosophical apparatus. The Maryland Academy of Sciences and Literature has its library and collections in the Athenæum buildings. There is also the City Library, the Apprentices' Library, and the Exchange Reading Rooms. The Maryland University, and St. Mary's College, which latter institution is under the direction of the Roman Catholics, are located in this city. For the particulars of these institutions, the reader is referred to the article on Colleges in this work. The charitable and benevolent institutions of the city are also numerous, among which, besides the Hospital, already noticed, there are the Almshouse, several orphan asylums, a City Dispensary, and various other associations for the relief of poverty and distress. There are in the city something over 40 churches of different denominations. The Roman Catholics, by whom Baltimore was originally settled, are the most numerous. They have six church edifices, including their great cathedral. The Methodists have 9; the Episcopalians 5; the Presbyterians 5; the Baptists 4; the Unitarians 1; besides those of the Lutherans, German Reformed, and Friends.

Baltimore was first laid out as a town in 1729. It contained only 50 houses in 1765. In 1797 it was chartered as a city. Owing to its eminent natural advantages, it has had a rapid growth in population and in wealth. The municipal government is vested in a mayor and city council. The mayor is elected for two years, by twelve electors, one from each ward, chosen by the people.

Baltimore, O., Fairfield co. On the Ohio Canal, which intersects the village. There is a considerable water power here applied to the flouring business, the manufacture of woollen cloths, &c. 32 miles S. W. from Columbus.

Bangor, Me., city and seat of justice of Penobscot co., is at the head of navigation on the W. side of Penobscot River, where it is entered by the Kenduskeag, 30 miles N. by E. from Belfast Bay, and about 60 miles from the open sea. It is 66 miles E. N. E. from Augusta. — The first settlement in this place, by the whites, was made in the winter of 1769-70. In 1772, the plantation, *Kenduskeag*, as it was then called, consisted of twelve families. In 1790, the population of Bangor was 169; in 1800, 277; in 1810, 850; in 1820, 1221; in 1830, 2868; in 1840, 8627; and in 1850, 14,432. — The compact part of the population is on both sides of Kenduskeag stream, which is about 190 yds. in width at its mouth, over which are three bridges, and on which, at the foot of the falls, about a mile from the city, are numerous mills. The bridge across the Penobscot, 100 rods above the mouth of the Kenduskeag, to the pleasant town of Brewer, is about 440 yards in length. It cost \$50,000. The basin at and below the mouth of the Kenduskeag, where the vessels lie to receive their cargoes, is 90 rods in

width, and affords good anchorage. The tide here generally rises about 17 feet. Ship building is extensively pursued at this place; but commerce in lumber, of all the various kinds in use, is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. An immense amount of that article is annually rafted down the rivers, and transported to almost all parts of the world. Bangor is the greatest depot for lumber on the continent of America. — On the Penobscot River, and its tributary streams, above Bangor, are between 300 and 400 saw mills, capable of cutting an immense amount of lumber annually; all of which, except what is used in building, must be shipped at the harbor of Bangor. The value of the boards, timber, clapboards, shingles, oars, scantling, wood, &c., shipped at this port, varies from one to two millions of dollars annually. A large number of vessels are annually employed, during the season of navigation, in freighting lumber, timber, &c., to various places, besides others engaged in foreign commerce and in the fisheries. — Bangor was incorporated as a town in 1791, and in 1834 it became a city. — The site of this city is pleasant, commanding fine views of the rivers and the adjoining country. The buildings, both public and private, are constructed with neatness and taste, and some in a style of superior elegance. There are several handsome church edifices and other public buildings. The public houses are excellent, among which is the Bangor House. The Custom House is a new and beautiful building of granite. The buildings of the Theological Seminary are beautifully situated in the most elevated part of the city. Conveyances for travellers from the city are frequent and comfortable both by land and water. A railroad is in operation to Oldtown, 12 miles, and steamboats ply to and from Portland and Boston during the season of navigation, which generally continues eight or nine months in the year. The great Eastern Railroad from Boston has reached Waterville, and will soon be extended to Bangor; and at no very distant period, doubtless, to the British province of New Brunswick. Excursions to this queen city of the east are becoming quite fashionable in the summer months. — Bangor is on one of the noblest rivers in the Northern States — the product of an almost countless number of tributary streams. Bangor is seated at the natural outlet of these mighty waters, as the mart of one of the most extensive and one of the richest alluvial basins east of the Ohio valley. It is true that this section of country is in a high degree of latitude, and that the icy chains of winter are felt with greater force and for a longer period than in more southern climes. But this seeming disadvantage is more than compensated by the unrivalled purity of the air and water — two of the indispensable requisites of health and longevity. There is probably no portion of country in the world where the great staples of wheat, beef, and wool can be produced with greater facility, where surplus produce can find a market at less expense, or where the industrious agriculturist can reap a more sure reward. On a comparison of the present population of this immense territory, extending from tide water to Madawaska, with that of older settlements of a less fertile soil, of less navigable facilities, and in nearly as high a degree of latitude, the mind is favorably impressed with the flattering prospects of the valley of the Penobscot, and of Bau-

gor, which must ever possess superior advantages as a mart of trade.

Bangor, N. Y., Franklin co. Drained by Little Salmon River, and some branches of the Salmon. The surface is level; the soil good. 220 miles N. N. W. from Albany.

Barbour County, Ga., c. h. at Clayton. In the S. E. angle separated by the Chattahoochee from Georgia. Surface rolling; soil fertile on the margins of the streams.

Barbour County, Va., c. h. at Philippa. In the N. W. part. Uneven and rough. Watered by the E. fork of Monongahela, which flows through it from S. to N.

Barboursville, Ky., c. h. Knox co. 130 miles S. E. from Frankfort.

Barcelona, N. Y., Westfield, Chautauque co. Port of entry, and a place of considerable trade. Situated on Lake Erie, 51 miles S. W. from Buffalo, and 343 W. from Albany.

Bardston, Ky., c. h. Nelson co. On the E. side of Beech Fork, a branch of Salt River. Cotton and woollen cloths are manufactured here to some extent, steam power being employed. St. Joseph's College (Roman Catholic) is located here, which has one handsome four-story building. (See *Colleges*.) This is one of the handsomest towns of the west, and contains an enterprising, intelligent, and remarkably moral population. 40 miles S. E. from Louisville, and 50 S. W. from Frankfort.

Baring, Me., Washington co. Bounded N. by the St. Croix River, E. by Calais, and W. by a large and beautiful pond which empties into the St. Croix. 209 miles N. E. by E. from Augusta.

Barker, N. Y., Broome co. Tioughnioga River and some of its tributaries water this town. Its surface is uneven; its soil well adapted to grazing. 12 miles S. from Binghamton, and 135 S. W. from Albany.

Barkhamstead, Ct., Litchfield co. Watered by branches of Farmington River. The soil is more particularly adapted to grazing. First settled 1746. Incorporated 1779. Granite, iron ore, and limestone are found here. The hilly part of the town presents some fine scenery. *Hitchcockville*, N. of the centre of the town, is a flourishing manufacturing village, with great water privileges.

Barnard, Vt., Windsor co. It is watered by Broad Brook and Loust Creek. In the centre is the village, and a beautiful pond. The surface is hilly, and the soil well adapted to grazing. 21 miles N. W. from Windsor, and 37 S. from Montpelier.

Barnesville, O., Warren township, Belmont co. 55 miles N. from Marietta, and 100 E. from Columbus.

Barnesville, O., Belmont co. A place of active business, where steam is applied for manufacturing purposes. 30 miles S. W. by W. from Wheeling, and 101 miles E. from Columbus.

Barnet, Vt., Caledonia co. On Connecticut River, at the Fifteen Mile Falls, and opposite Lyman, N. H. It has a good soil, and is an excellent farming town, with slate and iron ore. It has a great water power on Passumpsic and Stevens Rivers. On the latter are falls of 100 feet in the distance of ten rods. There are a number of pleasant and fertile islands in the river, between this place and Lyman. The head of boat navigation on Connecticut River is at the lower village in this town, viz., McIndoes's Falls. The principal places of business are at this vil-

lage, at the village at Stevens's mills, and at Passumpsic village. 11 miles S. from Danville, and 36 E. from Montpelier. The Passumpsic Railroad passes through this town, affording railroad connection with New York, Boston, &c.

Barnstable County, Ms., c. h. at Barnstable. This county includes the whole of Cape Cod. The whole length of the cape is 65 miles, and the average breadth about 5 miles. Below the town of Barnstable the county is quite sandy, so much so that the people are generally dependent on Boston and other towns for a large proportion of their meats and breadstuffs. This deficit is amply compensated by the unrivalled privileges enjoyed, and well improved by them, in the cod, mackerel, and other fisheries. This county has but little wood, but it is well stored with peat, and an abundance of pure, soft water.

Barnstable, Ms., c. h. Barnstable co. Pleasantly located at the head of Cape Cod. Its harbor is formed by Sandy Neck, and is good for vessels of 8 feet draught of water. From this place packets constantly ply to Boston, and, in the summer months, steamboats run between this place, Plymouth, and Boston. There are a number of pleasant villages in the town. West Barnstable village is 4 m. from the court house. Hyannis is 6 S. from it, and has become, by an expensive breakwater, a most important harbor, perfectly safe from all winds. Oysterville, Centerville, and Cotuit, are on the south side of the cape, and have good harbors for small vessels. This town has numerous ponds, a valuable cranberry meadow, some fine upland, and extensive salt marshes. 65 miles S. E. from Boston.

Barnstead, N. H., Belknap co. Not mountainous, but has large swells of land, good for grazing. Soil easy of cultivation and productive. 20 miles N. E. from Concord.

Barnsville, Ga., Pike co. On the Western Railroad. 40 miles from Macon, and 65 W. from Milledgeville.

Barnwell District, S. C., c. h. at Barnwell. S. part, between the South Edisto and Savannah Rivers. It is drained by the Combahee and Salkahatchie Rivers, and contains several sulphur springs. The Hamburg and Charleston Railroad crosses the N. part.

Barnwell, S. C., c. h. Barnwell district. On Turkey Creek, near the great Salkahatchie River. 100 miles S. by W. from Columbia.

Barre, Ms., Worcester co. Surface elevated. Soil good. Drained by several head branches of the Ware River. A busy town, with a variety of miscellaneous manufactures. 60 miles W. by S. from Boston.

Barre, N. Y., c. h. Orleans co. On the Erie Canal. Drained by several small streams. Surface undulating; soil suitable for the growth of grass and grain. 257 miles N. of W. from Albany.

Barre, Vt., Washington co. One of the best farming towns in the state. It is well watered by Stevens and Jail branches of Winooski River. Inexhaustible quantities of excellent granite are found here. 6 miles S. E. from Montpelier. The Vermont Central Railroad passes through the town.

Barren County, Ky., c. h. at Glasgow. S. central. Watered by Little Barren and the Beaver branch of Big Barren River, a tributary of Green. Surface slightly uneven; soil of medium quality.

Barrington, N. H., Strafford co. The surface broken and rocky; the soil chiefly a gravelly loam. There are no less than 13 ponds of considerable magnitude in this place, from whence issue streams. On Isinglass River is a fall of 30 feet. Two miles from the centre of the town is a remarkable cavern, called the *Devil's Den*. Granite and iron ore are plenty. 20 miles N. W. from Portsmouth, and 30 E. from Concord.

Barrington, N. Y., Yates co. This town lies E. of Crooked Lake, and is drained by a number of small streams. The surface is undulating, and the soil good. 193 miles W. from Albany.

Barrington, R. I., Bristol co. This small town is well watered by Palmer's River, and by an inlet of Warren River, over which is a bridge. The soil of the town is of a fertile sandy loam, and quite productive. Large quantities of seaweed are collected on its shores. A large tract in Barrington, called the "Cove," now covered with water to a considerable depth, is supposed to have once been a forest, as timber and fuel are obtained from its bottom. Some salt is made in this town, and shell and other fish are abundant. 8 miles E. N. E. from Providence.

Barry County, Mo., c. h. at Hastings. S. W. central. Watered chiefly by Thorn Apple River. Surface undulating and broken; soil fertile.

Barry County, Mo., c. h. at McDonald. In the S. W. corner, bordering on Arkansas. Surface hilly; soil mostly good.

Barry, Pa. A N. W. township of Schuylkill co. Watered by Deep Creek, a branch of the Susquehanna River. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys. 76 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Bart, Pa. A S. E. township of Lancaster co. Watered by a head branch of Octorara Creek. 55 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Bartholomew County, Ia. c. h. at Columbus. S. E. central. Soil very fertile. The E. branch of White River flows S. through the middle of it. It is also traversed by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

Bartlett, N. H., Coos co., lies at the foot of the White Mountains, on the E. side. The Saco River meanders through it.

Bartlett, Pa. A township of Jefferson co., on both sides of Union River.

Barton, N. Y., Tioga co. Situated partly between the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers, and watered by Cayuta Creek. Surface hilly; soil rather sterile, except the valleys, which are very fertile. 15 miles W. from Oswego, and 181 miles S. W. from Albany.

Barton, Vt., Orleans co. Watered by Barton River. A thriving town, with a good hydraulic power. 42 miles N. E. from Montpelier.

Baskingridge, N. J., Somerset co. A beautiful and healthy place, lying on high ground. 46 miles N. by E. from Trenton.

Bastrop County, Ts., c. h. at Bastrop. Situated on both sides of the Colorado.

Bastrop, Ts., c. h. Bastrop co. On E. bank of the Colorado, 40 miles S. E. from Austin.

Batacua, N. Y., Genesee co. Watered by Tonawanda Creek, which winds through the town. The surface is level; the soil fertile. The railroad from Albany to Buffalo passes through it. 285 miles W. from Albany.

Batacua, O., c. h. Clermont co. On the N. bank of the E. fork of Little Miami River, 96 miles S. W. from Columbus.

Bates County, Mo., c. h. at Batesville. On both sides of Osage River. Mostly prairie.

Batesville, As., c. h. Independence co. 140 miles S. W. from Little Rock.

Bath, Is., c. h. Mason co.

Bath County, Ky., c. h. at Owingsville. Licking River washes its north-eastern border.

Bath, Me., city, Lincoln co., lies on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, 12 miles from the sea, 31 miles S. from Augusta, and 32 N. E. from Portland. The population in 1830, was 3773; in 1840, 5141; in 1850, 3020. — An attempt was made by a missionary to settle this place, and preach to the fishermen as early as 1670. But the Indians would not permit it. The first permanent settlement was made in 1756. The town is built on a gentle declivity, and extends from a mile and a half to two miles along the river, and nearly a mile back. It is handsomely laid out, and contains several elegant church edifices, and other buildings, public and private, which are an ornament to the place. — The principal business of Bath is commerce, trade, and ship building, particularly the latter, for which it is admirably well located. This place ranks as the third in the United States in respect to this important interest. The tonnage of the district of Bath including the waters of the Kennebec River, in 1850 was 103,795. This place is noted for its accomplished shipmasters and fine sailors. — The harbor of Bath is seldom obstructed by ice. Regular lines of steamboats ply between this place and Portland and Boston, about three fourths of the year. A branch railroad connects it with the Portland and Augusta Railroad at Brunswick, about 8 miles distant.

Bath, N. C., Beaufort co. 143 miles E. by S. from Raleigh, on the Pamlico River.

Bath, N. H., Grafton co. On the Connecticut. The Green Mountains on the W. and the White Mountains on the E. effectually shield it from high winds and long storms. The Ammonoosuc River waters the S. E. part, furnishing fine water privileges; it has a convenient fall at the lower village. The soil on the hills is a reddish loam; in the valleys it is alluvial. 80 miles N. W. from Concord.

Bath, N. Y., c. h. Steuben co. Watered by Conhocton River and some of its branches. The surface is hilly, but embraces much good tillable land. 216 miles W. by S. from Albany.

Bath County, Va., c. h. at Bath. Central. Watered by Cowpasture, Jackson, and the head branches of James Rivers. Surface rough and elevated; soil tolerably fertile.

Bath, Va., c. h. Bath co. 164 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. Here are two springs, useful in rheumatic and other complaints; one the Warm, the other the Hot Spring.

Baton Rouge, La. Capital of the state, and seat of justice of East Baton Rouge Parish. Situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 117 miles above New Orleans. It consists chiefly of one street, which is built on a gentle swell of land, 40 or 50 feet above high-water mark. The seat of government has lately been established at this place. It contains four or five churches of different denominations, a court house, jail, penitentiary, and U. S. barracks, which are fine buildings, standing on elevated ground, a short distance E. of the town. This is the seat of Baton Rouge College. (See *Colleges*.) As it is only since December, 1849, that Baton Rouge

became the capital of the state, no account of the public buildings can be given at present.

Baton Rouge, East, Parish, La., c. h. at Baton Rouge. On the E. bank of the Mississippi, between that river and the Amite. It contains the first land in ascending the Mississippi which is elevated above inundation.

Baton Rouge, West, Parish, La., c. h. at West Baton Rouge. On the W. bank of the Mississippi, between that river and the Atchafalaya Bayou. Surface level; soil very fertile on the borders of the streams; the remainder is liable to inundation.

Battle Creek, Mn., Calhoun co. Situated at the mouth of Battle Creek, which possesses a great water power. 12 miles W. from Marshall. The Northern Michigan Railroad passes through it.

Bayou Chicot, La., c. h. St. Landry. 250 miles W. N. W. from New Orleans.

Beardstown, Is., Cass co. On the E. side of Illinois River. 48 m. W. by N from Springfield.

Beattystown, N. J., Mansfield, Warren co. On Musconetcong Creek, at the western base of Schooley's Mountain. 53 miles N. from Trenton.

Beaufort County, N. C., c. h. at Washington. A central county, on both sides of Pamlico River and Sound. Surface low, and at times inundated. Cotton and rice are the principal productions.

Beaufort, N. C., c. h. at Carteret co. Port of entry, on the Atlantic, 11 miles N. W. from Cape Lookout. It has an excellent harbor, admitting vessels requiring 14 feet of water. It is protected by Fort Macon, on Bogue Point, at the mouth of the harbor. 168 miles S. E. from Raleigh.

Beaufort District, S. C., c. h. at Coosawatchie. In the S. angle of the state. Watered in the interior by the Coosawatchie and some other rivers. It embraces Hilton Head, St. Helena, Port Royal, and several other islands.

Beaufort, S. C., Beaufort co. A port of entry on Port Royal Island, on the W. bank of Port Royal River. A bar prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 11 feet. 75 miles S. W. from Charleston. 146 S. from Columbia.

Beaver County, Pa., c. h. at Beaver. On the W. border, on both sides of the Ohio and Beaver Rivers. It has an uneven surface, but a fertile soil.

Beaver, Pa., c. h. Beaver co. On the Ohio River, at the mouth of Big Beaver River. It stands on an extensive plain, and is handsomely built.

Beaver, Pa. A N. W. township of Crawford co.

Beaver, Pa. A S. W. township of Union co.

Beaver Islands, Mn., Michilimackinac co. A Mormon settlement on the islands of the same name, in the N. part of Lake Michigan.

Beccario, Pa. A S. township of Clearfield co.

Beckt, Ms., Berkshire co. It is mountainous, broken, and rocky, but well wooded. The soil is hard and cold. 15 miles E. S. E. from Lenox, and 65 E. from Albany.

Bedford, Ia., c. h. Lawrence co. About 3 miles N. from the E. fork of White River, and 71 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

Bedford Ky., c. h. Trimble co. 1 mile from this village is a mineral spring impregnated with salts and sulphur, which attracts numerous visitors. 41 miles S. W. by W. from Frankfort.

Bedford, Ms., Middlesex co. The Shawsheen River rises in this town, and the Concord passes

its W. border. 15 miles N. W. from Boston, and 5 N. E. from Concord.

Bedford, N. H., Hillsboro' co. On the Merrimac. It has considerable intervalle land. A remarkable gulf and precipice are within its limits. A brook passes over the precipice, and falls about 200 ft. within the distance of 100 yds. Here are found several excavations in solid stone, large enough to contain many persons. 8 miles N. E. from Amherst, 21 S. from Concord. The Nashua and Concord Railroad passes on the opposite side of the Merrimac.

Bedford, N. Y., c. h. Westchester co. Half shire town with White Plains, which lies 15 miles S. Watered by Croton River, and several other streams. The surface is hilly and broken, and the soil light and stony. 109 miles S. from Albany.

Bedford County, Pa., c. h. at Bedford. On the S. border. Watered by tributaries of the Juniata and Potomac Rivers. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys. Iron ore and bituminous coal are found here.

Bedford, Pa., Bedford co. On the Roystown branch of the Juniata River, and is celebrated for its mineral springs.

Bedford County, Te., c. h. at Shelbyville. S. central. On the head waters of Duck River. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Bedford County, Va., c. h. at Liberty. S. central. Between the James River and the Roanoke. Bounded W. by the Peaks of Otter, in the Blue Ridge, separating it from Botetourt co. The interior is drained by Goose and Otter Creeks. Surface elevated; soil fertile, yielding fine crops of tobacco, Indian corn, and oats.

Bedminster, N. J., Somerset co. A hilly town, with a fertile soil, composed of lime, clay, and red shale. 8 miles N. W. from Somerville.

Bedminster, Pa. A central township of Bucks co.

Beekman, N. Y., Dutchess co. Drained by the Fishkill and several other streams. The surface is hilly, and the soil rich, gravelly loam. 14 miles S. E. from Poughkeepsie, and 87 miles from Albany.

Beekmantown, N. Y., Clinton co. Watered by several small tributaries of Lake Champlain, and containing Chazy and Chateaugay Lakes. It extends across the county a distance of 37 miles. On the E. it is level or slightly uneven; on the W. hilly and mountainous. 8 miles N. from Plattsburg, and 70 N. from Albany.

Bedair, Md., c. h. Harford co. 53 miles N. by E. from Annapolis.

Belchertown, Ms., Hampshire co. Soil excellent, and well improved. Separated from Ware by Swift River on the N. 75 miles W. from Boston, and 17 N. E. from Springfield.

Belfast, Me., port of entry and shire town of Waldo co. is beautifully situated on Belfast Bay, on the W. side of Penobscot River. It lies 40 miles E. from Augusta. 30 S. from Bangor, 30 N. from Thomaston, and, across Belfast Bay, 12 W. from Castine. The town was incorporated in 1773, but not permanently settled until about the year 1785. There is considerable good land in Belfast. In 1837, it produced 3492 bushels of excellent wheat. The Passagassawakeag River winds along near the centre of the town, and adds much to the appearance of the place. The harbor is very good, being guarded by Long and Sears's Islands, and has anchorage for a great number of vessels of the largest class.

—The proximity of Belfast to the sea, its site in relation to Penobscot River, and its excellent harbor, which was never known to have been obstructed by ice but twice. (1780, 1815.) give it peculiar advantages for foreign commerce, the coasting trade, and the fisheries. Considerable ship building is carried on at this place. The tonnage of the district of Belfast in 1850 was 44,335 tons. The principal exports are lumber and fish. Population, 1810, 1259; 1820, 2026; 1830, 3077; 1840, 4186; 1850, 5052. Belfast, although irregularly built, is a pleasant town, and on account of its fine open harbor is an important winter mart of the trade of Penobscot River.

Belfast, N. Y., Alleghany co. Watered by the Genesee River, and some of its tributaries. The Genesee Valley Canal leaves the river at this place. Surface uneven; soil, sandy loam. 262 miles W. from Albany.

Belfast, Pa. An eastern township of Bedford county.

Belknap County, N. H., c. h. at Gilford. Central. On the south side of Lake Winnipisogee. It has many other beautiful lakes and ponds within its limits. Some of the lands are high, and present a great variety of picturesque scenery. Though rough and uneven, and in some parts rocky, the soil is generally productive. The streams are numerous, rapid, and durable, and have a great hydraulic power.

Bell County, Ts., c. h. at Bellton.

Bellefontaine, O., c. h. Logan co. On the railroad from Cincinnati to Sandusky city, and 69 miles N. W. from Columbus.

Bellefonte, Pa., c. h. Jackson co. On Paint Rock River, about 2 miles W. from Tennessee River, and 166 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Bellefonte, Pa., c. h. Centre co. On Spring Creek, a branch of Bald Eagle River. 85 miles W. from Harrisburg. A place of extensive trade in the iron business. Connected with West Branch Canal by Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Canal.

Belleville, Is., c. h. St. Clair co. 13 miles E. S. E. from St. Louis, and 100 S. by W. from Springfield. Steam power is employed in some large flouring mills, and there are various other manufactures.

Belleville, N. J., Essex co. On the W. side of Passaic River. It has fine water power, and cotton and woollen, paper, dyeing and printing, and flouring mills.

Belleville, Ts., c. h. Austin co.

Bellingham, Ms., Norfolk co. Soil light and sandy. It is watered by Charles River, and has a good hydraulic power. The factory villages lie at the N. part of the town, 4 miles from the centre village. 23 miles S. W. from Boston, and 18 S. W. from Dedham, with which it is connected by the Norfolk County Railroad.

Belmont, Me., Waldo co. Watered by the Paasagassawakeag, which rises in a pond of that name, and empties at Belfast, about 6 miles N. It is 34 miles E. from Augusta.

Belmont, N. Y., Franklin co. Chateaugay and Trout Rivers flow through this town, and it contains several small lakes. The surface is hilly, and in some parts mountainous. 10 miles S. E. from Malone, and 202 from Albany.

Belmont County, O., in the eastern part of the state, having the Ohio River on its eastern boundary, separating it from Ohio co. in Virginia. On the W. on the N. W., and on the N. E., it is bounded by the counties of Guernsey, Harrison,

and Jefferson, and by Munroe on the S. Its greatest length, on the northern line, is 30 miles, and its breadth 20, having an area of 520 square miles. The high table land between the valleys of the Ohio and the Muskingum Rivers divides this county into two nearly equal sections. Small creeks flow eastward into the Ohio, and westward the Will's and Stillwater branches of the Muskingum flow into that river. The whole surface of this county is uneven, consisting of a series of hills, with deep, narrow intervening valleys. Yet the soil is almost uniformly productive; suitable for grazing and for the culture of wheat and corn. St. Clairville is the chief town.

Bellvue, Is., c. h. Jackson co.

Belvidere, Is., c. h. Boone co. On the E. head waters of Rock River.

Belvidere, N. J., c. h. Warren co. At the junction of Pequest River with the Delaware. 57 m. N. N. W. from Trenton. The Pequest has a fall here of about 50 ft. within a mile from its mouth, affording a heavy water power. There is also a fall of about 22 feet in the Delaware, and these two privileges together are greater than any others in the state. A fine bridge here crosses the Delaware.

Belvidere, Vt., Lamoille co. A considerable part is mountainous, and unfit for cultivation. Watered by two branches of the River Lamoille. 18 miles N. W. from Hyde Park, and 45 N. W. from Montpelier.

Bellows' Falls, Vt., Windham co. lies 98 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. See *Rockingham, Vt.*

Benicia, Ca., Salano co. On the strait between San Pablo and Suisun Bays, about 40 m. N. E. from San Francisco. Ships of the largest size can lie here close to the town, which is laid out on a handsome slope towards the hills. It is a port of entry, with an arsenal, navy station, and docks of the Pacific Steam Packet Co. for retitting their steamers.

Bennington, N. H., Hillsboro' co. Taken from Greenfield, Frankestown, Deering, and Hancock, in 1842.

Bennington, N. Y., Wyoming co. Drained by the Cayuga and Tonawanda Creeks. The surface is rolling, the soil fertile, consisting of a moist clay. 256 miles W. from Albany.

Bennington County, Vt. Bennington and Manchester, shire towns. In the S. W. the low lands are excellent, but the largest portion of the county is mountainous, and fit only for grazing. Many streams rise in the mountains, and descend to the ocean, some by the Hudson and some by the Connecticut, affording a great hydraulic power. Iron ores of good quality are found in this county, and large quantities of beautiful white marble.

Bennington, Vt. Half shire town of Bennington co. The other is Manchester, 25 m. distant. Of good alluvial soil, delightfully enriched by evergreen mountains. It abounds in iron ore, manganese, ochre, and marble. The streams are numerous, and afford excellent mill sites. 120 miles S. W. by S. from Montpelier. The manufacture of a new species of earthen ware, or rather stone ware, of a fine quality, has recently been commenced here. It is from a mixture of flint, quartz, and feldspar, which unites, with much lightness and beauty, the advantages of great general strength, and especially the ability to stand fire, which is an important recommendation. The patent of the manufacturers is for the

enamel or the burning in of the colors, which produces a brilliant, glossy surface, impervious to the action of all acids, and to all outside appliances.

Bensalem, Pa. A S. township of Bucks co.

Benson, Vt., Rutland co. On Lake Champlain. The waters are generally brackish and unpleasant. 75 miles S. W. from Montpelier.

Benton County, Ala., c. h. at Jacksonville. N. E. part, between the Coosa and the state of Georgia. Drained by the Tallapoosa and branches of the Coosa Rivers. Surface mostly level, soil fertile.

Benton County, As., c. h. at Bentonville. In the N. W. corner, on the height of land between waters of the White River and those of the Neosho.

Benton, As., c. h. Sabine co. On the Sabine Fork of the Wachita. 24 miles S. W. from Little Rock.

Benton, Is., c. h. Franklin co. 151 miles S. S. E. from Springfield.

Benton County, Fla. On the Gulf coast of the peninsula, S. of the Withlacoochee River.

Benton County, Ga., c. h. at Oxford. On the W. border N. of the Wabash.

Benton County, Io., c. h. at Vinton. E. central.

Benton, Ky., c. h. Marshall co.

Benton County, Mi. On the E. side of the Mississippi. In the N. part of the state.

Benton, Me., Kennebec co. 25 miles W. from Augusta.

Benton, Mi., c. h. Yazoo co. Nearly equidistant between Big Black and Yazoo Rivers. 50 miles N. W. from Jackson.

Benton, Mo., c. h. Scott co. 222 miles S. E. from Jefferson City.

Benton County, Mo., c. h. at Warsaw. S. W. central. On both banks of the Osage River, which flows through it from W. to E. Surface uneven; soil very fertile.

Benton, N. H., Grafton co. It is watered by branches of Oliverian Brook and Wild Amonoosuck Rivers. Moosheilock and Owl-head Mountains lie within its limits. It presents a rough and mountainous aspect, and the soil in some parts is not capable of cultivation. It was formerly called Coventry. 70 m. W. N. W. from Concord, and 12 E. S. E. from Haverhill.

Benton, N. Y., Yates co. The surface of this town consists of broad plains and gentle swells. The soil is mostly clay, and sandy and gravelly loam. 207 miles W. from Albany.

Benton County, O., c. h. at Marysville. In the valley of the Willamette.

Benton County, Te., c. h. at Camden. W. part. Watered by the Tennessee River, which runs along its E. boundary, and by some of its branches. Surface level; soil fertile.

Bentonville, Te., c. h. Polk co. On Four-mile Branch, 174 miles S. E. from Nashville.

Bergen County, N. J., c. h. at Hackensack. In the N. E. corner, between the Hudson on the E. and the N. Y. boundary on the W. Watered by the Hackensack and Saddle Rivers. The surface in the central part is generally level, or undulating; the W. is mountainous, and on the E. is the lofty trap ridge, known as the *Palisades*, extending its whole width on the Hud-on. The soil in the valleys especially, is productive.

Bergen, N. J., c. h. Hudson co. The surface is partly hilly, and the soil, in other parts, somewhat marshy, but fertile. 56 miles N. E. from Trenton.

Bergen, N. Y., Genesee co. Black Creek waters this town, the surface of which is level, and the soil clay, in some parts, and in others calca-

reous loam. 14 miles N. W. from Batavia, and 299, by railroad, N. of W. from Albany. The Rochester and Buffalo Railroad passes through it.

Berkley, Ms., Bristol co., was formerly a part of Dighton, from which it is separated by Taunton River. The noted "Dighton Rock" is in the limits of the town of Berkley. A part of Assenet Bay is also within the town. 37 miles S. from Boston, and 18 E. from Providence.

Berkley County, Va., c. h. at Martinsburg. On the N. border, in the valley. Drained by affluents of the Potomac, which washes its N. border. Surface rough and broken.

Berkeley Springs, Va., Morgan co. 180 miles N. N. W. from Richmond, in the village of Bath.

Berks County, Pa., c. h. at Reading. In the S. E. part. Watered by the Schuylkill River, which flows through it. Surface mostly mountainous; soil productive. It is crossed by the Schuylkill and Union Canals, and the Reading Railroad.

Berkshire County, Ms., c. h. at Lenox. On the W. border. It is rough and hilly in many parts, but affords considerable fine land. Berkshire is the most elevated county in the state. On the E. side lie the Green Mountains, which shut it away from the rest of Massachusetts, and on the W. are the Taghkanic Mountains, which separate it from the state of New York. The Housatonic and Hoosic are its chief rivers. This county possesses, in rich and inexhaustible abundance, iron, marble, and lime. It is well wooded, and has much water power.

Berkshire Valley, N. J., Jefferson, Morris co. Watered by a branch of Rockaway River, which affords a water power, on which are several forges. 12 miles N. W. from Morristown, and 17 N. from Trenton.

Berkshire, N. Y., Tioga co. Drained by E. and W. Owego Creeks. The surface is hilly, but the soil mostly very productive. 13 miles N. from Owego village, and 168 W. by S. from Albany.

Berkshire, O., 23 miles N. by E. from Columbus.

Berkshire, Vt., Franklin co. Missiseo River runs through the S. E. corner, on which is some fine interval. Pike River passes through the town, affording some of the finest mill sites in the country. The soil is various, but generally good; surface is diversified with gentle swells and vales. 50 miles N. W. from Montpelier, and 22 N. E. by E. from St. Albans.

Berlin, Ct., Hartford co. The villages of Worthington and New Britain are very pleasant. The first manufacture of tin ware in this country was commenced at this place, about the year 1770, by Edward Patterson, a native of Ireland.

Berlin, Me., Oxford co. 100 miles N. from Portland.

Berlin, Ms., Worcester co. Watered by North Creek, a branch of the Assabet. 31 miles W. by N. from Boston.

Berlin, N. H., Coos co. The Androscoggin and Amonoosuck Rivers pass through it; also the railroad from Portland to Montreal. The Androscoggin in this town descends more than 200 feet in a mile or two, and the principal fall, worn through the solid rock, is a great curiosity. 140 miles N. from Concord, and 98 from Portland by the railroad.

Berlin, N. Y., Rensselaer co. Little Hoosic and Kinderhook Creeks, and the Poestenkill, flow through this town. The surface is moun-

tainous; Taghkanie Mountain extending into the E. and Peterboro' into the W. part, the soil in the valley between being quite fertile. 18 miles E. from Troy, and 24 E. by N. from Albany.

Berlin, O. A post town, 89 miles from Columbus.

Berlin, Pa. An E. township of Wayne co., on the Delaware.

Berlin, Vt. Washington co. Watered by Winooski and Dog Rivers, and Stevens's Branch, furnishing good mill sites. The land is somewhat broken, but of strong soil, and good for tillage. 4 miles S. from Montpelier.

Bernalillo County, N. M., c. h. at Albuquerque. On the Rio del Norte, S. of Santa Fe.

Bernard, N. J. A N. town of Somerset co. Hilly and mountainous, with a fertile soil. It contains the village of Braekinridge.

Bernardston, Ms. Franklin co. A township of superior land, considerably elevated, between Fall and Connecticut Rivers. Bald and West Mountains afford delightful scenery; the former is 630 feet above the waters of the Connecticut, 96 miles W. by N. from Boston, and 7 miles N. from Greenfield, on the railroad from Greenfield to Brattleboro'.

Berne, N. Y., Albany co. Watered by Foxes Creek on the W., and two large ponds on the E. It is crossed by the Helderberg Hills, which contain several curious caverns. The soil in the valleys is very fertile, consisting of calcareous loam. 16 miles W. from Albany.

Berne, Pa. In the centre of Berks co., on the W. bank of the Schuylkill, and divided into Upper and Lower townships.

Berrien County, Mn., c. h. at St. Joseph. In the S. W. border, on both sides of the St. Joseph's, at its entrance into Lake Michigan. St. Joseph's, Pawpaw, and Salien Rivers afford fine hydraulic power. Surface rolling; soil various, but mostly productive. Crossed by the Michigan Central Railroad.

Berrien Spring, Mn., c. h. Berrien co. On the W. bank of the St. Joseph River, 15 miles from its mouth, and 192 miles S. W. from Detroit.

Bertie County, N. C., c. h. at Windsor. N. E. part, between the Roanoke, on the S., and Albemarle Sound, where it receives the Chowan on the E. Level, and somewhat marshy.

Berwick, Me., York co. 93 miles S. W. from Augusta, on Salmon River, E. side. On the railroad from Boston to Portland.

Berwick, Pa. An eastern township of Adams co. Watered by Conewago and Beaver Creeks, tributaries of the Susquehanna. Surface level; soil red shale. 41 miles S. W. from Harrisburg.

Berwick, Pa., Columbia co. At Nescopeck Falls, on the N. side of the Susquehanna River. 28 miles S. W. from Wilkesbarre, and 97 N. by E. from Harrisburg.

Bethany, Ct., New Haven co. Some portions are good land and well cultivated, but a large part is mountainous, and fit only for the growth of wood. Beacon Mountain, between Bethany and Naugatuck River, presents some wild and picturesque features.

Bethany, Mo., c. h. Harrison co. 200 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

Bethany, N. Y., Genesee co. Drained by Tonawanda and Black Creeks. Surface somewhat uneven; soil sandy loam and clay. 291 miles W. from Albany.

Bethany, Pa., c. h. Wayne co. 1 mile W.

from Dyberry Creek, and 165 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. There are glass works here, and other manufactures.

Bethel, Ct., Fairfield co. A pleasant and flourishing village, in the town of Danbury, and about 3 miles N. W. from the centre of that town.

Bethel, Me., Oxford co. 61 miles N. W. from Portland. A fine farming town.

Bethel, N. Y., Sullivan co. The Mongou and several other small tributaries of the Delaware flow through this town, which also contains several small lakes. The surface is hilly; the soil gravelly loam. 121 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

Bethel, Pa. A southern township of Bedford co. Watered by Great Conoloway Creek and its branches, tributaries of the Potomac. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam.

Bethel, Pa. The westernmost township of Berks co. Drained by a head branch of the Swatara. The Blue Ridge bounds it on the N. 52 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Bethel, Pa. A southern township of Delaware co. Watered by Naaman's, a branch of Chester Creek. Surface level; soil clay.

Bethel, Pa. A N. E. township of Lebanon co. Between two head branches of Swatara Creek. Mountainous in the N., and level in the S. Soil mostly gravel.

Bethel, Vt., Windsor co. Watered by branches of White River, and possesses good mill sites. Excellent soapstone is found here in great quantities. The surface is broken and mountainous, but the soil is warm, and good for grazing. Considerable business is done at both villages, E. and W.; the latter is the largest. 31 miles S. by W. from Montpelier, and 30 N. W. from Windsor. The Vermont Central Railroad passes through this town.

Bethlem, Ct., Litchfield co. Hilly, with a gravelly loam, and fit for grazing and the growth of rye. Watered by Pomperaug River, a branch of the Housatonic. 33 miles W. S. W. from Hartford.

Bethlehem, N. H., Grafton co. Drained by Great Ammonoosuck River and one of its branches. Round and Peaked Mountains are in this town. The soil produces good crops of grass and grain. There is plenty of pine timber and sugar maple. Iron ore is found. 100 miles N. W. from Concord.

Bethlehem, N. J., Hunterdon co. Hilly and mountainous on the N. Soil red clay, slate, and loam. 40 miles N. by W. from Trenton.

Bethlehem, N. Y., Albany co. On the Hudson River, and watered by Normanskill, Vlamskill, and Coeymans Creek. 5 miles S. from Albany.

Bethlehem, O. Post town on the Ohio Canal.

Bethlehem, Pa., Northampton co. 48 miles W. by N. from Philadelphia, and 93 E. from Harrisburg. Situated on the N. bank of the Lehigh River, at the mouth of Manokiev Creek. The ground, rising gradually both from the river and the creek, affords a commanding and beautiful site for the village. The place was settled by the Moravians, under Count Zinzendorf, and has long been celebrated for its excellent female school, conducted by persons of that sect, to which many ladies from the Middle States have resorted for education. It contains a large stone church, in the Gothic style of architecture, with a tower rising from the centre surmounted by a dome. It is 142 feet long and 68 feet wide. In the burying ground, which is laid out with much neatness and

taste, the heads of all the graves lie towards the north. There is a good water power, improved for carrying flouring mills, grist mills, saw mills, &c. A bridge 400 feet in length crosses the Lehigh.

Beverly Farms, Ms. A village in the E. part of the town of Beverly, Essex co.

Beverly, Ms, Essex co. United to Salem by a bridge across the North River, 1500 feet in length. It has a pleasant village at the N. part of the town. The business is much associated with that of Salem. The people are noted for their enterprise in commerce and the fisheries. From the elevated grounds in this town much delightful scenery is presented. A part of the beautiful Wenham Pond lies within its limits. 16 miles N. from Boston, by the railroad.

Beverly, Va., e. h. Randolph co. On the E. fork of the Monongahela River, 205 miles N. W. from Richmond. Built on three parallel streets, in the midst of a well-cultivated and thickly-settled district.

Bexar County, Ts., e. h. at San Antonio. Bexar includes all the western part of the state, most of which is unsettled, and much of it incapable of settlement.

Bibb County, Ga., e. h. at Centreville. Central. On both sides of the Cahawba.

Bibb County, Ga., e. h. at Macon. Central. On both sides of the Ocmulgee. Soil red loam and sand.

Biddeford, Me., York co. On the S. side of the Saco, at its mouth, and connected with the town of Saco by a bridge. 15 miles S. W. from Portland. The falls of the Saco River at this place create an immense water power, upon which large factories have been recently erected; and it has become, along with Saco, the seat of extensive manufactures.

Bienville Parish, La. N. W. central. Drained by tributaries of the Red River, which run S. through it.

Big Beaver, Pa. A northern township of Beaver co., on the W. side of the Beaver River.

Big Flats, N. Y., Chemung co. Chemung River gives name to this town, through which it passes, as do some of its tributaries. The navigable feeder of the Chemung Canal and the New York and Erie Railroad also pass through it. Surface hilly, except on the borders of Chemung River; soil fertile, especially in the valleys. 203 miles S. W. from Albany.

Billerica, Ms., Middlesex co. Watered by the Concord and Shawheen Rivers, and has a pleasant village, on high ground, near the centre. Soil good, and well improved. Billerica Mills village is near the Lowell Railroad, 22 miles from Boston.

Biloxi, Mi., Harrison co. Situated on Biloxi Bay, 227 miles S. E. from Jackson. Site of an early French settlement.

Bingham, Me., Somerset co. On the E. bank of Kennebec River. 113 miles N. N. E. from Portland.

Bingham, Pa. A N. E. township of Potter co., on the New York line.

Binghamton, N. Y., e. h. Broome co. At the junction of the Chenango River with the Susquehanna. 145 miles S. W. from Albany, and 225 miles by the Erie Railroad, N. W. from New York. It belongs to the township of Chenango, and was incorporated as a village in 1813. The Chenango Canal runs northerly from this

place, and unites with the Erie Canal at Utica. The great Erie Railroad passes through it, and extends to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, 244 miles W. It is also at the head of boat navigation on the Susquehanna River. These various facilities afford to this flourishing place peculiar advantages for business. No place in the state, perhaps, at present, exceeds this in rapid and permanent growth; and it must become an important inland town. Binghamton is surrounded by a rich agricultural and grazing country, which here finds a ready market for its abundant products. There is likewise an extensive water power on the Chenango, which is employed for manufacturing and mechanical purposes. Steam, also, is extensively used. There are large flouring mills, saw mills, plaster mills, tanneries, clothing establishments, and a variety of other manufacturing operations. The Erie Railroad Company have established here a large machine shop and car factory. A bridge here crosses the Susquehanna, and another the Chenango. The place, which was formerly called *Chenango Point*, received its present name in honor of William Bingham, Esq., of Philadelphia, a respected benefactor of the village in its infant state.

Birdsall, N. Y., Alleghany co. Watered by Black Creek and some other streams. Surface slightly uneven; soil clay loam. 260 miles W. by S. from Albany.

Birmingham, Pa. A western township of Delaware co.

Black Brook, N. Y., Clinton co., contains several small lakes, and is drained by Saranae, Au Sable and Little Au Sable Rivers, and Black Brook. The surface is hilly and mountainous, abounding with iron ore. 20 miles S. from Plattsburg, and 154 N. from Albany.

Blackford County, Ia., e. h. at Blackford. N. E. central. Watered by Salamanic River, a tributary of the Wabash, and several small creeks. Soil mostly fertile.

Black Hawk County, Io., e. h. at Astor Falls. E. central. On both sides of the Cedar Fork of the Iowa.

Black Lick, Pa. A southern township of Indiana county, on the Kiskiminitas and Pennsylvania Canal.

Black Rock, N. Y. A town of Erie co. Drained by Buffalo Creek and other small streams flowing into the Niagara River. It embraces Squaw and Strawberry Islands, each containing about 100 acres of land. The line between the U. S. and Canada bounds this town on the W. Surface mostly undulating; soil alluvial. It environs the city of Buffalo on three sides, from the centre of which it is distant about 3 miles, and from Albany W. 325 miles.

Black Rock, N. Y., Erie co. This village, in the town of Black Rock, situated at the foot of Lake Erie, may be considered as a suburb of the city of Buffalo, from which it is not more than two and a half miles distant, and with which it is connected by a railroad. At this point the Erie Canal enters Lake Erie. An immense mole or pier projects into Niagara River, at once forming a harbor for the port and turning water from the river into the canal. The canal is supplied by this means with water for nearly half its entire distance; and by means of the same mole a large water power is obtained at Black Rock, which is used for flouring mills and other purposes.

Blackstone, Ms., Worcester co. Blackstone

River runs through it on the S., and Mill River on the E. There are four villages. The township is broken and uneven, with rather a thin soil. The Providence and Worcester Railroad passes through the south-western part of the town.— 39 miles S. W. from Boston, and 18 N. W. from Providence, R. I.

Bladen County, N. C., c. h. at Elizabeth. In the S. angle, on both sides of Cape Fear River.

Bladensburg, Md., Prince George co. 34 miles W. from Annapolis, and 6 N. E. from Washington. It is a little S. of the railroad from Washington to Baltimore. Celebrated for the battle in 1814, which preceded the capture of Washington.

Blair County, Pa., c. h. at Hollidaysburg. A little S. of the centre of the state, on the eastern slope of the main chain of the Alleghanies, the crest of which forms its western boundary. Watered by the Upper Juniata and its heads.

Blairsville, Ga., c. h. Marion co. 118 miles N. N. W. of Milledgeville.

Blairsville, Pa., Indiana co., is at the junction of Black Lick Creek with Kiskiminitas River, 171 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg, on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal.

Blakeley, Ala., c. h. Baldwin co. Opposite to Mobile. It has a good harbor, and the situation is healthy and pleasant, but the attempt to make it rival Mobile has not succeeded.

Blakeley, Ga., c. h. Early co. 203 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

Blakely, Pa. A N. E. township of Luzerne co., on both sides of the Lackawannock River.

Blanchard, Me., Piscataquis co. 116 miles from Augusta.

Blandford, Ms., Hampden co. A mountainous township, of good grazing land. Branches of Westfield River rise here, and give it a good water power. The Western Railroad passes through Chester village, at the north part. From Boston 119 miles, and from Springfield 21 miles.

Blandville, Ky., c. h. Ballard co. 350 miles W. of S. from Lexington.

Blecker, N. Y., Fulton co., contains Fish and Caroga Lakes, and is drained by Caroga Creek and some small branches of Saconaga River. Hilly and mountainous, mostly covered with forests. 55 miles N. W. from Albany.

Blenheim, N. Y., Schoharie co. Drained by Schoharie Creek, and some of its tributaries. Hilly and mountainous, and abounds in geological curiosities, the most important of which are the "Bear's Ladder," composed of globular masses of graywacke, and Mineral Hill, a large mass of red sandstone. There is also here an extensive slate quarry, 53 m. S. W. from Albany.

Bledsoe County, Te. S. E. central. On the height of land between the waters of the Cumberland and Tennessee. Watered by Sequatchie River, and has a somewhat mountainous surface.

Blissfield, Mn., Lenawee co. On the N. bank of Raisin River. 71 miles S. W. from Detroit. The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad passes through it.

Blockley, Pa. A suburb of Philadelphia.

Bloom, Pa. A central township of Columbia co., at the junction of the Susquehanna River and Fishing Creek. Surface level; soil sandy and calcareous loam. 80 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg. It contains the village of Bloomsbury.

Bloomfield, Ct., Hartford co. It was incorporated into a town in 1825. Has a fine soil, cultivated with great industry, producing large crops of grass and grain, with an abundance of choice fruit. 6 miles N. by W. from Hartford.

Bloomfield, Me., Somerset co. On Kennebec River, 33 miles N. from Augusta. A fine township of land.

Bloomfield, Ia., c. h. Greene co. On the E. side of the W. branch of White River, 74 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

Bloomfield, Io., c. h. Davis co. 30 miles S. W. from Iowa city.

Bloomfield, N. J., Essex co. 54 miles N. E. from Trenton, and 4 N. from Newark.

Bloomfield, Vt., Essex co. The W. and S. parts are watered by Bulhegan River. 86 miles N. E. from Montpelier.

Blooming Grove, N. Y., Orange co. Murderer's Creek and its branches water this town. The surface is hilly, Sennemunk Mountain, a peak of the Highlands, covering the S. E. part. The soil is very fertile. 12 miles S. from Newburg, and about 100 S. from Albany.

Bloomington, Ia., c. h. McLean co. 73 miles N. N. E. from Springfield. Beautifully situated on the margin of the prairie, with a delightful country around it.

Bloomington, Ia., c. h. Monroe co. 49 miles S. W. from Indianapolis. The seat of the Indiana University. See *Colleges*.

Bloomington, Mo., c. h. Macon co. 90 miles W. of N. from Jefferson City.

Bloomsbury, N. J., Warren and Huntingdon counties. On both sides of Musconetcong Creek, and 43 miles N. N. W. from Trenton.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Columbia co. On the W. side of the E. branch of the Susquehanna River, at the junction of Fishing Creek. 87 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg.

Blossburg, Pa., Tioga co. Situated near the celebrated Blossburg coal mine, 133 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg. Connected by railroad with Corning, N. Y., from which there is lake and canal navigation to Albany.

Blount County, Ala., c. h. at Blountsville. N. central. Surface uneven, watered by the head branches of the Black Warrior River; soil rather sterile.

Blount County, Te., c. h. at Marysville, shire town. On the E. border, between the Tennessee River and the N. C. line. Surface uneven and mountainous; soil fertile.

Blountsville, Ala., c. h. Blount co. On the W. side of the Loest Fork of Black River. 104 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Blountsville, Te., c. h. Sullivan co. 288 miles E. by N. from Nashville.

Blue Hill, Me., Hancock co. At the head of a bay of the same name. 12 miles E. from Castine, and 78 from Augusta.

Blue Sulphur Springs, Va., Greenbrier co. 227 miles N. by W. from Richmond. See *Fashionable Resorts*, p.

Bluffton, Ia., c. h. Wells co. 90 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

Bocuff Prairie, La., c. h. Franklin. 200 miles W. by N. from Baton Rouge.

Boogs, Pa. A central township of Centre co. On the main ridge of the Alleghanies. Soil, slate and gravelly limestone.

Bolivar, As., c. h. Poinsett co. 14 miles N. E. from Little Rock.

Bolivar County, Mi., e. h. at Bolivar. On the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Arkansas. Watered by Sunflower River.

Bolivar, N. Y., Alleghany co. On the Pennsylvania border. High and uneven. 275 miles from Albany.

Bolivar, O., Tuscarawas co. On the W. side of the Tuscarawas River, and on the Ohio Canal. 118 miles N. E. from Columbus.

Bolivar, Tc., e. h. Hardeman co. Near the Big Hatchee River, on the S. side. 162 miles S. W. from Nashville.

Bolton, Ct., Tolland co. The soil is a coarse, hard, gravelly loam, fit only for grazing. The Bolton stone quarry is quite noted. "The stone is a species of slate, of a brilliant light gray color, composed of mica and quartz, and is excellent for flagging and other purposes. It is extensively used in the principal cities of the United States. For strength it exceeds any other known in this country, and the demand for it is rapidly increasing." 16 miles E. from Hartford. The Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill Railroad passes through this place.

Bolton, Ms. On the height of land between Concord and Nashua Rivers. A good farming town. The hills contain limestone, and lime is made here. 31 miles W. by N. from Boston.

Bolton, N. Y., Warren co. Bounded on the E. by Lake George, and contains several small lakes. The Schroon branch of the Hudson River waters the W. part. The surface is hilly, and in some parts mountainous, and the soil not remarkably good. 72 miles N. from Albany.

Bolton, Vt., Chittenden co. On the western range of the Green Mountains. Mountainous and broken, and but a small part of it capable of being settled. Winoo-ski River runs through it, from E. to W.; also the Vermont Central Railroad. 19 miles S. E. from Burlington, and 19 N. W. from Montpelier.

Bombay, N. Y., Franklin co. Little Salmon and St. Regis Rivers water this town, the surface of which is mostly level. 15 miles N. E. from Malone, and 226 N. from Albany.

Bond County, Is., e. h. at Greenville. S. W. central. Watered by Shoal Creek, a branch of the Kaskaskia River.

Bonnet Carre, La., e. h. St. John Baptist parish. In a bend of the Mississippi River, called Bonnet Carre. (square bonnet.) 38 miles W. from New Orleans.

Boone County, Is., e. h. at Belvidere. On the northern border. Watered by the Kankekee and its tributaries, the E. head waters of Roek River. Surface undulating; soil very fertile.

Boone County, Ia., e. h. at Lebanon. Central. Watered by Sugar and Racoon Creeks. Surface mostly level, consisting partly of prairie; soil very fertile.

Boone County, Io., e. h. at Boonboro'. Central. The Des Moines passes through it from N. to S.

Boone County, Ky., e. h. at Burlington. The northernmost county in the state, in a bend of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Great Miami. The Ohio River bounds this county on the N. Surface uneven; soil fertile.

Boone County, Mo., e. h. at Columbia. Central. On the N. bank of the Missouri. Roek and Cedar Creeks drain this county.

Boone County, Va. West part. Rough and un-

even. The Coal River, a southern tributary of the Kenhawa, runs on its eastern border, and the Little Coal N. through it.

Boonerville, N. Y., Oneida co. Drained by Black River and the head waters of the Mohawk. 28 miles N. from Utica, and 123 W. from Albany.

Boonville, As., e. h. Scott co. 120 miles W. by N. from Little Rock.

Boonville, Ia., e. h. Warwick co., lies between Pigeon and Cypress Creeks. 173 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis.

Boonville, Ky., e. h. Owsley co.

Boonville, Mo., e. h. Cooper co. On the S. bank of Missouri River. 50 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

Bordentown, N. J., Chesterfield, Burlington co. On the E. bank of the Delaware. 27 miles N. from Philadelphia, and 7 miles S. E. from Trenton. Built on an elevated plain 65 feet above the river, upon which it has a commanding and beautiful situation. The Camden and Amboy Railroad passes, by a viaduct, under some of its principal streets. The Delaware and Raritan Canal here connects with the Delaware at the head of steamboat navigation. Bordentown is a favorite resort, in the summer season, for people from Philadelphia. The village is very neat, and enjoys a salubrious climate. The extensive grounds and mansion formerly occupied by Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, are among the most conspicuous and attractive objects of the place. One of the most magnificent river views any where to be enjoyed in the country is afforded here. The Delaware, as seen from the brow of the hill on which the town is situated, winds its way through a level country, spread out for many miles under the eye of the spectator, until it disappears behind projecting headlands.

Boothbay, Me., Lincoln co. On the coast between Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers, almost surrounded by water. 34 miles S. S. E. from Augusta, and 60 E. N. E. from Portland.

Boscawen, N. H., Merrimac co. On the W. side of Merrimac River. The town is watered by the Blackwater, an important stream. Of a deep, productive soil, affording many excellent farms. The surface very level. The principal village on the E. section of the town is a street nearly two miles in length, very straight and level. There is another village on a pleasant eminence near the west meeting house. 8 miles N. W. from Concord, with which it communicates by two railroads.

Boston, Ms. Seaport and capital of the state. Situated at the W. extremity of Massachusetts Bay, into which empty Charles and Mystic Rivers. By age and commercial importance, Boston is the metropolis of New England.—The population of Boston, in 1700, was 7000; in 1722, 10,567; in 1765, 15,520; in 1790, 18,038; in 1800, 24,937; in 1810, 33,250; in 1820, 43,298; in 1830, 61,391; in 1840, 93,470; and in 1850, 126,884. Owing to the almost insular situation of Boston, and its limited extent, its population, as compared with that of other large cities of the Union, does not fairly represent its relative importance. While the population of East Boston, on an island adjaacent in the harbor, and of South Boston, on a contiguous point of the main land of Dorchester, is included in that of the city proper, because these new suburbs are embraced

within its chartered limits, yet all its ancient environs upon the main land, embracing Charlestown, Chelsea, Roxbury, Dorchester, Brookline, and Cambridge, with a large margin still more remote, to which the railroads, like arteries from a great heart, carry a daily and hourly circulation of life—all the towns and villages of this broad area, occupied to a great extent by a population whose business and means of wealth are within the city, and who really constitute a component part of its people, being associated with it in all its commercial, manufacturing, literary, and social relations, as much as the inhabitants of Greenwich, Manhattanville, and Haerlem with New York, or those of the districts contiguous to Philadelphia with that city, have hitherto remained distinct towns; three of them, indeed, being now flourishing cities; and this large overflow of population is consequently never represented in any statement of the population of Boston. The peninsula on which Boston proper is built is connected with the main land of Roxbury on the S., from which it extends in a direction a little E. of N., about 3 miles, having an average breadth of about a mile. The isthmus, or Neck, as it is commonly called, is something over a mile in length, and is nearly all included within the limits of Boston. It was originally quite narrow, and so low that parts of it were frequently overflowed by the highest courses of the tides. The waters of the harbor, flowing up into the bay of Roxbury, on the E. side of the Neck, and those of the Charles River, spreading out over the flats upon the W., formed a broad but shallow cove upon that side, between the isthmus and the main land of Brookline. Until 1786, 156 years after the settlement of Boston, the only passage into the town was over the Neck. It has been much elevated in being improved and built upon, and additions to its width are continually made by filling up the flats, especially upon the W. side. There are now four broad avenues passing over the Neck from Roxbury to the city: Harrison Avenue, Washington Street, Suffolk Street, and the Tremont Road. — The main body of the peninsula, which was thus nearly surrounded by the waters of the harbor and of Charles River, comprised within its natural limits about 700 acres of land. In three points it swelled into hills of considerable elevation; one being on its S. E. angle, and presenting a bold barrier to the waters of the ship channel; another being at its N. extremity, looking off towards Chelsea and Charlestown; and the third, which was more central, with a very much broader base, extending its N. and W. slopes nearly to the banks of Charles River. This was the most elevated of the hills, being 138½ feet above the level of the sea; and its summit was cleft into three conical peaks, which, being near the original centre of the town, led at first to the adoption of the name of Tremont, or Trimountain, for the town itself. This name, however, was soon dismissed for its present name, which it received on the 7th of September, 1630, in honor of the Rev. John Cotton, the second minister of the first church, who came from Boston, in England. The Indian name of the peninsula was *Shawmut*. — There is extant a very accurate description of Boston in 1633, by William Wood, the author of *New England Prospect*, which Snow, a writer of high authority on this subject, remarks, "could hardly be

amended." — "Boston," says Wood, "is two miles N. E. of Roxbury. Its situation is very pleasant, being a peninsula hemmed in on the S. side by the bay of Roxbury, and on the N. side with Charles River, the marshes on the back side being not half of a quarter of a mile over; so that a little fencing will secure their cattle from the wolves. . . . It being a neck, and bare of wood, they are not troubled with these great annoyances, wolves, rattlesnakes, and mosquitoes. Those that live here upon their cattle must be constrained to take farms in the country, or else they cannot subsist, the place being too small to contain many, and fittest for such as can trade into England for such commodities as the country wants, being the chief place for shipping and merchandise. This neck of land is not above four miles in compass, in form almost square, having on the S. side, at one corner, a great broad hill, whereon is planted a fort, which can command any ship as she sails into the harbor within the still bay. On the N. side is another hill, equal in bigness, whereon stands a windmill. To the N. W. is a high mountain, with three little rising hills on the top of it, wherefore it is called the *Tramount*. From the top of this mountain a man may overlook all the islands which lie within the bay, and desery such ships as are on the sea-coast. This town, though it be neither the greatest nor the richest, yet is the most noted and frequented, being the centre of the plantations, where the monthly courts are kept. Here likewise dwells the governor. This place hath very good land, affording rich cornfields and fruitful gardens, having likewise sweet and pleasant springs. The inhabitants of this place, for their enlargement, have taken to themselves farm houses in a place called Muddy River, [Brookline,] two miles from the town, where there is good ground, large timber, and store of marsh land and meadow. In this place they keep their swine and other cattle in the summer, whilst the corn is in the ground at Boston, and bring them to town in the winter."

The original conformation of the ground was such that the N. part of the peninsula was almost severed from the other by the coves or indentations of the shore which ran in around the base of Copp's Hill on the S., both from the harbor on the E., and from Charles River on the opposite side, so as nearly to meet at their extreme points. When the tides were highest, this part of Boston, and the central part, which would also be nearly or quite cut off from the continent by the flowing of the waters across the Neck, presented the appearance of two islands, rather than that of a peninsula. The tide ran up on the E. to where Dock Square now is, and in a northerly direction almost to Hanover Street at a point a little E. of Union Street. From Charles River, on the opposite side, a broad cove came up to a point only a few rods N. W. of Hanover Street, leaving but a narrow neck of land for the connection between the centre and the north end of the town. By the erection of a causeway where Causeway Street now is, this cove was subsequently converted into a capacious mill pond, and by means of a short canal cut through the neck by which its waters were separated from the harbor, they were made available for a tide mill at this place. This was long known as Mill Creek, and constituted the dividing line between the centre and the north end.

That part of the map of Boston which exhibits an equilateral triangle, as included between Charlestown, Merrimac, and Causeway Streets, having its apex in Haymarket Square, covers the principal part of the area which was occupied by this mill pond; having been converted into solid land with the materials obtained by the levelling of Beacon Hill and the eminences W. of it, excepting the creek, which was kept open to connect the river with the harbor as long as the navigation upon the Middlesex Canal was a matter of consideration. This improvement was commenced about 1804, and when completed, it had added to the area of the city about 43 acres. And here it may be remarked that the area of the peninsula, which in its natural condition comprised, as above stated, only about 700 acres, has been enlarged by continued encroachments upon the sea, until it contains fully double this number of acres at the present time. The city is now extending its limits in this manner more rapidly than at any former period. The quantity of land made, and in the process of being made, by improvements recently undertaken by the city at the south end, is estimated at over 2,000,000 square feet. By the railroads in this direction entire hills of gravel are being removed from their bases in the vicinity of Boston, to form the foundations of a new and beautiful extension of this flourishing city. It is not improbable that the whole of the bays on each side of the Neck may, at some period not far distant, disappear before the march of human enterprise, and that the city may be otherwise extended much into the area of Roxbury and Dorchester. — Some knowledge of the natural structure of the ground on which Boston is built is necessary to explain the great irregularity of the plan upon which its streets and thoroughfares have grown up. The high hills in different quarters of the town, with the coves, and creeks, and marshes, thrusting themselves up between them on all sides, would necessarily control the choice of sites for building, and the location and courses of the principal streets, in a place thus springing up in the poverty and infancy of the country. There is a similar irregularity in the lower part of the city of New York. Even in Philadelphia, the situation of which upon a gently-swelling plain admitted of the most uniform arrangement of the streets which could possibly be desired, the operation of this principle is illustrated, in the case of Dock Street, in the oldest part of the city, which follows the winding course of an ancient creek running into the Delaware. This seems the more remarkable there from being almost a solitary exception to the general plan. But in Boston it would have been perhaps impossible for the founders of the city, even if they could have anticipated its future growth and greatness, with the means they had at command, to have caused it to be built up on any outline materially different from that which it received. As an example, an order dated March 30, 1640, provides for a road between certain points, "two rods in breadth, as directly as the land will bear."

The first settlement of the town in 1630, and its most populous part as late as 1650, was on Washington Street, between State and Eliot Streets, including the cross streets on either side, which had all begun to be occupied; and Elm Street, the upper part of Hanover Street, and Sudbury Street, on the N. side. Here, in what

is now the centre of the city, the business of the town commenced, and the most influential characters dwelt. The first house of worship stood near the corner of State and Devonshire Streets; the first store was on the N. corner of State and Washington Streets; the first market place was where the Old State House now stands. The residence of Governor Winthrop was on the E. side of Washington Street, a little N. of the Old South meeting house. Subsequently the growth of trade and commerce occasioned a larger proportionate increase of population at the north end, which became "for many years the most populous and elegant portion of the town."

The principal thoroughfares through Boston, from the centre outwards, connecting with the different avenues to the city, are as follows: To Roxbury, over the Neck, either by Washington Street or Tremont Street; to the Western Railroad, by Washington, Summer, and Kingston Streets; to the Old Colony Railroad, by Washington, Summer, and South Streets; to South Boston, over the new bridge, by Washington, Summer, and Sea Streets; to the Eastern Railroad, and the Ferry to East Boston, by North Market and Commercial Streets; to the north end, and the Ferry to Chelsea, by Hanover Street; to the Charles River Bridge leading to Charlestown, by Union and Charlestown Streets; to the Boston and Maine Railroad, the Fitchburg Railroad, and the Warren Bridge, leading also to Charlestown, by Union and Haverhill Streets; to the Lowell Railroad, by Court, Green, Leverett, and Lowell Streets; to Canal Bridge, frequently called Craigie's Bridge, leading to East Cambridge, by Court, Green, and Leverett Streets; to the West Boston Bridge, leading to Old Cambridge, by Court and Cambridge Streets; to the Western Avenue, or Mill Dam, leading to Brookline and Brighton, by Beacon Street; to the Providence Railroad, by Tremont and Boylston Streets, or for pedestrians, over the Common.

The numerous avenues to Boston mentioned in the foregoing paragraph constitute an interesting and characteristic feature of the city. They have been constructed at different periods, as the business of the city, and its more convenient connection with the surrounding country, required, and at an almost incalculable outlay of expense. The first of the bridges was the Charles River Bridge, leading to Charlestown, which was open for travel on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1786. It is 1503 feet in length, and cost \$50,000. The next was the bridge to Old Cambridge, opened Nov. 23, 1793. Its length is 2758 feet, with an abutment and causeway 3432 feet long, making a total length of 6190 feet. Cost, \$76,667. The old bridge to South Boston from the Neck, at Dover Street, opened in 1805, is 1550 feet long, and cost about \$50,000. Craigie's Bridge, opened in 1809, is 2796 feet in length. A lateral bridge extends from this to Prison Point, Charlestown, 1820 feet in length. The new bridge to South Boston, 500 feet long, and the Warren Bridge, to Charlestown, 1390 feet long, were both completed in 1828. The only other avenue to Boston, for ordinary travel, is the Western Avenue, or Mill Dam, leading from the foot of Beacon Street to Sewall's Point, in Brookline. This avenue is upon a substantial dam, extended across the western bay, about a mile and a half in length, and from 60 to 100

feet in width. This dam encloses about 600 acres of flats, over which the tide formerly flowed from seven to ten feet deep. A partition dam divides this enclosure, and forms, by the aid of flood and ebb gates, a full and a receiving basin; thereby creating at all times a vast hydraulic power for the propulsion of machinery. The partition dam also forms a fine avenue from the main dam to Roxbury. This great undertaking was commenced in 1818, and opened for travel July 2, 1821. It cost about \$700,000. The proprietors of the Western Avenue claim a perpetual franchise; but all the other avenues have either become already, or will, at a given date, hereafter become, the property of the state, and free for the use of the public. The various railroads are carried over into the city upon bridges built expressly for their accommodation. There are besides steam ferry boats which ply continually between Boston and East Boston, and between Boston and Chelsea.

There are two rapidly-increasing sections of the city, which have sprung up upon points of land separated from the peninsula by portions of the harbor. One of these is *South Boston*, which was set off from Dorchester, by legislative enactment, March 6, 1804. The territory is bounded South by Dorchester Bay, and spreads out about two miles on the south of Boston harbor, above the forts. It contains about 600 acres, and is laid out into regular streets and squares. In about the centre of this tract, and about two miles from the City Hall, are the memorable "Dorchester Heights," famous in revolutionary history, which rear their heads one hundred and thirty feet above the sea, furnishing from their summits a magnificent view of Boston, its harbor, and the surrounding country. One of these heights is now occupied by a capacious reservoir of the Boston Water Works. The natural situation and surface of this part of Boston are highly picturesque and beautiful.

East Boston is on the margin of one of the larger islands in the harbor, formerly known as *Noddle's Island*. The original proprietor of this island, in 1630, was Samuel Maverick, who lived upon it as his homestead; at the same time that John Blackstone owned and occupied the peninsula of Boston. The island contains about 660 acres of arable land, and a large body of flats. It was purchased by an incorporated company in 1832, for the purpose of laying out a section of the city there. It lies about 660 yards north-east from Old Boston, and about the same distance from Charlestown. Portions of its surface are beautifully elevated, and are crowned with buildings enjoying a fine prospect of the city and shipping opposite. The Cunard line of steam ships from Liverpool have their wharf here; and here the extensive wharves and warehouses of the Grand Junction Railroad have been established. East Boston is becoming a place of extensive business, especially in the various branches of manufacture and ship-building.

Among the principal establishments at East Boston is a very extensive steam flouring mill, in which from 350,000 to 400,000 bushels of wheat are annually converted into the finest flour. There is likewise at East Boston an immense sugar refinery, the buildings of which make an imposing appearance.

For a particular account of Boston Harbor, the reader is referred to the description of *Mountains,*

Rivers, Harbors, &c., p. 173. In confirmation of what is there stated in regard to its freedom from obstruction by ice, it may here be added, that during the uncommonly severe winter of 1851-2, when New York and other southern harbors were completely ice-bound, Boston Harbor, by the aid of a little steamer, was kept free for the passage of ships, and the ferry boats running across to Chelsea and East Boston were not impeded a single day.

While the first inhabitants of Boston depended chiefly upon the productions of their farms and gardens for subsistence, they were obliged by their narrow premises to seek for privileges in the adjacent territory, for wood, pasturage, and tillage. In this way it came about that the principal islands in the harbor were annexed to Boston rather than to other adjoining towns. Conan's Island, since called Governor's Island, was granted to Governor Winthrop, for a nominal rent, in 1632, and thus became a possession of Boston. Before the end of 1636, Noddle's Island, Deer Island, Long Island, Spectacle Island, and Hog Island are recorded in the colony records as having been granted to sundry inhabitants of Boston. It is probable that the others which now belong to the city, making the number twenty or more in all, were, in a similar manner, occasionally granted afterwards; as upon these islands, together with the shores of Chelsea, Brookline, and other places, portions of land were allotted to every family in Boston, according to its numbers and its wants.

The want of ample room upon the peninsula for the growth of the city, especially before the relief afforded by the railroads, led to such a crowded occupancy of the limited area, that the streets are in many parts narrower than would have been preferred, and, with one noble exception,—that of the Common,—very little space has been afforded in the older sections of the city for public squares and pleasure grounds. In the newer portions, which are building up on the Neck, some spacious squares have been reserved for public grounds, which are handsomely enclosed with iron fences, ornamented with trees, and with beautiful fountains in the centre. Two of these are Blackstone Square and Franklin Square, lying on opposite sides of Washington Street. Louisburg Square, in the western part of the city, extending from Mount Vernon Street to Pinekney Street, and Pemberton Square, near the centre, opening into Tremont Street opposite the union of Court Street with Cornhill, are small but beautiful grounds, surrounded by some of the most stately private residences in the city. The summit of Fort Hill, anciently occupied by a fortification, has also been kept open for a public ground, and affords a delightful promenade, with a lovely view of the harbor.

"Prior to 1640," says Snow in his *History of Boston*, "mention is frequently made of *Tower Fields*, in the Boston records; and they seem to have been enclosed by a general fence." The following vote was passed on the 30th of March, 1640: "Henceforth, there shall be no land granted either for house-plot or garden, out of the open lot or common field which is left between the Sentry Hill and Mr. Colburn's end, except three or four lots to make up the street," &c. This was the origin of the *Boston Common*; which, scanty as their precincts were, the fathers of the city, with a wise and disinterested care for the public welfare, secured to the enjoyment

of all future generations of its inhabitants. This Common, extending over about forty-eight acres of ground, with its splendid malls surrounding the whole border, shaded with majestic elms, some of which are over a hundred years old, and its numerous cross paths beautifully graded, bevelled, and adorned with variegated trees, is considered as one of the most delightful promenades in the world. One of its greatest charms is in the diversified natural surface which it presents; and one of the most gratifying proofs of the good taste of the Bostonians is seen in the care which has been taken to obliterate as little as possible, by any artificial embellishments, those lineaments of nature which are universally pleasing. This beautiful ground is enclosed by a costly iron fence one mile and two hundred and seventeen yards in length, with elegant granite gateways at two of the opposite angles. Near the centre is a beautiful little pond, out of the midst of which a fountain, supplied from the Boston Water Works, sends up its massive and graceful *jet d'eau* from 80 to 90 feet into the air. The fountain also displays, at will, many other pleasing forms, having an affluent supply of water, and a head which presses upon it like one of nature's illimitable forces. This extensive and beautiful public ground is an inestimable boon to the citizens of Boston. Its position, partly on the north-western declivity of Beacon Hill, with a public garden of about 25 acres lying still beyond it, keeping its whole western margin open to Charles River and to the distant landscape as far as the eye can reach, secures the free ingress of the most exhilarating and healthful influences of the climate to the very centre of the city. As a field for military parades, civic processions, and grand commemorative banquets, the Common has been honorably distinguished. On the annual gala day of the republic, it presents, in pleasant weather, a most joyous and sublime spectacle. The people of the city, and of the country for many miles around, the native born and the adopted citizen, young men and maidens, old men and children, here meet as in a grand levee, under the mutual restraints of self-respect, courtesy, and decorum, and in the conscious enjoyment of a dignity and happiness which fall to the lot of the populace of no other country on the globe. It is seldom that any unseemly rudeness or vulgarity offends the eye or ear on these public occasions; especially since intoxicating liquors have been excluded from the refreshment stands upon the streets. It is estimated that not less than 100,000 persons have been present at the usual display of fireworks in the evening; and yet, within a half hour after the entertainment is over, this vast multitude will have retired, without disorder, leaving the Common and its vicinity to its accustomed silence and repose.

Some of the most elegant streets in Boston are those which front upon the Common; viz., Beacon, Park, Tremont, and Boylston Streets. Beacon Street, especially, for grandeur of elevation, extent and beauty of prospect, and the splendor of its long line of palace residences, culminating with the State House on the summit of the hill, will compare to advantage with the most celebrated streets and terraces in the European cities.

Other parts of the city, also, are built with great elegance, though almost invariably with-

out fanciful decorations or other ostentatious display. The material mostly used for private residences is brick, with the Quincy granite for the basement stories and foundations. A style of building with circular or swelled fronts prevails in Boston, among houses of the first class, which imparts an air of graceful elegance to the external structure, and admits of a beautiful finishing within. The Boston houses are distinguished for the variety and perfection of their interior accommodations and means of comfort, in which respect many dwellings of the most wealthy surpass those of all other cities in the country. A very massive, and at the same time beautiful, style of building is adopted for the largest class of stores, warehouses, and blocks upon the wharves, for which the Quincy granite is made use of, either finely hammered or merely split and jointed, according to the design of the structure or the degree of architectural symmetry intended.

Among the public buildings most worthy of notice, the State House may first be mentioned, as occupying the most elevated and commanding situation, and giving character to the distant view of Boston, from whatever direction it is approached. This fine building stands on Beacon Hill, fronting the malls and Common, at an elevation of 110 feet above the sea. The site was purchased from the estate of JOHN HANCOCK, the patriot, and is termed, in the deed, "Governor Hancock's pasture." The venerable mansion of Governor Hancock is hard by, and is the only relic of the olden time which maintains its ground on Beacon Street against the march of modern improvements. The corner stone of the State House was laid on the 4th of July, 1795, by the venerable SAMUEL ADAMS, who succeeded Hancock as governor of the commonwealth. The edifice is 73 feet in front and 61 feet deep. The height to the lantern upon the top of the dome is 110 feet. The dome itself is 50 feet in diameter and 30 feet in height. It consists externally of a basement story and of a principal story 30 feet high. The centre between the wings is 94 feet in length, the front of which, on the basement, is formed of arches advanced 14 feet from the walls, and supporting a colonnade of Corinthian columns above, of the same extent. The Hall of the Representatives is in the centre of the principal story, the Senate Chamber occupies the east wing, and the Chamber of the Governor and Council the west wing. Upon the first floor are the offices of the secretary, treasurer, and board of education, the state library, &c. In a recess built for the purpose, in the rear of the lower hall of entrance, stands the beautiful statue of Washington by Chantrey, presented to the state in 1827, by the Washington Monument Association.

The view from the top of the State House is very extensive, and probably combines a greater variety of interesting features than any other view in the United States. The whole city lies as on a map immediately under the observer's eye. On the N. and W. the county of Middlesex, with its cities, towns, and villas, the venerable halls of Harvard, the sacred field and towering monument of Bunker Hill; on the S the county of Norfolk, with its granite hills and luxuriant vales, studded with towns, and spires, and farm houses; and on the E. the harbor and the ocean, with a hundred islands, traversed by the ships of every clime, all

conspire to render this the most enchanting scene this side of the Bay of Naples.

The Old State House still stands in State Street, at its upper end, and seen from below presents a fine specimen of the architecture of a former age. On this spot was the seat of government in Massachusetts for 140 years: two buildings having been destroyed by fire before the present venerable edifice was erected. The first was built in 1659, the second in 1714, and the present in 1748. Since the removal of the Capitol to Beacon Hill, in 1798, the old State House has been used some time for a City Hall and Post Office, and more recently for stores and offices for men of business.

One of the first objects of interest for which the stranger inquires in Boston is Faneuil Hall, — the "Cradle of Liberty" — celebrated in American history as the forum of that patriotic eloquence which made a monarch tremble on his throne, inspired an unprepared and unassisted people to achieve their independence, and sounded out those maxims of political truth and wisdom which have extended their influence over the habitable globe. This noble edifice, the gift of Peter Faneuil, Esq., to the town in 1742, is situated in Dock Square, is 100 feet long by 80 feet wide, and three stories high. The great hall is 76 feet square, and 28 feet high, with deep galleries on 3 sides, and capable of containing about 5500 persons standing. It is appropriately decorated with the busts and portraits of the fathers of American liberty who once thundered within its walls, — HANCOCK, SAMUEL and JOHN ADAMS, — and of others, as of WASHINGTON and KNOX, who thundered upon the field of battle. The portrait of Washington is the original full length picture by Stuart. To these are added a beautiful picture, in full size, by Sargent, of Faneuil, the munificent donor. The building was materially enlarged, by additions to its width and height, in 1805. It is interesting to notice the unfading power of the patriotic associations of this memorable hall upon the minds of the Boston populace. It is enough for the purposes of the popular orator, on any topic connected with social or civil right, if his auditors breathe within its sacred walls.

Faneuil Hall Market, situated immediately E. of Faneuil Hall, is one of the most costly and superb of the public buildings. It extends on Dock Square 535½ feet, and is 50 feet in width. The centre part of the building, 74 by 55 feet on the ground, rises to the height of 77 feet, and is surmounted by a beautiful dome. The wings in their entire extent are 30 feet high, with two stories above the basement. Upon each end is a portico, with four columns, of the Grecian Doric order, 3½ feet in diameter at the base, and 20 feet 9 inches high, to the capital; each column being one solid shaft of Quincy granite, of which material, finely hammered, the whole building is constructed. The first story is occupied for the market, having its stalls on each side of a grand corridor, through the whole length of the building. The upper story is one vast hall, so constructed as to be divided into several compartments for ware-rooms, or all thrown into one, for large sales, fairs, or exhibitions of mechanical or agricultural products. This upper hall is called Quincy Hall, in honor of Hon. Josiah Quincy the elder, under whose mayoralty it was built. The edifice, exclusive of the land, cost \$150,000. Faneuil Hall Market is one of the most extensive and richly-

furnished markets in the country. Besides the retail, a large wholesale business is here carried on, not only for the city, but for a wide circle of towns in its vicinity, which by the numerous rail-roads are brought within a few hours of Boston. On each side of this beautiful building are two broad streets, one 65 and the other 102 feet in width, having each a range of spacious warehouses with granite fronts, facing the market. There are several other markets in the city. Besides those in East Boston and South Boston, there are Boylston Market, Beach Street Market, and Williams Market, in Dover Street; also Blackstone Market, in the street of the same name. The two last named were opened in 1852. Over Boylston Market is a public hall, 100 feet in length by 48 in width. This building is at the corner of Washington and Boylston Streets, nearly opposite the site of the old Liberty Tree, of revolutionary renown.

The City Hall is centrally located, on an open plot of ground between Court Square and School Street, having the Stone Chapel Cemetery on the west, extending to Tremont Street. The edifice is of granite, and consists of an octagon centre, with wings on the E. and W. sides. The entire length of the building is 140 feet.

The Court House, in Court Square, between the City Hall and Court Street, for the accommodation of all the courts of law for the city, county, state, and the United States, is a stately edifice, of hewn granite, in length 175 feet 10 inches, in width 53 feet 10 inches, and in height 57 feet 3 inches. A Doric portico adorns each of its N. and S. fronts, having four fluted granite columns, 4 feet 5 inches in diameter, and 25 feet 4 inches high, of a single piece, weighing 25 tons each. Excepting these two fine porticoes, this building is plain in the exterior.

The Merchants' Exchange, on the south side of State Street, is a magnificent structure, completed in 1842. Its front, on State Street, is 76 feet; its height, 70 feet; and its depth, to Lindall Street, 250 feet, covering 13,000 feet of land. Its front is entirely of Quincy granite, with four pilasters and two antae, each of a single stone 45 feet in height, and weighing, on an average, 55 tons. The great central hall, for the Merchants' Exchange and newspaper reading room, is truly a splendid room. Its dimensions are 80 by 58 feet, having 18 beautiful columns supporting the dome, 20 feet in height, in fine imitation of Sienna marble, with Corinthian capitals. The front is occupied by banks, insurance offices, &c., and the basement for the Post Office. There is also a hotel in the building. The cost of the structure, exclusive of the site, was \$175,000.

The Custom House, in Boston, is one of the most magnificent and elaborately finished buildings in the United States. It was commenced in 1837, and not entirely completed until 1849. The whole cost, including the site, was about \$1,076,000. It is situated between Long Wharf and Central Wharf, fronting west upon Commercial Street, and east upon the harbor. It is in the form of a Greek cross, surmounted, over the transept, by a dome, which, like the whole roof of the building, is entirely of granite tile, to the skylight. Its foundations rest on 3000 piles, driven in the most effective manner. The length is 140 feet, and its width 75 feet. Its width at the centre, including the projections of the cross, is 95 feet; the porticoes upon these projections

being 10 feet in front, on each side, with a breadth of 67 feet. The exterior of the building is purely Grecian Doric, not an exact copy from any ancient model, but an adaptation to suit the purposes of the structure, which is characteristically Grecian in all its parts. It consists of a portico on each side, of six fluted columns, and an order of slightly engaged columns round the entire walls, 20 in number, resting on a high stylobate or basement. The columns are 5 feet 4 inches in diameter, and 32 feet high; the shaft being in one piece, and each weighing about 42 tons. Upon these rest a full entablature, and pediments above the porticoes. The top of the dome is 95 feet from the ground. The interior arrangement is adapted with great perfection to the purposes of the building. The grand cross-shaped rotunda, in the centre, for the transaction of the general business of the collector's department, is a splendid room, 63 feet in its greatest length, 59 feet wide, and 62 feet high to the skylight. The ceiling of the dome is supported by 12 marble columns, 3 feet in diameter, and 29 feet high, ornamented with highly-wrought Corinthian capitals. The numerous other compartments, from the cellar to the attic story, are constructed and arranged with such convenience for the facilities of business as can hardly be surpassed. The building was designed by A. B. Young, A. M., architect, of Boston, and erected under his supervision throughout.

The new City Prison, near the foot of Cambridge Street presents an imposing appearance on approaching the city over Cambridge Bridge. It consists of a centre octagonal building, with four wings radiating from the centre. Three of these wings enclose the cells of the prison, which is constructed upon the Auburn plan. The west wing is appropriated to the jailer's family, his office, and those of the other officers, the hospital and chapel; and the centre to the great kitchen, scullery, laundry, ward room, and other general purposes of the establishment. The exterior is entirely of Quincy granite, formed with split ashlar, in courses, having the cornices and other projecting portions hammered or dressed; the whole design, in a successful manner, combining symmetry with strength.

The Masonic Temple, on Tremont Street, fronting the Common, is also a beautiful building, completed in 1832. It is 80½ feet in length, 60 feet in width, and 52 feet in height. The towers upon the two front corners rise 90 feet from the ground.

The Boston Museum, on Tremont, near Court Street, and the Howard Athenæum, on Howard Street, are also beautiful specimens of architectural taste. These are both occupied, in part, for dramatic performances.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society have a beautiful hall in School Street, opposite the City Hall, in which weekly exhibitions of fruits and flowers, of great luxuriance, are held, during the appropriate season.

The Tremont Temple, opposite the Tremont House, burnt down in 1852, but since rebuilt, has four stores in front, and in the rear two rooms, each 16 by 32 feet, and a vestry 32 by 73 feet, 13 feet high, well lighted and ventilated.

Still farther in the rear is a hall or chapel, 53 by 73 feet, and 25 feet high, capable of seating from 800 to 900 persons, the entrance to which

is an easy descending grade, of only three quarters of an inch to a foot, by a seven feet passage on the northerly side of the building.

There is another passage, of about the same width, on the southerly side, from, and on a level with, Tremont Street; also a centre passage, twelve and a half feet wide, designed as the principal entrance, but all to be thrown open, when required, for outlets to the main hall, which is in the upper story, and is about 73 by 130 feet, and 45 feet high, with galleries on three sides, with eight distinct flights of stairs, (four on each side,) at different points, together with independent flights of stairs from the anterooms to the lower floor, making in all over 50 feet in width of stairway downward from the floor of the hall.

In a recess at the end of the hall, concealed by a wire gauze screen, painted in imitation of panel work, stands the largest organ in America, built by E. & G. G. Hook, of Boston. It has four sets of keys, and two octaves and two notes of pedals. The swell organ extends through the entire compass from C C up to A, 58 notes. It is enclosed in a double box, 11 feet high, 9 feet deep, and 12 feet wide, and contains 15 stops and 834 pipes. The great organ contains 15 stops, including a metal double organ diapason to 16 feet C, five unison stops, two principals, 13 ranks of chorus, and two reeds, making 1334 pipes. The choir organ contains 10 stops and 568 pipes. The solo or fourth manual, contains six stops and 276 pipes. There are eight pedal stops, among them a 32 feet tone, and a 16 feet reed, making 216 pipes. There are also nine coupling stops, and four composition pedals. Extreme height of the organ, 45 feet; width, 36 feet. Total number of pipes, 3010; stops, 70, two only of which are divided.

Between the main hall and the lower floor in the second story, there are thirteen rooms, averaging about 16 feet in width, and from 32 to 38 feet in length. The walls throughout, from openings under the basement floor to the attic, are vaulted for purposes of ventilation, and plastered directly upon the brick, thus preventing the dampness usual in solid brick walls, and the usual danger of fire spreading from one apartment to another, behind the furring, at the same time improving the halls for sound.

The Boston Music Hall, completed in 1852, has one front entrance on Winter Street, and another in Bumstead Place. The interior of the hall is 130 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 65 feet high. It has a gallery at one end, and two rows of balconies on either side. A series of Corinthian pilasters, rising from above the upper balcony, support a groined cove, in which are the semi-circular windows which light the hall. The ceiling within the coving is divided into diamond-shaped panels. The front of the galleries is of light cast-iron work. The gas lights are arranged along the top of the main cornice, with supplementary gas lights on the front of the galleries. The hall will contain 3000 persons, and has corridors on either side, with 42 doors communicating with the hall. The architect was Mr. George Snell, of Boston.

The literary, charitable, and humane institutions of Boston are numerous and well endowed; and the buildings with which many of them are furnished, are among the handsomest ornaments of the city. The Boston Athenæum, incorporated in 1807, has a library of about 50,000 vol-

umes, which, in value as well as in size, is hardly surpassed by any other in the country. Its regulations are framed with the design that it shall answer the highest purposes of a public library. Besides the bound volumes above enumerated, it possesses 20,000, or more, unbound pamphlets, between 400 and 500 volumes of engravings, and the most valuable collection of coins in this part of the country. It has lately received an important accession to its treasures in the purchase of about 450 volumes, and from 800 to 1000 pamphlets, which once formed a part of the library of Washington. This important acquisition was secured to the Athenæum through the liberality of about 100 gentlemen of Boston, Salem, and Cambridge. There are also connected with the Athenæum a fine sculpture gallery and a gallery of paintings. In the latter is to be seen Belshazzar's Feast, the great historical picture of Washington Allston, which, although many years under his hand, was never entirely finished; also, a valuable series of sketches by this great artist.

Hon. James Perkins gave for the use of the Athenæum, in 1821, his own costly mansion in Pearl Street, which was occupied until it became necessary, in 1849, to change the location. The beautiful building which it now occupies is on Beacon Street, a short distance east of the State House, a situation most highly eligible for such an institution. The edifice is elegant, spacious, and convenient. The front is in the later Italian style of architecture, resembling some of the works of Palladio in its general arrangement; constructed of the Patterson freestone, of a light gray color. The length is 100 feet, and the height 60. The main entrance opens into a pillared and panelled rotunda, from which the staircases conduct above. The sculpture gallery, 80 feet by 40, is on the first floor. The library occupies the second story, which is divided into three rooms, two in front and one large hall in the rear, 109 feet by 40. This hall is beautifully finished in the Italian style, and admirably fitted for the purposes of its design. The picture gallery is in the upper story, divided into six apartments, each lighted by a skylight. An annual exhibition of paintings is open here, during the winter and spring.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, founded in 1790, occupies a suit of rooms in the granite building, on Tremont Street, between the Stone Chapel Cemetery and the Boston Museum. It has a valuable library of 7000 bound volumes, besides 450 volumes of manuscripts, and a large collection of pamphlets, maps, charts, coins, and other interesting relics of antiquity. The manuscripts of the historian Hubbard; of the first Gov. Winthrop, 11 vols.; of Gov. Hutchinson; of the first Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, 23 vols.; and the manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address to the Officers of the American Army, are in possession of this society. One of its rooms is adorned with the portraits of about 70 distinguished personages, mostly the worthies of New England. This society has issued a series of Historical Collections, in all amounting to 30 volumes.

The library of the Boston Library Society, founded in 1792, occupies a hall over the centre of the Tontine Buildings, as formerly denominated, in Franklin Place. This hall was a donation to the society by Bulfinch, (the architect of the Capitol at Washington,) Vaughan, and

Scollay, the three proprietors of the Tontine. This library has over 12,000 volumes.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, founded in 1780, is next in age to the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, which is the oldest of the scientific associations of the country. Its library, of 8000 volumes, contains a valuable collection of the memoirs and transactions of learned societies, and other scientific publications. It is kept in the N. wing of the Athenæum, on the lower floor.

The Mechanics' Apprentices Library Association, in Boston, claims the distinction of being the first of its kind established in the world. It is due to the wise suggestion and philanthropic energy of Mr. William Wood, now residing in Canandaigua, N. Y.; whose exertions have been extended, with the like success, to most of our large cities, and even to the cities of the old world. Lord Brougham remarks, that, "Although the remote origin of these institutions may be traced to Dr. Franklin, Mr. Wood has the merit of establishing them on their present plan, and adapting them peculiarly to the instruction of mechanics and apprentices. He founded the first in Boston, in 1820." The library contains about 4000 volumes, and was the gift of the Boston public to the apprentices of the city. It was originally intrusted to the care of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, a society of established reputation, founded in 1795. This society, which is still prosperous, has handsome funds, which have been recently invested in the Revere Hotel. Its income is employed for relieving the distresses of unfortunate members and their families, and to stimulate, by premiums, inventions, and improvements in the mechanic arts. For this purpose it provides for those frequent and extensive exhibitions of the products of manufacturing skill and industry which have been so highly successful in Boston. In 1828, the Apprentices' Association was organized as distinct from that of the Mechanics, and the library committed to their entire control.

The Mercantile Library Association, of Boston, instituted in 1820, is a large and useful society, composed of merchants' clerks and others, which has a library of over 7000 volumes, and maintains an able and popular course of lectures. Their hall is on the corner of Bromfield and Province Streets.

Efforts are now making to establish a free City Library, and several handsome donations have been already made for that purpose.

But the most munificent foundation of this character, in Boston, is that of the Lowell Institute, established by the princely liberality of JOHN LOWELL, JR., Esq. By a legacy amounting to about \$250,000, this gentleman has provided for the maintenance of public lectures, of the highest order, which are to be free to all the citizens, on the great subjects of natural and revealed religion; on the literature and eloquence of the English and other languages; on the various sciences in their application to the arts, and other relations of utility to man; and on such other subjects as the wants and taste of the age may demand. The Lowell Institute, by its ample income, is able to command the services of men of the highest talent in the country, and to furnish them with the fullest means for illustrating the subjects of their various discourses. The lectures are given on Tuesday and Friday

evenings, in a spacious audience room, fitted up for the purpose, and leased by the Institute, in the rear of the Marlboro' Hotel. None of its income can be expended in the erection of buildings.

There are other literary societies in Boston which we cannot speak of in detail. Such are the Boston Society of Natural History; the American Statistical Association; the New England Historical and Genealogical Society; the American Oriental Society; and the Boston Lyceum. All these have valuable libraries, cabinets, and collections. The Handel and Haydn Society, the Boston Academy of Music, and the Musical Education Society, are well-conducted and efficient associations for the cultivation of musical science and Christian psalmody.

Among the numerous charitable and humane institutions of the city are the Boston Lunatic Hospital, and the Houses of Industry and Reformation, each of which has a commodious and handsome edifice, located at South Boston; the Quarantine Hospital, delightfully situated on Rainsford's Island; the New Almshouse, on Deer Island, for which a most splendid, capacious, and well-constructed building has been erected, which is in the form of a Latin cross, having its four wings, three stories high above the basement, radiating from a central building four stories high; the Boston Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a beautiful structure lately erected in the W. part of the city; the Boston Female Asylum, founded in 1800, for assisting, instructing, and employing female orphan children, for which a new and substantial brick building, with ample grounds and some peculiar arrangements for warming and ventilating, has been provided at the south end; also the New England Female Medical College, established by the exertions of Samuel Gregory, for the qualification of females to nurse and attend upon the sick of their own sex. Besides these there are several societies for the benefit of seamen; among which are the Boston Port Society, and the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, which has provided an excellent Home for Sailors.

The Massachusetts General Hospital, situated on an open plot of ground of four acres, on the banks of Charles River, at the W. part of the city, is one of the noblest, best endowed, and best furnished institutions of the kind in the country. This beautiful edifice is of Chelmsford granite, 274 feet in length by 54 in breadth, with a portico in front of eight Ionic columns. Connected with the building in the rear is a kitchen and laundry of the most approved construction. The whole interior arrangement is according to the most perfect system. The premises are decorated with ornamental trees and shrubs, and laid out in gravel walks for those patients who are able to enjoy exercise in the open air. This institution has found many magnificent patrons in Massachusetts. Its capital, now yielding income, exclusive of the large amount invested in the buildings, grounds, &c., is \$171,119. It has several other sources of income, making its whole receipts, in 1850, \$38,517. The number of patients received the same year was 746.

The McLean Asylum for the Insane, so called from JOHN McLEAN, Esq., an eminent merchant of Boston, and a liberal benefactor of the General Hospital, is a branch of that institution, having a separate location on a delightful eminence in Somerville, about 1 mile N. W. of the city.

The establishment, consisting externally of a group of five elegant buildings, makes a fine appearance from whatever direction it is viewed. As an example of the noble manner in which such institutions are sustained by the Boston merchants, it may be stated that, in 1843, Hon. William Appleton gave \$10,000 "for the purpose of affording aid to such patients in the McLean Asylum as, from straitened means, might be compelled to leave the institution without a perfect cure;" and, in 1850, the same gentleman contributed the further sum of \$20,000 "for the purpose of erecting two additional edifices, sufficiently large to accommodate eight males and eight females, with such conveniences and facilities as shall enable each to have not only the care, attention, and comforts, but the luxuries and retirement which they have been accustomed to enjoy at home."

The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind is another of the great eleemosynary institutions originated by Boston liberality. It was first opened as an experiment, in 1832, under the superintendence of Dr. Samuel G. Howe. In 1833, Col. Thomas H. Perkins made a donation of his valuable mansion house in Pearl Street, other gentlemen in Boston \$50,000, the ladies \$14,000, and the legislature \$6,000 annually, for its permanent establishment. It now receives from the state \$9000 annually. Its average number of pupils is about 100, who are from many different states of the Union. The rapid growth of the institution having rendered its removal necessary, the estate in Pearl Street was exchanged for the present large and beautiful edifice at South Boston, formerly known as the Mount Washington House. To this splendid building, five stories high, and from its lovely eminence overlooking the city, harbor, and surrounding region, many conveniences have since been added, making the establishment, in respect to its accommodations, all that can be desired. It is open to the public on the afternoon of the first Saturday in each month.

Several of our national societies for religious and benevolent purposes have their seat of operations in the metropolis of New England. Among these are the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the American Education Society, the American Peace Society, the American Unitarian Association, the Prison Discipline Society, and the old Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America. Several others, though not national in their organization, are truly such in the extent of their operations; such as the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the American Tract Society of Boston, and the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society.

There are upwards of one hundred churches in Boston, of the different denominations; 98 of which have their regular places of worship. Of these, the Unitarian Congregationalists have 22; Orthodox Congregationalists, 14; Baptists, 13; Methodists, 12; Episcopalians, 11; Roman Catholics, 11; Universalists, 6; Presbyterians, Swedenborgians, and several other denominations, one each. Most of the church edifices are venerable and costly structures, which contribute in no small degree to beautify the city. Several have lofty spires, which have a fine appearance on an approach to the city by land or water.

That of the Park Street Meeting House, north of the Common, rises to the height of 218 feet above the pavement, and is one of the most beautiful examples of this description of architecture in the country. The Gothic style, in dark colored sandstone, has been adopted, with fine effect, in the erection of several of the more recent structures.

The oldest church edifice in Boston, still standing, is that of Christ Church, (Episcopal) at the north end, built in 1723. In the steeple of this church is a peal of eight bells, on each of which is an inscription. Two of these are as follows: "We are the first ring of bells cast for the British Empire in North America. A. R., 1744." "God preserve the Church of England. 1744." The initials A. R. are those of the founder.

The Old South Meeting House, on Washington Street, is the next building in age, having succeeded to two others of wood on the same spot. It was opened for worship April 26, 1730. There is great historical interest connected with this sacred edifice. "Here was delivered, in defiance of the threats of authority, and in presence of marshalled soldiery, Warren's fearless oration, on the anniversary of the massacre of the 5th of March, 1770. Here were repeatedly held the meetings of oppressed freemen, which called forth those peals of patriotic eloquence which moved the whole country, and shook the British throne." When the British troops occupied Boston, the whole interior of the Old South, except the sounding board and the east gallery, was dismantled by them, and converted into a circus for their dragoons. About two feet of earth was spread upon the floor for their horses to exercise upon. Large portions of the invaluable historical library, collected by its former pastor, Rev. Thomas Prince, they used for kindling their fires. This desecration of the Old South excited universal indignation. Happily, the interior was afterwards fully restored in its former style, with its two tiers of galleries, &c., and has been carefully preserved to this day, at once a venerated specimen of the elegance of ancient times, and a sacred shrine of patriotic and religious memories. In keeping with these associations, the Old South has long been the place where the annual election sermon is delivered before the governor and General Court.

The public schools of Boston, next to her religious institutions, and in harmony with them, have, from the first, been her most cherished care. The records of the town afford evidence, as early as 1635, of the establishment of a "Free School." From that hour to the present, Boston, in this respect, has held an honorable pre-eminence. The system of the public schools has here been brought to a high degree of completeness and perfection. It comprises schools of four different grades, viz.: 1. The Primary Schools, each taught by one female teacher, for children between 4 and 8 years of age. 2. The English Grammar and Writing Schools, into which all the children pass from the primary schools. 3. The English High School. 4. The Latin Grammar School. The two last are exclusively for boys. A public high school for girls is, perhaps, a desideratum; though the deficiency is supplied, to a great extent, by excellent private schools in the city. The number of primary schools, in 1851, was 188; and of the English

grammar schools, 22; with a corps of 370 teachers, whose salaries amount to \$183,898. The buildings for the use of the high and grammar schools are the most perfect in their kind, and in their style of architecture at once neat and ornamental. Their cost, with that of the primary school houses, including the ground, up to May 1, 1851, is estimated at \$1,210,110. About one quarter part of the population of Boston is kept at school throughout the year, at an annual expense to the city of about \$250,000; which, including the heavy investments for buildings, apparatus, &c., involves an outlay for this important public interest without a parallel in the world's history. It is, however, a part of the eacoomium due to the merit of the public schools of Boston, that many of her sister cities are now emulating her wisdom and liberality in this particular.

As a branch of the same enlightened philanthropy, the Boston Farm School for Indigent Boys, on Thompson's Island, should be mentioned; the object of which is "the education and reformation of boys who, from loss of parents or other causes, are exposed to extraordinary temptations, and in danger of becoming vicious and dangerous, or useless members of society." This institution, with 140 acres of land and suitable buildings, can accommodate 300 boys, who are to be trained with a view to promote at once their physical, mental, and moral welfare. This is virtually the Boston "College for Orphans." It has been in operation since 1835. There are likewise the House of Correction, and the House of Industry and Reformation, at South Boston, the latter designed for juvenile delinquents, and having a branch at the hospital on Deer Island, in which excellent schools are maintained. The State Reform School, at Westboro', also receives a large number of this class of children from the city.

The institution of the Franklin medals, awarded annually in the Boston schools, was founded by Dr. Franklin. The following is from the clause in his will, in which he makes the bequest, and defines its object:—

"I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instructions in literature to the free grammar schools established there. I therefore give one hundred pounds sterling to my executors, to be by them, the survivors or survivor of them, paid over to the managers or directors of the free schools in my native town of Boston to be by them put out to interest, and so continued at interest forever, which interest annually shall be laid out in silver medals, and given as honorary rewards annually by the directors of the said free schools, for the encouragement of scholarship in the said schools," &c. To the proceeds of this benefaction the city adds an annual sum sufficient to procure six silver medals, which are inscribed "The Gift of Franklin." The first pupil of the Boston schools, who received the Franklin medal, was Dr. John C. Warren, in 1792.

Since Boston, by its railroads, has become a great centre of business and travel for a large portion of the country, its hotels and houses of public entertainment have become an important feature of the city. Among the most celebrated are the Tremont House, on the corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets; the United States Hotel, opposite the Western Railroad

Station; the American House, on Hanover Street, the Revere House, on Bowdoin Square; the Quincy House, on Brattle Square; the Winthrop House, on Tremont Street, opposite the south end of the Common; and the Adams House, on Washington Street. These are all large and splendid establishments, conducted upon a most perfect system; and some of them have obtained a high celebrity in foreign lands. There are numerous hotels besides of great excellence, though less extensive than the above.

The total value of real and personal estate assessed for taxation in Boston, in 1851, was \$187,947,000. There were in 1852, twelve individual citizens estimated to be worth a million or more, and twenty more estimated to be worth half a million and upwards.

Boston was originally selected as a place of residence for its abundance of pure water; and it is supposed that, on this account, the name *Shawmut*, signifying *Living Fountains*, had been given to the peninsula by the Indians. For many years, however, previous to the construction of the great aqueduct by which it is now so richly supplied, the wants of the city, in this important particular, had increased beyond its internal resources. A company was incorporated, as early as 1795, for the purpose of introducing into the city the water of Jamaica Pond, in Roxbury. In 1845, this company had laid about 15 miles of pipe, conveying the water to nearly 3000 of the 10,370 houses which the city then contained. The elevation of this pond, however, was too low to bring the water into the higher portions of the city; and its capacity was quite insufficient for the supply of the portions reached. For 20 years previous to 1845, various commissions had been constituted, at different times, to examine the waters in the neighborhood, for the purpose of selecting one to be introduced into the city. At length, in 1845, Long Pond, or LAKE COCHITUATE, as it has since been named, was selected for this purpose, which lies in the towns of Framingham, Natick, and Wayland, about 20 miles west of Boston. This beautiful body of water covers an area of 659 acres, and is in some places 70 feet deep. It drains an area of 11,400 acres, and will supply, according to the lowest estimate, 10,000,000 gallons of water daily. Its elevation above the level of spring tide at Boston is 124½ feet. It is divided into two sections by a dam. The northerly section, from which the aqueduct is taken, contains about 200 acres; and the other, which is held in reserve, to be drawn upon as wanted, contains about 459 acres. The gate house is in Wayland, near the Natick line. The water is conveyed, through a conduit of brick masonry, from this point 14½ miles to the reservoir in Brookline, which is ¼ miles distant from the centre of the city. This conduit is, in section, an egg-shaped oval, the largest end down, 6 feet 4 inches in height, and 5 feet in width, in its interior dimensions, and of two bricks in thickness, laid in hydraulic cement. It has a descent of 2½ inches to the mile. The conduit is interrupted at the crossing of Charles River, over which the water is carried in two 30 inch iron pipes, on a bridge of granite masonry, constructed in a handsome style of architecture, with three arches of 30 feet span. Some of the excavations for the conduit were over 50 feet in depth; and it is carried through two tunnels in ledges of the hardest rock, one 1140, and the other 2410 feet in length. The

reservoir in Brookline is a beautiful structure, of irregular, elliptical shape, including, with the embankment and the necessary margin, 38 acres. The surface of the water covers about 22½ acres. It is capable of containing about 100,000,000 gallons of water — a quantity sufficient for the city for two weeks, at 7,000,000 gallons a day. The gate house is a handsome structure of granite masonry, with a roof of iron.

From the Brookline reservoir the water is brought into the city, over the Neck, in two iron pipes, one 30 and the other 36 inches in diameter. The first discharges into a central reservoir on Beacon Hill, a short distance in the rear of the State House. From the other, branches are conducted directly to most parts of the city.

The Beacon Hill reservoir is a massive structure of granite stone masonry, nearly 200 feet square, occupying the entire area, east and west, between Temple and Hancock Streets, and extending from Derne Street on the north to the rear of Mount Vernon Street on the south. Its height to the top of the coping, on Derne Street, is 58 feet 9 inches; this, by the declivity of the ground, being its loftiest wall. The whole substructure supporting the basin, or reservoir, rests on arches of immense strength, 14½ feet span. The depth of the basin is 15 feet and 8 inches, and its capacity 2,678,961 wine gallons. This reservoir is intended to supply the city, for a short time, in any possible contingency of the connection with the Brookline reservoir being interrupted.

There are also distributing reservoirs at South Boston and at East Boston. The reservoir at South Boston is on Telegraph Hill, one of the old "Dorchester Heights." It is supplied by a 20 inch pipe, from the main in Tremont Street, through Dover Street, and over the south bridge. Its capacity is 7,508,246 gallons. The water is carried to East Boston by a 20 inch pipe, commencing at Haymarket Square, and crossing Charles River on the lower side of Warren Bridge, thence over Mystic River by Chelsea Bridge, and thence across Chelsea Creek by a flexible pipe to the reservoir on Eagle Hill. This reservoir is 30 feet deep, and contains 5,591,816 wine gallons. The cost of introducing the water into East Boston was \$306,980. The entire length of pipe laid from the commencement of the Boston Water Works, in all parts of the city, in Brookline, Roxbury, South Boston, Charlestown, Chelsea, and East Boston, up to January 1, 1852, was a fraction over 100 miles. The entire cost of the aqueduct, up to January 1, 1852, was \$5,185,711.

An analysis of the water of Lake Cochituate, by Professor Benjamin Silliman, Jr., gave the following results: —

Chloride of sodium, . . . . .	.0323
Chloride of potassium, . . . . .	.0380
Chloride of calcium, . . . . .	.0308
Chloride of magnesium, . . . . .	.0764
Sulphate of magnesia, . . . . .	.1020
Alumina, . . . . .	.0800
Carbonate of lime, . . . . .	.2380
Carbonate of magnesia, . . . . .	.0630
Silica, . . . . .	.0300
Carbonate of soda, equivalent to carbonate and nitrate of do., and loss, . . . . .	.5295
	<hr/>
	1.2200
Carbonic acid in one gall. in cubic inches,	10.719

This water is remarkable for the very small quantity of solid matter which it contains, and its great freedom from foreign substances. Indeed, Professor Silliman remarks, it is "almost good enough for any chemical purpose whatever." "A water," he adds, "which will dissolve nitrate of silver without cloudiness, and will produce no precipitate with a salt of baryta, must be allowed, on all hands, to be *very pure*, although not absolutely so."

As a commercial port, and also as a place of internal trade, especially since the completion of her great lines of railroad communication, Boston possesses preëminent advantages. Previous to the revolution, and for a long time afterwards, this was the most extensive mart of foreign commerce in the country; and, even to this day, Boston has more than one half of the East India trade carried on from the United States, and of the Russia trade three quarters. She has also an extensive trade with the Mediterranean the West Indies, South America, and every part of the commercial world. In 1851, the arrivals from foreign ports were 2877, of which 75 were from the Cape of Good Hope and beyond. Besides these, a large number of the foreign vessels, belonging to Boston, arrive and discharge their merchandise at New York, for the advantages of a more central and extensive market.

The foreign commerce of this country may be said to be controlled by the cities of Boston and New York. The aggregate value of their imports amounts to about \$185,000,000, of which about \$35,000,000 comes direct to Boston. The immense wealth of these two cities, amounting in the aggregate to \$500,000,000, enables them almost entirely to command those great branches of commerce which require a heavy capital for their operations. The East India and Pacific trade, without including the vessels bound to California, employs, at the present time, 338 ships and barks, which, with the exception of a few vessels owned in Salem, is controlled entirely by Boston and New York; New York having a majority of the China trade, and Boston controlling nearly all the trade with Calcutta, Manilla, Batavia, Sumatra, the Cape of Good Hope, Chili, and Peru.

"Those," says an early historian of Boston, "who were formerly forced to fetch most of the bread they ate, and beer they drank, a thousand leagues by sea, are, through the blessing of the Lord, so increased, that they have not only fed their elder sisters, Virginia, Barbadoes, and many of the Summer Islands, that were preferred before them for fruitfulness, but also the grand mother of us all, even the fertile isle of Great Britain. Beside, Portugal hath had many a mouthful of bread and fish from us in exchange for their Madeira liquor, and also Spain; nor could it be imagined that this wilderness should turn a mart for merchants in so short a space. Many a fair ship had her framing and finishing here, besides lesser vessels, barks, and ketches. Many a master, besides common seamen, had their first learning in this colony. Boston, Charlestown, Salem, and Ipswich, our maritime towns, begin to increase roundly, especially Boston, the which, of a poor country village, in twice seven years, is become like unto a small city, and is in election to become a mayor town suddenly, chiefly increased by trade by sea." This quaint and lively sketch of the infant com-

merce of Boston, so interesting on other accounts, reveals the early development of many of those great sources of wealth which have made it one of the richest cities of this country. It has been the mother of the maritime interest in America, has continued the training of "many a master, besides common seamen," not only for her own, but for the other great ports of the country, and is now a chief mart for the exportation of "bread and fish," in exchange for the commodities of Europe.

But as other considerations besides the facilities of trade had an influence, and even a controlling influence, in the original settlement of Boston, its situation was not selected upon the principle which has generally governed the location of our large cities, viz., the confluence of some large navigable river with the sea, thus uniting the greatest natural advantages for foreign and internal traffic. Consequently, for a time after the vast resources of the country west of the Alleghany Mountains began to be largely developed, and to seek a channel to the foreign market, the trade of Boston suffered, relatively, from the want of better communication with the more remote interior, and her ships had to seek freight in the southern ports. But, happily, in her large accumulations of capital, and in the indomitable enterprise of her citizens, she found the means of completely obviating this natural disadvantage, through the construction of the several great lines of railroad by which she has become connected with the most distant sections of the country lying east, west, north, and south. This great achievement of science, industry, and art has effected a most surprising advancement in the commercial prosperity and prospects of Boston. Her internal trade, which was formerly limited to the coast, and to the space circumscribed by the nearest ranges of elevated mountains, is now opened to the farthest boundaries of the valleys of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence; and her merchants now think as lightly of extending their traffic beyond the Rocky Mountains to Oregon and California, as they once did of reaching the opposite slopes of the Green Mountain and Alleghany ranges.

There are now seven great lines of railroad diverging in different directions from Boston, most of which are annually increasing in extent. It will give some idea of the magnitude to which this interest has grown, when it is stated that the aggregate distance travelled to and from Boston daily, upon the railroads now in operation, disregarding many of the shorter trips of the numerous accommodation trains around the city, is over 12,000 miles, and that the number of persons arriving and departing daily is upwards of 10,000. Another route is now nearly completed, to meet the great Erie Railroad, by the way of Hartford, Ct., and Fishkill on the Hudson River. But the greatest further improvement now in progress is the extension of the Fitchburg Railroad beyond its present terminus at Greenfield, by tunnelling the Hoosic Mountain, and passing to the city of Troy on the Hudson River opposite the Erie Canal. As the highest grade on this road between the Connecticut and Hudson Rivers is only 31 feet to the mile, and the distance between the two cities only about 175 miles, the improvement, when completed, cannot fail to give to Boston a large increase of the almost boundless commerce of the west.

By our tables of latitude and longitude, it will be seen that Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago lie within a fraction of the same degree of latitude with Boston; and as these four places are the chief depositories of the immense produce of the west, and as the great marts for this produce in Europe—Liverpool, Havre, St. Petersburg, and other ports—lie some degrees N. of Boston, it must be evident that every variation to the S. of this line of communication will by so much increase the distance on this great channel of commercial intercourse. And the capitalists of Boston, aware of this fact, are expending large sums of money in the extension of these improvements. To say nothing of several enterprises more remote, or in their more incipient stages, we learn from authentic sources, that probably one third of the entire line from Albany to Buffalo; one half of the Vermont Central, the Rutland, and the Canada roads; two-thirds of the Ogdensburg, connecting the Vermont Central with Lake Ontario; and two thirds of the Michigan Central, extending from Detroit to Chicago, are owned in Boston.

As a mart for our domestic manufactures, Boston, from these various facilities, possesses great advantages; and especially as the metropolis of New England, which is already, and seems destined to be more and more, the great manufacturing district for the country.

There is probably no place in the world better provided than Boston with the necessary accommodations for her extensive commerce. The whole margin of the city on the E. and N. is lined with about 200 docks and wharves, affording altogether an extent of wharfage of over 5 miles. Some of these wharves are among the most stupendous structures of this description in the country. Long Wharf, at the foot of State Street, extends into the harbor 1800 feet, having upon it a line of 76 spacious warehouses. Central Wharf, S. of this, is 1379 feet long, with a uniform range of warehouses running the whole length, 50 feet wide and four stories high. Between these two wharves, on Commercial Street, stands the Custom House. South of Central Wharf is India Wharf, 980 feet long, with a range of 39 warehouses in the centre. Among the most extensive wharves towards the northern part of the city are Granite or Commercial Wharf, Lewis's Wharf, and the Eastern Railroad Wharf. On each of these is a range of massive granite warehouses, unequalled by any thing of the kind in the United States. On the Eastern Railroad Wharf there are two such ranges, and the avenue to the railroad station passes between them. That on the south side is occupied by an extensive flouring mill, in which 2500 bushels of wheat daily are manufactured into the finest flour. South of these are other important wharves; among these is Russia Wharf, formerly Griffin's Wharf, where that memorable demonstration of the spirit of resistance to British oppression was given, in the presence of several of her ships of war lying before the city—the emptying of about 340 chests and half chests of tea into the ocean. One of the greatest accommodations recently provided is that at the termination of the Grand Junction Railroad at East Boston, by which all the railroads coming to the city are immediately connected with a system of warehouses and wharves, where vessels are laden and unladen. This important improvement was opened on the 17th of Sep-

tember, 1851, the day of the grand festival held by the city for celebrating the completion of the last of the great lines of railroad centring here, by which the River St. Lawrence, at its two most important points, the port of Ogdensburg and the city of Montreal, one the outlet of the commerce of the great lakes, and the other the head of ship navigation entering the British provinces by that mighty river, became connected with the port of Boston. This was a proud day for the New England metropolis, which, after years of incredible enterprise and expenditure, saw the completion of that magnificent scheme of internal communication by which the most distant sections of our country, and the neighboring provinces of Great Britain, became commercially annexed to her domain. As was natural, the highest public functionaries, and many of the wealthy merchants and others from Canada, were present, by invitation, to unite in the festivities of the occasion.

No maritime port in this country enjoys finer advantages than Boston in respect to the capacity and security of its harbor, and the unobstructed ingress and egress of shipping to its wharves at all seasons of the year. Of Boston harbor we have given a particular description on page 173, to which the reader is referred. For statistics of the commerce, banks, &c., see Statistical tables.

The first settlement of Boston was in 1630, when John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts, and the company of immigrants with him, having arrived and tarried for a short time at Charlestown, removed their location to the peninsula. There was one solitary inhabitant there at an earlier date, the Rev. William Blackstone, of whom Mather speaks as “a godly Episcopalian,” who in 1626 had built a cottage near what is now called Spring Street, in the western part of the city. In 1634, fifty acres of land were set off to Mr. Blackstone, which was about one twelfth part of the peninsula, he being “the first European inhabitant.” Not long afterwards, when he wished to remove, the town purchased all his “right and title to the peninsula of Shawmut” for £30, each freeholder paying six shillings, and some of them more. Mr. Blackstone afterwards settled in Rhode Island. In 1673, the first wharf was built. In 1677, the court appointed John Hayward post-master, “to take in and convey letters according to direction,” which was the first commencement of the post office system in America. In 1690, the first paper money was issued. In 1701, the representatives of Boston were instructed by the town to use their influence to obtain the abolition of slavery—one of the earliest movements in the world on this subject. April 17, 1704, the first number of the *Boston News Letter*, the earliest newspaper in America, was published by John Campbell. The year 1706 is rendered memorable in the annals of Boston by the birth of Benjamin Franklin. October 1, 1768, after the disaffection of the colonists with the British government had become serious, two regiments of British troops were landed at Boston, who took up their quarters in the old State House. March 5, 1770, the Boston massacre occurred, by the firing of the troops upon the citizens, and killing three persons and mortally wounding three others. March 31, 1774, the Boston port bill was passed in the British Parliament, shutting the port of Boston and producing great distress among the citizens.

May 14, the town voted to discontinue all commerce with Great Britain. On the 17th of June, 1775, the memorable battle of Bunker Hill was fought. March 17, 1776, the British were compelled to evacuate Boston, and the American troops, under General Washington, entered it in triumph. Independence having been established, and peace declared in 1783, Boston, with other cities of the Union, entered upon a rapid career of commercial enterprise and prosperity.

Boston continued a town, and its affairs were administered by selectmen, like other towns in Massachusetts, until February 23, 1822. At this time the population was about 45,000. The intention to make Boston a city had occasionally been entertained since 1651; but the people had not hitherto felt the necessity of a more efficient municipality than that of the town. They had continued in a remarkable degree, notwithstanding the admixture of foreign elements, to justify the early encomium of Winthrop: "They were generally of that understanding and moderation, as that they would be easily guided in their way by any rule from Scripture or sound reason."

The city is divided into 12 wards, and is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 48 common councilmen, 4 from each ward. The mayor and aldermen constitute one board, and the common councilmen another, who hold their sessions separately, excepting when they meet in joint ballot. Two persons besides from each ward are chosen to act with the mayor and president of the common council, as a school committee; and one from each ward to constitute a board of overseers of the poor. The term of all these offices is one year.

In bringing this article to a conclusion we may adopt the words of Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, late president of Harvard University, in his address delivered at the close of the second century from the settlement of the city:—

"As our thoughts course along the events of past times, from the first settlement of Boston, they trace the strong features of its character indelibly impressed upon its acts and in its history—clear conceptions of duty; bold vindications of right; readiness to incur dangers and meet sacrifices in the maintenance of liberty, civil and religious. Early selected as the place of chief settlement of New England, it has through every subsequent period, maintained its relative ascendancy. In the arts of peace and in the energies of war, in the virtues of prosperity and adversity, in wisdom to plan and vigor to execute, in extensiveness of enterprise, success in accumulating wealth and liberality in its distribution, its inhabitants, if not unrivalled, have not been surpassed by any similar society of men. Through good report and evil report its influence has at all times been so distinctly seen and acknowledged in events, and been so decisive on the destinies of the region of which it was the head, that the inhabitants of the adjoining colonies of a foreign nation early gave the name of this place to the whole country; and at this day among their descendants the people of the whole United States are distinguished by the name of "Bostonians." Amidst perils and obstructions, on the bleak side of the mountain on which it was first cast, the seedling oak, self-rooted, shot upward with a determined vigor. Now slighted and

now assailed; amidst alternating sunshine and storm; with the axe of a native foe at its root, and the lightning of a foreign power at times scathing its top, or withering its branches; it grew, it flourished, it stands—may it ever stand—the honor of the field."

Sicut patribus sic Deus nobis.

AS GOD WAS WITH OUR FATHERS, SO MAY HE BE WITH US.

Boston Corner, Ms. This tract, in the S. W. corner of the state, though politically attached to the township of Mount Washington, is cut off from it by a mountain 2000 feet in height.

Boston, N. Y., Erie co. Watered by Cananaga Creek and other small streams. The surface is undulating; the soil good. 18 miles S. E. from Buffalo, and 289 W. from Albany.

Bastrop County, Ts., c. h. at Bastrop. South central. On the Colorado.

Batouctout County, Va., c. h. at Fincastle. South central. Between the Blue Ridge on the E. and the main branch of the Alleghanies on the W. The Upper James River flows through it. Surface elevated and mountainous.

Bound Brook, N. J., Somerset co. 33 miles N. E. from Trenton. On the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

Bowling Green, Ky., c. h. at Paris. N. E. central. The S. branch of Licking River waters this county. Soil very productive.

Bovina, N. Y., Delaware co. The surface is hilly, and is watered by Little Delaware River. Soil adapted for grazing, 69 miles S. W. from Albany.

Bow, N. H., Merrimac co. Soil uneven and hard, but productive. Turkey River empties into the Merrimac at Turkey Falls. About a mile below are Garvin's Falls. Bow Canal is situated on the Merrimac, 3 miles below Concord; the fall it overcomes is 25 feet; length a quarter of a mile. 7 miles S. E. from Concord. On the Concord and Nashua Railroad.

Bowdoin, Me., Lincoln co. An interior town. 37 miles N. N. E. from Portland.

Bowdoinham, Me., Lincoln co. On the west side of Kennebec River. Here is considerable business in the lumber trade and ship building. 12 miles N. from Bath.

Bowie County, Ts., c. h. at De Kalb. In the N. E. corner between Red River and Caddo Lake.

Bowling Green, Ia., c. h. Clay co. On Eel, a branch of White River. 60 miles S. by W. from Indianapolis.

Bowling Green, Ky., Warren co. On Big Barren, a branch of Green River, and accessible by steamboats of 200 tons at all seasons. 144 miles S. W. from Frankfort. The principal export is tobacco.

Boylston, Va., Mecklenburg co. 109 miles S. S. W. from Richmond. Seat of Randolph Macon College, the buildings of which are about 1 mile W. of the village. See *Colleges*.

Boyle County, Ky., c. h. at Danville. Central. Watered by branches of Salt and Dick's Rivers. Soil very productive.

Boylston, Ms., Worcester co. Hilly and broken, but the soil is strong and productive. It is watered by the S. branch of Nashua River. 40 miles W. from Boston, and 7 N. from Worcester.

Boylston, N. Y., Oswego co. Little Sandy and Trout Creeks water this town, which has a some-

what rough surface, but a productive soil. 140 miles N. W. from Albany.

Boxboro', Ms., Middlesex co. Soil mostly light, and the surface broken and hilly. Good limestone is found here. There is a pleasant village in Boxboro', through which the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad passes. 27 miles N. W. from Boston, and 7 N. W. from Concord.

Borford, Ms., Essex co. 25 miles N. from Boston, and 12 S. W. from Newburyport.

Bozrah, Ct., New London co. The soil is a gravelly loam, rich and fertile. It is watered by Yantic River, on which are two pleasant and flourishing villages, Bozrahville and Fitchville.

Bracken County, Ky., c. h. at Augusta. N. E. part of the state, on the Ohio River. Surface broken: soil fertile.

Bradbury County, As., c. h. at Warren. In the S. E. corner, bordering on Louisiana. Saline Fork of the Wachita runs S. through it.

Bradford, Me., Penobscot co. 87 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Bradford, Ms., Essex co. On the S. side of Merrimac River. United to Haverhill by a bridge 680 feet in length, and a railroad viaduct. The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified, and the soil various. Much of the land is of a superior quality. The Bradford Academy is on an elevated spot, about 100 rods from Haverhill, and commands a beautiful view. 16 miles N. E. from Lowell, and 31 N. from Boston by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Bradford, N. H., Merrimac co. Many parts of the town are hilly, although most of it lies in a valley. Near the Sunapee Mountain is an extensive plain, more than a mile long and half a mile wide. 28 miles W. from Concord.

Bradford, N. Y., Steuben co. Drained by Mud Creek and its tributaries. The surface is uneven; soil of good quality. 12 miles E. from Bath, and 204 S. of W. from Albany.

Bradford County, Pa., c. h. at Tonawanda. In the N. E. angle bordering on N. Y. Watered by the Chemung, and the N. branch of the Susquehanna Rivers, and by Tonawanda and Sugar Creeks. Surface partly mountainous. In the S. part is much good land.

Bradford, Pa., A northern township of McKean co., on the New York frontier.

Bradford, Vt., Orange co. The surface is somewhat broken. A strip of intervalle skirts Connecticut River, which bounds the town on the E., and there is much good land in other parts. 30 miles S. S. E. from Montpelier, and 11 S. S. E. from Chelsea.

Bradley, Me., Penobscot co. 12 miles E. N. E. from Bangor.

Bradley County, Te., c. h. at Cleveland. In the S. E. corner, bordering on Georgia. Surface mountainous; soil, fertile on the borders of the streams.

Brodleyale, Vt., Caledonia co. Watered by Moose River. Has a fine water power and much good land. 12 miles easterly from St. Johnsbury.

Brady, Mn., Watered by Portage River. 146 miles W. from Detroit.

Braintree, Ms., Norfolk co. The surface is variegated by hill and dale, presenting many delightful views of Boston, its harbor, and the adjacent country. The soil is a strong, gravelly loam, and very productive. Excellent granite abounds here. The first ever used in this country, for the purpose of building houses, was fur-

nished by John Hayward, Esq., of this town, in 1752, for the erection of King's Chapel, in Boston. There are several villages in the town. The Old Colony Railroad passes through the centre. 10 miles S. by E. from Boston, and 12 E. by S. from Dedham.

The town is well watered by Monatiquot River, on which are several manufacturing establishments.

The farm of Hon. Benjamin V. French, a native of this town, and a retired merchant, at Mount Monatiquot, deserves to be noted as a remarkable instance of the agricultural and horticultural improvements effected of late years in the vicinity of Boston. Commencing in 1818 with a worn-out piece of land, Mr. French now has on his place over 400 varieties of the apple, as many of the pear, and about 100 each of plums and cherries, besides every variety of other fruit which can be cultivated in this climate, whether for the field or garden. It is his object to try all kinds, with the view of selecting the best, which he thinks will soon be reduced to about 30 varieties of the apple, 20 of the pear, and about the same number of plums and cherries, by which the worthless kinds so generally now growing will be superseded. This selection will include quite a number of native American varieties, new specimens of which are constantly brought forward by the zeal of our intelligent horticulturists, who well deserve to be ranked among public benefactors. In 1851, Mr. French exhibited, at the Horticultural Rooms in Boston, 230 choice specimens of as many different varieties of the apple and pear, for which he received a splendid piece of plate.

Braintree, Vt., Orange co. Watered by the third branch of White River, and Ayers's and Mill Brooks, its tributaries. Between Ayers's Brook and the third branch is a large swell of land called "Quaker Hill." Between the third branch and the head of White River is a considerable mountain, which renders that part incapable of settlement. 21 miles S. from Montpelier, and 14 W. by S. from Chelsea. The Vermont Central Railroad passes through this town.

Branch County, Mn., c. h. at Branch. On the southern border of the state. Undulating, and watered by branches of the St. Joseph's River. Soil fertile sandy loam.

Branch, Mn., c. h. Branch co. On the W. branch of Coldwater River. 113 miles W. S. W. from Detroit.

Branchville County, Ga., c. h. at Santa Cruz, on the N. coast of Monterey Bay.

Brandenburg, Ky., c. h. Mead co. On the Ohio River. 94 miles W. by S. from Frankfort.

Brandon, Mi., c. h. Rankin co.

Brandon, N. Y., Franklin co. A large and mostly uncultivated town, covered with dense forests, and interspersed on the S. part with numerous lakes. It is drained by Saranac, St. Regis, and Racket Rivers. 10 miles S. W. from Malone, and 215 N. N. W. from Albany.

Brandon, Vt., Rutland co. Watered by Otter Creek, Mill River, and Spring Pond, on which streams are good mill sites. Some of the land is level, with rather a light soil, but that on Otter Creek is excellent. Bog iron ore is found here; also abundance of marble. There are two enormous limestone caverns in this town. 60 miles N. W. from Windsor, and 40 S. W. from Montpelier. The Rutland Railroad passes through it.

Brandt, N. Y., Erie co. On the borders of Lake Erie; bounded partly on the S. by Cattaraugus Creek. Hilly. 20 miles S. from Buffalo, and 348 W. from Albany.

Brandywine, Pa., Chester co. Brandywine and Beaver Creeks water this town.

Braunford, Ct., New Haven co. An uneven township, of strong soil, on Long Island Sound. Thimble Islands and Indian Islands lie within the limits of the town.

Brasher, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. St. Regis and Deer Rivers water this town, the surface of which is rolling, and a large part of the soil swampy, abounding with bog iron ore. 30 miles N. E. from Canton, and 250 N. N. W. from Albany.

Brasher Falls, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. The falls of Deer River, at this place, afford extensive water power.

Brattleboro', Vt., Windham co., lies in the S. E. section of the state, having Connecticut River for its E. boundary. It is 96 miles S. from Montpelier, and 90 miles W. from Boston. The surface of the town is diversified by hills, valleys, and plains. It has a good soil, which is generally well improved. The town and vicinity are noted for their salubrious air, pure water, and fine mountain scenery. It is intersected by West River, Whetstone Brook, and numerous smaller streams. There are many sites for water power on the larger streams unoccupied, and inviting to enterprise.

At the S. E. section of the town is the site of the once famous military post Fort Dummer, nothing of which is now retained but the name, Dummer Meadows. Here, in 1742, the first English settlement in Vermont was effected.

There are in Brattleboro' two villages, the E. and the W. The W. village is near the geographical centre of the town. Here is a flourishing academy, and one or two meeting houses. The E. village, which is the part of the town commonly known as Brattleboro', is on Connecticut River, at the mouth of Whetstone Brook, which affords a convenient landing-place for river craft. Brattleboro' is here connected with Hinsdale, on the New Hampshire side, by a handsome covered bridge spanning the Connecticut River. This village is the general business mart for the surrounding towns. It is a place of much enterprise and prosperity, and combines, in a remarkable degree, the characteristics of taste and elegant culture with those of natural wildness and rural beauty.

In this village is located one of the most extensive water-cure establishments in the country, under the care of Dr. Wesselhoeft. The abundance, purity, and even temperature of the waters issuing here from natural springs in the hillsides, the invigorating air and romantic scenery, render this place peculiarly well adapted to the purposes of such an institution.

The railroad connection is now complete from Brattleboro' with all the southern, eastern, and northern railroads.

Braxton County, Va., c. h. at Braxton. N. W. central, on both sides of Elk River, a N. tributary of the Kenhawa.

Braxton, Va., c. h. Braxton co. On the N. side of Elk River. 321 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

Brazoria, Ts., c. h. Brazoria co.

Brazoria County, Ts., c. h. at Brazoria. On the Gulf coast, on both sides of the mouth of the

Brazos Santiago, Ts., Camernn cn. A port a little N. of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Brazos County, Ts., c. h. at Boonville. E. central, in the angle between the Brazos and Navasota.

Breaknock, Pa., A N. E. township of Lancaster co. Watered by Big and Little Muddy Rivers. Has a hilly surface and gravelly soil.

Breathitt County, Ky., c. h. at Breathitt. Surface hilly and mountainous, and watered by the N. and Middle Forks of the Kentucky River. Soil good on the borders of the streams.

Breckenbridge County, Ky., c. h. at Harlensburg. On the Ohio, about the middle of its course along the state.

Bremen, Me., Lincoln co. On Muscongus Bay, about 40 miles S. E. from Augusta, and 15 E. S. E. from Wiscasset.

Brentwood, N. H., Rockingham co. The soil is better for grass than grain. Exeter River, and other smaller streams, water this town. Pick-pocket Falls, on Exeter River, afford an excellent water power. Vitriol, combined with sulphur, is found here. 32 miles S. E. from Concord, and 4 E. from Exeter.

Brewer, Me., Penobscot co. On Penobscot River, opposite Bangor.

Brewster, Ms., Barnstable co. Barnstable Bay is on the N. of this town. From three ponds in the town, covering about 1000 acres, a never-failing stream issues. Peat of good quality abounds here. Some parts of the soil are light and sandy, others clay and loam. There is a convenient breakwater for the accommodation of packets and other small vessels, where they lie in safety at any season of the year. 78 miles S. E. from Boston, and 13 E. from Barnstable.

Bridgeton, Me., Cumberland co. On the border of Long Pond, near the head of navigation.

Bridgeton, N. J., c. h. Cumberland co. It is situated on the Cohansic Creek, 40 miles S. S. E. of Philadelphia. The creek is navigable to the town for vessels of 101 tons, and it is consequently a port of entry for the district of W. Jersey. There are several manufacturing establishments which, with the shipping, give activity to the business of the place.

Bridgewater, Ms., Plymouth co., contains some of the best lands in Plymouth co. Taunton River washes the southern border of the town. The chief village is very pleasant, and is the seat of considerable business. It lies 27 miles S. by E. from Boston, and 20 W. by N. from Plymouth. One of the State Normal Schools for teachers is here.

Bridgewater, N. H., Grafton co. 30 miles N. W. from Concord.

Bridgewater, N. J., Somerset co. Surface level or undulating, except on the N. E., where it is mountainous.

Bridgewater, N. Y., Oneida co. Unadilla River has its source in this town. The surface is hilly and broken, yet well adapted to grazing, and in some parts to the growth of grain. 15 miles S. from Utica, and 110 W. from Albany.

Bridgewater, Vt., Windsor co. Surface uneven, and in some parts rough and stony. Along the Quechee River are tracts of valuable intervals, and there are many good farms in other parts. The summits of the hills are, in general, covered with spruce and hemlock; the timber, on other parts, is mostly maple, beech, and birch. There is an inexhaustible quarry of soapstone situated

nearly in the centre of the town. There is a small village on the river, near the S. E. corner of the town. This town is watered by Otta Quechee River, and by several considerable branches. These streams afford numerous mill privileges. 45 miles S. from Montpelier, and 17 N. W. from Windsor.

Bridgeport, Ct.—City and town, Fairfield co. 75 miles S. S. W. from Hartford; 17 miles S. W. from New Haven, and 62 miles N. E. from the city of New York. It is on the W. side of an arm of Long Island Sound, into which the Pequannock River enters. The township contains about 10 square miles of excellent land, and was separated from Stratford in 1821. The city has had a rapid and prosperous growth. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It is chiefly built on a plain, elevated a few feet above high-water mark, and is handsomely laid out and neatly built. There is a terrace of about 50 feet ascent at the N. side of the city, above which there is a surface of about half a mile square, on which are a number of beautiful private mansions, delightfully situated for the prospect of the city and of the Sound, which lie spread out before them. There are five or six handsome church edifices, belonging to different denominations. Some of the hotels are spacious and elegant buildings.

A large business is done at Bridgeport in the coasting trade, and something in foreign commerce. Some vessels are employed in whaling and other fisheries. The harbor is safe; but the entrance of large vessels drawing more than 13 feet of water is impeded by the bar at its mouth. A steamboat plies daily between Bridgeport and New York. This is the S. terminus of the Housatonic Railroad, which connects at West Stockbridge, Mass., with the Western Railroad from Boston to Albany, and with another to Hudson, N. Y. The New York and New Haven Railroad, which is part of a continuous route to Boston, passes through this place. The Naugatuck Railroad also comes in here.

Bridgeport, Vt., Addison co. Level, and the soil generally is a brittle marl or clay. The hills are a loam and red slaty sandstone. A range of shelly blue slate extends through the town, lying generally a little below the surface. This town is poorly watered, there being no durable mill streams, and the springs and ground generally being impregnated with Epsom salts. For family use rain water is generally employed. There are several landing-places for goods on the lake shore. Lake Champlain forms the western boundary of this town; across this lake to Crown Point is 2 miles. 12 miles W. by S. from Middlebury, and 45 S. W. from Montpelier.

Brier Creek, Pa. An easterly township of Columbia co. 94 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Brighton, Me., Somerset co. 50 miles N. from Augusta.

Brighton, Ms., Middlesex co. 5 miles S. W. by W. from Boston. Washed by Charles River on the W. and N. The soil is excellent, and highly cultivated. Winship's gardens are noted throughout the country for their nurseries of fruit-trees and shrubbery, and for their grand display of plants and flowers of every variety. J. Breck & Co.'s garden, and horticultural and seed establishment, and Warren's gardens, attract much attention. Brighton is the largest cattle market in New England. The Boston and Worcester Railroad passes through it.

Brighton, N. Y., Monroe co. Watered by Genesee River. The surface is slightly uneven, the soil sandy or clay loam. 3 miles E. from Rochester, and 255 miles N. W. from Albany.

Brighton, Pa., Beaver co. On the W. side of the Big Beaver, about 4 miles from the Ohio River, and 231 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. It is connected with New Brighton on the opposite side of the Big Beaver by a bridge. The water power at this place is extensive, and is improved for flouring mills, the manufacture of cottons, &c.

Brighton, Vt., Essex co. Watered chiefly by Ferren's River, and other head branches of Clyde River. Some of the head branches of the Passumpsic and Nulhegan Rivers originate here. A very good township of land, and contains much excellent white pine timber, with several fine mill sites. 70 miles N. E. from Montpelier.

Brimfield, Ms., Hampden co. A fine farming town, with a good soil, and is well watered by Quinn's River. 19 miles E. by N. from Springfield, and 70 W. by S. from Boston.

Bristol, Ct., Hartford co. 20 miles W. by S. from Hartford, and 28 miles N. from New Haven. It is watered by streams which flow into the Farmington River. The surface of the town is uneven and hilly. The soil, which is a gravelly loam, is considerably fertile, producing all kinds of grain, grass, and fruit common to this climate. But the great business of Bristol, for which it has become celebrated far and near, is the manufacture of clocks, which are made in every variety of form and kind, whether of wood or brass, and are sent into all parts of this country, and even to other countries. The number of clocks produced in a single year has sometimes amounted to 100,000; as many as 16 or 18 manufactories being engaged in this business. A good deal is also done in the manufacture of buttons, and a variety of other articles.

There are churches here of the Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal denominations. The Congregational house of worship is situated on the summit of a circular hill, around the base of which the principal part of the village is built along the stream which furnishes the power for the manufactories.

Bristol is on the route of the railroad now in process of construction from Hartford to Fishkill, N. Y., which is already in operation as far as to this place. This railroad intersects the Canal Railroad at Plainville, and, as it proceeds westward, will successively connect with the Naugatuck, the Housatonic, the Harlem, and the Hudson River Railroads, and terminate opposite Newburg, from which a branch is opened to the great Erie Railroad.

Bristol County, Ms., Taunton and New Bedford, shire towns. In the S. part, bordering on R. I. Taunton and Pawtucket are its chief rivers. The surface is somewhat broken, but generally level; soil mostly inferior quality. It has a maritime coast of considerable extent, indented with numerous headlands, small bays, and harbors. This county gives rise to many streams that fall into Massachusetts and Narragansett Bays, and its water power is abundant in almost every town. It abounds in excellent iron ore.

Bristol, Me., Lincoln co. On the Damariscotta and Pennaquid Rivers. 60 miles N. E. from Portland, and 32 S. E. from Augusta.

Bristol, N. H., Grafton co. A hilly township, but has a good soil. Newfound Pond, 6 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 miles in width, lies in this town and Hebron. 30 miles N. W. from Concord.

Bristol, N. Y., Ontario co. Watered by Mud Creek. The surface is somewhat uneven, the soil various, some parts being very fertile. It is about 9 miles S. W. from Canandaigua, and 232 W. from Albany.

Bristol, Pa. A township of Philadelphia co. Watered by Tacony Creek.

Bristol, Pa., Bucks co. Township and village on the W. bank of the Delaware River. 20 miles N. from Philadelphia, and 115 E. by S. from Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania Canal communicates with the Delaware River by a branch to this place, which is a great channel for the transportation of coal, and various kinds of merchandise.

Bristol, R. I. Port of entry and shire town of Bristol co.; the *Pocanoket* of the Indians. It is equidistant from Providence and Newport, being 15 miles from each. This town is beautifully situated on a kind of peninsula or tongue of land extending S. from Warren into Narraganset Bay. The arm of the bay on the E. side, running up towards Fall River, is called Mount Hope Bay. It is 6 miles long, but averages less than a mile and a half in width. On the height of land between these two bays, is Mount Hope, once the residence of the celebrated King Philip. The soil of this town is a deep, gravelly loam, very fertile and productive. Great quantities of onions, carrots, beets, and potatoes are raised here for exportation. Most of the gardens are made to yield two crops of different vegetables annually. It is supposed that as many as one third of the population are employed in horticulture.

Bristol was settled in 1680. About three fourths of the inhabitants live in a compact and beautiful village, which is delightfully situated at the western border of the township, on the navigable waters of the Narraganset. The site is well elevated above the shore, and, ascending gradually as it recedes, affords to the inhabitants a fine view of the lovely bosom of the bay, and in return presents the town to those passing by it on the water, as an object of picturesque and quiet beauty. The main street, which extends the whole length of the village, contains the handsomest buildings, and is ornamented with beautiful shade trees. On this street are the Congregational and Episcopal houses of worship. The other meeting houses and public buildings are likewise pleasantly situated.

The harbor of Bristol is easy of access, safe, and deep enough for vessels of almost any size. The commerce of the place is much less than it was 30 years ago, but is now on the increase. Some large freighting ships are owned here, a considerable number of coasting vessels are employed, and the West India trade is beginning to be carried on quite extensively. The port of Bristol collects as much revenue as any port in the state, and has 13,000 tons of shipping registered or enrolled. A steamboat which plies daily between Providence and Fall River stops at this place. To Fall River the distance is 8 miles.

Of late years, the capitalists of Bristol have introduced manufacturing enterprise to considerable extent. There are two large cotton mills, two planing mills, besides saw mills and grain mills, an iron foundery, &c., all driven by steam.

Considerable capital also is employed in ship building.

No place in the country, perhaps, with the exception of Newport, suffered more in the war of the revolution than Bristol. During the three years that Rhode Island was in possession of the British, the town was exposed to the constant incursions of the enemy. It was bombarded by a British squadron in 1775. In May, 1778, the meeting house and all the most valuable dwellings were burnt.

Few places can appear more eligible than Bristol and its environs to the inhabitants of our crowded cities, as a retreat, in the summer months, from the excitements, din, and heat, which, without such annual respite, become to them so irksome and exhausting.

Bristol County, R. I., c. h. at Bristol. E. part. That portion of the state between the two main branches of Narraganset Bay.

Bristol, Vt., Addison co. About one third of this town lies entirely W. of the Green Mountains, and is very level, rich, and productive. The remainder is broken, and a considerable part incapable of cultivation. The village is near the centre of the town, upon New Haven River, immediately after it passes the notch in the mountain. 25 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 11 N. from Middlebury.

Broadalbin, N. Y., Fulton co. A good grazing township. 42 miles N. W. from Albany.

Broadtop, Pa. A northern township of Bedford co.

Broken Straw, Pa. A central township of Warren co.

Brooke County, Va., e. h. at Wellsburg. In the N. W. corner, between the state of Ohio and the Ohio River. Surface uneven, and watered by several small creeks flowing into the Ohio River; soil fertile. Iron ore and bituminous coal are found in this county.

Brookfield, Ct., Fairfield co. The surface is somewhat broken, but the soil is strong, and well adapted to the culture of grain. The rocks in many parts of the town are limestone, and afford marble. The N. E. boundary is washed by the Housatonic River, and Still River passes nearly through its centre.

Brookfield, Ms., Worcester co., is divided into three parishes — North, South, and West Brookfield. The Western Railroad passes through the entire width of the town. East Brookfield lies, by the railroad, 64 miles W. from Boston. South and West Brookfield lie 5 miles farther W.

Brookfield, N. H., Carroll co. Soil good. Cook's Pond is the source of the west branch of Salmon Falls River. 50 miles N. E. from Concord.

Brookfield, N. Y., Madison co. Unadilla River, and some of its branches, water this town, the surface of which is hilly. 83 miles W. from Albany.

Brookfield, Pa. A N. W. township of Tioga co. 174 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg.

Brookfield, Orange co., Vt. Nearly on the height of land between White and Winoski Rivers. Parts of it are broken; but it is mostly fit for cultivation, and is very productive, particularly in grass. It is well watered with springs and brooks, but has no very good mill privileges. The principal stream is the second branch of White River. Around the bottom of a small pond, in the W. part of the town, is an inexhaustible quantity of marl, from which good

lime is manufactured. 40 miles N. by W. from Windsor, and 16 S. from Montpelier.

Brookhaven, N. Y., Suffolk co. As to territory, one of the largest towns in the state, extending across Long Island, and embracing the islands opposite, in South Bay. Its N. and S. shores are indented by numerous bays and inlets abounding with a great variety of fish and fowl. Surface mostly level; soil consists of black mould, and in some parts of pure sand. 70 miles E. from New York.

Brookline, Ms., Norfolk co. This delightful town is connected with Boston by the Mill Dam across Charles River Bay, and by a branch of the Worcester Railroad. It is remarkable for its varied surface, high state of cultivation, elegant country seats and gardens, excellent roads, and for its rich and picturesque scenery. 4 miles S. W. from Boston, and 5 N. E. from Dedham.

Brookline, N. H., Hillsboro' co. 7 miles S. W. from Amherst, and 40 S. W. from Concord.

Brookline, Vt., Windham co. A deep valley runs the whole length of the township, and along the whole of the E. line of the town is a considerable elevation. During a violent freshet, a bed of porcelain clay was laid open. The soil is better adapted to the production of grass than grain. 35 miles S. from Windsor, and 18 N. from Brattleboro'.

Brooklyn, Ct., e. h. Windham co. Finely watered by Quinnaug River and Blackwell's Stream. The land is uneven, and somewhat stony, but the soil is strong. 30 miles E. from Hartford, 44 W. from Providence.

Brooklyn, Me., Hancock co. New. Taken from Sedgewick in 1849.

Brooklyn, N. Y. City and seat of justice of Kings co., on the W. end of Long Island, separated by the East River from the S. part of the city of New York. Population in 1810, 4402; in 1820, 7175; in 1830, 15,396; in 1840, 36,233; in 1850, 96,838. During the last twenty years, since the habitable part of New York has been extending, and becoming more and more remote from the seat of business, the population of Brooklyn has increased with unexampled rapidity. It is connected with New York, in the very district where the heaviest commerce lies, by a number of steam ferries, which are from 700 to 750 yards wide, and are crossed in four or five minutes by boats which ply continually between the two cities. Except on rare occasions, in the winter, when the ice opposes an obstruction to the free passage of the boats, these ferries bring the cities virtually nearer to each other than would be done by bridges, or even by a continuous connection on terra firma. The greatest thoroughfare among these is the Fulton Ferry, from Fulton Street in New York to Fulton Street in Brooklyn.

The ground on which Brooklyn is built is considerably more elevated than that of New York, especially towards its southern extremity. "Brooklyn Heights," so called, memorable in revolutionary history, presents a bold front to the sea, rising abruptly to an elevation of 70 feet above tide water, affording a view of the city and harbor of New York, the islands in the bay, and particularly Governor's Island, with its noble fortifications, Staten Island, and the New Jersey shore, all combining to furnish a prospect which is scarcely surpassed by any in this country.

The greatest length of Brooklyn, within its in-

corporated limits, is 6 miles, N. E. and S. W., and its greatest breadth 4 miles. The whole of this extensive area has been laid out into streets, though many of them have not yet been opened and regulated. The city, generally, is laid out with order and symmetry of plan; and the streets, excepting Fulton Street, the oldest in the city, are straight, and, almost without any other exception, they cross each other at right angles. They are generally from 50 to 60 feet wide, and several of them have a still greater width. Many of the streets are shaded with beautiful trees, which impart to portions of the city, in the summer season, a peculiar air of pleasantness and comfort. No city in the country, perhaps, is better built than Brooklyn. The houses are very generally marked by chasteness and elegance of design, and many of them are splendid specimens of architectural beauty.

Of the public buildings the most prominent is the new City Hall, situated on a triangular piece of ground between Fulton, Court, and Joraleman Streets. This noble building is constructed of Westchester marble, 162 feet long by 102 feet wide, and 75 feet in height to the top of the cornice. The crown of the cupola, with which it is surmounted, is 153 feet from the pavement. In the eastern part of the city, near Fort Green, is the Jail, which is a substantial building erected in 1837. The Lyceum, at the corner of Washington and Concord Streets, a fine granite edifice; the Savings Bank, an elegant structure at the corner of Fulton and Concord Streets; the Brooklyn Female Academy, a spacious building on Joraleman Street; the City Library, containing a large collection of valuable literary and scientific works; a new and elegant Athenaeum, and the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, are each of them buildings which are ornamental to the city.

The more thickly-settled parts of Brooklyn have no public squares or open grounds. Such, however, is the commanding width of many of its avenues, the high and airy location of its site in general, and its almost rural aspect, in many parts, from the abundance of the trees with which the streets are bordered, that the absence of such open pleasure grounds is less to be regretted than it otherwise must have been. Provision has been made, however, in the newer parts of the city, for some public squares.

Brooklyn contains about 50 churches, several of which are splendid edifices recently constructed. Among these is the Episcopal "Church of the Holy Trinity," on Clinon Street, a fine specimen of the Gothic architecture, erected by the munificence of an individual citizen of Brooklyn, at a cost of about \$150,000. The Congregational "Church of the Pilgrims," not far from the same locality, is a fine edifice, of dark gray granite, in the characteristic English style of the period of Cromwell. In the base of the principal tower of this church, about 8 feet from the ground, is placed an angular fragment, of considerable size, from the rock on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth.

The United States Navy Yard, at Brooklyn, is situated on the S. side of Wallabout Bay, which makes up with a broad curve from the East River, at the N. E. part of the city. From this point a ferry runs directly across to the foot of Walnut Street, New York. About 40 acres of ground are included in these premises. There

are two large ship houses for the protection of naval vessels of the largest class when building, together with extensive workshops, and every requisite for a great naval depot. There is connected with this establishment an important literary institution, called the United States Naval Lyceum, formed in 1833 by officers of the service connected with the port. It contains a mineralogical and geological cabinet, and a fine collection of curiosities of a miscellaneous character. The government has constructed a dry dock here similar to that in the United States Navy Yard at Charlestown, Ms. On the opposite side of the Wallabout, about half a mile E. of the Navy Yard, is the Marine Hospital, situated upon a commanding elevation, and surrounded by about 30 acres of land under high cultivation. In this bay are always one or more large naval vessels lying in ordinary. These mark the spot where lay the Jersey and other British ships, during the revolutionary war, made use of as prison ships, for the confinement of those American soldiers whom they had taken prisoners in battle, in which it is said that as many as 11,500 prisoners perished in the course of the war, from bad air, close confinement, and ill treatment. These unhappy men were buried upon the shore, with little care but to put their bodies out of sight. In 1803, the bones of these sufferers were collected, as far as could then be done, and placed in 13 coffins, corresponding with the old 13 states, and honorably interred in a commemorative tomb erected for the purpose, not far from the Navy Yard.

The harbor of Brooklyn is extensive, and is capable of being very largely improved by adding to the number of its docks and slips. Vessels of the largest class can come up to its piers, to discharge or receive their cargoes. The Atlantic Dock is a very extensive basin for the reception of shipping, about a mile below the South Ferry, constructed by a company incorporated in 1840, at a cost of about \$1,000,000. The basin within the piers covers 42½ acres, with sufficient depth of water for the largest ships. The outside pier extends 3000 feet on Buttermilk Channel. The piers are furnished with spacious stone warehouses. The terminus of the Long Island Railroad is located near the landing from the South Ferry, which connects with New York at the S. E. corner of the Battery. From the station, the road is carried, by a long tunnel, under a number of the most important of the streets of Brooklyn, which it has to cross in its route.

Greenwood Cemetery, in the S. part of Brooklyn, about three miles from Fulton Ferry, is an extensive and beautiful ground provided by the cities of New York and Brooklyn for the burial of their dead. It may be approached either by this ferry, from which hourly carriages run to the entrance for a trifling charge, or by another at the Battery, which passes round and lands its passengers on the S. side, in the near vicinity. Greenwood contains 250 acres of ground, one half or more of which is covered with wood of the natural forest. The grounds have a varied surface of hill, and valley, and plain. From some of the open elevations extensive views are obtained of the ocean, and of the cities of Brooklyn and New York. The whole cemetery is traversed by about 15 miles of winding avenues and paths, leading through each shaded recess, and to every spot at once hallowed and adorned by the memorials of the dead. Great improvements

are continually going on, and every year adds new beauty to this interesting place.

The first settlement of Brooklyn was made at the Wallabout Bay, by George Jansen Rapelje, in 1625. The earliest deed for lands on record is to Thomas Besker, in 1639. October 18, 1667, Governor Nicholls granted a patent "to certain inhabitants of the town *Breuckelen*, for and in behalf of themselves and their associates, the freeholders and inhabitants, for all the lands in the town not taken up in severalty." This patent was confirmed by Governor Dongan in 1686. In 1670, license was given by Governor Lovelace to the inhabitants to purchase the Indian title.

With Brooklyn and its immediate neighborhood is connected the memory of the bloody battle of August 27, 1776, in which the Americans were defeated, occasioning the withdrawal of the army from Long Island into New York.

Brooklyn was incorporated as a village in 1816. In April, 1834, the whole territory of the town was incorporated under the name of the "City of Brooklyn." It is divided into nine wards; and the powers of the corporation are vested in a mayor and a board of aldermen, composed of two from each ward, all elected by the people.

Brooklyn, Pa. A southern township of Susquehanna co. 171 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Brooks, Me. Waldo co., 11 miles N. N. W. from Belfast, and 45 N. E. from Augusta.

Brooksville, Me. Hancock co. On the E. side of Penobscot Bay, opposite to Islesboro' and Castine.

Brookville, Ia. c. h. Franklin co. 75 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

Brookville, Ky. c. h. Bracken co.

Broome County, N. Y. c. h. at Chenango. On the S. border. The surface is hilly, the valleys bordering the streams large and fertile, but the soil for the most part better adapted to grazing than the raising of grain. It is watered by the Susquehanna, Chenango, and Tioughnoga Rivers, and by Nanticoke Creek. It contains several sulphur and salt springs. The Chenango Canal and New York and Erie Railroad pass through this county.

Broome, N. Y. Schoharie co. Watered by Schoharie and Catskill Creeks. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil indifferent, except in the valleys, where it is fertile. 38 miles S. W. from Albany.

Brown County, Is. c. h. at Mount Sterling. On the W. bank of the Illinois River. Drained by McKee's and Crooked Creeks. Surface slightly uneven; soil productive.

Brown County, Ia. c. h. at Nashville. S. central part of the state. Watered by Salt Creek and its branches. Surface undulating and hilly; soil fertile.

Brown County, O. In the S. W. angle, bordering on the Ohio River. On the N. it is watered by Eagle, Red Oak, Straight, and White Oak Creeks, besides the Ohio River and the E. fork of Little Miami. The soil is fertile and good.

Brown, Pa. Lycoming co. Pine Creek and its branches water this town. Surface mountainous; soil varied.

Brown County, Wn. c. h. Depere. In the E. part of the state, including Green Bay. Surface diversified; soil of good quality.

Brownfield, Me. Oxford co. 81 miles S. E. from Augusta.

Brownstown, Ia. c. h. Jackson co. On the E.

fork of White River. 71 miles S. from Indianapolis.

Brownstown, Mn., Wayne co. At the entrance of Huron River into Lake Erie.

Brownsville, Ky., c. h. Edmonson co. 130 miles S. W. from Lexington.

Brownville, Me., Piscataquis co. 20 miles N. from Dover. A good township of land.

Brownsville, O., Licking co. On the national road. 40 miles E. from Columbus.

Brownsville, Pa., Fayette co. On the E. bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Redstone Creek. 191 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg. The national road passes through it, constitutes its principal street, and is carried over the Monongahela by a fine bridge.

Brownsville, N. Y., Jefferson co. On the borders of Lake Ontario. Was settled in 1799 by Major General Jacob Brown. Surface level; soil highly fertile. 164 miles N. W. from Albany.

Brownsville, Te., c. h. Cameron co.

Brunswick, Ga., c. h. Glynn co. On Turtle Creek, about 14 miles above the bar, and 8 miles above the light-house on St. Simon's Island. It has a fine, spacious harbor, with 13 feet of water on the bar at lowest tides. 233 miles S. E. from Milledgeville. A canal is in progress to connect it with the Atlatamaha River.

Brunswick, Me., Cumberland co. 33 miles S. from Augusta, and 27 miles N. by E. from Portland. Brunswick is on the S. side of the Androscoggin River, with Topsham directly opposite, with which it is connected by a substantial bridge. It lies at the head of tide water, the Androscoggin being navigable to the foot of the falls at this place. Brunswick is handsomely laid out and well built, principally on two wide streets running parallel to each other, and united by cross streets at right angles. The buildings of Bowdoin College are situated on an elevated plain at one extremity of the village, having in the rear a handsome grove of evergreens. The college buildings and the professors' houses are arranged in good taste, and make a pleasing appearance. See *Colleges*.

By the falls on the Androscoggin at this place, Brunswick possesses a great water power. Vast quantities of timber and logs are floated down the river, to be sawn into boards at the numerous mills which are in operation here. Cottons and woollens are manufactured to some extent. Much more of this extensive privilege remains to be improved. Possessing such an exhaustless water power, and being at the same time situated on navigable waters, with its river coming down about 140 miles, through the heart of a fertile and healthy country, Brunswick has peculiar advantages for becoming a large manufacturing town. This place is now connected, by railroad, with Augusta, Portland, and Bath.

Brunswick County, N. C., c. h. at Smithville. In the southernmost corner, between the Cape Fear River, Atlantic Ocean, and the S. C. boundary. Surface low and marshy; soil sterile.

Brunswick, N. Y., Rensselaer co. The Poeskenkill and its tributaries water this town. The surface is hilly, and there is a great variety of soil. 4 miles E. from Troy.

Brunswick County, Va., c. h. at Lawrenceville. On the S. E. border. The Meherrin River flows nearly through the centre of this county, and the Roanoke touches the S. W. corner

Brunswick, Vt., Essex co. On the W. side of

Connecticut River, and has some excellent mill sites, on the waters of Nullegan River and Wheeler and Paul's Streams. 83 miles N. E. from Montpelier.

Brutus, N. Y., Cayuga co. Watered by Branch and Cold Spring Creeks, tributaries of Seneca River. The Erie Canal passes through it. The land is hilly; the soil consists of clay and sandy loam. 7 miles N. from Auburn, and 181, by railroad, W. by N. from Albany.

Bryan County, Ga., c. h. at Bryan. In the eastern angle, bordering on the Atlantic, and bounded N. by the Ogeechee.

Bryan, O., c. h. Williams co. 150 miles N. W. from Columbus.

Buckanan County, Io., c. h. at Independence. In the eastern part of the state. The Wapipicon flows through it from N. W. to S. E.

Buckanan County, Mo., c. h. at Sparta. In the N. W. angle of the state, bordering on the Missouri River. Drained by the Little Platte River.

Bucks County, Pa., c. h. at Doylestown. Bounded N. E. and E. by the Delaware River, separating it from New Jersey, S. by the Delaware River and Philadelphia co., W. by Montgomery co., and N. W. by Lehigh co. Watered by Neshaming and Tolintown Creeks, and the head branches of Perkiomen Creek. Surface diversified; soil of different qualities. There is one locality of plumbago in this county.

Buckfield, Me., Oxford co. This town is finely watered by a branch of Androscoggin River. It is bounded on the W. by Paris, and is 34 miles W. by S. from Augusta, and 50 N. by W. from Portland. The soil of this town is very good.

Buckingham, Pa., Wayne co. Situated on the W. bank of the Delaware River.

Buckingham, Pa., Bucks co. Soil a mixture of clay, loam, and gravel. 104 miles E. by N. from Harrisburg.

Buckingham County, Va., c. h. at Maysville. Central. The James River runs on its N. and W., and the Appomattox on its S. border.

Buckingham, Va., c. h. Buckingham co. 79 miles W. from Richmond.

Buckland, Ms., Franklin co. This town is separated from Charlemon, of which it formerly was a part, by Deerfield River. It has a good mill stream, Clesson's River, which passes through the town. The surface is uneven, but the soil strong, and well adapted for grazing. 100 miles W. by N. from Boston, and 10 W. from Greenfield.

Buckland, Va., Prince William co. On Broad Run, 111 miles N. from Richmond. Situation elevated and romantic. Two or three flouring mills are in operation here.

Bucksport, Me., Hancock co. On the E. side of Penobscot River. 15 miles below Bangor, and 61 N. E. from Augusta. It has a fine harbor for vessels of the largest class.

Bucksville, Ky., c. h. Cumberland co.

Bucksville, Horry district, S. C., takes its name from its founder, Henry Buck; is situated on the W. side of the Wacamaw River, about 5 miles above its junction with the Peedec, and about 30 miles from Georgetown; has good navigable water, for vessels of 200 or 300 tons, and a large business in lumber and naval stores.

Bucyrus, O., c. h. Crawford co. On the left bank of Sandusky River. 46 miles from Sandusky City, and 60 from Colurbus.

Buffalo. N. Y., city, port of entry, and capital of Erie co., stands at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, near its outlet through the Niagara River, and at the mouth of a creek, called Buffalo Creek, which empties into the lake at this point. It is 327 miles W. from Albany, by railroad, and 363 miles by the Erie Canal. It is distant W. from Rochester 73 miles; S. S. E. Niagara Falls, 22 miles; and S. W. from Montreal, 427 miles. Population, in 1810, 1508; 1820, 2095; 1830, 8653; 1840, 18,213; 1850, 42,261. Since the completion of the Erie Canal, and the chain of railroads connecting Buffalo with Albany, New York, and Boston, its position, at the eastern termination of the commerce through the great lakes, Erie, Huron, and Michigan, gives it a most commanding advantage for business. It is the gateway between the east and the west; and, although other channels for this commerce will be opened, yet, as the vast resources of the west have scarcely begun to be developed, the traffic which is destined to pour through this communication must be immensely increased beyond what it has ever yet been. The ground on which the city is built rises gradually from the creek, which passes through its southern district, and becomes, at the distance of 2 miles, an extended and elevated plain, 50 feet or more above the lake; furnishing a most commanding view of the bosom of the lake and harbor, of the Erie Canal, of Niagara River, and the Canada shore. From the same feature of its situation, the place itself presents a most beautiful appearance, as it is approached upon the lake. The city is laid out, with much regularity, into streets which are broad and straight, and usually intersecting each other at right angles. Main Street, which is more than 2 miles in length and 120 feet broad, is built on both sides, through a good part of its extent, with fine and lofty blocks of stores, dwellings, and hotels, which present an imposing appearance. Many of the streets are paved and lighted. There are 3 public squares, Washington, Franklin, and Niagara, which are planted with trees, adding much to the beauty and health of the city. The houses are generally built with neatness and good taste. The public buildings are a court house, jail, county clerk's office, and 2 market houses, in the upper story of one of which are the chamber of the common council and the city offices. There are about 20 churches in the city, of which 3 are Presbyterian, 2 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 3 German Protestant, 1 Unitarian, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Universalist, 1 Bethel, and 2 African. Some of the church edifices are handsome specimens of architecture. There are an orphan asylum, a theatre, and a number of spacious and elegant hotels. The Young Men's Literary Association has a well-selected library of 3500 volumes, and sustains an able course of lectures in the winter. There is 1 academy, which furnishes instruction to from 60 to 100 students. The common schools of Buffalo are under the management of the city council, and are made free to the children of every class of the citizens, without charge for tuition.

Buffalo is well supplied with water from the Niagara River, by an aqueduct which has lately been completed. The water is taken from the river, at Black Rock, by a tunnel 300 feet long, and 6 feet square, under the canal, and excavated

through solid rock, and entering the river through the pier, 12 feet below the surface; and through this, water is conveyed to a well under the bank, from which it is elevated by forcing pumps into the reservoir on Prospect Hill, about a mile from the centre of the town. From thence it is conveyed in pipes to its place of destination. The water is as pure as the best well water.

Buffalo has a most ample and secure harbor for the boats and shipping which navigate the lakes. It is a kind of natural dock, formed by the mouth of the creek, which here enters the lake, and which has, for the distance of a mile from its entrance, 12 or 14 feet of water. A bar at its mouth, which originally obstructed the passage of vessels from the lake, has been in a great measure removed, and prevented from further accumulation by the erection of a mole and pier, which serves to direct and strengthen the action of the current in such a manner as to effect this object. This work was built by the joint contributions of the U. S. government and the citizens of Buffalo. At the extremity of the pier is a light-house, constructed of dressed limestone, 20 feet in diameter and 46 feet high. The harbor is protected from all winds, and is so spacious that it might well accommodate several hundred steamboats and lake vessels. Several other important improvements have been made, or are now in a course of construction, by which the facilities afforded by this port and harbor for the transshipment of merchandise between the lake and the canal are rendered in the highest degree eligible and convenient. It is proposed also, in order to render the harbor more easily accessible from the lake, especially in severe winds and storms, to construct a ship canal across the isthmus to the creek, at a point near the upper end of the harbor. This port is not generally open for navigation till about the middle of May. By means of the strong westerly winds which prevail upon the lake at the breaking up of the ice in the spring, the floating ice is liable to be accumulated at Buffalo, so as to obstruct the access to the harbor sometimes for several weeks after the broad lake is navigable. The commerce of the lakes to this port employs from 50 to 60 steamboats, many of which are spacious and elegant, and about 300 schooners and other vessels. The largest vessels are generally schooners, because they are more easily managed on the lakes than square-rigged vessels. The value of property sent E. from Buffalo by the Erie Canal in 1850 was \$20,991,462, being an increase from 1840 of \$14,790,633. The tolls on the Erie Canal received at Buffalo in 1850 amounted to \$703,498. Buffalo is connected, by canals and railroads, and the lakes, with all the great commercial places in the country. Among the articles imported into Buffalo during the year ending December 31, 1851, were 1,323,784 barrels of flour; 4,212,979 bushels of wheat; 6,146,519 bushels of corn; and 12,507,421 pounds of wool. The estimated value of property received at this port from the W. in 1850 was \$35,000,000.

Buffalo was originally laid out by the Holland Land Company in 1801; but its progress was slow until after it was fixed upon as a military post in 1812. The very next year, the place was almost totally destroyed by a conflagration, which consumed every building excepting two. This mischief was done, it being in the time of the war with Great Britain, by a party of the

British soldiers and the Indians. After the war was ended, Congress made an appropriation of \$80,000 towards remunerating the citizens of Buffalo for their losses by this disaster. In 1817 the place had grown again to contain more than 100 houses, many of which were of brick, and some large and elegant. The largest number had been erected the previous year. It was incorporated as a village in 1822. But the commencement of the rapid growth and prosperity of Buffalo dates from the time when the Erie Canal was completed, in 1825. Four years from this time it contained 400 dwellings, and more than 2000 inhabitants. It was incorporated as a city April 20, 1832. The city is divided into 5 wards, and is governed by a mayor and common council, elected annually by the people. In April, 1833, a company was incorporated for the erection of a marine hospital. In May, 1834, an incorporation was established for the construction of a marine railway, with dry or wet docks, for repairing vessels. In April, 1835, the Sailor's and Boatman's Friend Society was incorporated, for the purpose of promoting the moral and religious welfare of that numerous class of persons engaged in navigating these inland waters. The importance of such a form of philanthropic effort, in the port of Buffalo, may be inferred from the fact, that it has, besides the operations on the Erie Canal, an uninterrupted extent of lake navigation of 1500 miles, with a coast of 3000 miles. The first vessel bearing the American flag upon Lake Erie was the sloop Detroit, of 70 tons, built in 1796. The first steamboat, "Walk-in-the-Water," of 342 tons, low pressure engine, was built at Black Rock, near Buffalo, in 1818. In 1843, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser collected and published as complete a list as could be obtained of all the steamers which had been built for the lake navigation up to that date; it being a quarter of a century from the time when the first steamer was launched upon Lake Erie. The whole number given in the list is 105; making an aggregate of 27,000 tons' burden, at a total cost of \$3,510,000.

Buffalo, Pa. A township of Armstrong co.

Buffalo, Pa. A township of Butler co. Great and Little Buffalo and Thorn Creeks water this town.

Buffalo, Pa. A township of Perry co., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, above the entrance of the Juniata. Surface hilly; soil slate.

Buffalo, Pa. A township of Union co.

Buffalo, Pa. A township of Washington co. 217 miles W. from Harrisburg.

Bullitt County, Ky. c. h. at Shepherdsville. Towards the N. border of the state. Surface uneven on the N. E.; soil fertile.

Bulloch County, Ga., c. h. at Statesboro'. In the S. E. angle. Bounded N. by Burke and Scriven counties, E. by Effingham co., S. by Bryan and Tatnall, and W. by Tatnall and Emanuel counties. It has the Ogeechee River on its E., and the Cannonchee on its W. boundary.

Bull Skin, Pa. A northern township of Fayette co.

Buncombe County, N. C., c. h. at Asheville. On the W. border. The Nolachucky and French Broad River and tributaries water this county. Surface rough and elevated, being situated between two ridges of the Alleghany Mountains; soil well adapted to grazing.

Bureau County, Is., c. h. at Princeton. North central. On the W. bank of the Illinois. Surface mostly level, and in parts marshy.

Burke County, Ga., c. h. at Waynesboro'. On the E. border, separated by the Savannah River from S. C. Drained by Brier Creek and other branches of the Savannah River.

Burke County, N. C., c. h. at Morgantown. West part, at the E. foot of the Blue Ridge. Drained by Catawba River and tributaries. Surface rather elevated; soil mostly fertile.

Burke, Vt., Caledonia co. A mountain, 3500 feet in height, divides this town from Victory, on the E. Branches of Passumpsic River pass through it, and afford a good water power. Oil-stone (novalucite) is found in an island in Memphremagog Lake. The soil of the town is good, and abounds with hard wood and evergreens. The settlement was commenced, about the year 1790, by Lemuel and Ira Walter, Seth Spencer, and others, from Connecticut, and the S. part of this state. The town was organized December 5, 1796. 20 miles N. E. from Danville, and 50 N. E. from Montpelier.

Burksville, Ky., c. h. Cumberland co. On the W. bank of Cumberland River. 124 miles W. by S. from Frankfort.

Burleston County, Ts. East central. In the angle between the Brazos and the Yagua.

Burlington, Ct., Hartford co. An agricultural township, with a light soil, gravelly loam, pleasantly diversified by hills and vales. It is watered by Farmington River, and was taken from Bristol in 1805. This town has been noted for the equality of its inhabitants in regard to property.

Burlington, Jo. Shire town of Des Moines co. On the W. bank of the Mississippi, 88 miles S. by E. from Iowa City, and 259 N. by W. from St. Louis. This place was the first capital of the state. It is finely located on the river, and surrounded by hills of gradual acclivity, affording many commanding sites for buildings. The town is regularly laid out, and neatly built, having several commodious brick churches, and many handsome private residences. It is advantageously situated for becoming a commercial emporium for a large and important section of country. Its trade is already extensive, and it has numerous mechanical and manufacturing establishments. There are two or three printing offices here, which issue weekly newspapers. The town was laid out in 1834. The seat of government was removed to Iowa City in 1839. This was once the residence of the celebrated Indian chief Black Hawk, and here his bones repose.

Burlington, Ky., c. h. Boone co. 82 miles N. by E. from Frankfort.

Burlington, Me., Penobscot co. 37 miles N. E. from Bangor. It is watered by a branch of the Passadunkag, and parts of several large ponds.

Burlington, Ms., Middlesex co. The surface is uneven; soil light and sandy. It is good land for hops and rye. A branch of the Shawshcen and Vine Brook water the town. Burlington was formerly a part of Woburn. 3 miles N. W. from the Woburn depot on the Lowell Railroad 10 miles from Boston.

Burlington County, N. J., c. h. at Mount Holly South central. Extending from the Delaware to the Atlantic. Drained by Crosswick's, Assun-

pink, Black's, Craft's, Assiseunk, Rancoous, and Pensauken Creeks, branches of the Delaware River. Soil principally alluvial.

Burlington City, N. J., Burlington co. A port of entry on the E. bank of the Delaware, encircled by a small stream so as to form an island. It is regularly laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles. The bank of the river is a beautiful grassy plain, bordered by elegant dwellings. The Camden and Amboy Railroad passes through it.

Burlington, N. Y., Otsego co. This town is watered by Butternut and Wharton Creeks. Its surface is rolling, and soil good. 12 miles W. from Cooperstown, and 72 from Albany.

Burlington, O., c. h. Lawrence co. On the N. bank of the Ohio River, at the southern extremity of the state. Sawing and various manufactures are carried on by steam power.

Burlington, Pa., Bradford co. Sugar Creek and its branches water this town. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. 144 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Burlington, Vt. Port of entry on Lake Champlain, and shire town of Chittenden co. 38 miles W. N. W. from Montpelier. Population in 1830, 3525; 1840, 4271; 1850, 7505. This beautiful town is the largest in the state, and one of the most delightful for situation in the United States. It is built on the E. shore of the lake, about opposite its widest part, where it makes up between two points in a kind of bay with a regularly-curving shore. The site of the town rises gradually as it recedes from the water for a distance of a mile or more, until it attains an elevation of 281 feet from the surface of the lake. Over the whole extent of this fair declivity the town is spread, presenting a fine appearance as it is approached or passed upon water. The view of the lake, and of the near and distant scenery, which is had from the more elevated parts of the place, from the windows and roofs of the dwellings, and especially from the dome of the university, which stands on the height of land, presents features of natural loveliness and grandeur not surpassed by those of any other situation occupied by a populous town in the United States. The lake is here about 10 miles wide, and lies in view, to the N. and S., almost as far as the eye can reach. Beyond its western shore rise the Adirondack Mountains of New York, to the height, in some parts of their majestic outline, of 5000 and 6000 feet. The eastern horizon, likewise, is bounded by the Green Mountain range, with its two most elevated summits, 4000 feet high.

The streets are regularly laid out, running from the lake shore E., with others running N. and S., intersecting them at right angles, and dividing the whole surface into regular squares. There is a public square near the centre, on which is situated the Court House, and around it some of the principal hotels, stores, banks, offices, &c. The town is handsomely built throughout, and there are a number of elegant private mansions with beautiful grounds and gardens. Several of the church edifices are fine specimens of architectural taste. The finest are the Calvinistic Congregational Church, after a pure Grecian model; the Unitarian Congregational Church, of brick, with a lofty spire; and the Episcopal Church, which is of stone, in the Gothic style. For a notice of the University of Vermont, which is located here, see *Colleges*.

As connected with Burlington may be mentioned the village of Winooski Falls, which is situated on both sides of the Winooski River, about 2 miles N. E. of the town. The portion of the village which is on the N. side of the river is in Colechester. A substantial covered bridge connects the two sides of the river. The water power at these falls is sufficient for propelling almost any amount of machinery. Several large manufacturing establishments have been erected here, consisting of cotton and woollen mills, a foundry and machine shop, an extensive flour mill, saw mills, &c. Some of these manufactories were consumed by fire in the winter of 1851-2.

The harbor of Burlington is the best on Lake Champlain, and a larger number of the vessels employed in the lake navigation are owned here than in any other place. The government has erected a substantial breakwater here for the protection of the harbor from the west winds.

On Juniper Island, 4 miles from the harbor, a light-house is erected. A great amount of goods are landed at the wharves in Burlington, and the mercantile traffic of the place is large, and must continue to increase. Steamboats stop here on their daily trips from Whitehall, N. Y., to St. John's in Canada, whence there is daily steam communication to Montreal. Railroads extend from Burlington E. to Boston, 248 miles; W. to Ogdensburg, 163 miles; S. to Whitehall, 91 miles; and N. to Montreal, 91 miles, with the exception of 9 miles by steamboat from La Prairie.

Barnham, Me., Waldo co. 37 miles N. E. from Augusta, and about 30 N. W. from Belfast. It is bounded S. W. by Sebasticook River, and E. by Troy, incorporated 1824.

Burns, N. Y., Alleghany co. Drained by Causseraga Creek. Surface uneven; soil of good quality. 237 miles W. from Albany.

Burnside, Pa. A township of Clearfield co. 156 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Burnsville, N. C., c. h. Yancey co. 200 miles W. from Raleigh.

Burrillville, Providence co. This town was taken from Gloucester in 1806. It is finely watered by Branch River, with many branches; one branch of which rises in Alum Pond, partly in this town and partly in Douglas, Mass. This river is an important tributary to the Blackstone. Manufacturing villages are scattered over this large town in almost every direction. The face of the town is rough, but the soil is adapted to grazing, and produces large quantities of beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c. Herring and Eddy's Ponds are pleasant sheets of water.

Burton, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. The Alleghany River and some of its tributaries water this town. The surface is uneven, and there is quite a variety of soil. The New York and Erie Railroad passes through it. 15 miles S. E. from Ellicottville, and 300 S. of W. from Albany.

Bushkill, Pa., Northampton co. Bushkill Creek waters this town. The surface is hilly, and the soil tolerably fertile.

Bushnell's Basin, N. Y., Monroe co. On the Erie Canal. 217 miles W. by N. from Albany.

Bushwick, N. Y., King's co. Watered by Newtown Creek. Surface hilly; soil, with good cultivation, productive. 3 miles E. from the city of Brooklyn, and 148 S. from Albany.

Bushkirk's Bridge, N. Y., Cambridge, Wash-

ington co. On Hoosic River. 29 miles N. by E. from Albany.

Busti, N. Y., Chautauque co. Chautauque Lake and its outlet bounds this town on the N., which is watered by several small streams flowing into the lake. Surface hilly, and soil good. 324 miles S. of W. from Albany.

Butler County, Aa., c. h. at Greenville. Bounded N. by Lowndes, E. by Pike and Coffee, S. by Covington and Conecuh, and W. by Conecuh, Monroe, and Wilcox counties. Watered by branches of Conecuh River. Surface undulating; soil of pretty good quality.

Butler, Aa., c. h. Choctaw co. 80 miles S. of W. from Columbia.

Butler County, Ky., c. h. Morgantown. Bounded N. by Ohio and Grayson counties, E. by Edmondson, S. by Warren and Logan, and W. by Muhlenburg county. Green River waters this county.

Butler County, Mo. On the S. E. border. The Big Black River runs through it, and the St. Francis along its eastern border. A large part of it is subject to annual inundation.

Butler, N. Y., Wayne co. Watered by some small streams flowing into Lake Ontario. The surface is rolling, the soil gravelly loam. 13 miles N. E. from Lyons, and 170 N. of W. from Albany.

Butler County, O., c. h. at Hamilton. In the S. W. corner. It is a very valuable farming county, and is abundantly supplied with water by the Great Miami River and several creeks. The Miami Canal and the Miami and White-water cross it; also two railroads running N. from Cincinnati.

Butler County, Pa., c. h. at Butler. Western part. Watered by Slippery Rock and Connequeness Creeks, branches of Beaver River. The Alleghany River touches the N. E. and S. E. corners. Surface uneven; soil well suited to grain and grazing.

Butler, Pa. A township of Butler co.

Butler, Pa., c. h. Butler co. On Connequeness Creek. 203 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg. The place contains an academy, well endowed.

Butler, Pa. A township of Luzerne co.

Butts County, Ga., c. h. at Butts City. Between the Sacramento and Feather Rivers.

Butternuts, N. Y., Otsego co. Butternut Creek and Unadilla River drain this town. The surface is for the most part hilly. 25 miles S. W. from Cooperstown, and about 90 W. from Albany.

Butts County, Ga., c. h. at Jackson. Central.

Burton, Me., York co. This town is bounded on the S. W. by Saco River, and N. by Gorham. At this place the Saco falls about 80 feet, and produces a great hydraulic power, which is partly improved for manufacturing establishments. It lies 8 miles N. W. from Saco, and 18 W. from Portland.

Berry, Pa., Philadelphia co. Pogussing Creek waters this town. Soil sandy loam. 113 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg.

Burfield, Ms., Essex co. A parish in the town of Newbury and Rowley, watered by Parker River, which affords good hydraulic power. 35 miles N. by E. from Boston. There is an ancient academy here.

Byram, N. J., Sussex co. The Musconetcong River bounds this town on the S. The surface is broken by South Mountain.

Byron, Me., Oxford co. New; taken from Barnard.

Byron, N. Y., Genesee co. Watered by Black Creek. This town contains several sulphur springs. Surface level; soil generally productive. 10 miles N. E. from Batavia, and 277 N. of W. from Albany.

Cabarrus County, N. C., c. h. at Concord. S. central. Watered by Rocky, a branch of the Yadkin River. Surface mountainous and broken; soil fertile.

Cabell County, Va., c. h. at Barboursville. W. part, on the Ohio River. Drained by Guyandott and Big Sandy Rivers. Surface mountainous and broken; soil mostly of an indifferent quality.

Cabot, Vt., Caledonia co. This town lies on the height of land between Winooski and Connecticut Rivers. "The Plain" is delightfully situated, having the Green and White Mountains in prospect. Several branches of the Winooski water this town, and afford it some water power. Here is Jo and Molly's Pond, and a sulphur spring. The surface is broken and hard, but good for sheep. This is the birthplace of the late Zerah Colburn, the celebrated mathematician. The settlement of this town was commenced on what is called *Cabot Plain*, in April, 1785, by James Bruce, Edmund Chapman, Jonathan Heath, and Benjamin Webster, with their families. 10 miles S. W. from Danville, and 20 N. E. from Montpelier.

Caddo Parish, La., c. h. at Shreveport. In the N. W. corner. Red River runs along its E. border, and Caddo Lake lies in the N. part. Surface mostly level; soil of medium quality.

Cadiz, Ky., c. h. Trigg co. On a beautiful eminence on the bank of Little River. 9 miles from Cumberland River.

Cadiz, O., c. h. Harrison co. Situated 114 miles E. N. E. from Columbus, and about 25 miles westerly either from Wheeling or Steubenville, on the Ohio River. It is a flourishing inland town, with a handsome village, remarkably well built and city like in its appearance. Besides the county buildings, which are of brick, it contains several handsome churches, of which the principal are the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Associate Reformed. This town was laid out in 1803, when its site, like most of the surrounding country, was a forest; and its location was determined by the connection here of two public roads, from different sections of Pennsylvania and Virginia, toward Central Ohio, which, before the construction of the national road, afforded the chief thoroughfares of western stage travel in this direction.

Cahaba, Aa., c. h. Dallas co. On the right bank of the Alabama River, immediately below the mouth of the Cahaba, about 50 miles W. from Montgomery, and 140 N. by E. from Mobile. It has communication with these places by steamboats plying constantly on the river.

Cairo, Is., Alexander co. Situated at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, 266 miles S. from Springfield, 522 S. E. from Cincinnati, and about 1000, by the course of the river, N. from New Orleans. From a survey of the great physical features of the western country, in connection with a prospective estimate of the immense resources of wealth which are to be rapidly developed there, the locality of this place ap-

pears to possess the most remarkable advantages for becoming, at some future period, the seat of one of the largest and most important cities in North America. Being near the geographical centre of the great Mississippi basin, and at a point which the Creator, by the convergency of its great navigable channels, seems to have pointed out for its social and commercial centre, it cannot fail, unless from local difficulties it should prove impracticable to found a city here, of being at length the commercial emporium of the west. Its only disadvantage is in the too slight elevation of the delta on which the place is built, above the rivers, by the junction of which it is formed, which exposes it in its natural state to be overflowed by their waters at the period of their highest floods. This has hitherto prevented Cairo from realizing in any considerable degree the magnificent results which its projectors have anticipated. But it is intended ultimately to obviate this disadvantage entirely by raising a levee, or artificial embankment, similar to that before the city of New Orleans, by which the inundation of the delta shall be prevented. Considerable progress has been made by the "Cairo City Company" towards the accomplishment of this necessary improvement; and their operations, which were for a time suspended for the want of pecuniary encouragement, are again resumed, and will doubtless be prosecuted to completion, under the impulse likely to be given to their enterprise by the success of other schemes of internal improvement.

The "Cairo City Property" embraces in all about 9500 acres on this delta between the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, with the levees, workshops, founderies, saw mills, dwellings, hotel, and other buildings on the premises. 1200 acres embraced within the proposed corporate limits of Cairo, are wholly enclosed by levees, raised above the highest known floods; and the enclosure for nearly 4000 acres, including the above, is partly completed.

One of the correlative enterprises of internal improvement, upon which those interested in the prosperity of Cairo depend for encouragement, is the incorporation of a company by the state of Illinois for building a railroad from Cairo, through the centre of the state, to Peru, at the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal; and thence, by branches diverging N. E. and N. W., to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and to Galena and Dubuque, on the Upper Mississippi. A long portion of this road is now in process of construction. For the furtherance of this important enterprise Congress, by an act passed in 1850, has granted to the state of Illinois the right of way for the construction of this road through all the public lands where it may pass; and also "every alternate section of land designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches," to be sold for the purpose of its construction. The grants are made on the conditions that the work shall be begun and carried on simultaneously from both ends of the route, and that the whole shall be completed within 10 years from the date of their enactment. Similar grants are made, by the same act, to the states of Mississippi and Alabama, for the construction of a railroad south, from Cairo to Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico. The construction of the Illinois Central Railroad has been undertaken with spirit by the state, and

will doubtless be completed within the time fixed by Congress.

Thus it will be seen that much, very much, is to be anticipated for the future growth of Cairo. Having, as computed, "upwards of 20,000 miles of river navigation" on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri, and their tributaries, all centring here, with a navigable channel open to New Orleans at all seasons, and being "at the terminus of the great Central Railroad of Illinois, which is to form the most direct and rapid route of communication between the South-Western and Northern States," and about midway between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, between which an entire communication by railroad, through this place, will ultimately be completed, it is evident that the local disadvantages above referred to cannot long oppose an insuperable obstacle to the causes so powerfully conspiring to render Cairo a great centre of intercourse, traffic, and exchange for one of the most extensive and productive regions of the world.

Calais, Me., Washington co. This great mart of lumber, and of the commerce of a large section of country, lies at the head of navigation on the Schoodic, or St. Croix River, nearly opposite St. Stephens, N. B. A bridge across the river connects the British with the American sides. At Milltown, about 2 miles above the bridge, 40 or 50 saw mills are in constant operation. A railroad passes from Calais, through Milltown, to Baring. Calais was incorporated as a city in 1850, and has become one of the most flourishing places of business in the state. 204 miles from Augusta, and 28 above Eastport.

Calais, Vt., Washington co. This township is watered by two branches of the Winooski River. They unite near the S. line of the town, affording in their course a great number of valuable privileges. It is also well watered with springs and brooks. The soil is a warm loam, easily cultivated, and well adapted to all kinds of grain. The surface is somewhat uneven. The timber on the streams is mostly hemlock, spruce, and pine; on the higher lands, maple, beech, &c. The N. line of the township intersects two considerable ponds. There are several other small but beautiful ponds lying within the township, abounding in fish. Long Pond lies in the N. W. part of the town. In one autumn, 2000 pounds of trout were taken from this pond. There are several springs in the town whose waters are quite brackish. The settlement was commenced in the spring of 1787, by Francis West, from Plymouth co., Ms. The first permanent settlers, however, were Abijah, Asa, and P. Wheelock. 8 miles N. from Montpelier.

Calaveras County, Ca., c. h. at Double Springs, otherwise called Pleasant Valley. In the mountains E. of the San Joaquin, between Dry Creek of the Moquelumne and the Stanislaus River.

Calcasieu Parish, La., c. h. at Lisbon. In the S. W. corner, between the Gulf of Mexico and the Sabine River and Lake, which separate it from Texas. Watered by the Mermenton, Calcasieu, and Sabine Rivers and Lakes.

Caldwell County, Ky., c. h. at Princeton. W. part. Watered by the Tenesa and Cumberland Rivers. It has a generally level surface, and fertile soil.

Caldwell Parish, La., c. h. at Columbia. N. E. central. Drained by the Washita River. Sur-

face flat and alluvial on the E., and hilly on the W.

Caldwell County, Mo., c. h. at Far West. N. W. part. Drained by Shoal Creek, which affords good water power. Surface mostly level; soil fertile.

Caldwell County, N. C., c. h. at Lenoir. W. part of the state. At the E. foot of the Blue Ridge. Watered by Yadkin River. Surface broken; the Blue Ridge lying on its N. border. On the borders of the river, however, are broad and fertile flats.

Caldwell, N. Y., c. h. Warren co. Watered by several small streams flowing into Lake George, which bounds it on the E. The surface is hilly and mountainous, the Palmbertown ridge crossing the S. E. part. Many interesting events, both of the old French war and of the revolution, are associated with some of the localities in this town. (See *Lake George*, p. 195.) 62 miles N. from Albany.

Caldwell, N. J., Essex co. Watered by Deep and Green Brooks, branches of the Passaic, and good mill streams. Surface, except on the margins of the streams, rolling and mountainous.

Caldwell County, Ts., c. h. at Lockhart. Central part of the state. On the upper waters of the Guadalupe River.

Caledonia, N. Y., Livingston co. Watered by Genesee River and an excellent mill stream, rising from a spring in this town. Surface somewhat uneven; soil calcareous loam. 10 miles N. from Genesee, and 228 N. of W. from Albany.

Caledonia County, Vt., c. h. at Danville. N. E. part. The eastern range of the Green Mountains extends through the western part of the county. It is watered by many fine streams, but the Connecticut, on its S. E. border, and the Passumpsic, are its chief rivers. A large part of the county is high and good land; that along the rivers is excellent. There are some sulphur springs in this county; limestone and granite are abundant. The Passumpsic Railroad connects it with Boston and New York.

Calloun County, Va., c. h. at St. Joseph. W. part. At the mouth of the Appalachian River. Surface mostly level; soil sandy.

Calloun County, Is., c. h. at Gilead. In the angle formed by the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi. The surface consists of table land, with strips of alluvion.

Calloun County, Mn., c. h. at Marshall. This county was incorporated in 1833, and is bounded N. by Barry and Ea on, E. by Jackson, S. by Hillsdale county and Branch, and W. by Kalamazoo county. Watered by St. Joseph's and Kalamazoo Rivers, which afford extensive water power. Surface undulating, containing large quarries of sandstone; soil fertile, sandy loam.

Calloun County, Ts. On the coast between La Vaca Bay and the River Guadalupe.

Callaway County, Mo., c. h. at Fulton. East central. On the N. bank of the Missouri River. Drained by Big and Little Au Vase Creeks. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Callaway County, Ky., c. h. at Wadesboro'. W. part. In the W. angle between the state of Tennessee and the Tennessee River. It is crossed through the middle by Clark's River.

Calumet County, Wn., c. h. at Calumet. E. part. On the N. E. shore of Lake Winnebago. Drained by the head branches of the Manitowago River.

Calvert County, Md., c. h. at Prince Frederic.

S. E. part. Between Patuxent River and Chesapeake Bay. Surface undulating.

Cambria County, Pa., c. h. at Ebensburg. S. W. central. Between the Laurel Ridge and the Alleghanies. Watered by the W. branch of the Susquehanna and the head branches of Kiskiminitas or Conemaugh River. Surface rough and mountainous; soil tolerably good.

Cambria, N. Y., Niagara co. Mostly level. Watered by several small streams. 7 miles W. from Lockport, and 283 N. of W. from Albany.

Cambria, Pa., Cambria co. Watered by Black Lick Creek and the N. branch of Little Conemaugh River. Surface hilly; soil sand and clay.

Cambridge, Me., Somerset co.

Cambridge, Md., c. h. Dorchester co. On the S. side of Choptank River, 12 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. 61 miles S. E. from Annapolis.

Cambridge, Ms. City and one of the seats of justice of Middlesex co. This is the seat of Cambridge University, the oldest and best endowed of the colleges in the United States. It may be divided into three parts—Old Cambridge, where the college is situated, about 3 miles W. from Boston; Cambridgeport, a flourishing village, about midway between Boston and Old Cambridge; and East Cambridge, where the county buildings are located, immediately connected with Boston by Cragie's Bridge over Charles River; also with the city of Charlestown by a bridge. Population in 1790, 2115; 1800, 2453; 1810, 2323; 1820, 3295; 1830, 6072; 1840, 8409; 1850, 15,215.

Cambridge is one of the oldest towns in New England. It was incorporated in 1630, by the name of Newtown. It took the name of Cambridge in 1638. It has ever been closely connected with Boston in all its literary, intellectual, and political relations; and, were it not for municipal distinctions, might be considered as virtually an integral part of the metropolis. Old Cambridge especially constitutes one of the very beautiful suburbs of Boston. (For a notice of the university, the reader is referred to *Colleges*.) The university buildings are pleasantly, though somewhat irregularly, situated. Some have quite a venerable appearance; and others, which are newer, particularly the library building, are among the finest specimens of architecture in the country. A large proportion of the houses in Old Cambridge are of the most elegant description, being built and located, even when they are not very costly, with a just regard to the principles of taste. They are often embowered in the most beautiful trees and shrubbery. There are several handsome houses of public worship in the vicinity of the College Green.

Cambridgeport, as its name implies, is a more crowded and bustling mart of business. There are, however, many very pretty streets here, and many elegant and costly houses. There are several handsome meeting-houses, the town-house, and other public buildings.

East Cambridge, formerly known as Lechmere's Point, opposite the N. W. part of Boston, is also a business part of the city, and has risen into consequence within a few years. It contains six or eight places of worship, the court house, jail, and house of correction. Here are the extensive glass works of the New England Glass Company; also soap, candle, and brush factories, and a great variety of other manufac-

turing and mechanical operations. Charles River winds its course along the S. border of Cambridge, affording convenient facilities for navigation to each section of the town.

The Mount Auburn Cemetery lies about a mile W. of the university, in the town of Watertown and Cambridge. This beautiful rural cemetery, the first of the kind in the country, was dedicated September 24, 1831. It contains about 100 acres of land, covered with a natural growth of trees, the highest part of which is 125 feet above the river, laid out with winding gravelled walks, and embellished with every variety of shrub and flower. Numerous monuments, of costly material and exquisite workmanship, are already erected, constituting this a magnificent resting-place of the dead. It is surrounded by an iron fence, with an imposing granite gateway, in the Egyptian style; and not far from the entrance is a chapel, of granite, for the celebration of burial services. Our readers will be pleased to see the following short extract from the address of the late JUDGE STORY at the setting apart of this hallowed spot to the purpose for which it is now used:—

"Nature," he says, "seems to point it out with significant energy, as the favorite retirement for the dead. There are around us all the varied features of her beauty and grandeur—the forest-crowned height, the abrupt acclivity, the sheltered valley, the deep glen, the grassy glade, and the silent grove. Here are the lofty oak, the beech, that 'wreathes its old, fantastic roots so high,' the rustling pine, and the drooping willow,—the tree that sheds its pale leaves with every autumn, a fit emblem of our own transitory bloom; and the evergreen, with its perennial shoots, instructing us that 'the wintry blast of death kills not the buds of virtue.' Here is the thick shrubbery, to protect and conceal the new-made grave; and there is the wild flower creeping along the narrow path, and planting its seeds in the upturned earth. All around us there breathes a solemn calm, as if we were in the bosom of a wilderness, broken only by the breeze as it murmurs through the tops of the forest, or by the notes of the warbler, pouring forth his matin or his evening song.

"Ascend but a few steps, and what a change of scenery to surprise and delight us! We seem, as it were, in an instant, to pass from the confines of death to the bright and balmy regions of life. Below us flows the winding Charles, with its rippling current, like the stream of time hastening to the ocean of eternity. In the distance, the city—at once the object of our admiration and our love—rears its proud eminences, its glittering spires, its lofty towers, its graceful mansions, its curling smoke, its crowded haunts of business and pleasure, which speak to the eye, and yet leave a noiseless loneliness on the ear. Again we turn, and the walls of our venerable university rise before us, with many a recollection of happy days passed there, in the interchange of study and friendship, and many a grateful thought of the affluence of its learning, which has adorned and nourished the literature of our country. Again we turn, and the cultivated farm, the neat cottage, the village church, the sparkling lake, the rich valley, and the distant hills, are before us through opening vistas; and we breathe amidst the fresh and varied labors of man."

From the first settlement of the country, Cambridge has been a place of great importance. At the commencement of the revolution, and during the year 1775, the head-quarters of the American army were in this town, and here Washington entered upon his duties as commander-in-chief. His quarters were at the CRAIGIE HOUSE, situated on the street between the college and Mount Auburn. Our admired poet, Longfellow, the present proprietor, displays good taste by preserving as nearly as possible the original external appearance of the house. The Washington Elm, on the westerly side of Cambridge Common, is also an object of interest, as under its branches Washington was stationed while his commission was proclaimed to the army of twenty thousand men drawn up on the Common; and here he drew that sword which, turning every way, like the sword of the angel, became salvation to his country, and terror and confusion to her adversaries.

Cambridge, N. H., Coos co. This town has an uneven surface, and is watered by several streams which rise here and fall into the Androscoggin. 143 miles N. E. from Concord, and 35 N. E. from Lancaster.

Cambridge, N. Y., Washington co. Watered by Hoosic River and its tributaries. Surface generally level, soil mostly gravelly, and sandy loam. 12 miles S. from Salem, and 34 N. E. from Albany.

Cambridge, O., e. h. Guernsey co. On the national road, on Wills Creek. 48 miles W. from Wheeling, and 78 E. from Columbus.

Cambridge, Vt., Lamoille co. Lamoille River passes through the town, and receives, in its course, North Branch, Brewster's River, and Sycmour's Brook. These streams afford numerous mill privileges. The surface is uneven, and in some places rough. The land is, however, generally good, and on the river are about 6000 acres of valuable intervals. A branch of Dead Creek rises in this town, and another branch of said creek runs across the N. W. corner of the town. The town is well watered, and produces timber of various kinds. There are three small villages. The first settler was John Spofford; he came into the town in 1783, from Piermont, N. H. 18 miles W. from Hydepark, and 40 N. W. from Montpelier.

Cambridgeport, Ms., Middlesex co. See *Cambridge, Ms.*

Camden, As., e. h. Washington co. 90 miles W. of S. from Little Rock.

Camden County, Ga., e. h. at Jeffersonton. In the S. E. corner. Santilla River flows through the interior, and St. Mary's River along the S. border of this county, which embraces Cumberland Island, lying in the Atlantic.

Camden, Me., Waldo co. On the W. side of Penobscot Bay. 10 miles N. from Thomaston, and 40 E. S. E. from Augusta. It has two fine harbors, but its chief business is the manufacture of lime, of which about 200,000 casks are annually shipped to all ports of the United States. The lime is used for making cement of a superior quality. The Meganticook River affords an extensive water power.

Camden County, N. C., e. h. at Jonesburg. In the N. E. corner, on Albemarle Sound, between Pasquotank and North Rivers. Surface low and marshy.

Camden, N. C., e. h. Camden co. On the E.

side of Pasquotank River. 219 miles E. N. E. from Raleigh, otherwise called Jonesburg.

Camden County, N. J., c. h. at Camden. S. W. part. Washed by the Delaware on the W. Level, and soil light.

Camden, N. J. City and port of entry, Gloucester co. Situated on the E. side of the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia. The city was incorporated in 1828, extending about 2 miles on the river, and about a mile and a half back. It consists of three distinct villages, each connected with Philadelphia by a ferry. The upper of these is known as Cooper's Point, and the lower as Kaighn's Point, or South Camden. Camden proper is that part of the city included in the central village, which is the largest of the three. Cooper's Point, however, was first settled, and the ferry from Philadelphia to this point was established as early as 1695. Much of the territory included within the chartered limits of Camden is yet occupied with gardens and fruit orchards, for the supply of the Philadelphia market. There are several public gardens, which are places of resort for the citizens of Philadelphia, in the summer, for recreation.

Windmill, or Clark's Island, lies in the river between Philadelphia and Camden proper, having the deepest channel on the Philadelphia side. Vessels of the largest class can come up only to Kaighn's Point, and those of 150 tons only to Camden proper. Clark's Island and the bar running from it interposed, in its natural condition, an obstacle to the direct passage of the ferry boats to Camden. This proved so serious an inconvenience that, in 1837, a channel was cut through it at a cost of about \$40,000. The terminus of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, making a part of one of the routes from Philadelphia to New York, is at Camden; and also that of another railroad, running a few miles south, to Woodbury, the shire town of the county.

The growth of Camden, as a place of business, has been considerable for a few years past. There are now 18 or 20 respectable mercantile houses, several lumber yards, and numerous mechanical and manufacturing establishments. There are churches in the city of the Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist denominations, and of the Friends. The remains of barracks built here by the British, during their occupancy of Philadelphia, in the war of the revolution, are still risible near the upper ferry.

Camden, N. Y., Oneida co. Watered by Fish Creek and its branches. The surface is generally hilly; the soil easily cultivated, and very fertile in some parts. 35 miles N. W. from Utica, and 127 W. by N. from Albany.

Camden, S. C., seat of justice of Kershaw district. On the E. bank of Wateree River. 33 miles N. E. from Columbia. The river is navigable to this place for flat boats of 60 or 70 tons. The soil of the surrounding country is fertile, but liable to be overflowed. Cotton and corn are abundantly produced. The place is well built; some of the church edifices, of which there are four or five, are elegant. Its trade is considerable. The De Kalb mills, and a cotton factory, are in the suburbs of the village.

This place is celebrated, in revolutionary history, as the scene of two important battles: that of August 16, 1780, between General Gates and Lord Cornwallis; and that of April 23, 1781, between General Greene and Lord Rawdon. In

1825, Lafayette laid the corner stone of a monument here to the memory of Baron de Kalb, of revolutionary celebrity, which stands at the foot of De Kalb Street, and is of fine white marble.

In the near vicinity of this town is a large mound, supposed to indicate the site of one of the ancient towns of the Catawba Indians.

Camden County, Mo. Southern central. Watered by the Osage and several large tributaries.

Cameron, N. Y., Steuben co. Watered by Canisteo River, and several small streams. The surface is hilly, the soil generally good. 7 miles S. from Bath, and 221 S. of W. from Albany.

Cameron County, Ts., c. h. at Brownsville. In the S. E. angle, between the Lower Del Norte and the Gulf coast.

Camillus, N. Y., Onondaga co. The surface is rolling, and is watered by Nine Mile Creek. It lies 7 miles W. from Syracuse, and 141 N. W. from Albany.

Campbell County, Ga., c. h. at Campbellton. N. W. part on both sides the Chattahoochee. Surface undulating; soil productive.

Campbell County, Ky., c. h. at Newport. Northernmost part, in the angle between the Licking and Ohio. Surface uneven; soil productive.

Campbell, N. Y., Steuben co. Conhocton River, Mead's Creek, and several small streams water this town. Surface hilly, soil clay and marly loam. 10 miles S. E. from Bath, and 209 W. by S. from Albany.

Campbell County, Te., c. h. at Jacksboro'. East part on the N. border. Watered by the Tennessee and several branches of the Cumberland River. Surface broken by the Cumberland Mountains.

Campbell County, Va., c. h. at Campbell co. South central. Between the James River and the Roanoke. It has a rough surface, but fertile soil.

Campbell, Va., c. h. Campbell co. 125 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

Campbellton, Ga., c. h. Campbell co. On both sides of the Chattahoochee River. 102 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

Campton, N. H., Grafton co. The surface is broken and uneven. Besides Pemigewasset River, this town is watered by Mad, Beebe, West Branch, and Bog Brook Rivers. The land in the valleys is good, and there is some intervalle. The high land is good for grazing. The forest trees are mostly deciduous. Iron ore is found in some parts. From the circumstance of the first proprietors' building a camp, when they went to survey Campton and Rumney, this town derives its name. First settlers, two families named Fox and Taylor, in 1765.

Canaan, Ct., Litchfield co. First settled in 1738. Incorporated, 1739. The town lies on the E. side of Housatonic River, opposite Salisbury. A ledge of limestone rocks crosses the river at this place, about 30 rods in length, causing a perpendicular fall of 60 feet. The river is rapid, both above and below this beautiful cataract. The whole descent of the river, in Canaan, is about 130 feet, "nobly arranged and distributed, and comprehending a remarkable variety of beauty and grandeur." The township is mountainous, with some arable land along the streams. Limestone and iron ore are abundant.

Canaan, Me., Somerset co. A good farming town on the E. side of Kennebec River. 34 miles N. from Augusta.

Canaan, N. H., Grafton co. Heart Pond, so called from its figure, is situated in the centre

of the town, upon a swell of land so elevated, that at a distance it presents the appearance of a sheet of water on a hill. It is 400 rods in length, and 200 in width, and is surrounded by a ridge or mound. It is from 4 to 5 feet high, and is found to have been produced by the drifting of the ice, when breaking up in the spring. Besides this, there are Goose, Clarks', Mud, and Bear Ponds. The soil is fertile, and the land capable of cultivation. It derives its name from Canaan in Connecticut. First settlers, 1776, George Harris, Thomas Miner, Joshua Harris, Samuel Jones, and Samuel Meacham. 16 miles E. from Dartmouth College, and 52 N. W. from Concord by railroad.

Canaan, N. Y. Columbia co. Some of the branches of Kinderhook Creek water this town. Surface hilly and mountainous. 20 miles N. E. from Hudson, and 24 S. E. from Albany.

Canaan, Pa. Wayne co. Some branches of the Lackawaxen water this town, and the Carbondale and Honesdale Railroad traverses it. Surface somewhat mountainous; soil loam and gravel. N. E. from Harrisburg 159 miles.

Canaan, Vt. Essex co. Canaan lies opposite Stewartstown, N. H. The north-east corner of the town is the most easterly land in Vermont. February 26, 1782, it received a new charter, and October 23, 1801, the town of Norfolk was annexed to it. The Connecticut River bounds it on the E. Willard's Brook, &c., afford good mill privileges. There is some fine intervals on the Connecticut, and much good land in other parts. 35 miles N. from Guildhall, and 103 N. E. from Montpelier.

Canadice, N. Y. Ontario co. Watered by Honeoye, Canadice, and Hemlock Lakes. The surface is quite hilly; the soil fertile in some portions. 18 miles S. W. from Canandaigua, and 216 W. from Albany.

Cannjoharie, N. Y. Montgomery co. On the S. side of the Mohawk River, and watered by Bowman's and Otsuque Creeks. Surface hilly; soil strong sandy loam. 10 miles W. from Fonda, and 55 N. of W. from Albany.

Canandaigua, N. Y. Shire town of Ontario co. This township contains a considerable portion of Canandaigua Lake. Its surface is diversified with hills and plains; the soil is fertile, and generally under high cultivation.

The village of Canandaigua, incorporated in 1815, is pleasantly situated at the outlet of the lake, 224 miles by railroad W. from Albany, and 104 E. from Buffalo. The ground on which it is built descends gently towards the lake, presenting a fine view of the water from the village. Two parallel streets, which run N. and S., and are crossed at right angles by several others, constitute the principal streets; having a fine public square at the centre, on which are located the court house and other public buildings.

There is a classical academy at Canandaigua, in which a very thorough course of studies is pursued; also the Ontario Female Seminary, founded in 1825, which enjoys a high reputation. There are churches of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist denominations. A state arsenal is located here. Many of the mansions of the citizens are large and elegant, and are surrounded by beautiful trees and gardens, giving an air of superior wealth and refinement to the place.

The first land office in Western New York for the sale of lands to settlers was opened at Canandaigua, in 1789, by Oliver Phelps, who, with Nathaniel Gorham, was a leading pioneer in the pur-

chase, survey, and settlement of this part of Western New York. The system which he conceived, of surveying lands by townships, and numbering them in ranges, from a given line, became the model for surveying all the public lands of the United States. Canandaigua, for example, was township number ten in the third range. Canandaigua village also was laid out by Messrs. Phelps and Gorham, who lived and died here, and by their liberal benefactions in founding the classical academy above mentioned, have left behind them an honorable memorial to all succeeding generations.

Candia, N. H. Rockingham co. 15 miles from Concord, on the height of land between the Merrimac and the ocean. Site elevated; soil hard.

Candor, N. Y. Tioga co. Watered by Cattotung and West Owego Creeks. Hilly; soil mostly rich loam. 8 miles N. from Owego, and 177 S. W. from Albany.

Caneadea, N. Y. Alleghany co. On each side of Genesee River, and watered by several of its small tributaries. The E. and W. parts of the town are hilly, becoming more level on the borders of the river. Soil clay and sandy loam. 267 miles W. from Albany.

Canistota, N. Y. Steuben co. Watered by Canistota River and some of its tributaries. The surface is very uneven; soil good, the valley of the Canistota consisting of rich alluvial flats. 241 miles S. W. from Albany.

Cannon County, Ga. c. h. at Woodbury. Central. Surface hilly, and watered by some tributaries of Cumberland River; soil fertile.

Canterbury, Ct. Windham co. The first settlers of this town were principally from Dorchester, Ms., and its neighborhood. They came here about the year 1690. The soil of the town is a gravelly loam, generally fertile and productive. The Quinnebaug is here a large and beautiful stream. It annually overflows its banks, and fertilizes a large tract upon its borders. There is fine fishing in Bates's Pond.

Canterbury, N. H. Merrimac co. On Merrimac River. Uneven. Soil generally good. In the S. E. part is a village of Shakers.

Canton, Ct. Hartford co. First settled 1740; incorporated 1806; taken from Simsbury. Collinsville is the principal village in the town. This village presents a beautiful appearance, and is a noble specimen of individual enterprise. The soil of Canton is coarse and stony, and the surface hilly. Farmington River passes through its S. W. corner. In Collinsville is an extensive axe manufactory, with machinery of unsurpassed excellence.

Canton, Me. Oxford co. Incorporated 1821. It lies on both sides of the Androscoggin River. 32 miles W. N. W. from Augusta, and 24 N. E. from Paris.

Canton, Ms. Norfolk co. This town was formerly the first parish in the old town of Stoughton. The Indian name was Punkapog. The natural scenery of this town is beautifully diversified and picturesque. Punkapog Pond is a beautiful little lake, and affords fine fishing. Blue Hill, 630 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest land near the sea-coast of Ms. is partly in this town and partly in Milton. From its summit there is a magnificent view of the metropolis and its harbor, of the ocean and the surrounding country. The E. branch of Neponset River, and several large ponds and reservoirs,

give this town an extensive water power. The railroad bridge over one of the ponds and river at this place is conceded to be the most elegant and massive structure of masonry in the United States. It cost the company \$93,000. It is 615 feet in length, connected at intervals by buttresses $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, extending transversely across the walls, and projecting 4 feet beyond their faces. Their elevation is crowned by segment arches that support the coping, surmounted by a parapet wall 3 feet 8 inches high. Near the bottom are 6 large arches, for the passage of water, and in another place is an arch still larger, through which passes a town road. From the top of the viaduct to the bottom of the pond, the distance is about 70 feet. A branch railroad to Stoughton, 4 miles distant, enters the Boston and Providence Railroad near the viaduct. The Fowl Meadows, a large portion of which are in Canton, extend 7 miles in length, with varying breadth; they contain excellent peat. 14 miles S. by W. from Boston, and 6 S. E. from Dedham.

Canton, Mi., c. h. Madison co. 23 miles N. by E. from Jackson.

Canton, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Watered by Grass and Oswegatchie Rivers, which are connected at this place by a natural canal 5 miles in length. The surface is mostly level; soil strong clay loam. Lead ore, and a fine white marble, are found here. 206 miles N. W. from Albany.

Canton, O., c. h. Stark co. In a fertile tract of land, on the forks of Nimishillen Creek. 120 miles N. E. from Columbus, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and having railroad communication with Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Columbus.

Canton, Pa., Bradford co. The Tonawanda Creek and its branches water this township, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil gravelly loam. 136 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Canton Pa., Washington co. Watered by Chartier's Creek and its branches. Surface somewhat undulating; soil loam. Coal abounds.

Cape Elizabeth, Me., Cumberland co. On the S. E. shore of Casco Bay, adjoining Portland. One of the oldest towns in the state. It contains a pond, which, upon being drained, disclosed a bed of peat, from which is made, by carbonization, the celebrated deodorizing powder. The inhabitants are generally farmers.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Cape Girardeau co. On the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 10 miles from Jackson, and 207 S. E. from Jefferson City. A place of considerable trade.

Cape Girardeau County, Mo., c. h. at Jackson. S. E. part, on the Mississippi. The head branches of White River water this county, and iron and other minerals are found here.

Cape Island, N. J., Cape May co. This favorite watering-place is on the sea-shore, at the S. extremity of the state, 108 miles S. from Trenton. It has several large hotels and boarding houses, and is much frequented in the summer season. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Cape May County, N. J., c. h. at Cape May. At the S. E. extremity. Watered on the N. by Tuckaboe River, and contains several salt lakes, formed by inlets from the sea. Surface level; soil alluvial.

Cape May, N. J., c. h. Cape May co. 93 miles S. from Trenton.

Cape Vincent, N. Y., Jefferson co. On the S. side of St. Lawrence River. 190 miles N. W. from

Albany. Steam power is made use of for several manufactures.

Carbon County, Pa., c. h. at Manch Chunk. E. part. Uneven and mountainous. Embraces the valley of the Lehigh, in the middle part of its course, which river passes through it from N. to S. The Lehigh coal comes from this county, which includes the N. E. portion of the southern anthracite coal field.

Carbondale, Pa., Luzerne co. On Lackawana Creek. 35 miles N. E. from Wilkesbarre, and 160 N. N. E. from Harrisburg. This flourishing place has sprung into existence within a few years, in consequence of its location in the great anthracite coal region. The Lackawana coal mine is situated in the acclivity of a hill, and presents a front of pure coal 20 feet thick. The coal, when quarried, is carried up several inclined planes, by stationary steam engines, to an elevation 850 feet above the mine, whence it descends again by a railway, 16 miles in length, to the canal at Honesdale. Thence it goes to New York and Philadelphia. Hundreds of thousands of tons of coal are mined here, and sent to market, annually. The place has five or six churches, and quite a number of stores. About a mile from the village, on Fall Brook, is a beautiful cascade of about 80 feet descent.

Cardington, O., Marion co. About 18 miles S. E. from the seat of justice.

Carlinville, Ill., c. h. Macoupin co. On the N. side of Lake Fork of Macoupin River. 39 miles S. S. W. from Springfield.

Carlisle, Is., c. h. Clinton co.

Carlisle, Ky., c. h. Nicholas co. On a small branch of Licking River. E. N. E. from Frankfort 53 miles.

Carlisle, Ms., Middlesex co., was formerly a district of Concord. It is watered, on its E. boundary, by Concord River. The soil is not very productive, and its surface is rough and rocky. 5 miles N. from Concord, and 21 N. W. from Boston.

Carlisle, N. Y., Schoharie co. The surface of this town is hilly, abounding in caverns containing large quantities of aragonite, and sulphate of barytes. 8 miles N. W. from Schoharie, and 36 W. from Albany.

Carlisle, Pa., c. h. Cumberland co. 15 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, which extends from Harrisburg through this place to Chambersburg. It is regularly laid out, with a spacious public square in the centre, and wide streets crossing each other at right angles. It is well built, mostly with brick and stone. It has 9 or 10 churches. Dickinson College is located here, and its buildings occupy a commanding situation in the W. part of the village. (See *Colleges*.) About half a mile from the village are the United States barracks, built in 1777, chiefly by the Hessians captured at Trenton. The government have established a cavalry school here. About 4 miles N. are the Carlisle Springs, at which there are good accommodations for visitors. The locality is retired, and surrounded with the beautiful scenery of the Blue Mountain.

Carlisle Springs, Pa., Cumberland co. So called from the sulphur springs existing here. 19 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg.

Carmel, Me., Penobscot co. 71 miles from Augusta. See *Sowadabscook Stream*.

Carmel, N. Y., c. h. Putnam co. It contains

several small lakes, from which flow the head waters of Croton River. Surface hilly; soil very fertile. 106 miles S. from Albany.

Carmi, Ia., c. h. White co. On the W. bank of Little Wabash River. 181 miles S. E. from Springfield.

Carnesville, Ga., c. h. Franklin co. On Stephen's Creek. 111 miles N. from Milledgeville.

Caroline County, Md., c. h. at Denton On the E. shore, bordering on Delaware. The Choptank River waters this county, the W. branch forming its W. boundary.

Caroline, N. Y., Tompkins co. West Owego and Six Mile Creeks water this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil gravelly and calcareous loam. 12 miles S. E. from Ithaca, and 156 S. W. from Albany.

Caroline County, Va., c. h. at Bowling Green. E. part between the Rappahannock and the North River. Watered by the Mattaponi and its branches. Surface hilly and broken; soil diversified.

Carroll County, As., c. h. at Carrollton, shire town. In the N. W. corner bordering on Missouri. Watered by branches of the White and Little Red Rivers.

Carroll County, Ga., c. h. at Carrollton. On the W. border, extending from the Alabama line to the Chattahoochee. Watered by the head branches of the Tallapoosa River. Surface high and broken.

Carroll County, Is., c. h. at Savanna. In the N. W. angle on the Mississippi. Surface undulating, and drained by Plum and Rush Creeks; soil productive.

Carroll County, Ia., c. h. at Delphi. N. W. central. It is traversed by the Wabash River and Rock, Deer, and Wildcat Creek, and also by the Wabash and Erie Canal. Surface mostly level.

Carroll County, Ky., c. h. at Carrollton, shire town. N. part on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Carroll River. The surface is level, and the soil very rich.

Carroll Parish, La., c. h. at Providence. In the N. E. corner. Traversed by Bayou Boëuff, Bayou Macon, and the Tensas River.

Carroll, Me., Penobscot co.

Carroll County, Md., c. h. at Westminster. Bounded N. by Pa., E. by Baltimore co., S. by Ann, and W. by Frederick co. It has a fertile soil. Watered by Patapsco and Monococy Rivers.

Carroll County, Mi., c. h. at Carrollton. N. W. central. Between the upper waters of the Big Black and the Yallahusha Fork of the Yazoo.

Carroll County, Mo., c. h. at Carrollton. N. W. central. In the W. angle between the Graud River and the Missouri.

Carroll County, N. H., c. h. at Ossipee. E. central. On the N. side of Winnepiseogee Lake, and presents very beautiful scenery. The surface and soil, and its hydraulic power, are much the same as those of Belknap co.

Carroll, N. H. A township in Coos co., lying at the base of the White Mountains. Its surface is uneven, and its appearance dreary. This township was granted in 1772 to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Rev. Samuel Langdon, and 81 others. 120 miles N. from Concord, and 18 S. E. from Lancaster.

Carroll, N. Y., Chautauque co. Watered by

Connewango and Stillwater Creeks. Surface hilly; soil sandy. 336 miles W. by S. from Albany.

Carroll County, O., c. h. at Carrollton. E. part. On the height of land between the Muskingum and Ohio. The canal, from Bolivar to the Ohio River, passes through its N. W. corner.

Carroll, Pa. A township of Cambria co.

Carroll, Pa. A township of Perry co.

Carroll, Pa. A township of Washington co.

Carroll, Pa. A township of York co.

Carroll County, Te., c. h. at Huntington. W. part, on the height of land between the Tennessee and Mississippi.

Carroll County, Va. New; taken from Grayson. On the S. W. border, in the valley between the Blue Ridge and the Iron Mountain.

Carrollton, Aa., c. b. Pickens co. On the W. bank of Lubbub Creek. 42 miles W. from Tuscaloosa.

Carrollton, Ga., c. h. Carroll co. On the S. fork of Tallapoosa River. 131 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville.

Carrollton, Is., c. h. Greene co. On the borders of Spring Prairie. 69 miles S. W. from Springfield. Steam power is applied to operate flouring mills and saw mills. The surrounding country is beautiful.

Carrollton, Ky., c. h. Carroll co. On the S. bank of the Ohio, at the mouth of Kentucky River. 46 miles N. N. W. from Frankfort.

Carrollton, Mo., c. h. Carroll co. On Waconda Creek. 6 miles N. of Missouri River, and 124 N. W. from Jefferson City.

Carrollton, Mi., c. h. Carroll co. On the S. side of Big Sandy Creek. 92 miles N. by E. from Jackson.

Carrollton, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. On the Pennsylvania border.

Carrollton, O., c. h. Carroll co. 125 miles N. E. from Columbus.

Carter County, Ky., c. h. at Grayson. N. E. part. Drained by the Little Sandy and Tygart's Creek. Hilly.

Carter County, Te., c. h. at Elizabethtown. In the N. E. corner. Mountainous. Drained by the Watoga and the S. fork of Hoalston.

Carteret County, N. C., c. h. at Beaufort. On the coast, S. of Pamlico Sound. It comprises several islands, on one of which is Cape Lookout. Soil sandy and marshy.

Carthage, Is., c. h. Hancock co. Situated between Bear and Long Creeks. 9 miles from the Mississippi River, and 106 W. N. W. from Springfield. There is coal in abundance in the vicinity.

Carthage, Mi., c. h. Leake co. 60 miles N. E. from Jackson.

Carthage, Mo., c. h. Jasper co. 160 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

Carthage, Me., Franklin co. Incorporated 1826. 46 miles from Augusta, and 73 from Portland. See *Barnard*, Me.

Carthage, N. C., c. h. Moore co. 70 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

Carthage, N. Y., Jefferson co. On the Black River. 152 miles N. W. from Albany. There is extensive water power on the Long Falls, commencing at this place, below which the river is not navigable. Above, boats run up 40 miles, to High Falls, where the Black River Canal begins. There are large iron works at this place.

Carthage, O., Hamilton co. 8 miles N. from Cincinnati, and 116 S. W. from Columbus.

Large public meetings, agricultural fairs, &c., are frequently held here, on account of the central position of the place in the county.

Carthage, Tc., c. h. Smith co. 52 miles E. from Nashville.

Carthage, Ts., c. h. Panola co.

Carver, Ms., Plymouth co. 8 miles S. W. from Plymouth, and 38 S. E. from Boston. Soil sandy and poor. Noted for its iron castings. This town has a number of beautiful ponds, and is resorted to by sportsmen for fishing and fowling.

Casco, Me., Cumberland co. An interior township, taken from Raymond.

Casey County, Ky., c. h. Liberty. S. central. Watered by the head branches of Green, and the Rolling Fork of Salt River.

Cass County, Ga., c. h. at Cassville. N. E. part. Watered by Etowah River and Sulaco Creek. Hilly and mountainous; soil very rich on the borders of the streams.

Cass County, Is., c. h. at Virginia. W. central. In the S. angle between the Illinois and Sangamon. Drained by several creeks flowing into the Illinois. The surface is slightly uneven; the soil very productive.

Cass County, Ia., c. h. at Logansport. N. central. Watered by the Wabash and Eel Rivers, which afford fine mill privileges. Surface mostly level. The Wabash and Erie Canal traverses this county.

Cass County, Mn., c. h. at Cassopolis. In the S. W. corner, bordering on Indiana. Undulating; soil very fertile.

Cass County, Mo., formerly called Van Buren, c. h. at Harrisonville. On the W. border. Drained by the Osage, which passes through it from W. to E.

Cass County, Ts., c. h. at Lindin.

Cassopolis, Mn., c. h. Cass co.

Cassville, Ga., c. h. Cass co. 144 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

Castine, Me., Hancock co., occupies a peninsula, with a good harbor, on the E. shore of Penobscot Bay.

Castleton, N. Y., Rensselaer co. On the E. bank of Hudson River. 8 miles S. by E. from Albany.

Castleton, Vt., Rutland co. This is a flourishing town, watered by a river of the same name. The surface is rough and hilly, but there is some rich land. Mill streams abound in Castleton. Lake Bombazine, seven miles in length and two in breadth, is chiefly in this town. It is stored with fish, and has an island near its centre of exquisite beauty. The village of Castleton is elevated and neatly built. It was incorporated in 1847. There is considerable variety in the soil and surface. The rocks are chiefly argillaceous. The soil of the plains is sandy and light; on the hills it is slaty, gravel, loam, and vegetable mould. Castleton River, and its tributary brooks, furnish considerable water power. Being increased by many abundant springs along its bed, its waters are very pure and cool in summer, and seldom frozen in winter. The first dwelling house was erected in August, 1769, of which Colonel Lee and his servant were the sole inhabitants the following winter. In 1770, Ephraim Buel, Eleazer Bartholomew, and Zadock Remington, with their families, settled in this town, and were soon followed by Colonels Bird and Lee. 11 miles W. from Rutland, and 72 S. W. from Montpelier.

Castor, Mo., Madison co.

Caswell County, N. C., c. h. at Yanceyville. On the N. border. Dan River winds along its N. boundary. Soil fertile.

Catohoola, Parish. c. h. at Harrisonburg. E. central. On both sides of the Washita.

Catawissa, Pa., Columbia co. At the junction of the Susquehanna River and Catawissa Creek. 81 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Catskill, N. Y., c. h. Greene co. On the Hudson River. It is watered by the Catskill and some of its branches. The surface is hilly in the W. part. The soil consists of clay, sand, and loam. 34 miles S. from Albany.

Cattaraugus County, N. Y., c. h. at Ellicottville. Bordering on Pennsylvania. It is watered by Great Valley, Oil, and Cattaraugus Creeks, and the Alleghany River. Surface elevated; soil good, and well adapted to grazing. This county contains bog iron ore, some salt and sulphur springs, and one oil spring. The Genesee Valley Canal crosses its S. E. angle, terminating at Olean, on the Alleghany River. Its southern part is traversed by the Erie Railroad.

Catawbin County, N. C., c. h. at Newton. New; taken from Lewiston. On the southern border.

Cavendish, Vt., Windsor co. The soil is good, and easy to cultivate. Black River and Twenty Mile Stream are the principal waters. Along these streams are some small tracts of fine intervale. The greatest curiosity in the town, and perhaps the greatest of the kind in the state, is at the falls on Black River, which are situated between Dutton's Village and White's Mills. Here the channel of the river has been worn down 100 feet, and rocks of very large size have been undermined and thrown down, one upon another. Holes are worn into the rocks, of various dimensions and forms. Hanks's Mountain, which separates Baltimore from this town, derives its name from Colonel Hanks, who, during the French and Indian wars, encamped thereon for the night, with a small regular force. There are two villages, viz., Duttonsville and Proctorsville. Near the latter village are large quarries of soapstone and serpentine. The settlement of this place was commenced in 1769, by Captain John Coffin. 10 miles S. W. from Windsor, and 60 S. from Montpelier. The Rutland and Burlington Railroad passes through the town.

Cayuga County, N. Y., c. h. at Auburn. W. central part. Extends from Lake Erie S. along the E. shore of Seneca Lake. It contains Owaseo Lake, and includes the upper W. shore of Skeneateles Lake. It is crossed by the Erie Canal and by the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad. The soil is very fertile, yielding large crops of grain of different kinds. There are several important sulphur and saline springs, and also a chalybeate spring in the county.

Cayuga, N. Y., Cayuga co. On the N. E. shore of Cayuga Lake. 162 miles W. by N. from Albany. A bridge for travel here crosses the lake, over a mile in length, and another for the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, still longer. A steamboat plies between Cayuga and Ithaca, at the head of the lake, 40 miles distant.

Cayuta, N. Y., Chemung co. Watered by Cayuta Creek and some of its branches. Surface hilly and broken. 188 miles S. W. from Albany.

Cazenovia, N. Y., Madison co., is watered by Chittenango Creek and Cazenovia Lake. The

surface is elevated and uneven; soil fertile, and adapted to the growth of grass and grain. 118 miles N. of W. from Albany.

Cecil County, Md., c. h. at Elkton. On the eastern shore, at the extreme N. The interior is watered by Elk River. Surface undulating; soil tolerably fertile. Crossed by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and by the Newcastle and Frenchtown and Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroads.

Cecil, Pa., Washington co. Miller's branch of Chartier's Creek waters this town, which has a diversified surface and loamy soil. Coal is found here in large quantities.

Cedar Bluff, Aa., c. h. Cherokee co.

Cedar County, Io., c. h. at Tipton.

Cedar County, Mo. S. W. part. The Sac, a tributary of the O-sage River, flows N. through it. *Cedar Rapids*, Io., Linn co. On Cedar River, the northern fork of the Iowa.

Celina, O., c. h. Mercer co.

Centre, Pa., a township of Butler co. On the height of land between the Alleghany and Beaver. *Centre*, Pa., Perry co. 36 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Centre, Pa., Greene co. Ten Mile Creek and its branches water this town, which has a hilly surface and loamy soil.

Centre, Pa., Indiana co. Watered by Yellow and Twolick Creeks, branches of Black River. Surface hilly; soil clay and loam.

Centre, Pa., Union co. Watered by Penn's and Little Mahonialy, or Middle Creeks. Surface various.

Centre County, Pa., c. h. at Bellefonte. Central. Watered by the W. branch of the Susquehanna River, and by Bald Eagle and Penn's Creeks. The surface is rough and mountainous, and iron ore is found here; soil productive on the margins of the streams.

Centre Harbor, N. H., Belknap co. Between Winnipiscogee and Squam Lakes. Soil mostly a rich loam. 37 miles from Concord, with which it is connected by railroad.

Centerville, Aa., c. h. Bibb co. On the E. side of Catawba River, at the lower falls. 38 miles S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Centerville, Ia., c. h. Wayne co. On the E. side of Whitewater River, 62 miles E. from Indianapolis.

Centerville, Md., c. h. Queen Ann co. 39 miles E. by N. from Annapolis.

Centreville, Mn., c. h. St. Joseph co. On Prairie River, 139 miles W. S. W. from Detroit. One of the branches of the University of Michigan is established here.

Ceres, Pa., McKean co. Tunangwant, Sugar, Willow, and Kenjun Creeks water this town, the surface of which is rolling, and the soil loam and gravel.

Chambers County, Aa., c. h. at Chambers. On the E. border. The Chattahoochee River forms part of its E. boundary. Surface undulating; soil productive.

Chambersburg, Pa., c. h. Franklin co. Watered by Conococheague and Falling Spring Creeks, tributaries of the Potomac River. S. W. from Harrisburg 45 miles. A large and prosperous place, having a good water power improved for propelling cotton and woollen factories, flouring mills, paper mills, &c.

Champaign County, Is., c. h. at Urbana. E. central. Watered by Embarras, Kaskaskia, Illi-

nois, Sangamon, and Vermilion Rivers. Surface undulating; soil of good quality.

Champaign County, O., c. h. at Urbana. W. central. It takes its name from the level face of the country; is wealthy and fertile. Mad River, Duck, Nettle, Chapman's, King's, and Stony Creeks, are the most important streams. The Cincinnati and Sandusky Railroad passes through it.

Champion, N. Y., Jefferson co. Black River and some of its tributaries water this town. Surface hilly; soil very fertile. 148 miles N. W. from Albany.

Champlain, N. Y., Clinton co. On the shore of Lake Champlain, on each side of Chazy River, and bounded on the N. by Canada. The surface on the E. is level, on the W. hilly. Soil generally fertile. The Ogdensburg Railroad passes through the centre of this town, which lies 4 miles W. of Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain. 15 miles N. from Plattsburg, and 188 N. from Albany.

Chanceford, Pa., York co. 47 miles S. S. E. from Harrisburg.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Orange co. On New Hope, a branch of Cape Fear River. Seat of the University of North Carolina. (See *Colleges*.) The locality is elevated and healthy, the soil fertile, and the water good. 28 miles N. W. from Raleigh.

Chaplin, Ct., Windham co. Taken from Mansfield, Hampton, and Windham, in 1832. It is watered by Nechaug River, which passes nearly through its centre. The town is small, but the soil is good, and populated by industrious farmers, who, by their practice of keeping a large number of sheep, seem to be convinced of the fact that wool is one of the most important staples of New England.

Chapman, Pa., Union co. The Mahantango Creek waters this town, affording good mill privileges. Surface hilly; soil alluvial and gravelly. 42 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg.

Chapman, Pa. A township of Clinton co.

Chardon, O., c. h. Geauga co. Situated about 600 feet above Lake Erie, on the elevated land between the head waters of Grand, Cuyahoga, and Chagrin Rivers. 168 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 28 E. by N. from Cleveland.

Chariton, Io., c. h. Lucas co. 100 miles S. W. from Iowa City.

Chariton County, Mo., c. h. at Keytesville. N. central. The Missouri River runs along its S., and Grand River along its W. boundary, while Chariton River flows through the interior.

Charlenton, Ms., Franklin co. This was formerly a frontier town, in which many Indian aggressions were committed. The traces of Hanks's, Taylor's, and Rice's garrisons are still to be seen. Mount Peak, and other lofty elevations, with the Deerfield meandering through the town, give to Charlenton much delightful scenery. Although the general features of the town are rough and craggy, it contains large tracts of valuable land. It has a great water power. 15 miles W. from Greenfield, and 105 W. N. W. from Boston.

Charles County, Md., c. h. at Port Tobacco. On the western shore, near the southern extremity, between the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers. Surface broken; soil tolerably fertile.

Charles City County, Va., c. h. at Charles City. E. part. In the western angle between the Chickahominy and James Rivers. Surface undulating.

Charles City, Va., c. h. Charles City co. Situated N. of James River. 45 miles S. E. by E. from Richmond.

Charleston, Me., Penobscot co. At the source of Pushaw Lake. 73 miles N. W. from Augusta.

Charleston, N. Y., Montgomery co. Watered by several small branches of the Mohawk River. The surface is hilly; the soil mostly sandy loam. 43 miles N. W. from Albany.

Charleston, Pa. A township of Tioga co. 146 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Charleston District, S. C., c. h. at Charleston. On the Atlantic. Drained by Cooper and Ashley Rivers. Surface low, and liable to inundation. The South Carolina Railroad passes through it, and a canal unites the Cooper and Santee Rivers.

Charleston, S. C. City and port of entry. Situated on a point of land between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, at their junction, 6 miles inland from the Atlantic coast. Population in 1790, 16,359; 1800, 18,712; 1810, 24,711; 1820, 24,780; 1830, 30,289; 1840, 29,261; 1850, 43,000, including in this number the population of St. Philip's Parish, which is a continuation of the city north, but, till within a few years past, not included in its chartered limits. Charleston is the largest city on the Atlantic coast south of Baltimore. The harbor, which is formed by the confluence of Ashley and Cooper Rivers, is about 2 miles wide, and extends between 6 and 7 miles, a little S. of E., to the ocean. Ashley River, opposite the city, is 2100 yards wide, and Cooper River 1400 yards wide, and both are from 30 to 42 feet deep. The ground on which the city is built is elevated 8 or 9 feet above high-water mark, at ordinary flood tides. A violent easterly wind, however, concurring with a high course of tides, has sometimes caused parts of the city to be inundated, which was the case in 1728, 1752, and 1797. The tide rises here about 6½ feet, and flows in and out with a strong current, which is supposed to contribute to the salubrity of the city. The place is considered as more healthy than any other part of the low country in the Southern States, and is much resorted to by the planters during the sickly months. The city is about 2 miles in length, and over a mile in breadth, and is laid out with considerable regularity. The streets, for the most part, run parallel to each other, from E. to W., extending from river to river, and are crossed by others at right angles. Many of them are paved. The houses are, many of them, of brick, and an ordinance of the city now requires that all within its corporate limits, to be hereafter constructed, be of this material. Many are of wood, neatly painted white, and having piazzas beautifully ornamented with vines. Those in the outer extremities have beautiful yards and gardens connected with them. Every spot in the vicinity, capable of improvement, is occupied with plantations in a high state of cultivation. The growth of Charleston has been less rapid than that of most cities of the United States. It has frequently suffered by disastrous fires. In 1796, one third of this city was destroyed, at a loss estimated at \$2,500,000. In 1837, 1200 houses were burned, being one fifth part of the city, covering 145 acres of ground, at a loss estimated at \$5,000,000. Nevertheless, the city has advanced in prosperity, and contains all those institutions which mark a thriving and wealthy commercial city. The principal public

buildings are the City Hall, Exchange, custom house, court house, jail, state citadel, and two arsenals, a college, a medical college, an almshouse, an orphan asylum, a theatre, seven or eight banks, and about 25 churches. Some of the churches are elegant buildings. The City Hotel, among the public houses, is a splendid establishment, erected at a cost of \$150,000. The city has a fine library, comprising nearly 20,000 volumes. There is also a library with 10,000 volumes, belonging to the Apprentices' Association, which sustains an annual course of scientific lectures. The means of education provided by the city are good. There is one high school, and five public free schools; the whole under the direction of a board of commissioners. The Literary and Philosophical Society is a highly respectable institution, having a fine collection of objects in natural history.

The trade of Charleston is extensive. The harbor is spacious and convenient, though somewhat obstructed by the bar at its mouth. Over this bar there are four principal channels, having a depth of water, at high tide, varying, in the different channels, from 17 feet to 10 feet; and at low tide, from 10 to 6 feet. After entering the harbor, the channel, which is deep, passes very near the S. end of Sullivan's Island, upon which Fort Moultrie is situated. Opposite to this point, upon a sand bar, is another fort, called Fort Sumpter, which stands close upon the channel. The position of these fortifications is very effective for the defence of the city. Charleston possesses great facilities for trade with the interior. It is connected by a canal with the Santee River, which is thence navigable to Columbia, and by a railroad with the Savannah River at Augusta. The length of this road is 136 miles. A branch extends from Branchville, 62 miles, to Columbia. Thus Charleston commands the internal trade not only of most of its own state, but likewise much of that of North Carolina and Georgia. There are several lines of packets connecting Charleston with the city of New York; and numerous steamboats running to Savannah, Beaufort, Georgetown, Columbia, St. Augustine, and other places.

The exports of Charleston are of great importance, consisting of rice and tobacco in considerable amount, but particularly of upland and sea-island cotton. The upland cotton in this region of country is of the finest quality. The sea-island cotton is grown on the islands in this neighborhood, and is remarkable for its fineness, and for its staple, or length of fibre.

This city was first settled in 1680. About 10 years later a colony of French refugees, exiled from their native land in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantz, settled in Carolina, and some of them in Charleston. These were the Huguenots, or French Protestants, who fled from religious persecution similar to that which brought the Puritans to New England. From this noble stock have descended many of the families of Charleston. Its inhabitants have always been celebrated for their intelligence, their polished manners, and unaffected hospitality. During the revolutionary war, the defences of this city, on Sullivan's Island, sustained a violent assault from a British squadron, consisting of 9 ships of war, carrying 250 guns, and triumphantly repulsed them, by the bravery of a garrison of 400 men, under the command of

Colonel Moultrie. The garrison lost only 10 men in the conflict, and had but 22 wounded; while the British suffered a loss of nearly 200 in killed and wounded. This was on the 28th of June, 1776. On the 17th of May, 1780, the British having again attacked the city by sea and land, it was surrendered into their hands, but was evacuated by them in 1782.

Charleston, Va., c. h. Jefferson co. 168 miles N. from Richmond.

Charleston, Vt., Orleans co. The principal stream in this town is Clyde River. There are some falls of consequence on this stream, particularly the Great Falls, where the descent is more than 100 feet in 40 rods, but its current is generally slow. The alluvial flats along this stream are extensive, but generally too low and wet for cultivation. In the S. E. part of the township are 1000 acres of bog meadow, in a body, upon this river. There are several considerable ponds. Echo Pond, the most important, is in the northern part, and was named by General J. Whitelaw, on account of the succession of echoes which are usually heard when any sound is produced in its vicinity. It is a mile and a half long, and half a mile wide. The other pond of most consequence is called Pension Pond. These ponds abound in fish. There are 2 small villages situated upon Clyde River, about 6 miles apart, designated as East Charleston and West Charleston. The soil is a rich loam, and produces good crops. 54 miles N. E. from Montpelier.

Charlestown, Ia., c. h. Clarke co. 100 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

Charlestown. City and seaport of Massachusetts; situated on the N. side of Charles River, at its mouth, opposite Boston. It is built on a peninsula, extending about one mile in a southeasterly direction, between the estuary formed by the mouth of the Mystic River on the N. E., and Charles River and the harbor of Boston on the S. and S. E. It is connected with Somerville by a narrow neck of land, and with Boston, Chelsea, and Malden by bridges. The settlement of Charlestown was earlier by two years than that of Boston. In the year 1628, as the early history informs us, "Six or seven persons, with the consent of Governor Endicott, travelled from Nannkeag (Salem) through the woods westward, and came to a neck of land between Mystic and Charles Rivers, called Mishawum. It was full of Indians; and with the unconstrained consent of their chief, they settled there." The way for such a favorable reception had been prepared before them by the usefulness to the Indians of one white person, Thomas Walford, a blacksmith, who had built a cottage on the peninsula. Governor Winthrop, and the company who came into the colony with him, in 1630, first settled at Charlestown, but soon after removed over the river to the peninsula of Boston. The place was named in honor of Charles I., the reigning sovereign of England at that time. The natural surface of the peninsula of Charlestown is uneven, rising on the E. into the two hills called Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill; and the summits and slopes of these elevations have afforded beautiful sites for the laying out of portions of the city. There is one great thoroughfare running from Market Square, near the point where the bridges come over from Boston, over the whole length of the peninsula to the neck; and from this on either side streets are laid out at various angles leading

through different sections of the city. Streets also diverge from Market Square on either side of the main street. The streets are generally wide and airy, and many of them are pleasantly shaded with trees of a recent growth. It is neatly built, and contains many elegant public and private edifices. Many of the merchants and other business men of Boston reside here. The population in 1850 was 17,216.

Charlestown is memorable for its sacrifices in the cause of American independence. Bunker Hill is celebrated as the spot where the first regular battle was fought, on the 17th of June, 1775, between the provincial and the British troops, in the war of the revolution. In this battle, the British had 1054 men slain, among whom was a large number of commissioned officers. The Americans, whose whole force did not exceed 1500 men, had 145 killed and 304 wounded. Among the former was MAJOR GENERAL WARREN, at that time president of the Colonial Congress; who, in the true spirit of heroic patriotism which had long animated his course, bravely volunteered to serve his country in this eminent post of danger. Early in the action, Charlestown was set on fire by the enemy, and a general conflagration ensued. On the site of the battle, and near the spot where Warren fell, a grand commemorative monument has been erected; which is an obelisk of hewn granite, 30 feet square at the base, 15 feet square at the top, and 221 feet in height. Its foundations, which are 62 feet above the level of the sea, are laid 12 feet under ground, and 50 feet square. The corner stone was laid by the venerable Marquis de Lafayette, on the 17th of June, 1825, when an address was delivered by Hon. Daniel Webster. The work was completed July 23, 1842, and on the 17th of June, 1843, its completion and the anniversary of the battle was commemorated in a splendid manner. An address was delivered, on the ground, as before, by Hon. Daniel Webster, in presence of the President of the United States, several of the heads of department, and an immense concourse of citizens. The monument is ascended within by a circular flight of 294 steps, to the chamber immediately beneath the apex, from the windows of which a view is had almost equal to that from the State House in Boston. In this chamber are seen two brass cannon, named *Hancock* and *Adams*, which were used in the battle; on each of which is the following inscription:—

" SACRED TO LIBERTY.

" This is one of the four cannons, which constituted the whole train of field artillery possessed by the British colonies of North America, at the commencement of the war, on the 19th of April, 1775. This cannon and its fellow, belonging to a number of citizens of Boston, were used in many engagements during the war. The other two, the property of the government of Massachusetts, were taken by the enemy.—By order of the United States, in Congress assembled, May 19, 1788."

The monument stands in the centre of a square on Bunker Hill, containing nearly six acres, and enclosed by a massive iron fence. The natural surface of the ground is in part preserved, upon which some lineaments of the old breastwork are still discernible—a soil which will be ever dear to the bosom of the patriot, and to the friends of liberty throughout the world.

The following touching and truly eloquent apostrophe to the monument is from the opening of the address of **LOUIS KOSSTURN**, on the occasion of the reception given to him in Monument Square, by the authorities of Charlestown:—

"My voice shrinks from the task to mingle with the awful pathos of that majestic orator! Silent like the grave, and yet melodious like the song of immortality upon the lips of cherubim;—a senseless, cold granite, and yet warm with inspiration like a patriot's heart;—immovable like the past, and yet stirring like the future which never stops;—it looks like a prophet and speaks like an oracle. And thus it speaks:—

"The day I commemorate is the rod with which the hand of the Lord has opened the well of liberty. Its waters will flow. Every new drop of martyr blood will increase the tide. Despots may dam its flood, but never stop it. The higher its dam, the higher the tide. It will overflow or break through. Bow, and adore, and hope!"

"Such are the words that come to my ears; and I bow,—I adore,—I hope. In bowing, my eyes meet the soil of Bunker Hill—that awful opening scene of the eventful drama, to which Lexington and Concord had been the preface. The spirits of the past rise before my eyes. . . . All the spirits of that most eventful victory, under the name of defeat—I see them all. The eyes of my soul are familiar with the spirits of the martyrs of liberty. But those I see around me have no sad, ghastly look; they bear no gushing wounds crying for revenge to the Almighty God; the smile of eternal bliss is playing around their lips, and though dwellers of heaven, they like to visit the place where their blood was spilt. It was not spilt in vain. Their fatherland is free; and there is a joy in that thought adding ever a new charm even to the happiness of blessed souls. As the fabulous divinities of ancient Greece like to rest from the charms of heaven on Mount Olympus, so must the spirit of Warren like to rest on the top of this monument here.

"Martyrs of my country! how long will it yet be till a like joy will thrill through your departed souls? When will the smile of that joy play around your lips? How long will yet the gush of your wounds cry for revenge—your fatherland still bleeding, down-trodden, oppressed? Almighty Father of mankind, let the day of thy mercy be not too far!"

The United States Navy Yard is the next object of interest to the visitor in Charlestown. This is situated at the foot of Bunker Hill, on a point of land E. of the centre of the town, extending along the harbor, from the mouth of Charles River to the mouth of Mystic River. The site, including about 100 acres of ground, was purchased by the government in 1800, at the cost of about \$40,000. On the side next the town, the yard is protected by a wall of stone masonry, 16 feet high. On the harbor, several wharves, and a dry dock, have been constructed, with a strong sea wall throughout the remainder of the line. The dry dock is itself a stupendous work, which cost the government about \$675,000. It is built of beautifully hammered granite, in the most workmanlike and substantial manner; is 341 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 30 feet deep. It was completed in 1833, and the first vessel which was received into it was the frigate *Constitution*.

There are in this yard four large shiphouses,

a ropewalk of granite 1300 feet long, various mechanic shops, storehouses, dwelling houses for the officers, marine barracks, and naval stores to the value of \$2,000,000. More or less ships of war are at all times lying here in ordinary, and two line of battle ships, the *Vermont* and the *Virginia*, have been on the stocks in the ship-houses for many years, ready to be got to sea at any time in a few months, when required. Connected with the navy yard, and under the general direction of the commandant, are a naval magazine, and the finely-situated naval hospital, at Chelsea.

Charlestown contains also the state prison, founded in 1800, which is situated at Prison Point, near Charles River, in the W. part of the city. This penitentiary, having been essentially improved and extended in 1826, and again in 1850, is one of the best-arranged and most successfully-administered institutions of the kind in the country. The buildings are in the form of a cross, having four wings, united to a central octagonal building, three of which, for the convicts, are capable of any required extension, without disturbing the central arrangements, or the unity of architectural design. The interior arrangement and discipline of this prison are upon what is known as the "Anburn plan."

The McLean Asylum was formerly in Charlestown; but by a division of the town, to constitute the new town of Somerville, the site of that institution falls within the latter place. For a notice of this excellent asylum, the reader is referred to our account of the Massachusetts State Hospital, under Boston.

The merchandise depot of the Fitchburg Railroad is located in Charlestown, near the Warren Bridge. This is a large establishment, and destined to be yet much more extended.

Charlestown is the proper seat of the ice trade, which has now become a staple of New England. The Charlestown Branch Railroad, running to Fresh Pond, in Cambridge and Wattertown, a distance of about 3 miles, was first constructed for conveying the "ice crop" from this pond to the wharves in Charlestown, whence it is exported in quantities, averaging 50,000 tons a year, to the southern ports of the United States, the West Indies, South America, England, and the East Indies.

Charlestown was established as a city in 1847. It has rapidly advanced in business and population within a few years past. It is intimately united with Boston by its situation, and consequently, in its various commercial and manufacturing interests and pursuits.

Charlestown, N. H., Sullivan co. The only rivers are the Connecticut and Little Sugar Rivers. In the former, there are 3 islands, the largest, Sartwell's Island, is 10 acres, and is well cultivated. The others are 6 acres each, and have a rich, loamy soil. The soil is extremely various. Cheshire Bridge connects this town with Springfield, Vt. Captain Phineas Stevens was among the first settlers. In 1747, he defended the fort so gallantly from the French and Indians, that Sir Charles Knowles presented him with an elegant sword, and from this circumstance the township, when it was incorporated, in 1753, took the name of Charlestown. Bog iron ore and other minerals are found here. First settlers, several families by the names of Parker, Farnsworth, and Sartwell, from Groton, Ms. 51 miles W. from

Concord, and 20 S. E. from Windsor, Vt. A railroad from Boston to Burlington, Vt., now passes through this delightful town.

Charlestown, Pa., Chester co. A township on the Susquehanna River. 82 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Charlestown, R. I., Washington co., lies on the sea, opposite to Block Island. It has five large ponds, which cover an area of seven square miles. Charlestown and Conaquetogue Ponds are salt water, and Fosquissett, Watchaug, and Cochumpaug are fresh water. These waters afford a great variety of fish. Near the sea, the land is arable, but the interior of the town is more fit for the growth of wood. This town contains the graves of the remnant of the tribe of the once powerful and dreaded Narraganset Indians. They possessed a considerable tract of land in this town, but owing to a dislike to agricultural pursuits, and by intermarriages with the whites and negroes, their race as a distinct people has long since become extinct. Charles River passes through the town, and gives it mill privileges. Charlestown lies about 8 miles W. S. W. from South Kingston, and 40 S. W. from Providence.

Charloe, O., c. h. Paulding co. 137 miles N. W. from Columbus.

Charlotte, Me., Washington co. Incorporated 1825. About 25 miles N. W. from Machias, and 184 E. by N. from Augusta.

Charlotte, N. C., c. h. Mecklenburg co. On the E. side of Sugar Creek, a branch of Catawba River, and 158 miles S. W. from Raleigh. Near this place are rich gold mines, and a branch mint is established here.

Charlotte, N. Y., Chautauque co. Drained by Cassadaga Creek and its tributaries. Surface undulating; soil adapted to the growth of grass and grain. 13 miles E. from Mayville, and 320 S. of W. from Albany.

Charlotte, N. Y., Monroe co. At the mouth of Genesee River, 7 miles below Rochester, sometimes called Port Genesee. W. N. W. from Albany 224 miles. The steamboats between Lewiston and Oswego stop here.

Charlotte, Te., c. h. Dickson co. 35 miles W. from Nashville.

Charlotte, Vt., Chittenden co. This township is pleasantly situated on the lake shore, and is watered by the River Laplott and Lewis Creek. In the western part of the town the soil is excellent. There are no elevations which deserve the name of mountain, but a range of considerable hills runs through the centre of the town. 49 miles W. from Montpelier, and 11 S. from Burlington. The Burlington and Rutland Railroad passes through it. In August, 1849, nearly the entire skeleton of a whale was found in this town, embedded in blue clay, 8 feet below the surface. The locality is 60 feet above Lake Champlain, 150 feet above the sea, and more than 150 miles from the nearest part of the present ocean. The animal was 13 feet long, and was ascertained to belong to the living genus *beluga*.

Charlotte County, Va., c. h. at Charlotte. S. E. central. Watered by Little Roanoke River. Soil rich, yielding large quantities of grain, tobacco, and fruit.

Charlotte, Va., c. h. Charlotte co., (formerly called Marysville,) lies 3 miles from Little Roanoke River, and one and a half miles from Ward's Fork. W. S. W. from Richmond 98 miles.

Charlottesville, Va., c. h. Albemarle co. On

Moore's Creek, 2 miles from its junction with Rivanna River, and 85 N. W. from Richmond. This is the seat of the University of Virginia. (See *Colleges*.) The place has a considerable water power, on which there are flour and other mills. Connected with Richmond by the Central Railroad.

Charlton, Ms., Worcester co. The lands in this town are elevated and rough, but the soil is strong and rich, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. Many small streams rise in the highlands, and form the head branches of the Quinebaug, by which the south-western part of the town is watered. The water power is good. Charlton was taken from Oxford in 1754. 13 miles S. W. from Worcester, and 57 W. S. W. from Boston, by the Western Railroad.

Charlton, N. Y., Saratoga co. Watered by Aelpass Creek, a tributary of the Mohawk River. Surface undulating; soil mostly productive. 8 miles W. from Ballston Spa, and 24 miles N. W. from Albany.

Chartiers, Pa., Washington co., situated on the N. side of Chartier's Creek, is a hilly town, with a loamy soil. Coal is found here in large quantities.

Chateaugay, N. Y., Franklin co. Chateaugay River and its tributaries water this town, which is bounded on the N. by Canada. The surface is hilly; soil clay and sandy loam. 200 miles N. from Albany.

Chatham, Ct., Middlesex co. The township of Chatham embraces the greater part of Middle Haddam parish, the parish of East Hampton, and a part of the parish of West Chester. It lies opposite to Middletown, from which it was taken in 1767. Chatham is watered by Salmon and Pine Brooks, and several ponds.

Chatham County, Ga., c. h. at Savannah. In the southern angle, between the Savannah River and the Atlantic. Surface low and level. Rice, sugar, and cotton are the chief productions.

Chatham, Ms., Barnstable co. The soil is rather better than is generally found on this part of Cape Cod. Its surface consists of sand hills, with narrow valleys between them, ponds, and swamps. The harbor of Chatham, after being closed by a beach 25 feet high, covered with beach grass, and a mile in length, has lately been opened again, in consequence of a violent storm. 30 handsome ponds supply this town with soft and pure water. The village is elevated and pleasant. In a fair day, Nantucket can be seen without a glass, 20 miles. Its Indian name was Manamoyit. It was first settled about 1665. Chatham lies on the S. side of the cape, 20 miles E. from Barnstable.

Chatham County, N. C., c. h. at Pittsboro'. Central. Watered by the Cape Fear River, and by the Haw and Deep, its head branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile, yielding good crops of wheat, cotton, and tobacco.

Chatham, N. H., Carroll co. On the E. side of the White Mountains, and adjoining the line which divides this state from Maine. There are several ponds here, and some considerable streams. The surface is mountainous and rocky. Between Chatham and Jackson, Carter's Mountain rises so high as to prevent the opening of a road; so that to have intercourse with the rest of the county, the inhabitants are obliged to pass through part of the state of Maine. Chatham was granted to Peter Livius and others, February

7, 1767. 92 miles N. E. from Concord, and 40 N. from Ossipee.

Chatham, N. J., Morris co. The Passaic River waters this town. Surface uneven, Long Hill lying in the S. part. 56 miles N. N. E. from Trenton.

Chatham, N. Y., Columbia co. Watered by Kinderhook Creek. The surface is hilly, and there is a great variety of soils. 22 miles S. E. from Albany, and 16 N. E. from Hudson.

Chatham, Pa., Tioga co. Surface undulating; soil well adapted to grazing.

Chattahoochee, Fla., Gadsden co. On the E. side of the Appalachian River. 45 miles W. from Tallahassee. There is here a United States arsenal.

Chattanooga, Te., Hamilton co. 141 miles S. E. from Nashville. The railroad from the northern boundary of Georgia to Nashville (connecting with Decatur, Augusta, Macon, and Savannah) crosses the Tennessee at this point.

Chattooga County, Ga., e. h. at Summerville. In the N. W. corner of the state, bordering on Alabama. Surface mountainous; soil rich on the borders of the streams.

Chaumont, N. Y., Jefferson co. At the head of Chaumont Bay, on the E. end of Lake Ontario. Has a fine harbor, and derives good water power from Chaumont River. Blue limestone, for building, is found here. 178 miles N. W. from Albany.

Chautauque County, N. Y., e. h. at Chautauque. The most W. county in the state. Bounded N. by Lake Erie, and S. and W. by Pennsylvania. Watered by Chautauque, Cassadaga, and Bear Lakes, and by Chautauque, Canadawa, French, Silver, Cassadaga, and Connewango Creeks, and the outlet to Chautauque Lake. The surface is hilly, a ridge extending parallel to the lake, and at a distance of from five to eight miles from it, which is elevated in some places to the height of 1400 feet. The soil is fertile, especially along the borders of the lake and principal streams. There are several gas springs in this county, some giving forth carburetted and others sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The most remarkable localities of the former are at Fredonia, Westfield, and Van Buren Harbor. Bog iron ore, alum, copperas, and shell marl are also found in considerable quantities.

Chautauque, N. Y., e. h. Chautauque co. It is watered by Chautauque Lake on the E., and by Chautauque Creek and its branches on the W. The surface is high and uneven; the soil fertile, producing large crops of grass and grain. 336 miles W. from Albany.

Chazy, N. Y., Clinton co. On the W. shore of Lake Champlain. Watered by Chazy and Little Chazy Rivers. The surface is hilly on the W., but grows level as it approaches the lake. The soil is mostly good, and in some parts very fertile. 10 miles N. from Plattsburg, and 176 N. from Albany. On the Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad.

Chelmsford, Ms., Middlesex co. Chelmsford was granted, in 1663, to some persons in Woburn and Concord, and comprised the territory of Westford and Lowell. Its Indian name was Pawtucket. There is a great variety of soil in the town; some of it is good and productive, but a large part is broken, sandy, and swampy. This place is noted for its beautiful granite and limestone. Middlesex village, at the head of Middlesex Canal, is a pleasant place. The village of North Chelmsford lies on the banks

of the Merrimac, and is very pleasant; it contains a depot on the Nashua Railroad, 4 miles W. from Lowell, and 30 N. W. from Boston.

Chelsea, Ms., Suffolk co. This town was formerly Chelsea, Me., Kennebec co. A new town, formed in 1850 from a part of Hallowell.

Chelsea, Ms., Suffolk co. This town was formerly a part of Boston, and now forms a part of the county of Suffolk. For nearly a century of the difficulties attending getting to and from Boston. At the time of its incorporation, it required, with a team, a journey of more than 20 miles, although the distance across the water was less than one and a half miles. Since the steam ferry and other avenues have been opened, the town has grown rapidly. It contained, in 1852, about 7500 inhabitants. A new and delightful village has sprung up in the vicinity of the ferry, since 1830, containing over 1200 buildings, erected on spacious streets, with sidewalks, lamps, &c., giving the place the appearance of a city, with the pleasant, shaded walks of a suburban park.

The surface of the town is broken into several beautiful eminences, affording delightful views of Boston, Charlestown, Bunker Hill, Medford, Lynn, Nahant, and Boston Harbor. Powder Horn Hill, about 2 miles from the ferry, is 220 feet in height.

The principal manufactures of Chelsea are of leather, steam engines, steam boilers, salamander safes, iron castings, boots and shoes, bricks, and other articles. There are ship yards and boat builders' shops.

The United States Marine Hospital and the Naval Hospital, in this town, are on large plots of ground, in delightful and airy situations, and afford comfortable retreats for sick and disabled seamen of the navy and merchant service.

Winnisimmet Ferry, leading from the foot of Hanover Street, in Boston, to this town, is probably the oldest establishment of the kind in America. The first grant was given to Thomas Williams, in 1631. The distance across Charles River is about a mile and a third. The average number of passengers daily crossing the ferry is over 3000.

Chelsea, Vt., Orange co. This is the shire town, and is a township of good land, with a pleasant village in the centre. It is watered by the head branches of White River, and has a good hydraulic power. This town was formerly called Turnersburg. Improvements were commenced here in the spring of 1784, by Thomas and Samuel Morse, and Asa Bond, who, the next spring, brought in their families from Winchester, N. H. 20 miles S. by E. from Montpelier.

Chemung County, N. Y., e. h. at Elmira. Bounded N. by Tompkins, and E. by Tioga co., S. by the state of Pa., and W. by Steuben co. Watered by Chemung River, Cayuta and Newtown Creeks, and the inlet of Seneca Lake. Surface hilly and broken; soil fertile along the borders of the streams, and of good quality on the uplands. The Chemung Canal runs through this county, connecting Seneca Lake with the Chemung River, and there is a navigable feeder extending into Steuben co. It is also crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad.

Chemung, N. Y., Chemung co. On the Chemung River, along the valley of which are fine alluvial flats. The rest of the surface is hilly and broken. In the S. E. part, near the bank of the river, is a remarkable elevation called "Spanish

Hill," which rises 110 feet above the plain; upon the summit of which are vestiges of fortifications, which perfectly command the bend of the river, and display much skill in their construction. 198 miles S. W. from Albany.

Chenango County, N. Y., c. h. at Norwich. S. central. Watered by the Chenango, Unadilla, and Susquehanna Rivers, and Canasawacta and Geneganslette Creeks. Broken and hilly, but the valleys are extensive and fertile, yielding large crops of grain. The uplands are well suited to grazing. There are two or three sulphur springs in this county, considered very efficacious in cutaneous disorders. The Chenango Canal runs through the valley of the Chenango River, and nearly through the centre of the county.

Chenango, N. Y., c. h. Broome co. At the junction of Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers. Part of the surface is hilly. The valleys, which are from one to two miles wide, consist of rich alluvion, which yields large crops of grass and grain. 145 miles W. by S. from Albany.

Chenango, Pa., Beaver co. 238 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg.

Chenango Forks, N. Y., Broome co. On the Chenango Canal, at the junction of Tioughnioga and Chenango Rivers. 127 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

Chepachet, R. I., Providence co. On Chepachet River, 16 miles W. by N. from Providence, in the town of Gloucester.

Cheraw, S. C., Chesterfield district. On the W. bank of Great Pedee River. 110 miles above Georgetown, and 93 miles N. E. from Columbia. The river is navigable for steamboats to this place. The cotton and other trade here is of considerable importance.

Cherokee County, Aa., c. h. at Jefferson. On the E. border north. Uneven and hilly; fertile on the margins of the streams.

Cherokee County, Ga., c. h. at Canton. In the N. W. angle. Watered by the Etowah River and tributaries. Surface rough and hilly; soil rich on the borders of the streams.

Cherry Creek, N. Y., Chautauque co. Watered by Conewango Creek and some of its branches. The surface is somewhat uneven; the soil clay and sandy loam. 320 miles W. by S. from Albany.

Cherokee County, N. C., c. h. at Murphy. In the westernmost extremity of the state. Hilly and mountainous, but fertile on the borders of the streams.

Cherokee County, Ts., c. h. at Rusk.

Cherryfield, Me., Washington co. At the head of tide waters on both sides of the Narraguagus.

Cherry, Pa. A township of Butler co.

Cherry, Pa. A township of Lycoming co. 130 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Cherry Tree, Pa., Venango co. 230 miles N. W. by W. from Harrisburg.

Cherry Valley, N. Y., Otsego co. Cherry Valley Creek and some other small streams water this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil good. 52 miles N. of W. from Albany.

Cheshire, Ct., New Haven co. Taken from Wallingford in 1780. The Quianipiac River and Canal Railroad pass through the town. Cheshire has an uneven, but good soil, with a very pleasant village, and an Episcopal academy. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

Cheshire, Ms., Berkshire co. This town was first settled in 1767. The centre of it, through which the S. branch of the Hoosic runs, is a rich and fertile valley. To the E. and W. of this,

the ground gradually rises into hills and mountains. The township is excellent for grazing. Extensive and valuable dairies are kept, and the Cheshire cheese has acquired a wide and merited celebrity. The famous mammoth cheese, presented to President Jefferson, January 1, 1802, contributed much to bring this town into notice. On a given day, the dairy women sent their curds to one place. The quantity was too great to be pressed, even in a cider mill; so that, in addition to the intended present, three additional cheeses were made, weighing 70 pounds each. The mammoth cheese weighed about 1450 pounds. Mr. Jefferson sent back a piece of this to the inhabitants to satisfy them of its excellence; he also sent pieces of it, it is said, to the governors of the several states. From the W. village, or "Four Corners," to South Adams is about 4 miles.

Cheshire County, N. H., c. h. at Keene. In the S. W. corner. The length of this county is 31 miles, its greatest breadth 26 miles, and its least 15. It is bounded N. by the county of Sullivan, E. by Hillsboro' co., S. by the state of Ms., and W. by Vt., from which it is separated by the Connecticut River. Ashuelot River waters this county. Spofford's Lake, a beautiful collection of water, 8 miles in circumference, is situated in Chesterfield. There is an island of about 8 acres in the lake. The Grand Monadnock is the highest mountain. Bellows' Falls, on Connecticut River, at Walpole, is regarded as a great natural curiosity.

Chest, Pa., Clearfield co. The W. branch of the Susquehanna River waters this town, which has a hilly and rough surface, and loamy soil. 150 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Chester, Ct., Middlesex co. On the W. side of Connecticut River. 31 miles S. by E. from Hartford. It has great water power, and some manufactures.

Chester, Is., Randolph co. On the E. bank of the Mississippi River, 2 miles below the mouth of the Kaskaskia, and 149 miles S. E. from Springfield.

Chester, Me., Penobscot co. Incorporated in 1834.

Chester, Ms., Hampden co. This town contains two flourishing villages, both of which are on the Western Railroad. Chester village, on the N. branch of Westfield River, is 119 miles W. from Boston, by the railroad. Factory village lies 7 miles W. from Chester, and is watered by the western branch of the Westfield River. It has good mill privileges. Chester is a mountainous township, but has good land for grazing.

Chester, N. H., Rockingham co. A branch of Exeter River, called "The Branch," is the principal stream. Massabesick Pond, containing 1500 acres, is the largest body of fresh water in the county. The remains of an Indian settlement, on an island in this pond, may still be seen. The soil is fertile. In this town are two caves: one is situated in Mine Hill; the entrance is 5 feet high, and 2½ wide; the other is in the westerly side of Rattlesnake Hill, in a ledge of coarse granite, nearly 40 feet high; one entrance to which is 11 feet high and 4 broad. Native sulphur is found. Granite and gneiss are the prevailing rocks. This is a pleasant town, and is the principal place of business in the county. It commands an extensive prospect, embracing a view of the ocean 20 miles distant. First settlers, Samuel Ingalls, Jonathan Goodhue, and many others. 17 miles W. S. W. from Exeter, and 23 S. E. from Concord.

Chester, N. J., Burlington co. Rancocas, Pennsauken, and Pompeston Creeks, and the Swedes branch of the Delaware River, water this town. Surface level; soil sandy, but productive. 9 miles S. W. from Mount Holly.

Chester, N. J., Morris co. Black River, and some streams flowing into the W. branch of the Raritan, water this town. Surface undulating, with the exception of one isolated mountain; soil loamy. 50 miles N. by E. from Trenton.

Chester, N. Y., Warren co. Watered by the Hudson River and some of its branches, by Schroon Lake, which lies on its N. E. boundary, and by two small lakes contained within its limits. The surface is hilly and mountainous; the soil is productive in the valleys. 18 miles N. W. from Caldwell, and 180 miles N. from Albany.

Chester, N. Y., Orange co. 102 miles S. by W. from Albany. Situated on the Erie Railroad. An extensive cattle market.

Chester County, Pa., e. h. at Westchester. In the S. E. corner of the state. Watered by Brandywine and French Creeks and the head branches of Elk River. Surface hilly and mountainous in the W. portion; soil diversified, but mostly productive. The Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad traverses this county.

Chester, Pa., e. h. Delaware co. This place, called Upland until 1701, is, perhaps, the oldest settlement in the state, having been founded long before the grant of William Penn. It lies on the W. bank of the Delaware River, 94 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg, and 14 S. W. from Philadelphia.

Chester, Pa., Wayne co. A township on the W. bank of the Delaware River.

Chester District, S. C., c. h. at Chesterville, shire town. N. W. part. Surface pleasantly varied.

Chester, S. C., e. h. Chester district. On the dividing ridge between the waters of Broad and Wateree Rivers. 57 miles N. by W. from Columbia.

Chester, Vt., Windsor co. Williams River is formed in this township, by the union of three considerable branches. The surface is considerably diversified with hills and valleys, but the soil is generally good. The timber is mostly hard wood, with some hemlock, spruce, and pine. There are a variety of minerals found here. There are two villages, called the North and South village. The settlement was commenced in 1764, by people from Woodstock, Ct., and Worcester and Malden, Ms. 16 miles S. W. from Windsor, and 79 S. from Montpelier. The Rutland Railroad between Boston and Burlington passes through this handsome town.

Chesterfield, Ms., Hampshire co. This is a mountainous township, having the N. branch of the Westfield River passing through its whole extent. The soil is rough, but excellent for grazing. Beryl and emeralds are found here. The Westfield River, at this place, has worn into the solid rock, in places, nearly 30 feet in depth, and may be traced from the bridge nearly 60 rods, appearing as if cut out by human hands. 11 miles W. N. W. from Northampton, and 101 W. N. W. from Boston.

Chesterfield, N. H., Cheshire co. The land is mostly upland, well adapted for grazing and Indian corn. Cat's Bane Brook is a stream of great importance. Spofford's Lake is a beautiful collection of water; it contains 526 acres, and is fed by springs in its bosom. Its waters are clear and pure, its bed being a white sand. There is an island in this lake, of 6 acres. From the E. side

of the town issues a stream, called Partridge's Brook. West River Mountain lies in this town and Ilinsdale. Chesterfield has three villages: the principal is situated near the centre of the town, 3 miles E. from Connecticut River. 11 miles S. W. from Keene, by which it is connected by railroad, and 62 S. W. from Concord.

Chesterfield, N. Y., Essex co. On the shore of Lake Champlain, and watered by the Au Sable River and several small lakes, the principal of which are Auger and Butternut. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil, mostly sandy loam.

Chesterfield, N. J., Burlington co. Situated on the E. side of the Delaware River, and drained by Crosswick's and Black Creeks. Surface level; soil a mixture of sand, clay, and loam.

Chesterfield District, S. C., e. h. at Chesterfield. On the northern border, between Lynch's Creek and the Great Pee Dee. Drained through the centre by Black Creek. Sterile, except on the margins of the streams.

Chesterfield, S. C., c. h. Chesterfield district. On Thompson's Creek, a branch of Great Pee Dee River. 105 miles N. N. E. from Columbia.

Chesterfield County, Va., c. h. Chesterfield. E. central. In the W. angle, between the Appomattox and James Rivers. Surface uneven. The Richmond and Petersburg and the Richmond and Danville Railroads pass through it.

Chesterfield, Va., c. h. Chesterfield co. On the N. branch of Swift Creek, a tributary of the Appomattox. 10 miles S. by W. from Richmond.

Chestertown, Md., Kent co. On the W. side of Chester River, 30 miles above its mouth. 54 miles N. E. from Annapolis. A branch of the Maryland University is located here, called Washington College. See *Colleges*.

Chesterville, Me., Franklin co. An excellent township, on Wilson's Stream. 24 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Chestnut Hill, Pa., Monroe co. Head's Creek waters this town. Surface hilly in some parts.

Chestnut Hill, Pa., Philadelphia co. 9 miles W. from Philadelphia, in Germantown. A pleasant place of summer resort for the citizens of Philadelphia.

Chicago. City, lake port, and shire town of Cook co., Is. Population in 1850, 30,000. This place is situated on the W. shore, and towards the S. end of Lake Michigan, at the point where the river of the same name enters the lake. The northern and southern branches of this river unite about three quarters of a mile back from the lake, forming a harbor from 50 to 75 yards wide, and from 15 to 25 feet deep. At its mouth it spreads out into a bay, with about 9 feet depth of water. The city is built on both sides of this bay and harbor, on a site which is almost as level as a floor, but sufficiently elevated to be secure from the highest floods. Piers have been constructed, extending into the lake from both sides of the mouth of the river, to prevent the formation of a bar from the accumulation of sand. These works were built by the United States, and also the light-house, and the fortification named Fort Dearborn, which are upon a strip of land between the city and the lake shore, belonging to the government.

This place has had a rapid growth, and from its position in the great line of communication between the E. and W., is destined to become a large city. In 1832 it contained only 5 small stores, and 250 inhabitants. Only 4 vessels had

arrived during the year before. In 1836, 4 years later, the arrivals of brigs, ships, and schooners amounted to 407, besides 49 steamboats.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal unites the head of navigable waters in the Illinois River with Lake Michigan at Chicago. This great internal improvement was projected, and in part constructed, to be a ship canal for the largest class of vessels which navigate the lakes. For a distance of 30 miles from a point in the Chicago River, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of the city, it was excavated, through indurated clay and compact limestone, to the depth of from 18 to 20 feet. Beyond this the canal is only 6 feet deep. Its width at the top is 60 feet, and its entire length $96\frac{1}{2}$ miles, besides a navigable feeder of about 4 miles, from Fox River. This is one of the best constructed works of the kind in the country, opening an extensive channel of trade to the W., and establishing an uninterrupted water communication between the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi.

Another improvement, still more important in its results to the prosperity of Chicago, is that of the great Illinois Central Railroad, which is now in process of construction between this place and Cairo, at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. This railroad will constitute the most direct and expeditious channel of communication between the North-Western and the Southern States, and between the commerce of the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. Especially will this be the case when its route shall be extended, as now contemplated, through Mississippi and Alabama to the city of Mobile; for which extension, as well as for the road through Illinois, Congress has voted a magnificent appropriation from the public lands. Such an important line of communication, whether by this extension to Mobile, or by the river, as at present, to New Orleans, open throughout at all seasons of the year, must bring an incalculable amount of business into Chicago, while it opens to the Atlantic cities of the N. a new available access to the vast resources of the western trade.

The streets of Chicago are laid out in straight lines, intersecting each other at right angles. They are of good width, and some of them are planked; stone pavements not being used to any great extent. The largest buildings are of brick. The place is well supplied, from the region about Green Bay, with pine timber, another important material for building; and the transportation of this valuable description of lumber through the canal into the northern parts of Illinois and other sections of the west, where it is a desideratum, makes a profitable part of the business of Chicago. The city is supplied with water by an aqueduct from the lake. It has six or seven churches, some of which are fine edifices, situated on a public square. Some of the public houses are extensive establishments, affording accommodations equal to the best hotels in our eastern cities.

Chichester, N. H., Merrimac co. The soil is good, and there is little waste land. The E. part of the town is watered by Suncook River. In various parts traces of Indian settlements are to be seen. Pinkfield Pond is in Chichester, from which flows a stream S. W. into the Suncook. First settler, Paul Merrill, in 1753. 8 miles E. from Concord.

Chickasaw County, Mi., c. h. at Houston. N. E. part. On the height of land between the waters of the Yazoo and those of the Tombigbee. The

head waters of the Yalabusha River and Oktibeha Creek water this county.

Chickopee, Ms., Hampden co. A large manufacturing village, on the Chickopee River, lately a part of Springfield. There are extensive cotton factories here, also manufactories of paper, iron castings, arms, machinery, &c.

Chicot County, As., c. h. Columbia. In the S. E. corner, on the Mississippi. Bartholomew and Boeuf Bayous and Macon River traverse this county. Surface low and level; soil greatly diversified.

Chicotawaga, N. Y., Erie co. Watered by Cayuga and Cazenove Creeks. Surface undulating; soil fertile. 6 miles E. from Buffalo, and 278 W. from Albany.

Chili, N. Y., Monroe co. On the W. side of Genesee River, and drained by Black Creek. Surface undulating; soil very productive. 10 miles S. W. from Rochester, and 230 W. by N. from Albany.

Chilliothe, Mo., c. h. Livingston co. On a prairie, about 34 miles from the junction of the E. and W. forks of Grand River.

Chillicothe City, O., c. h. Ross co. A handsome and flourishing place on the W. bank of the Scioto and on the Ohio Canal.

Chillisquaque, Pa., Northumberland co. 65 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Chillicothe, Mo., c. h. Dunklin co.

Chilmark, Ms., Dukes co. This township comprises the westerly part of the island of Martha's Vineyard, also a range of smaller islands, called the Elizabeth Islands, and the island of No Man's Land.

Chilo, O., Franklin township, Clermont co., was formerly called Mechanicsburg. It is on the N. bank of the Ohio River. 113 miles S. W. from Columbus.

China, Me., Kennebec co. 20 miles N. E. from Augusta. A fine agricultural township on Twelve Mile Pond, the outlet of which into the Kennebec affords excellent mill privileges.

China, Mn., St. Clair co. 51 miles N. N. E. from Detroit.

China, N. Y., Wyoming co. Watered by Clear Creek, one of the head branches of Cattaraugus Creek. The surface is gently undulating on the S., and still more uneven on the N. The soil is suitable for the growth of grass. 20 miles S. W. from Wyoming, and 271 W. from Albany.

Chippewa County, Mn., c. h. at Sault de St. Marie. Bounded N. by Lake Superior and St. Mary's Straits, E. by the North Channel and Lake Huron, S. by Michilimackinac county, and W. by Schoolcraft county.

Chippewa County, Wa. N. W. part of the state. Drained by the Chippewa and its branches.

Chippewa, Pa., Beaver co. 7 miles N. W. from Beaver.

Chittenango, N. Y., Madison co. 1 mile S. from the Erie Canal, and near the railroad. 120 miles W. N. W. from Albany. There is a sulphur spring one mile S. of the village.

Chittenden County, Vt., c. h. at Burlington. Bordering on Lake Champlain. Its soil varies from rich alluvial meadows to light and sandy plains. The beautiful Champlain, washing its western boundary, gives it great facilities for trade. Lamolle River passes through its N. W. corner, and Winooski River pierces its centre. These streams, with several others of smaller size, afford the county a good water power. The

railroads which intersect this county in various directions, its fine mill privileges, and good soil, render this a highly interesting section of the state.

Chittenden, Vt., Rutland co. The N. W. part of this town is watered by Philadelphia River, the eastern part by Tweed River, and the southwestern part by East Creek. Near Philadelphia River is a mineral spring, and among the mountains are some eavens. Iron ore of good quality is found here in abundance, and also manganese. The settlement was commenced about the close of the revolutionary war, but much of it, being mountainous, remains unsettled. 12 miles N. by E. from Rutland, and 40 S. W. from Montpelier.

Chocoma, Pa., Susquehanna co. 189 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Choctaw County, Ala., c. h. at Butler. S. W. part, between the Tombigbee and the Mississippi line.

Choctaw County, Mi., c. h. at Greensboro'. N. central. Watered by the head branches of Black River.

Chowan County, N. C., c. h. at Edenton. In the N. E. corner of the state, bounded S. and W. by Albemarle Sound. Surface level; soil fertile.

Christian County, Ia., c. h. at Edinburg. S. central. Watered by the S. branch of the Sangamon River. Surface level; soil fertile.

Christian County, Ky., c. h. at Hopkinsville. S. W. part. On the height of land between the Green and Tennessee Rivers. Watered by Trade-water, Pond, and Little Rivers. Soil mostly fertile.

Christiana, De. A township of Newcastle co. The village called Christiana Bridge is on Christiana Creek. 9 miles S. W. from Wilmington.

Christiana, O., Madison township, Butler co. A village 14 miles N. E. from Hamilton.

Cicero, N. Y., Onondaga co. Watered on the N. E. by Oneida Lake, and on the E. by Chittenango Creek. Surface generally level; soil of a medium quality. 10 miles N. E. from Syracuse, and 143 N. W. from Albany.

Cincinnati, O. City, port of entry, and seat of justice of Hamilton co. Situated in the southwestern part of the state, on the N. side of the Ohio River, opposite to the mouth of Licking River, which comes in here from Kentucky. It is 116 miles S. W. from Columbus, the capital of the state, and 494 above the mouth of the Ohio. The rapid growth of Cincinnati has been remarkable. The population in 1800 was 750; in 1810, 2540; in 1820, 9642; in 1830, 24,831; in 1840, 46,338; in 1850, 115,338.

The city lies in a valley, about 12 miles in circumference, bounded by hills gently rising to the height of 300 feet, and affording from their summits and declivities beautiful views of the river, and of the city upon its banks, with the flourishing towns of Newport and Covington upon the opposite side. The city itself is built on what was originally two successive table lands, or "bottoms" of the river, at different elevations; the one being from 40 to 60 feet above the other; which, in grading, have been reduced more nearly to a gradual ascent of from 5 to 10 degrees from the river. The plan of the city was originally laid out with great regularity, and has been in a good degree preserved. An open area upon the bank of the river, with about 1000 feet front, and embracing 10 acres, is reserved for the "Landing;" which is of great importance to the business of the city, and usually presents a scene of great activity. The seven principal streets run

north from the river, 66 feet in width, and at intervals of 396 feet, and are crossed at right angles by seven others, the same distance apart; excepting Water and Front Streets, which are somewhat nearer, and Second and Third Streets, which, on account of the original shape of the ground, were located farther apart. To this original plan other streets have been added, particularly on the N. and W. The corporate limits of the city include about four square miles. The central part is compactly and finely built, with spacious warehouses, large stores, and handsome dwellings. One of the squares was originally reserved for the public buildings, and several of the first edifices designed for public uses were erected upon it. Among the public buildings of Cincinnati are the court house on Main Street, a spacious building 56 by 60 feet, and 120 feet high to the top of the dome; the edifice for the Franklin and Lafayette Banks, on Third Street, which has a splendid Doric portico of a beautiful gray freestone; the First Presbyterian Church, on Main Street, 68 feet front by 85 feet deep, cornered with turrets, and crowned with a cupola; the Second Presbyterian Church, of agreeable architecture without, and beautiful within; and many other church edifices which are ornamental to the city. There are likewise the Cincinnati College, the Medical College, Mechanics' Institute, Catholic Athenaeum, 4 market houses, — one of which is 500 feet long, — two museums, a theatre, a hospital, a lunatic asylum, &c. There are many extensive and fine blocks of stores, especially on Front and Main Streets. The open area at the Landing is substantially paved to low-water mark, and is supplied with floating wharves, adapted to the great rise and fall of the river, which has a mean annual range of about 50 feet, with about 10 feet more in extraordinary floods. Many of the streets are well paved, and several of them are handsomely shaded with trees. A large proportion of the houses is of stone or brick, from two to four stories high. Though the climate of Cincinnati is more variable than that on the Atlantic coast in the same latitude, yet few places in the country are more healthy than this city. The inhabitants are from nearly every state in the Union, and from many European nations. The Germans make nearly one third of the population.

This city is hardly excelled by any other in the Union in respect to the literary advantages it affords. The common free schools are of a high order, embracing ten school districts, with fine brick edifices three stories high, and furnished with various apparatus. Besides these, there are numerous private schools. There are also public high schools, male and female, in which instruction is given to a great number of pupils. There is a college, with which is connected the celebrated Astronomical Observatory established through the exertions of Professor Mitchell, and by the enlightened liberality of the citizens. The Roman Catholics have a college here, called St. Xavier College. The Medical College of Ohio, chartered in 1825, is located here. Lane Theological Seminary, an institution belonging to the New School Presbyterians, is located at Walnut Hills, two miles from the centre of the city. The Old School Presbyterians have also an institution here, more recently established, for the instruction of theological students. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, for the improvement of mechanics in scientific knowledge by means

of popular lectures, a library, reading room, &c. It has fine buildings, and apparatus which has cost about \$10,000. The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association has a valuable library and reading rooms in the Cincinnati College edifice, on Walnut Street. Although intended for the particular benefit of young men, its advantages are open to every respectable citizen. Besides this, there is an Apprentices' Library Association, which has a handsome collection of books, in every department of literature and science, appropriate to the objects of such an institution. All minors brought up to laborious employments have, under certain regulations, free access to this library, from which about 500 volumes are drawn out weekly. In 1831, a College of Teachers was established, having for its object the elevation of the qualifications of teachers, and the advancement of the interests of schools at the west, which holds an annual meeting at Cincinnati in October. The charitable institutions required by the wants of a large city have been liberally furnished in Cincinnati. Among these are the Orphan Asylum, in Elm Street, a fine four story building, with ample grounds; two Orphan Asylums of the Roman Catholics, for the different sexes; and the State Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, incorporated in 1821, with accommodations for 250 patients. Among the most extensive establishments of the city for business are the pork houses, which are located on the Miami Canal. Cincinnati is the greatest market in the Union for this important article of supplies. The number of hogs slaughtered here, during the season of packing, in the fall and winter of 1851-2, was 352,000.

Cincinnati, for a city of such recent origin, possesses great facilities for communication with the surrounding country, by canals, McAdamized roads, and railroads. The Miami Canal connects the city with the Wabash and Erie Canal, at Defiance. The Whitewater Canal extends into Indiana, and commands much of the trade of its eastern section. The improvements upon the Licking River, by dams and locks, have rendered that stream navigable for steamboats of 150 tons, for a distance of more than 200 miles into Kentucky. Two railroads are now in operation, which connect the city with Sandusky and with Cleveland, on Lake Erie. The interior and capital of Indiana is connected with the Ohio River by a railroad at Madison, about 80 miles below Cincinnati. These are great and useful works, upon the structure of which many millions of dollars have been expended. The trade of the country from the Ohio River to the Lakes, north and south, and from the Scioto to the Wabash Rivers, east and west, comes chiefly to Cincinnati. The same is true of the trade of Kentucky for a great distance each way upon the Ohio. The manufactures of Cincinnati are also extensive. The surplus water from the canals furnishes no inconsiderable power, which has been thoroughly applied to use; and much is added by the steam engine, which is available here at a reasonable expense. A steam engine supplies a large part of the city with water, for drinking and culinary uses. It is forced up from the Ohio River, into reservoirs upon a hill 700 feet high; and thence it is carried by iron pipes under the bed of Deer Creek, to the intersection of Broadway and Third Street, where its distribution through the city commences. These

works were projected and carried on by individual enterprise until 1839, when they were purchased by the city.

On the 28th of December, 1788, but a little more than sixty years ago, the first company of civilized men landed on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Licking River, to commence the settlement of a town. Their first log cabin was built on a spot which is now on Front Street, a little east of Main Street. In January, 1789, they proceeded to lay off their town, which was then covered with a dense forest; the lower bottom bearing huge sycamore and sugar maple trees, and the upper, beech and oak. The streets were run, and the corners marked upon the trees. To their projected city they gave the name of Losantiville, which was afterwards changed to Cincinnati. In 1802, it was incorporated as a town, with a population of less than 1000 inhabitants. Thus recent is the origin, and thus rapid has been the growth, of this beautiful city, which long since obtained the name of "the Queen City of the West."

Cincinnati, N. Y., Cortland co. Surface hilly; soil fertile. 15 miles S. E. from Cortland, and 131 S. W. from Albany.

Circleville, O. See *Appendix*, No. 8.

Circleville, Va., c. h. London co.

City Point, Va., Prince George co. A port of entry on a point formed by the junction of James and Appomattox Rivers. 33 miles S. E. from Richmond. Large ships come up to this place, and it is connected with Petersburg by railroad.

Clackamas County, Or., c. h. at Oregon city. In the lower valley of the Willamette.

Claiborne, Ala., c. h. Monroe co. On the E. side of Alabama River, at the head of schooner navigation. 138 miles S. from Tuscaloosa.

Claiborne Parish, La., c. h. at Overton, shire town. In the N. W. angle, bordering on Arkansas. Watered by Red River and branches of the Wachita, and by Bistineau and Bodeau Lakes. The soil on the borders of the streams is of good quality.

Claiborne County, Mi., c. h. at Port Gibson. In the S. E. angle, bordering on the Mississippi. Bayou Pierre waters this county. Surface somewhat uneven; soil, except on the margins of some of the streams, of an indifferent quality.

Claiborne County, Te., c. h. Tazewell, shire town. On the northern border. Bounded N. by Ky. and Va., E. by Hawkins co., S. by Granger, and W. by Campbell co. Watered by Powell's and Clinch Rivers, head branches of the Tennessee. Surface mountainous.

Clappville, Ms., Worcester co. A manufacturing village at the head of Quinnebaug River. 50 miles W. by S. from Boston, in the town of Leicester.

Claremont, N. H., Sullivan co. This beautiful town is watered by Connecticut and Sugar Rivers, besides numerous brooks and rivulets. It is a fine undulating tract of territory, covered with a rich gravelly loam. The hills are sloping acclivities, crowned with elegant summits. The intervals on the rivers are rich and luxuriant. In this town are fine beds of iron ore and limestone. It received its name from the country seat of Lord Clive, an English general. The beautiful location of Claremont, its immense water power, and its facilities of transportation by steam, render it a desirable location for manufacturing. Some valuable minerals are found

here. 12 miles N. from Charlestown, and 47 N. N. W. from Concord. A railroad from Boston to Burlington, Vt., passes through this town.

Clarence, N. Y., Erie co. Watered by Ransom's and Tonawanda Creeks. Surface undulating; soil adapted to the growth of grain. 16 miles N. E. from Buffalo, and 265 N. W. from Albany.

Clarendon, N. Y., Orleans co. The surface of this town is high and broken. The soil consists of calcareous loam. 10 miles S. E. from Albion, and 248 N. W. from Albany.

Clarendon, Vt., Rutland co. Otter Creek passes through the town; this, with its branches, Mill and Cold Rivers, and Furnace Brook, supply the town with water. The E. part of the town borders on the Green Mountains, but the principal elevations are the range of hills between Otter Creek and Furnace Brook, and between the latter and Ira Brook, on the west line of the town. The alluvial flats on Otter Creek are very productive. The uplands are a gravelly loam. Marble is found here. There are two small villages, one in the eastern and the other in the western part. Clarendon Springs, celebrated in cutaneous and serofulous diseases, are situated near Furnace Brook and Clarendon Cave, on the south-easterly side of a mountain, in the westerly part of the town. The healing ingredient in the springs is nitrogen in chemical combination. The water is cold, transparent, and free from any mineral taste; the supply from the spring is abundant. It has become a fashionable resort. The settlement was commenced in 1768, by Elkanah Cook. The first settlers were mostly from Rhode Island. 85 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 7 S. from Rutland. The great southern railroad passes through this town.

Clarendon Springs, Vt., Clarendon, Rutland co. 70 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. See *Clarendon, Vt.*

Clarion County, Pa., c. h. at Clarion. N. central. Watered by the Alleghany and Clarion or Toby's Rivers and Red Bank Creek. Surface rough, and abounding with iron on the N., but more level and fertile on the S.

Clarion, Pa., c. h. Clarion co. Watered by Piney, Licking, and Mill Creeks, and Laurel Run, branches of the Clarion River. Surface somewhat hilly; soil loamy. 184 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Clark County, O., c. h. at Springfield. S. W. central. It was organized in 1818, and has a very fertile, well-cultivated soil, abundantly supplied with water by Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks, and several springs. This county is in a very flourishing condition, and has the national road crossing it from E. to W. The Cincinnati and Sandusky Railroad passes through it.

Clarksburg, Ky., c. h. Lewis co. On Salt Lick Creek. 4 miles S. from the Ohio River, and 107 E. N. E. from Frankfort.

Clarksburg, Ms., Berkshire co. The soil is hard and stony. About two thirds of it lie on the Hoosie and Bald Mountains, which is cold and rocky, but covered with valuable timber. Between the mountains the soil is good for grazing. The town is well watered by Hoosie River and Hudson's Brook. It was first settled by persons of the names of Ketchum, from Long Island, and Clark, from R. I., in 1769. 25 miles N. from Pittsfield, and 120 W. N. W. from Boston.

Clarksburg, Va., c. h. Harrison co. On Mo-

nongahela River. 253 miles N. W. from Richmond.

Clarkson, N. Y., Monroe co. On the shore of Lake Ontario. Watered by Sandy and Little Salmon Creeks. The surface is generally level; the soil sandy and gravelly loam. 16 miles N. W. from Rochester, and 233 N. W. from Albany.

Clarkstown, N. Y., c. h. Rockland co. On the W. bank of the Hudson River, and contains a small lake, the waters of which flow into the Hackensack River. Surface mostly hilly; soil fertile in the valleys. 248 miles S. from Albany.

Clarksville, Aa., c. h. Clarke co. 134 miles S. from Tuscaloosa.

Clarksville, Ga., c. h. Habersham co. 138 miles N. from Milledgeville.

Clarksville, N. H., Coos co. On the E. bank of Connecticut River. The soil is hard. 156 miles N. from Concord.

Clarksville, Ts., c. h. Red River co.

Clarksville, Te., c. h. Montgomery co. At the junction of Red and Cumberland Rivers. 45 miles N. W. from Nashville.

Clarke County, Aa., c. h. at Clarksville. S. W. part of the state. In the angle formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers. Surface uneven; soil generally rather sterile.

Clarke County, As., c. h. at Greenville. S. W. central. In the W. angle at the junction of the Washita and Little Missouri Rivers. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil sterile, except on the borders of the streams.

Clarke County, Ga., c. h. at Watkinsonville. N. E. central. On the upper waters of the Oconee River. The Athens Branch Railroad connects the N. part with Augusta.

Clarke County, Is., c. h. at Marshall. On the E. frontier, on the Wabash. Fox and Crane Creeks, and the N. branch of Embarras River, water this county.

Clarke County, Ia., c. h. at Charleston. On the S. E. border. On the Ohio River. Surface undulating, and watered by some small branches of the Ohio.

Clarke County, Io., c. h. at Ocoola. Southern part.

Clarke County, Ky., c. h. at Winchester. N. E. central. The Kentucky River runs along its S. border.

Clarke County, Mi., c. h. at Quitman. On the S. E. border. Surface mostly level, and drained by the Chickasaw River and branches.

Clarke County, Mo., c. h. at Waterloo. In the N. E. corner between the Mississippi and Des Moines. Fox and Wyaconda Rivers traverse this county.

Clarke County, On., c. h. at Columbia city.

Clarke County, Va., c. h. at Berryville, in the N. of the valley. The Shenandoah River waters this county. Surface varied, having the Blue Ridge on the E.; soil very fertile.

Clarksville, N. Y., Alleghany co. Drained by Dodge's Creek and some other small streams. The surface is high and undulating, being mostly covered with a dense pine forest. 278 miles S. W. from Albany, and 15 from Angelica.

Clatsop County, On. At the mouth of the Oregon.

Claverack, N. Y., Columbia co. Claverack Creek waters this town. The surface is hilly in parts, and the soil generally productive. 4 miles E. from Hudson, and 34 S. from Albany.

Clay County, Is., c. h. at Maysville. S. E. cen-

tral. Watered by the Little Wabash River. Surface level; soil productive.

Clay County, Ia., c. h. at Bowling Green. S. W. central. Watered by the Eel River and its tributaries. Land mostly productive.

Clay County, Ky., c. h. at Mauchester. S. E. part. Watered by the S. fork of Kentucky River. Soil mostly of an indifferent quality.

Clay County, Mo., c. h. at Liberty. W. part, on the N. bank of the Missouri. Fishing River and a branch of the Little Platte cross this county. Surface undulating; soil very fertile.

Clay, N. Y., Onondaga co. At the junction of Oneida and Seneca Rivers. Surface undulating; soil mostly fertile. 151 miles from Albany, and 10 N. from Syracuse.

Clay, O., Knox co., is a flourishing agricultural township.

Clayton, Ala., c. h. Barbour co. 179 miles S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Clayton, Ga., c. h. Rabun co. At the southern base of the Blue Ridge. 181 miles N. from Milledgeville.

Clayton County, Iowa, c. h. at Prairie La Porte. In the N. E. corner, on the Mississippi. Drained by Turkey River. The soil on Turkey River is very fertile, and there are many good mill sites. Lead ore is found in this county.

Clayton, N. Y., Jefferson co. Bounded on the N. W. by the St. Lawrence River, and watered by Chaumont River and French Creek. The surface is undulating, and the soil productive. 172 miles N. W. from Albany, and 12 miles N. from Watertown.

Clearfield County, Pa., c. h. at Clearfield. W. central. Head branches of the W. fork of the Susquehanna River water this county. Surface rough and mountainous, being situated between the Main and Laurel ridge of the Alleghanias. Soil mostly sterile.

Clearfield, Pa. A township of Cambria co. Surface undulating; soil gravel and clay.

Clearfield, Pa., c. h. Clearfield co. On the S. bank of the W. fork of Susquehanna River, near the mouth of Clearfield Creek, and 126 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Cleveland County, N. C., c. h. at Shelby. On the southern border. West middle. Broad River waters this county.

Cleveland, Te., c. h. Bradley co. 156 miles S. E. by E. from Nashville.

Clermont, N. Y., Columbia co. Watered by Ancram or Roeliff Jansen's Creek. The surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam of good quality. 43 miles S. from Albany.

Clermont County, O., c. h. at Batavia. In the south-western corner, on the Ohio. In some parts the land is wet, and not good for cultivation; but it is generally fertile, and is watered by the East Fork River.

Cleveland, O. City and port of entry and c. h. Cuyahoga co. On Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga River. It derives its name from General Moses Cleveland, an agent of the Connecticut land company, who accompanied the first surveying party to the Connecticut Reserve, and under whose direction the town was first surveyed in 1796. The Indian title to the land it occupies had been extinguished two years before; but on the opposite side of the Cuyahoga River the Indians retained their title till 1805. Cleveland was incorporated as a village in 1814, and as a city in 1836. Population in 1799, one family; in

1825, about 500; in 1830, 1000; in 1840, 6071; in 1850, 17,054. It is 130 miles N. W. from Pittsburg, 146 N. E. from Columbus, 200 S. W. from Buffalo, 130 E. from Detroit.

It is situated on a gravelly plain, elevated about 80 feet above the lake, of which it has a commanding prospect. The streets, which cross each other at right angles, are 80 feet wide, and Main Street 120. The location is dry and healthy, and there are many fine buildings. Near the centre is a public square of 10 acres, neatly enclosed and shaded with trees.

The harbor at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, since its improvement, by piers on each side extending into the water, is one of the best on Lake Erie, and its position at the northern terminus of the Ohio Canal, and the fertile country and enterprising population by which it is surrounded, have given it a very rapid growth, which as yet is but just commencing.

It is already the second commercial town in Ohio, and bids fair even to rival Cincinnati. Besides its intercourse with the interior of the state by the Ohio Canal, and its extensive lake commerce, it communicates by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal with Pittsburg, and by the New York and Welland Canals with the Atlantic coast. To these facilities for transportation have lately been added a system of railroads, affording communication with Cincinnati, Detroit, Pittsburg, and Buffalo, and through these two latter places with Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Ohio City, on the opposite side of the Cuyahoga, is a growing suburb. See *Ohio City*.

Clifton Park, N. Y., Saratoga co. On the Mohawk River. Surface undulating; soil a sandy loam, of tolerably good quality. 22 miles N. from Albany.

Clinch County, Ga. South part, taken from Ware. Only 673 inhabitants in 1850, and no post office.

Clinton, Ct., Middlesex co. 51 miles S. by E. from Hartford.

Clinton, Ga., c. h. Jones co. 26 miles W. from Milledgeville.

Clinton County, Is., c. h. at Carlyle. South central. Surface undulating, and watered by Kaskaskia River; soil productive.

Clinton County, Ia., c. h. at Frankfort. N. W. central. Watered by tributaries of Wildcat and Sugar Creeks. Soil productive, with the exception of "Twelve Mile Prairie."

Clinton, Ia., Vermilion co. On the Wabash River. 82 miles W. from Indianapolis.

Clinton County, Io., c. h. at De Witt. The easternmost county in the state. In the N. angle, between the Wabispinicon River and the Mississippi.

Clinton County, Ky., c. h. at Albany. On the southern border E. Surface diversified, and watered by several small tributaries of the Cumberland River; soil fertile.

Clinton, Me., Kennebec co. A fine township on the W. bank of the Kennebec. The Sebasticook also passes through it, and at the falls affords fine water power. 24 miles N. by E. from Augusta.

Clinton, Ms., Worcester co. A new manufacturing town on the Nashua, set off mostly from Lancaster.

Clinton County, Ma., c. h. at De Witt. Central. Watered by Maple and Lookingglass Rivers and branches. Surface level; soil fertile

Clinton, Mi., Hinds co. 10 miles W. by N. from Jackson. The seat of Mississippi College. (See Colleges.) It has likewise a female seminary.

Clinton County, Mo., c. h. at Plattsburg. N. W. part. Watered by tributaries of Little Platte River. Surface level; soil very productive.

Clinton, N. C., c. h. Sampson co. On a branch of Black River. 94 miles S. S. E. from Raleigh.

Clinton County, N. J. In Lebanon, Bethlehem, and Kingwood townships, on the S. branch of Raritan River. 37 miles N. by W. from Trenton. The surrounding country is fertile, and there is a good water power.

Clinton County, N. Y., c. h. at Plattsburg. Bounded N. by Canada, E. by Lake Champlain. Its principal rivers are the Saranac, Chazy, and Great and Little Au Sable, all excellent mill streams. The surface is elevated and hilly on the S., but more level on the N. and E. parts. Soil greatly diversified. Bog and magnetic iron ores of excellent quality, and peat, are found here in great abundance. There is also in this county one sulphur and one carbonated spring. Traversed by the Ogdensburg, and by the Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad.

Clinton, N. Y., Oneida co. Seat of Hamilton College. On both sides of Oriskany Creek. 9 miles S. W. from Utica, and 99 miles W. N. W. from Albany. See Colleges.

Clinton, N. Y., Dutchess co. Surface hilly, and watered only by some small streams. The soil is gravelly loam. 10 miles N. from Poughkeepsie, and 75 S. from Albany.

Clinton County, O., c. h. at Wilmington. S. W. part. On the height of land between the Scioto and Little Miami.

Clinton County, Pa., c. h. at Lock Haven. North central. Watered by the W. branch of the Susquehanna River. Surface mountainous; soil very fertile on the streams.

Clinton, Pa., Lycoming co. Bounded on the N. E. and S. E. by the Susquehanna River. 6 miles S. E. from Williamsport.

Clinton, Pa. A township of Wayne co.

Clinton, Te., c. h. Anderson co. 175 miles E. from Nashville.

Clintonville, N. Y., Clinton co. On the N. side of Au Sable River. 10 miles W. from Port Kent, on Lake Champlain, and 153 miles N. from Albany. The best iron ore is obtained in this vicinity in great abundance, and there are extensive iron works here, with a large capital invested in the business.

Clover Hill, Va., c. h. Appomattox co.

Clyde Mills, Mn., St. Clair co. Situated at the head of steamboat navigation on Black River, 12 miles from its mouth, and 67 N. E. from Detroit.

Clyde, N. Y., Wayne co. On Clyde River and the Erie Canal. 174 miles W. by N. from Albany. Here is a large hydraulic power, and extensive operations are carried on in the flouring business, in the manufacture of glass, leather, &c.

Clymer, N. Y., Chautauque co. Broken Straw Creek and its branches water the S. part of this town. Surface rolling; soil suitable for grass. 353 miles W. by S. from Albany.

Cochona County, Mi., c. h. at Delta. On the W. border N. On the Mississippi. Sunflower River waters this county. Surface level, and at certain seasons inundated.

Coal, Pa. A township of Northumberland co.

Coalsmouth, Va., Kanawha co. On the S. side

of Kanawha River, at the mouth of Coal River, which affords hydraulic power. 325 miles N. W. from Richmond.

Coatesville, Pa., Chester co. On the W. branch of Brandywine Creek. 62 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg. There is a mineral spring here of some celebrity.

Cobb County, Ga., c. h. at Marietta. N. W. part on the N. bank of the Chattahoochee. Watered by the Chattahoochee River and its branches and some tributaries of the Coosa.

Cobleskill, N. Y., Schoharie co. Watered by the Cobleskill. This town contains a mill stream which issues from a natural well of unknown depth, then disappears and pursues a subterranean passage for 7 miles. The surface of the town is rather hilly, and the soil in the valleys fertile. 45 miles W. from Albany.

Cochecton, N. Y., Sullivan co. Bounded on the W. by Delaware River, and is also watered by Collicoon and Ten Mile Creeks. The surface is hilly; soil principally gravelly loam. 134 miles S. W. from Albany.

Cocke County, Te., c. h. at Newport. E. part separated from Haywood county, N. C., by the Smoky Mountains. It is watered by the French Broad and its tributary the Big Pigeon, both S. W. tributaries of the Tennessee. Elevated, broken, and uneven.

Coeymans, N. Y., Albany co. On the W. side of the Hudson River, and drained by Coeymans Creek and some other streams. The surface is uneven, and there is a variety of soil. 12 miles S. from Albany.

Coffee County, Ga., c. h. at Wellborn. On the southern border. Watered by Pea River, a branch of the Choctawhatchie, which passes through it from N. to S.

Coffee County, Te., c. h. at Manchester. S. central. Surface undulating, and watered by the head branches of Duck River; soil productive.

Coffeetown, Mi., c. h. Yalobusha co.

Cohasset, Ms., Norfolk co. This town was, till 1770, a precinct of Hingham, and was called Conohasset, an Indian name, signifying a fishing promontory. It contains some excellent soil, though it is, for the most part, rocky and difficult of cultivation. The Cohasset River flows through a part of the town into the harbor. In the south-westerly part of the town, there is a fresh pond, of 90 acres, abounding with pike, and other fish common to fresh water. The Indian Pot, so called, is considered quite a curiosity. It is situated near the base of a large mass of solid rock, near what was once the sea-shore. Its cavity is as round, smooth, and regular as a well-formed seething pot, and will hold about 12 pailfuls. On the same mass of rock is another excavation, called the Indian Well. This is about 10 feet deep, half of it circular and half semicircular. The Cohasset Rocks, so disastrous to mariners, lie off this town. The situation of this town is delightful and romantic, and being easy of access by the South Shore Railroad, it attracts many visitors in the summer season. 21 miles from Boston.

Cohoes, N. Y., Albany co. On the S. W. side of the Mohawk River, a short distance below the falls of the same name, and near the junction of the Erie and Champlain Canals. The Erie Canal passes through the village. It is a manufacturing place, and as such possesses remarkable advantages, not only from the immense extent of the hydraulic power created by

these falls in the Mohawk, but also from its relative position in the vicinity of such cities as Albany and Troy, and its extensive facilities of communication, by the canals, the Hudson River, and the railroads, with all parts of the country north, south, east, and west.

The falls are in full view from the village, and are seen with special advantage from a bridge, 800 feet long, just below, pouring down from a height of 70 feet or more, between rocky walls of corresponding elevation, and on one of the sides rising above the cataract 100 feet still higher. On the water power here developed, there are already erected several large manufacturing establishments, among which are cotton mills, flouring mills, iron works, brass foundries, &c.; and an almost incalculable capacity of further application exists. The village contains 6 or 7 churches, some 20 stores, and a numerous population. It is often visited to obtain a view of the falls and of the romantic scenery connected with them. It lies 8 miles N. from Albany, and about the same distance W. by N. from Troy.

Cohulata Springs, Ga., Murray co. At the base of Cohulata Mountain, and derives its name from the valuable mineral springs within its limits. 12 miles N. from Spring Place.

Colechester, Ct., New London co. This is a pleasant town; the site of Bacon Academy. The surface of the town is uneven, with a strong gravelly soil. Excellent iron ore is found here. 23 miles S. E. from Hartford.

Colechester, N. Y., Delaware co. Watered by the Papaeton branch of the Delaware. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil favorable to the growth of grass. 101 miles S. W. from Albany.

Colechester, Vt., Chittenden co. There are two small ponds in this town; the largest contains about 60 acres. The principal streams are the River Lamoille, Mallet's Creek, Indian Creek, and Winooski River. The soil in the N. and N. W. parts is a variety of gravel and loam. In the middle part of the town is a large tract of pine plain, mostly covered with pitch pine and small oaks. On the bank of the Winooski River are large tracts of intervals. The rocks in the N. and E. parts are mostly composed of lime and slate; red sandstone is found in abundance near Mallet's Bay. Iron ore is found here. The settlement was commenced in 1774, at the Lower Falls, on Winooski River, by Ira Allen and Remember Baker. 36 miles N. W. from Montpelier, and 6 N. from Burlington. Winooski village lies in Burlington and Colechester.

Colden, N. Y., Erie co. Watered by Cazenove Creek and some other small streams. The surface is hilly, and the soil, although rather moist and cold, is suitable for grass. 20 miles S. E. from Buffalo, and 287 from Albany.

Cold Spring, N. Y., Putnam co. Picturesquely situated among the Highlands, on the E. side of Hudson River, 1 mile above West Point, and 100 S. from Albany. Various and extensive operations in manufactures are carried on here; the principal of which are in iron and brass, steam boilers, and locomotive engines.

Cold Spring, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. On both sides of the Alleghany River, into which Cold Spring Creek flows. The valleys are extensive, and the rest of the surface hilly. 308 miles S. of W. from Albany.

Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., Queen's and Suffolk counties, in the towns of Oyster Bay and Hunt-

ington, at the head of Cold Spring Harbor. 186 miles S. by E. from Albany. This place has considerable shipping, and also manufactories of woollens and other goods.

Cold Water, Mn., c. h. Branch co. Watered by Cold Water River and its branches. 110 miles W. S. W. from Detroit. On the Southern Michigan Railroad.

Colebrook, Ct., Litchfield co. An elevated township, of a hard, gravelly soil, and uneven surface, on the line of Massachusetts. The E. part of the town is watered by Farmington River. The village is very pleasant, having Mount Pisgah in the rear.

Colebrook, N. H., Coos co., is watered by the Mohawk River and Beaver Brook. The soil is rich; intervals of good quality stretch along the Connecticut. First settlers, Sir George Colebrook and others. 35 miles N. from Lancaster, and 140 N. from Concord.

Colebrookdale, Pa., Berks co. 73 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Cole County, Mo., c. h. at Jefferson City. Central. In the W. angle, at the junction of the Osage with the Missouri River.

Colerain, Pa. A township of Bedford co.

Colerain, Pa., Lancaster co. 69 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

Coleraine, Ms., Franklin co., was first settled about the year 1746. Part of the settlers were Irish Presbyterians. This town was named in honor of Lord Coleraine, of Ireland. It is finely watered by two branches of North River, a tributary stream of Deerfield River. The surface of this town is somewhat rough and uneven, yet it contains much fine land. 9 miles N. W. from Greenfield, and 99 W. N. W. from Boston.

Coles County, Is., c. h. at Charleston. E. part, S. Watered by the Kaskaskia, Embarrass, and the head branches of the Little Wabash River. Surface slightly uneven; soil of good quality. This county contains many fine mill sites.

Colesville, N. Y., Broome co. On both sides of the Susquehanna River. The surface is mostly hilly, and the soil of the valleys consists of rich alluvion. 127 miles S. W. from Albany.

Colleton District, S. C., c. h. at Waterboro'. In the S. angle on the Atlantic Ocean. Watered by the Edisto and Combahee Rivers. Surface level; soil fertile.

Collikoon, N. Y., Sullivan co. Watered by Collikoon Creek and branches.

Collins County, Ts., c. h. at McKinney. N. E. part, on the head waters of Trinity.

Collins, N. Y., Erie co. Situated on the N. side of Cattaraugus Creek, and watered by a number of small streams. The surface is uneven, and the soil various. 24 miles S. from Buffalo, and 295 W. from Albany.

Collinsville, Ct., Hartford co. On both sides of Farmington River. 15 miles W. by N. from Hartford, in the town of Canton.

Colorado County, Ts., c. h. at Columbus. S. central. On both sides of the Colorado.

Columbia, Ct., Tolland co. Taken from Lebanon in 1800. Watered by a branch of the Willimantic. The surface is uneven; the soil hard and gravelly, but excellent for grazing.

Columbia County, Va., c. h. at Lancaster. N. E. part. Watered by the Swanne River, which bounds it on the W., by St. Mary's River, and by Randolph Lake, a sheet of water 7 miles long and 5 wide. Gadsden's Spring, celebrated for

its medicinal properties, is situated on the bank of Little Suwanee River. It is 60 feet across, and 35 or 40 deep. The soil is mostly poor.

Columbia County, Ga., c. h. at Applington. E. central. Bordering on the Savannah. It has an undulating surface and rich soil.

Columbia, Ky., c. h. Adair co.

Columbia, La., c. h. Caldwell co. 273 miles N. W. from New Orleans.

Columbia, Me., Washington co. At the head of tide water on the W. side of Pleasant River. 120 miles E. by N. from Augusta.

Columbia, Mi., c. h. Marion co. On the E. bank of Pearl River. 113 miles S. S. E. from Jackson.

Columbia, Mo., c. h. Boone co.

Columbia, N. C., c. h. Tyrrell co. On the E. side of Scoupermony Creek, a little E. of its entrance into Albemarle Sound, and 200 miles E. from Raleigh.

Columbia, N. C., c. h. Tyrrell co. 200 miles E. from Raleigh.

Columbia, N. H., Coos co. This town lies on the E. bank of Connecticut River. The surface is uneven, the mountains of Stratford lying along the S. From these a number of streams descend into the Connecticut. There are also several small ponds here; on the borders of one, called Lime, vast quantities of shells are found, from which a species of lime is made. Lime Pond is 100 rods long, 80 wide, and of an irregular elliptical shape. Its bottom is covered, to the depth of 6 feet, with white calcareous marl. It was first granted in 1770. 30 miles N. from Lancaster, and 143 N. from Concord.

Columbia County, N. Y., c. h. at Hudson. On the E. border S., between the Hudson and the Massachusetts line. Kinderhook, Claverack, Copake, and Ancram or Roeliff Jansen's Creeks water this county. Surface hilly on the E.; soil greatly diversified. The Hudson and Berkshire and the Hudson River Railroads cross this county.

Columbia, N. Y., Herkimer co. Some of the head branches of the Susquehanna and Unadilla Rivers, and a few small tributaries of the Mohawk, water this town. The surface is hilly; the soil sandy and calcareous loam. 75 miles N. W. from Albany.

Columbia City, On., c. h. Clark co.

Columbia County, Pa., c. h. at Danville. N. E. central. The E. branch of the Susquehanna River and Big Roaring, Fishing, and Catawissa Creeks water this county. Surface rough and uneven; soil productive.

Columbia, Pa. A township of Bradford co.

Columbia, Pa., Lancaster co. On the E. bank of the Susquehanna River. 30 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. It is connected with Havre de Grace, at the mouth of the Susquehanna, by a canal, and with Philadelphia by railroad. A bridge here crosses the Susquehanna, a mile and 390 feet in length, resting on stone piers. An aqueduct supplies the place with water for domestic and other purposes. The trade with Philadelphia and Baltimore is large in lumber, coal, iron, &c.

Columbia, S. C. City, capital of the state, and seat of justice of Richland co. 73 miles N. E. from Augusta, and 120 miles N. N. W. from Charleston. Situated on the E. side of the Congaree River, immediately below the confluence of the Broad and Saluda Rivers, which unite to form the Congaree. The city stands upon an

elevated plain, about a mile back from the river, from which there is a handsome and extensive prospect in all directions. It is laid out with regularity, the streets crossing each other at right angles, 100 or 150 feet in width, and many of them ornamented with trees.

The state house, near the centre of the city, is a plain edifice of wood, 170 feet long, 60 feet wide, and two stories high. The other public buildings are a court house and jail, a town hall, a market house, an academy, and a female seminary, a large lunatic hospital, and churches of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic denominations. The edifice of the Presbyterian Church is an elegant building, with two lofty spires. The buildings of the South Carolina College, which is situated here, are handsomely located upon a lot of 25 acres, enclosed by a wall of brick. The buildings, which are of brick, consist of two for students, 200 feet long, 25 feet wide, and three stories high, a building for the library and other rooms for the use of the college, upon the top of which is an astronomical observatory. The president's house is situated at the head of the opening between the two college buildings, which are placed opposite to each other. There is also a theological seminary at Columbia, founded in 1831.

Columbia is a place of considerable business. A railroad extends to Branchville, 60 miles, where it connects with the Charleston and Augusta Railroad. A steamboat also plies between Columbia and Charleston. The Saluda Canal, about six miles long, built for the purpose of avoiding the falls in the Congaree, passes through the city, and boats of large draught ascend to this place.

Columbia, Te., c. h. Maury co. On the S. bank of Duck River. Jackson College is located here. (See *Colleges*.) 42 miles S. S. W. from Nashville.

Columbia, Va., c. h. Fluvanna co. On the N. bank of James River, at the mouth of the Rivanna, and 50 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

Columbia County, W. Va., c. h. at Decorra. S. central part. Includes the carrying place from the water of Fox to the Wisconsin.

Columbiana, Aa., c. h. Shelby co.

Columbiana County, O., New Lisbon, shire town. Situated in the N. E. section of the state, on the Pennsylvania state line, having Mahoning co. on the N., Jefferson co. on the S., and Stark and Carroll counties on the W. and S. W. It is 30 miles in length from E. to W., and 25 miles in average breadth from N. to S. A portion of its S. E. boundary is on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below Pittsburg. The Sandy and Beaver Canal, connecting the Ohio Canal with the Ohio River, in the direction of Pittsburg, traverses the centre of this county. The railroad between Cleveland and Pittsburg, Pa., also passes near to the whole extent of its northern boundary. Most of the S. part of the county is broken and hilly, and has a light, but productive soil. The central and northern parts are more level, and have a soil which, under good cultivation, yields the most abundant returns for the labor bestowed. Extensive quarries of lime and sandstone are found in almost every part of the county, and the hills and valleys contain inexhaustible beds of clay and deposits of bituminous coal. The principal streams are the Little Beaver and its branches. Owing to its

elevation, the fall on these streams, in their descent towards the Ohio, is great; furnishing an amount of water power, available for mills and manufacturing purposes, which is equalled by that of few other parts of the western country. The staple commodities are wheat, horses, and sheep. Population in 1850, about 6000.

Columbus, Ga. City, and seat of justice of Muscogee co. Situated on the eastern bank of the Chattahoochee River, at the head of steamboat navigation, 375 miles above Appalachicola, at the mouth of the bay, and 124 miles W. S. W. from Milledgeville, the capital of the state. There is a succession of falls, or rapids, in the river immediately above Columbus, over which it descends about 110 feet in the distance of 4 miles. The city stands on a fine elevation above the level of the river, and covers about 1200 acres of ground. It was laid out in 1828, and has had a rapid growth. The two principal streets, running N. and S, are 165 feet wide. Six others, parallel to these, are 132 feet wide. These are intersected at right angles by 12 others, 99 feet in width. Many of the buildings of the city, both public and private, are large and elegant. The court house is one of the finest in the state. It is of brick, 60 by 90 feet on the ground, and two stories high, having a fine Grecian Doric portico on each front. Some of the church edifices are handsome buildings. The Planters and Mechanics Bank is a beautiful building, modelled after the Temple of the Winds, at Athens, having an elegant portico of six fluted columns. The Oglethorpe House, a fine hotel, is the largest building in the city, excepting the cotton warehouse. This warehouse is one of the most capacious, substantial, and convenient in the state. It stands on the bank of the river, is built of brick, fire proof, 133 feet long, and 148 feet wide, covering an acre and three quarters of ground. The exportation of cotton from Columbus is a large business. Steamboats ply between this place and New Orleans, and the number running to different points upon the river is fifteen or twenty. Boats drawing five feet of water can come up to the city at all seasons. A fine bridge here crosses the Chattahoochee, which cost \$30,000. Population in 1840, 3114; in 1850, 6000.

Columbus, Ia., c. h. Bartholomew co. On the E. side of the E. fork of White River, 41 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis.

Columbus, Ky., c. h. Hickman co.

Columbus, Mi., c. h. Lowndes co. On the E. bank of the Tombigbee, at the head of steamboat navigation, and is elevated 120 feet above the river. A United States land office is here. 141 miles N. E. from Jackson.

Columbus County, N. C., c. h. at Whitesville. In the southern angle, bordering on South Carolina. Watered by the Little Pedee and Wacamac Rivers. Surface level, and partly marshy.

Columbus, N. Y., Chenango co. Watered by the Unadilla River and some of its branches. The surface is hilly; soil clay and sandy loam. 14 miles N. E. from Norwich, and 83 W. from Albany.

Columbus, O. City, capital of the state, and seat of justice of Franklin co. 140 miles S. W. from Cleveland, and 125 N. E. from Cincinnati. It is on the same parallel of latitude with Philadelphia, 450 miles W., and on the same meridian with Detroit, 175 miles S. Population in 1840,

6048; in 1850, 16,634. It is situated on the E. bank of the Scioto, upon ground rising gradually from the river, and affording an eligible site for a large city. This spot was selected by the legislature as the seat of government in 1812, while it was yet a wilderness, and is designated in the act as "the high bank of Scioto River, opposite Franklinton." It is laid out, as all towns established in such a manner are usually laid out, with the most entire regularity; the streets crossing each other at right angles, and forming spacious squares, which are often divided into lesser squares by alleys, or narrower streets, intersecting each other in the middle. Broad Street, which extends from the bridge, over which the national road passes the Scioto, to the eastern limits of the city, is 120 feet wide, and High Street, at right angles with this, which is the principal seat of business, is 100 feet wide. The other streets are 88 feet in width. A substantial quay has been constructed along the margin of the river, 1300 feet long, which affords every facility for loading and unloading goods, produce, and other articles transported upon the river; or through the Ohio Canal, which passes 11 miles S. of this point, and is connected with the Scioto at Columbus by a canal, or feeder, of that length.

In the centre of the town is a public square of 10 acres, handsomely enclosed, designed originally for the public buildings. It has Broad Street on the N. side, and High Street on the W. Upon the S. W. corner of this square, fronting towards the W., stands the State House, which is a brick edifice, 75 feet long by 50 feet wide, two stories high, and surmounted with a handsome cupola, from the balcony of which a beautiful view of the city and the surrounding country is obtained. The winding course of the river, the pleasant town of Franklinton, on its opposite bank, and many features of the more distant prospect, give a varied and pleasing interest to this view. The representatives' hall is on the lower floor of the state house, and the senate chamber is immediately above. The public offices are in a separate building, 100 feet long by 25 feet wide, standing directly N. of the State House. In the same line, a little farther N., is the Court House, for the United States District Court. There are many elegant private dwellings in Columbus; but the general style of building is characterized rather by neatness than display. The churches of the different denominations are numerous, and many of them well sustained. The First Presbyterian Church in Columbus was organized in 1818, and their neat brick edifice stands near the S. E. corner of the public square. The Baptist Church is a large and handsome building at the corner of Third and Rich Streets, and the Episcopal Church is a stone edifice on Broad Street, opposite the public square.

The several state institutions, located at Columbus, do honor to the state, while they greatly adorn the city. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum occupies an open area, about 1 mile E. of the State House, and is a truly noble structure. The buildings present a front of 376 feet, with wings on the right and left projecting 11 feet forward, and running back 218 feet, thus forming a spacious court in the rear. They cover an acre of ground, and contain 440 rooms. About 30 acres of land are attached to the establishment, forming a quiet and ample retreat for such patients as are able to enjoy it. The cost of erecting

the buildings of the Lunatic Asylum was over \$150,000.

The Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum is located about one third of a mile E. of the State House, on grounds which are handsomely laid out, and adorned with shrubbery. Its site was selected in 1829, and it went into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. The buildings are of brick, and cost, with the grounds, about \$25,000.

The Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind is another of these noble institutions, located at Columbus. It is situated on the national road, about three quarters of a mile easterly from the State House. The edifice is a large and handsome structure, of brick, with a beautiful lawn in front. The institution was established in 1837, and is in a flourishing condition.

The state penitentiary, which is situated on the eastern bank of the Scioto, about half a mile N. from the State House, is the largest and most imposing of the public edifices at Columbus. The main building is constructed of hewn limestone, and consists of a centre building, 56 feet front, and four stories high, with two wings each, 200 feet long, and three stories high; presenting an entire front of 456 feet in extent. With the prison yard in the rear, upon the three sides of which are the long ranges of workshops for the prisoners, the buildings of the penitentiary enclose a hollow square of 6 acres. The centre building of the main edifice, as seen in front, contains the house of the warden, the office, and the guard rooms; and each of the wings contains 350 cells for prisoners, arranged in 5 tiers, and exposed through the whole line to the observation of the officers from the guard rooms. A railroad, about two miles long, has been laid down from the prison to a stone quarry, where a portion of the convicts are employed in getting out stone. The discipline of this prison is excellent. The prisoners attend divine service on the Sabbath, and enjoy the privileges of a Sabbath school, and the use of an excellent library, comprising several hundred volumes. They have Bibles in their cells, unite in exercises of sacred music, and are permitted, occasionally, to hear temperance addresses, &c., in the chapel. Their labor yields to the state, after defraying the expenses of the prison, a surplus of \$16,000 or \$18,000 annually.

On the 10th of February, 1816, Columbus was incorporated as a borough. Its present city charter was granted March 3, 1834. The mayor is elected for two years. The city is divided into five wards, each of which elects four members of the city council, who hold their offices for four years, one in each ward being elected annually. All other officers are elected annually.

Columbus, Pa. A township of Warren co.

Comal County, Ts., c. h. at New Braunfels. S. central. On the head waters of the Guadalupe.

Concord, Me., Somerset co.

Concord, Ms., Middlesex co. This is one of the shire towns, and is situated on a river of the same name. This was the first inland settlement in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and derives its name from the harmony in which it was purchased of the natives. Its Indian title was *Musketaquid*. The surface is quite level; the soil, in some parts, is sandy, but generally it is moist and fertile. The Concord and Assabet Rivers

water the town, and the Fitchburg Railroad passes through it. It was here that the first British life was taken in the war of the revolution. 20 miles W. N. W. from Boston, and 30 N. E. from Worcester.

Concord, N. C., c. h. Cabarras co. On the E. side of Big Coldwater Creek, a branch of Rocky River. 139 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh.

Concord, N. H., c. h. Merrimac co. The capital of the state. Population in 1840, 4897; in 1850, 8584. It lies on both sides of the Merrimac River, and contains an area of about 41,000 acres. There are five ponds in Concord, the largest of which are Turkey Pond, in the S. W., and Long Pond, in the N. W. parts of the town, on the streams passing from which are some valuable mills and privileges. The Contoocook River enters the W. corner of the town, and uniting with the Merrimac on the N. W. line, forms, at its junction, the island celebrated in history, where Mrs. Dustin made a desperate escape from a party of Indians, who were carrying her into captivity, in 1698. On the borders of the Merrimac, which is the principal river of this region, are rich, well-cultivated intervals lands. The business between Boston and Concord was formerly conducted by means of the Middlesex canal and locks, on the Merrimac River; but since the construction of the railroads, the canal has been abandoned. The great increase notwithstanding, both of travel and trade, between these two places, is one of the best proofs of the superiority of railroad transportation. Concord is rapidly increasing in business, wealth, and population, by the extension of numerous railroads to various points. The Concord Railroad has a splendid depot, from which start the trains running N., S. E., and W.; they also have an extensive freight depot 300 feet in length. In connection with these buildings, they have a large engine house, machine shop, repair shop, paint shop, and car house, with extensive wood sheds. In the centre of the building is a large and commodious hall, accommodating from 1500 to 2000 people. The buildings belonging to the Northern Railroad are not so extensive as those of the Concord; they have a large machine shop, a repair shop, and one of the best engine houses in New England. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal, the Concord and Claremont, and Portsmouth and Concord Railroads are more or less dependent upon the two former roads for various accommodations.

The main village is situated on the westerly side of the Merrimac River, and extends over a surface of about two miles in length, and from a half to three fourths in width. Many of the streets are handsomely laid out, and are beautifully adorned by shrubbery of various kinds. On Main Street, six rods in width, is situated the State House, in the centre of a beautiful common, with a thrifty growth of maple and elm trees.

Much of the mercantile business of the place is done on Main Street, which runs N. and S. from the State House, nearly a mile each way. All of the public houses, and a large proportion of the manufactories and shops, may here be found. Near the northern extremity of State Street, two miles in length, also a very handsome street, is situated the Methodist Biblical Institute, a theological school, commenced in 1847, and now in successful operation. The state prison is located on this street. On the westerly side of the Concord and Claremont Railroad is a very extensive

iron foundry, with several mills and shops, with various kinds of machinery, propelled by steam power. There are also several establishments for the manufacture of coaches and other vehicles. Some are very distinguished for their superior skill and workmanship, and employ a large amount of labor and capital. In the Concord portion of Fishersville, near the junction of the Contoocook River with the Merrimac, six miles N. of the main village, about half of which is in Concord and the other half in Boscaawen, there are a large cotton factory, various other manufacturing establishments, and sites for two other factories equal to the one already completed. This village, on both sides the Contoocook, has grown up rapidly, and is still increasing. It is traversed by the Northern and Claremont Railroads, which afford great facilities for transportation.

The W. village, better known as the West Parish, is situated about half way between Fishersville and the main village. Here are manufactured some of the finest flannels and blankets in the country. The Concord and Claremont Railroad passes through this place.

The E. village, situated on the easterly side of the Merrimac River, distant about 2 miles from the State House, is a very thrifty and growing place, connected with the main village by Federal Bridge; also by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.

Concord, N. Y., Erie co. Situated on the N. side of Cattaraugus Creek, and watered by several small streams. The surface is quite hilly, the soil favorable to the growth of grass. 282 miles W. from Albany, and 25 S. from Buffalo.

Concord, Pa., Delaware co. Watered by Painter's Creek, which affords good hydraulic power. 202 miles W. from Philadelphia.

Concord, Pa., Franklin co. At the head of Tnscaurora Creek. 12 miles W. from Harrisburg.

Concord, Pa., Erie co. Watered by branches of French and Broken Straw Creeks. Surface hilly, and well suited to grazing.

Concord, Vt., Essex co. Hall's Pond, lying near the centre of the town, is about a mile long, and about 100 rods wide. Miles's Pond is about the same size, and lies near the N. E. corner of the town. This town is watered by Moose and Connecticut Rivers, also by several small streams. The surface is uneven, and in the N. E. parts very stony. It is an excellent grazing township, and has some good tillage land. The first settlement was commenced in 1788, by Joseph Ball. 24 miles S. W. from Guildhall, and 44 N. E. by E. from Montpelier.

Concordia Parish, La., c. h. at Vidalia, E. part, between the Washita and the Mississippi. Surface flat, and mostly liable to inundation; soil extremely fertile, producing large crops of cotton.

Conceh County, Ala., c. h. at Sparta. On the S. border. Watered by Conceh River and its tributaries.

Conemaugh, Pa., Cambria co. Situated at the junction of Conemaugh River and Stone Creek. Hilly; soil of clay and calcareous loam.

Conemaugh, Pa., Indiana co. Watered by Blackleg's Creek and Conemaugh River. Surface hilly; soil a rich loam. Salt is found here on the banks of the Conemaugh.

Conesee, N. Y., Livingston co. Between Conesee and Hemlock Lakes. Hilly; the soil hardly of the medium quality. 221 miles W. from Albany.

Conesville, N. Y., Schoharie co. Drained by the Manor Kill, a branch of Schoharie Creek. Hilly; the soil sandy loam. 42 miles S. W. from Albany.

Conewago, Pa. A township of Adams co.

Conewago, Pa. A township of York co.

Conequenessing, Pa., Butler co. Conequenessing, Breackneck and Yellow Creeks water this town. Surface undulating; soil clay, gravel, and loam.

Conestoga, Pa., Lancaster co. 5 miles S. from Lancaster.

Conhocton, N. Y., Steuben co. Conhocton River and some of its branches water this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil moist clay loam, favorable to the growth of grass. 225 miles W. from Albany.

Conklin, N. Y., Broome co. The Susquehanna River flows through this town. The surface is rather hilly, with the exception of a deep valley on the banks of the river. 5 miles S. E. from Binghamton, and 152 S. W. from Albany.

Conneaut, Pa., Erie co. Surface hilly; watered by Conneaut Lake and Creek; soil loam and gravel.

Conneaut, Pa., Crawford co. This town has an undulating surface and gravelly soil.

Conneaut, O., Ashtabula co. Township and town, formerly called Salem. On the shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Conneaut Creek.

Connellsville, Pa., Fayette co. 180 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg.

Connemaugh, Pa. A township of Somerset co. *Connorsville, Ia., c. h. Fayette co.* On the W. side of Whitewater River. 60 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis.

Connewango, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Watered by Connewango and Little Connewango Creeks. The surface is high and broken; the soil fertile. 302 miles W. by S. from Albany.

Connewango, Pa., Warren co. Bounded on the S. by the Allegheny River, and drained by Conewago Creek. Surface uneven; soil fertile, especially in the S. part.

Conquest, N. Y., Cayuga co. On the N. side of Seneca River, in which is Howland's Island, belonging to this town. It also contains Duck Lake. The surface is rolling; the soil sandy and clay loam. 162 miles N. W. from Albany, and 15 N. from Auburn.

Constable, N. Y., Franklin co. Trout River waters this town, which is bounded by Canada on the N. The surface is level; soil sandy loam. 218 miles N. N. W. from Albany, and 6 N. from Malone.

Constantia, N. Y., Oswego co. Watered by Scriba's Creek and other small streams flowing into Oneida Lake, which bounds it on the S. The surface is level; soil sandy. 30 miles S. E. from Oswego, and 140 N. of W. from Albany.

Constantine, Mn., St Joseph co. On St. Joseph River, at the mouth of Fall River, 149 miles W. S. W. from Detroit. A place of extensive business, having excellent water power. Steamboats pass the mouth of the St. Joseph.

Contoocook Village, N. H. In the town of Hopkinton, Merrimac co. On Contoocook River, which affords extensive hydraulic power. W. from Concord 10 miles.

Contra Costa County, Ca., c. h. at Martinez. In the south angle, between San Francisco Bay and the outlet of the Sacramento.

Conway County, As., c. h. at Lewisburg, Central. On the N. bank of the Arkansas.

Surface uneven, and drained by Cadron and Point Remove Creeks.

Conway, Ms., Franklin co. South and Bear Rivers, tributaries of Deerfield River, give to Conway an excellent water power. The surface is uneven, and in some parts quite elevated; the soil is strong. The village, in the centre of the town, is located in a small valley, between Beal's and Billing's Hills; it is very neat and picturesque. 8 miles S. W. from Greenfield, and 98 W. N. W. from Boston.

Conway, N. H., Carroll co. Swift, Pequawkett Rivers, and another stream, discharge themselves into Saco River, in this town. Saco River here is from 10 to 12 rods wide, and about 2 feet deep; its current rapid, and broken by falls. Walker's and Little Pequawkett Ponds are in this town. There is a detached block of granite on the southern side of Pine Hill, the largest perhaps in the state. There is a sulphur spring on the bank of Cold Brook. The land, when well cultivated, produces large crops of corn and rye. Daniel Foster, in 1765, obtained a grant of this township, on condition that each grantee should pay a rent of one ear of Indian corn annually, for the space of ten years, if demanded. Conway is a great resort for travellers from the S. E. to the White Mountains, for whom there are good accommodations. See *Fashionable Resorts*. Settled in 1764, '8 and '9. 76 miles N. N. E. from Concord.

Conwayboro', S. C., c. h. Horry district. On the W. bank of Waccamaw River, at the head of steamboat navigation, and 196 miles E. by S. from Columbia.

Cook County, Is., c. h. Chicago. In the N. E. corner of the state, on Lake Michigan. Calumet, Chicago, and Des Plaines Rivers water this county. Surface undulating, and in parts marshy.

Cook County, Ts. New.

Coolbaugh's, Pa., Monroe co. 138 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Cool Spring, Pa., Mercer co. Watered by Cool Spring and Otter Creeks, branches of Neshanoek River. W. N. W. from Harrisburg 175 miles.

Cooper County, Mo., c. h. at Booneville. Central. On the S. bank of the Missouri. Watered by La Mine and Little Saline Rivers and Manitou Creek. Surface undulating; soil of excellent quality.

Cooper, Me., Washington co. Denny's River, emptying into Meddybemps Lake, and both discharging into the River St. Croix at Baring, water the N. part of this town. It lies 164 miles E. N. E. from Augusta, and about 36 miles N. from Machias.

Cooperstown, N. Y., c. h. Otsego co. Beautifully located on a plain at the outlet of Otsego Lake. 69 miles W. from Albany. There is here a very fine water power.

Cos County, N. H., c. h. at Lancaster. N. part of the state. Coos is the largest county in N. H., and within its limits are situated most of the ungranted lands. Large portions are mountainous and cannot be cultivated. It is 76 miles in length, and about 20 in width. Besides the stupendous pile of the White Mountains, in this county, there are several other mountains of no inconsiderable height. Three of the principal rivers in New England, the Connecticut, Androscoggin, and Saco, take their rise in this county. Umbagog Lake, the source of the Androscoggin, lies partly in this county, though most of it is in Maine. Lake Connecticut is situated N. of lat. 45°, and is one of the sources of Connecticut River.

Coosa County, Ga., c. h. at Rockford. E. central. between the Tallapoosa and Coosa. Drained by Hatchet, Paint, and Wawakee Creeks, branches of the Coosa. Surface varied; soil productive.

Copake, N. Y., Columbia co. Drained by Ancram Creek, which flows through several small lakes. The E. part of the town is hilly, and on the W. is a broad valley, the soil of which is very fertile. 17 miles S. E. from Hudson, and 47 S. S. E. from Albany.

Copenhagen, N. Y., Lewis co. On Deer River, which, half a mile below this place, has a nearly perpendicular descent of 175 feet. 149 miles N. W. from Albany.

Copiah County, Mi., c. h. at Gallatin. In the S. W. part of the state, on the W. side of Pearl River. Bayou Pierre and the head branches of Homochito River traverse this county.

Copper Harbor, Mn., Houghton co. In lat. 47° 28' and lon. 88° 45', near the extremity of Keewaiwona Point, which projects nearly into the middle of Lake Superior from its southern shore. It is a tolerably safe retreat for small vessels and steamboats, and is of importance on that account, but it is not sufficiently near to the working mines to be supported by any business population. A post office, and a tavern, with a few humble dwellings, is all that this place can boast of. This harbor was well known to the French missionaries 230 years ago, and the green silicate of copper or chrysocolla, which formed the outcrop of the black oxide of copper vein, was described by those missionaries in a work published in Paris, in 1626. In 1845, this mine was opened by the Boston and Pittsburg Mining Company, but it was soon exhausted of its ore, the lode having been cut off by a bed of fine-grained red sandstone, as had been predicted it would be by the geologist who first surveyed the mining regions of Keewaiwona Point. The mine was therefore soon after abandoned, and no more black oxide of copper has been found there.

The rocks at Copper Harbor are a coarse conglomerate, a pudding stone, fine red sandstone and trap rocks, mostly of an amygdaloidal structure, the latter skirting the coast, and forming the capes and headlands. Copper Harbor is now distinguished from other places on Keewaiwona Point for the absence of copper, which is so abundant at Eagle River, and Eagle Harbor, 18 or 20 miles to the westward of it.

Corinna, Me., Somerset co. Situated 53 miles W. N. W. from Augusta, and about 35 N. W. from Norridgewock. Incorporated 1816.

Corinth, Mo., Penobscot co. 81 miles N. by W. from Augusta. Watered by the Kenduskeag. A fine township.

Corinth, N. Y., Saratoga co. Situated on the W. side of the Hudson River. The surface is rolling; soil sandy. 16 miles N. from Ballston Spa, and 49 N. from Albany.

Corinth, Vt., Orange co. The surface is generally very uneven and broken, and the elevations abrupt; yet the land is, in almost every part, susceptible of cultivation. The soil consists of a dark loam, mixed with some sand. Some minerals are found here. This township is well watered by Wait's River and several of its branches. On North Branch, in the N. E. corner of the town, is East Village, first settled in 1777, by Ezekiel Colby and family. 20 miles S. E. from Montpelier, and 10 N. E. from Chelsea. The Central and Passumpsic Railroads pass near.

Corning, N. Y., Steuben co. An important place on the S. side of Chemung River, 213 miles W. S. W. from Albany. The Erie Railroad passes through this place. A canal connects it with Seneca Lake, and a railroad with Blossburg, in Pa.

Cornish, Me., York co. Bounded N. by the Saco and Great Ossipee Rivers. 83 miles S. W. from Augusta, 32 W. by N. from Portland, and 25 N. from Alfred. Incorporated 1794. Cornish produces good crops of wheat and some wool.

Cornish, N. H., Sullivan co. Connecticut River waters the W. part of this town, and a bridge connects Cornish with Windsor, Vt. The soil is fertile. The town is hilly, except that part which lies on the river. Blow-me-down and Bryant's Brooks are the only streams of any magnitude. First settlers, emigrants from Massachusetts, in 1765. 17 miles N. from Charlestown, and 60 N. W. by W. from Concord. The Sullivan Railroad here connects with a road to Burlington by crossing a bridge to Windsor.

Corn Planter, Pa., Venango co. 217 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Cornville, Me., Somerset co. This town is well watered by the Wessarsnet River, a branch of the Kennebec. There is much choice land in Cornville.

Cornwall, Ct., Litchfield co. This mountainous township lies on the E. side of Housatonic River. The scenery about the south village is very beautiful. The mountains and lofty hills which rise immediately on almost every side, shutting out, in a sense, the most of the world from this apparently retired spot, present a bold and most striking feature in the landscape. This village is the place where a Foreign Mission School for educating youth was established in 1818. 38 miles W. from Hartford.

Cornwall, Vt., Addison co. This is a handsome township of land, and the surface is generally level. Lemonfair River crosses the N. W. corner, and Otter Creek washes a part of the eastern boundary. In the S. part of the town is a quarry of excellent dark blue limestone, and near the centre of the town is a bed of hydraulic cement, or native lime. Beautiful calcareous spar is found in the western part. Along Otter Creek is a large swamp, covering several thousand acres. The settlement was commenced in 1774. Distances, 50 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 36 S. from Burlington.

Cornwall, N. Y., Orange co. Situated on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 100 miles S. from Albany. The surface of this town, being chiefly within the Highlands, is hilly, and in a great part mountainous, including in its area those well-known summits Bare Mountain, Crow's Nest, and Butter Hill. The physical features of this whole region are highly interesting and romantic. There are several localities in this town of interest in our revolutionary history; such are West Point, and the sites of the old forts Putnam, Clinton, and Montgomery. The two former are situated at West Point, and the latter on an eminence in the S. part of the town, near the Hudson. The landing for Cornwall is at the village bearing the same name, 4 miles S. of Newburg, at the northern termination of the Highlands. See *West Point*.

Corpus Christi, Ts., c. h. Nueces co.

Cortland, N. Y., Westchester co. On the E. side of the Hudson. Watered by Croton River

and several small streams. This town was the theatre of many exciting scenes during the revolutionary war. The surface is hilly, and in parts mountainous; a peak of the Highlands, called the lower "Anthony's Nose," being situated in the N. W. part. 116 miles S. from Albany, and 16 N. W. from White Plains.

Cortland County, N. Y., c. h. at Cortlandville. Central. It was formed from Onondago co. in 1808. Watered by Tioughnioga and Ostefic Rivers, which, with their branches, afford much valuable water power. Surface elevated and hilly, with broad fertile valleys; soil mostly of excellent quality. Iron ore and marl are found in small quantities, and there are two or three sulphur and brine springs.

Cortlandville, N. Y., c. h. Cortland co. Watered by Tioughnioga River, and some of its branches. The surface is undulating; the soil very fertile. 140 miles W. from Albany.

Corunna, Mn., c. h. Shiawassee co. On Shiawassee River, which affords good hydraulic power. N. W. from Detroit 79 miles. Coal, sandstone, and lime are found near this place.

Corydon, Ia., c. h. Harrison co. On the E. bank of Indian Creek, a branch of the Ohio River. 126 miles S. from Indianapolis.

Coshocton County, O., c. h. at Coshocton. E. central. Many mounds and burial-places are found here. The land is uneven, but rich and fertile, and is well watered by Walhounding and Killbuck Rivers, and several creeks. The Ohio Canal crosses the county. Three salt wells are found here, and iron and lead ore, and stone coal.

Coshocton, O., seat of justice of Coshocton co. 30 miles N. from Zanesville, and 83 E. N. E. from Columbus. It is at the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhounding Rivers, which here unite and form the Muskingum. Steamboats come up here occasionally in high water. The ground on which the town is built rises beautifully from the river, by four natural terraces, each about 9 feet above the other; the first three of which are about 400 feet in width, and the last about 1000. The public square, on which the county buildings are located, is about 60 rods back from the Muskingum, and contains 4 acres, neatly enclosed, and planted with trees. The streets are laid out at right angles with each other, dividing the town plot into 36 blocks, which are more or less built upon. There are four or five churches in the place, one or two printing offices, and several manufacturing establishments. A bridge across the Muskingum connects this place with Roscoe, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, at the point where the Walhounding Canal unites with it.

Cossawago, Pa. A township of Crawford co.

Cotton Gin Port, Mi., Monroe co. On the E. side of the Tombigbee River, just below the junction of the E. and W. branches. 180 miles N. E. from Jackson.

Council Bluffs, Io., on the Missouri River, where the Pottawatamie agency was, is the great crossing-place on the Missouri for emigrants by the northern route for Utah, Oregon, and California. Council Bluffs Indian sub-agency is on the opposite side of the river. Fort Calhoun, often designated on maps as Council Bluffs, was situated 28 miles above, on the Nebraska side. The route by Council Bluffs is destined by nature for the great thoroughfare to the Pacific. This

was the road selected by "nature's civil engineers," the buffalo and the elk, for their western travel. The Indians followed them in the same trail; then the traders; next the settlers came. The estimation in which this route is held may well be judged by any one who will take the trouble to look over the volume of recommendations from emigrants, traders, and Indian agents.

Coventry, Ct., Tolland co. The Wangombog, a beautiful pond, and the Skungamug, Hop, and Willimantic Rivers, give Coventry a good water power. This town was first settled in 1700. The surface is uneven, and the soil a gravelly loam. 18 miles E. from Hartford.

Coventry, N. Y., Chenango co. Drained by Harper's and Kelsey's Creeks, branches of the Susquehanna River. The surface is hilly; soil sandy loam, suitable for the growth of grass. 16 miles S. from Norwich, and 117 S. W. from Albany.

Coventry, Pa., Chester co. On the Tioga River. Surface hilly, abounding with coal and iron; soil clay and gravelly loam.

Coventry, R. I., Kent co. This is a very large township, extending to the N. line of Connecticut, and admirably watered by numerous ponds, and by Flat River, an important branch of the Pawtucket. Coventry has long been noted for the number and variety of its manufactures, particularly of cotton and wool. The soil of the town is well adapted to agricultural pursuits. There are a number of pleasant villages in Coventry, all of which are flourishing, both in manufacturing and trade. 10 miles S. W. from Providence.

Coventry, Vt., Orleans co. Barton and Black Rivers run northerly through this town into Memphremagog Lake. There are good mill privileges in this town on Black River, and likewise on some of the smaller streams. The other waters are the S. bay of Lake Memphremagog, and two small ponds. The soil is generally good. Its timber is mostly maple and beech. The western part of the town is somewhat broken, but not mountainous. The village is situated at the falls in Black River, in the S. W. part of the town, and is in a flourishing state. The first settlement commenced about the year 1800. 4 miles N. from Irasburg, and 46 N. E. from Montpelier.

Covert, N. Y., Seneca co. On the W. side of Seneca Lake, and watered by several small streams flowing into the lake. The surface is high and level; the soil fertile. 177 miles W. from Albany.

Covington County, Ala., c. h. at Montezuma. On the S. border. Watered by Conecuh, Yellow Water, and Pea Rivers. Soil rather sterile.

Covington, Ga., c. h. Newton co. About 3 miles E. from Yellow River, a branch of Ockmulgee River, and 61 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. The site of Emory College. See *Colleges*.

Covington, Ia., c. h. Fountain co. On the E. bank of the Wabash. 74 miles W. N. W. from Indianapolis.

Covington, Ky., City, Kenton co. Situated on the S. bank of the Ohio, at the mouth of Licking River, directly opposite Cincinnati. 85 miles S. E. from Frankfort. It is built upon a beautiful plain, several miles in extent, and the streets are so laid out as to correspond with those of Cincinnati, and appear a continuation of them, with only the river interposed. Many persons doing business in Cincinnati are induced, by the facil-

ties of crossing the river by steam ferry boats, which is here about 600 yards wide, to make their residence in Covington; and this tendency will doubtless much increase hereafter with the growth of Cincinnati, and the greater difficulty and expense of obtaining residences near the centre of business. It has, moreover, a large business of its own, consisting of various manufacturing establishments, and large operations in pork.

The principal public buildings of Covington are a spacious City Hall, two female academies, the Western Baptist Theological Seminary, and several handsome church edifices. The Methodists and Roman Catholics have each two churches here; and the Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, and the Reformed, or Christian Baptists, one each. The Theological Seminary is a well-endowed institution, and is now in a flourishing condition. It is under the patronage of the Western Baptist Education Society. The buildings are pleasantly located in the centre of a square containing 10 acres, upon elevated ground, overlooking Cincinnati and the surrounding villages. When the plan of construction is fully carried out, there will be two theological buildings, like the one which is now erected, 120 feet long by 46 feet deep, four stories high, with a large and elegant chapel between them. Covington is rapidly increasing, and is destined, probably, to be the largest city in Kentucky. Population in 1840, 2026; in 1850, about 10,000. Newport, with 7000 inhabitants, adjoins it on the opposite side of the Licking, making in fact one town.

Covington, La., c. h. St. Tammany parish. On a small river which flows into Lake Pontchartrain. 45 miles N. from New Orleans.

Covington County, Mi., c. h. at Williamsburg. S. central. Watered by branches of Leaf, a tributary of the Pascagoula River. Soil mostly of indifferent quality.

Covington, N. Y., Wyoming co. Watered by Allen's Creek. The surface is rolling, the soil fertile. 241 miles W. from Albany.

Covington, Pa., Luzerne co. The Lehigh River forms the S. E. and S. boundary of this town.

Covington, Va., c. h. Alleghany co. Among the mountains, on Jackson's River, near the junction of Pott's Creek. 196 miles W. from Richmond.

Cowdensport, Pa., c. h. Potter co.

Coweta County, Ga., c. h. at Newman. W. central. Between the head waters of Flint River and the Chattahoochee.

Cowpens, S. C., Spartanburg district. This place, which lies between Pacolet and Broad Rivers, is famous for the battle of Cowpens, which was fought in its vicinity, January 11, 1781. 117 miles N. W. from Columbia.

Coxsackie, N. Y., Greene co. On the W. bank of the Hudson River, and watered by several small streams. The surface of the E. part is level, and the W. hilly. 22 miles S. from Albany.

Craftsbury, Vt., Orleans co. This township is well watered by Black River, which is formed here, and by its several branches, which afford numerous mill privileges. The Indian name of this river was Elligisigo. Wild Branch passes through the W. part of this township. There are five natural ponds, viz., Elligo, Great Hosmer, Little Hosmer, and two smaller ponds. The geology of this town is in many respects interesting, and, in some, peculiar. Few areas of the same space, in a region of primary rocks, furnish

so many varieties *in situ*. Near the centre of the township, on an elevated plain, is situated the centre village. Craftsbury Academy is located here. The first settlement was commenced in the summer of 1788, by Colonel Ebenezer Crafts. 12 miles S. from Irasburg, and 31 N. E. from Montpelier.

Cranberry, Pa., Butler co. Glade Run, and Breakneck, and Brush Creeks water this town. Surface undulating; soil clay and loam.

Cranberry, Pa., Venango co. Bounded on the N. and W. by the Alleghany River. 207 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Cranston, R. I., Providence co. The soil of this town is more favorable for the production of fruits and vegetables than for grain. Some parts of the town are very fertile, but considerable of the land is rough and uneven. Providence market is supplied with a considerable amount of the products of the town. The water power of the Pawtuxet and Powchasset is constant and abundant. Cranston is a very pleasant town, and its proximity to Providence (only 5 miles S. W.) gives it peculiar privileges.

Craven County, N. C., c. h. at New Berne. E. middle. On Pamlico Sound. Neuse River traverses this county, the surface of which is level and in parts marshy, and the soil mostly fertile.

Crawford, Aa., c. h. Russell co.

Crawford County, As., c. h. at Van Buren. On the W. border. On both sides of the Arkansas. Surface diversified.

Crawford County, Ga., c. h. at Knoxville. W. central. Flint River and a branch of the Ockmulgee water this county. Soil sandy and rather sterile.

Crawford County, Is., c. h. at Palestine. On the E. border, on the Wabash River. Watered by the Wabash and Embarrass Rivers and their branches. The surface consists partly of rich prairies.

Crawford County, Ia., c. h. at Fredonia. S. part. Touches the Ohio River. Watered on the S. E. by Blue River. Surface rough and hilly.

Crawford, Me., Washington co. Incorporated 1828. This is a good township of land, and was formerly called Adams. A large pond in Crawford and a part of another are the sources of a branch of East Machias River. 30 miles N. from Machias, and 140 E. N. E. from Augusta.

Crawford County, Mo., c. h. at Steelville. S. E. central. The head branches of Maramec River water this county. Surface diversified and abounding with iron ore; soil various. A spring, discharging 30,000 cubic feet of water per minute, propels the Maramec iron works.

Crawford, N. Y., Orange co. Watered by Shawangunk River. The surface is hilly; soil clay and sandy loam. 18 miles W. from Newburg, and 94 S. S. W. from Albany.

Crawford County, O., c. h. at Bucyrus. N. central. Watered by Sandusky River, Broken Sword and Tymochtee Creeks.

Crawford County, Pa., c. h. at Meadville. In the N. W. corner, bordering on Ohio. Watered by Shenango and French Creeks and their branches. Iron ore is found in this county, and a creek affording bituminous oil.

Crawford County, Wn., c. h. at Prairie du Chien. In the N. angle between the Wisconsin and the Mississippi. The rivers afford excellent water power. Surface hilly; soil fertile along the borders of the streams.

Crawfordsville, Ga., c. h. Talliaferro co., lies between Ogeechee and Little Rivers. 62 miles N. by E. from Milledgeville.

Crawfordsville, Ia., c. h. Montgomery co. On the S. side of Sugar Creek, and is the seat of Wabash College. (See *Colleges*.) 45 miles N. W. by W. from Indianapolis.

Creek, Pa. A township of Washington co.

Crittenden County, As., c. h. at Marion. On the E. border, between the Mississippi and the St. Francis. Surface level, and in parts liable to inundation. Soil very fertile in the more elevated portions.

Crittenden County, Ky., c. h. at Salem, W. part. On the Ohio River. The Cumberland River forms its S. W. boundary. Surface level; soil productive.

Croghan, N. Y., Lewis co. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil fertile in the valleys. 141 miles N. W. from Albany.

Cromwell, Pa. A township of Huntington co.

Cromwell, Ct., Middlesex co. On the W. side of Connecticut River, 13 miles S. from Hartford. A new town, which embraces that part of Middletown formerly known as Upper Middletown. It contains a handsome village, lying on an elevated site from which there is a lovely view of the river and the surrounding fertile country.

Crown Point, Ia., c. h. Lake co. On Robinson's Prairie, 15 miles S. from Lake Michigan, and 158 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis.

Crown Point, N. Y., Essex co. On the W. border of Lake Champlain. Watered by Putnam's Creek, and some other small streams. The surface is level on the E., and mountainous on the W. This town was the scene of important events during the French and revolutionary wars. On a neck of land, in the N. E. part of the town, are situated the ruins of the fort of Crown Point. 105 miles N. N. E. from Albany.

Croydon, N. H., Sullivan co. The N. branch of Sugar River waters this town. The soil is moist and rocky, and produces valuable crops. Croydon Mountain is of considerable elevation, on which are two small ponds. First settlers, Samuel Chase and others, in 1763. 44 miles N. N. W. from Concord, and 8 N. from Newport.

Cuba, N. Y., Alleghany co. Watered by Oil Creek, and contains a small lake. Near the W. boundary is located the Oil Spring Reservation. Surface high and undulating on the E.; soil mostly productive. The Genesee Valley Canal and New York and Erie Railroad cross this town. 12 miles S. W. from Angelica, and 274 from Albany.

Culloma, Ca., c. h. El Dorado co. On the S. fork of the American River, 45 miles from Sacramento city, in the immediate vicinity of the spot where gold was first discovered.

Culpepper County, Va., c. h. at Fairfax. N. part. On the upper waters of the Rappahannock. Surface agreeably diversified, and soil rich.

Culpepper, Va., c. h. Culpepper co. 98 miles N. N. W. from Richmond.

Cumberland County, Is., c. h. at Greenup. Eastern part. Watered by the branches of the Embarrass, a tributary of the Wabash.

Cumberland Co., Ky., c. h. at Burkesville. On the southern border. On both sides of Cumberland River. Surface uneven; soil fertile.

Cumberland County, Me., c. h. at Portland. In the S. W. part of the state, between Casco Bay on the S. E. and the River Kennebec on the N. E. Fertile, and under good cultivation. Several railroads pass through it.

Cumberland, Me., Cumberland co. Set off from the westerly part of Yarmouth in 1821. 54 miles S. W. from Augusta, and 10 N. from Portland. Cumberland is pleasantly situated on Casco Bay, and enjoys many navigable facilities.

Cumberland, Md., c. h. Alleghany co. On the N. bank of the Potomac River, at the junction of Wills Creek, and 166 miles W. N. W. from Annapolis. The Cumberland or national road, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad pass through it, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal terminates here. Coal abounds in the neighborhood, and is largely exported down the Potomac.

Cumberland County, N. C., c. h. at Fayetteville. S. E. central. On both sides of Cape Fear River. Surface undulating, and watered by the Cape Fear River and branches; soil light and thin.

Cumberland County, N. J., c. h. at Bridgetown. S. part. On Delaware Bay. Drained by Maurice and Tuckahoe Rivers, and Stow and Colhansey Creeks. A salt marsh of from half a mile to a mile in width borders on Delaware Bay. Soil rather light, but fertile in parts. Iron ore and marl are found in this county.

Cumberland County, Pa., c. h. at Carlisle. S. E. central. Watered by Conedogwinet and Yellow Breeches Creeks, branches of the Susquehanna River. Surface somewhat hilly; soil very rich. Iron ore is found here.

Cumberland, Pa., Adams co. Between Marsh and Roek Creeks, and drained by Bear and Willoughby Rivers.

Cumberland, Pa., Green co. Watered by Muddy Creek, a branch of the Monongahela River. Surface level; soil loamy. 11 miles E. from Waynesburg.

Cumberland Valley, Pa., Bedford co. Between Everts and Will's Mountains, and watered by Everts Creek.

Cumberland, R. I., Providence co. Pawtucket, Mill, and Peter's Rivers, and Abbot's Run, afford the town a good hydraulic power. 8 miles from Providence.

Cumberland County, Va., c. h. at Cumberland. E. central. Between the Appomattox and James Rivers. Surface somewhat hilly, and drained by Willis River; soil fertile.

Cumberland, Va., c. h. Cumberland co. On an elevated position between Appomattox and Willis Rivers. 52 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

Cumming, Ga., c. h. Forsyth co. 9 miles W. from Chattahoochee River, and 109 N. W. from Milledgeville.

Cummings, Pa. Township, Lycoming co. 111 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Cumington, Ms., Hampshire co. On the range of the Green Mountains, but with a strong and productive soil. Westfield River passes through it, receiving many tributaries, which, with the main river, afford much water power. 110 miles W. from Boston.

Currituck County, N. C., c. h. at Currituck. On the N. E. shore. This county comprises Roanoke Island, and is divided into two parts by Currituck Sound. Surface level, and in parts marshy.

Currituck, N. C., c. h. Currituck co. On the W. side of Currituck Sound. 242 miles E. N. E. from Raleigh.

Cushing, Me., Lincoln co. Situated on St. George's River, opposite to the town of St. George. 45 miles N. E. from Augusta, and about 12 miles S. from Warren. This place was settled by emigrants from Ireland, as early as 1733.

Cussawago, Pa., Crawford co. 246 miles N. W. by W. from Harrisburg.

Cuthbert, Ga., c. h. Randolph co. 159 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

Cutler, Me., Washington co. Bounded S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and about 20 miles S. W. from West Quoddy Head. It contains Little Machias Bay and Little River, and is bounded W. by Machias Bay. Cutler has a good harbor. 164 miles E. by N. from Augusta.

Cuyahoga Falls, O., Summit co. So named from the falls in the Cuyahoga River, on which the place is situated, being about 40 miles S. of Cleveland, and 128 N. E. from Columbus. This place was laid out in 1837, and had so rapid a growth that in 1840 it was the rival of Akron for the county seat, from which it is 4 miles distant. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal passes through this place, and enters the Ohio Canal at Akron. The falls afford an excellent water power, which is already employed to operate several large paper mills, flour mills, and other manufactories; and is available for further application to a large extent.

The falls themselves present many wild and romantic features for the admiration of the lovers of nature. The Cuyahoga has a descent here, in the course of a little more than 2 miles, of about 200 feet, over stratified rocks, which, for a portion of the distance, are worn away, or were originally separated by some convulsion of nature, into a chasm of nearly that depth. The ravine thus formed, with the rapids and cascades of the river passing through it, exhibits many points of bold and picturesque scenery. The Indian name for these falls was *Coppacaw*, which signifies, it is said, *shedding tears*.

Cuyahoga County, O., c. h. Cleveland. N. E. part on the shore of Lake Erie. The Cuyahoga, Rocky, and Chagrin Rivers are the principal ones, and they all run northwardly into Lake Erie. The county takes its name from the principal river.

Cynthiana, Ky., c. h. Harrison co. On the E. side of the S. fork of Licking River. 37 miles N. E. from Frankfort.

Dade County, Fla., c. h. at Key Biscayne. Bounded N. by Lake Okeechobee, E. by St. Lucie county, S. E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Monroe county. This county comprises several keys, or islands, lying off its coast; and in the N. part is a tract of land called the Everglades, covered with water from one to six feet deep, and dotted with fertile islands and cypress swamps. The Everglades were a celebrated retreat of the Seminole Indians during the Florida war. Soil fertile in parts, and especially along the sea-coast.

Dade County, Ga., c. h. at Trenton. Bounded N. by Tennessee, E. and S. by Walker co., and W. by Alabama. Lookout Creek, a branch of the Tennessee River, waters it. Surface mountainous; soil fertile in the valleys.

Dade County, Mo., c. h. at Greenfield. Bounded N. by Cedar co., E. by Polk and Green counties, S. by Lawrence, and W. by Jasper

co. Watered by Pomme de Terre River and its tributaries. Surface slightly uneven; soil fertile.

Dadeville, Ala., c. h. Tallapoosa co. 6 miles E. from Tallapoosa River, 37 miles N. E. from Wetumpka, and 140 E. S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Dakotah County, Ma., c. h. at Fort Snelling. In the angle between the Minnesota and Mississippi.

Dalhousie, Ga., c. h. Lumpkin co. Between Chastate and Etowah Rivers. 140 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville. The site of a branch mint.

Dale County, Ala., c. h. at Daleville. Bounded N. by Pike, E. by Henry co., S. by Florida, and W. by Coffee co. Watered by tributaries of the Choctawhatchee River. Surface mostly level; and soil sterile, with the exception of some fertile swamps bordering the river.

Dallas County, Ala., c. h. at Cahaba. Bounded N. by Perry co., E. by Autauga and Lowndes counties, S. by Wilcox, and W. by Marengo co. Watered by the Alabama and Cahaba Rivers, which form a junction in this county. Surface slightly uneven; soil rich on the borders of the streams.

Dallas County, As., c. h. at Princeton. S. central. Between the Wachita and its Sabine Fork.

Dallas County, Io., c. h. at Adell. S. central part.

Dallas County, Mo., c. h. at Buffalo. S. W. central. Watered by the Mianqua, (a tributary of the Osage,) which flows N. through it.

Dallas, Pa., Luzerne co. Watered by Harvey's Lake, lying in this town, and by its outlet, and some other streams, affording hydraulic power. Surface broken and mountainous; soil slate, gravel, and loam. 133 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Dallas County, Ts., c. h. at Dallas. In the N. E. angle, on the upper waters of the Sabine.

Dallas, Me., Franklin co. New.

Dalton, Ms., Berkshire co. Dalton began to be settled about the year 1755. It is a good grazing, mountain town, finely watered by the Housatonic River. The village in the centre of the town is curiously and very pleasantly situated. It is in the valley of the Housatonic, and encircled on three sides by that beautiful stream. The Western Railroad passes through it. 5 miles E. from Pittsfield, and 146 W. from Boston.

Dalton, N. H., Coos co. On Connecticut River. The Great or Fifteen Mile Falls commence in Dalton, and rush tumultuously along its N. W. boundary. The town is also watered by John's River and several large brooks. The western and southern parts are hilly. On the borders of John's River the white pine abounds. The soil on the highlands is good, and well adapted to grazing. Blake's Pond lies at the S. E. corner; it was named for a famous hunter. Near Slate Hill is a mineral spring; it deposits a thin crust of iron ore. This town was named from Hon. Tristram Dalton, a grantee. First settlers, Moses Blake and Walter Blass. 125 miles N. by W. from Concord, and 8 S. by W. from Lancaster.

Damariscotta, Me., Lincoln co. On the outlet of Damariscotta Pond, formed in 1847 from parts of Bristol and Nobleboro'. 30 miles S. E. from Augusta.

Damascus, Pa., Wayne co. On the W. bank of the Delaware River. 190 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Dana, Ms., Worcester co. This is a small town, taken from Greenwich, Hardwick, and Petersham, in 1801. There is some good land in the town, but much of it is fit only for pasturage. Swift River and one of its tributaries, Fever Branch, pass through its northern and western section. 30 miles N. W. from Worcester, and 70 W. by N. from Boston.

Danbury, Ct., Fairfield co. Danbury, the *Pahquoioque* of the Indians, is one of the shire towns, and was first settled in 1684. The soil of the town is good, and agreeably diversified by hills and valleys. The borough, or village, is very pleasantly situated in a valley, and is memorable for its sacrifices in the revolutionary war. It was nearly destroyed by the British, with a large amount of continental stores, April, 1777.

Danbury, N. H., Grafton co. Danbury lies in the form of a diamond; it is hilly, although there are some intervals. In the N. E. part there is a large hill. The eastern section is watered by Smith's River. The first settlement was made in 1771. 16 miles S. by W. from Plymouth, and 29 N. from Concord, by railroad. The Northern Railroad passes through the town.

Danby, N. Y., Tompkins co. Watered by Cattotoug Creek and its branches. The surface is hilly; soil gravelly loam. 8 miles S. from Ithaca, and 172 S. of W. from Albany.

Danby, Vt., Rutland co. Otter Creek runs nearly on the line between this township and Mount Tabor, but there are no streams of much consequence within the township. The most considerable are Mill River and Flower Branch. These and a branch of Otter Creek, in the north-eastern part, are all sufficient for mills. The surface is uneven, and some parts mountainous. South and Spruce Mountains are the principal elevations. The soil is well adapted to the production of grass. There are several caverns in this township; also several marble quarries in the S. E. part, and specimens of galena have been found. In the western part of the township is a spring, nearly sufficient to carry a mill where it issues from the foot of the mountain. The settlement was commenced in 1765. Distances, 17 miles S. from Rutland, and 68 S. S. W. from Montpelier.

Dandridge, Te., c. h. Jefferson co. On the N. bank of French Broad River. 229 miles E. from Nashville.

Dane County, Wn., c. h. at Madison. Bounded N. by Sauk and Portage counties, E. by Dodge and Jefferson, S. by Rock and Green, and W. by Iowa co. Watered by the Four Lakes, fine sheets of water, and by their outlets. Surface level; soil very productive.

Danielsville, Ga., c. h. Madison co. 91 miles N. from Milledgeville.

Dansville, N. Y., Livingston co. On Canaseraga Creek. 238 miles W. from Albany. There is a fall here of 60 feet in a mile and a half. Connected with the Genesee Valley Canal by a branch which has its terminus here.

Dansville, N. Y., Steuben co. Watered by Canaseraga Creek, and some tributaries of Canisteo River. The surface is somewhat uneven; the soil clay and gravelly loam. 20 miles N. W. from Bath, and 234 W. from Albany.

Danube, N. Y., Herkimer co. Watered by Nowadaga Creek, a branch of the Mohawk River, which bounds it on the N. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile in the valley of

the Mohawk. 12 miles E. from Herkimer, and 70 N. W. from Albany.

Danvers, Ms., Essex co. This ancient town adjoins Salem on the N. W., and was formerly a part of it. It was incorporated in 1756. There are 3 villages here—South Danvers, one at the New Mills, and another at the Plains. This town is well watered by Ipswich River and the sea, and possesses a good water power, both salt and fresh. The town presents a varied surface, and from the high grounds are obtained some of the most picturesque views of sea and shore to be found in Massachusetts Bay. Danvers is abundantly supplied with fine sienite, clay, and never-failing springs of soft and pure water. It was in the family of Mr. Parris, of this place, that witchcraft first made its appearance in this country, in 1692. South Danvers is 2 miles from Salem, and 14 N. E. from Boston. Danvers is very largely concerned in the production of leather, boots, and shoes, the annual product exceeding two millions of dollars. There are also manufactures of iron, wool, &c.

Danville, As., c. h. Yell co.

Danville, Is., c. h. Vermilion co., occupies an elevated position on the N. side of Vermilion River, near the junction of the N. fork. 130 miles E. by N. from Springfield.

Danville, Ia., c. h. Hendricks co. On the W. side of White Lick Creek. 20 miles W. from Indianapolis.

Danville, Ky., Boyle co. The seat of Centre College and of the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. On a small branch of Dick's River. 41 miles S. by W. from Frankfort. See *Colleges.*

Danville, Me., Cumberland co. This town, formerly called *Pejepso*, was set off from the W. part of Yarmouth in 1802. It lies 32 miles S. W. from Augusta, and 29 N. from Portland. Farming is the principal business.

Danville, Mo., c. h. Montgomery co. 47 miles N. E. from Jefferson City.

Danville, N. H., Rockingham co. This town was formerly a part of Kingston, and known by the name of Hawke. The soil is uneven, but good. Aechusnut River passes over the N. W. corner. Long Pond lies in the E. part, and Cub Pond on the W. side. 33 miles S. E. from Concord, and 10 S. W. from Exeter.

Danville, O., Knox co. 65 miles N. E. from Columbus. In the midst of a fine agricultural country.

Danville, Pa., c. h. Montour co.

Danville, Vt., c. h. Caledonia co. The eastern part of this township is elevated about 200, and the western about 800 feet above Connecticut River. The soil is free from stone, easily cultivated, and is perhaps equal in richness and adaptation to agriculture, to any in the state. It is watered by numerous streams of pure water, which rise in the higher lands of Wheelock, Walden, and Cabot. Joe's Pond lies mostly in the western part of the township, and covers about 1000 acres. It discharges its waters into the Passumpsic by Merrill's River. At its outlet, a large, never-failing sheet of water falls over a limestone ledge, 75 feet in 12 rods. In the N. part of the town are Sleeper's River and the Branch. Danville village is pleasantly situated, nearly in the centre of the township, on elevated land, in the midst of a beautiful farming country. Phillips Academy was incorporated in 1840, and named

in honor of Paul D. Philips, who endowed it with \$4000. In 1785, or '6, the settlement was commenced by about 50 emigrants from N. H. and Ms., who entered on the land as "squatters." 30 miles N. E. from Montpelier.

Danville, Va., Pittsylvania co. On Dan River, which affords good water power. S. W. by W. from Richmond, 164 miles. The river is navigable, for boats, to the falls of the Roanoke. Danville is the centre of a lucrative trade.

Darby, Pa., Delaware co. On Darby Creek, and is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. 95 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

Darien, Ct., Fairfield co. A township of good soil. 42 miles S. W. from New Haven.

Darien, Ga., c. h. McIntosh co. Situated on the northern and principal channel of the Altamaha River, 12 miles above the bar, at its entrance into Altamaha Sound, on the Atlantic coast. The bar has 14 feet of water at low tide. The place is situated on a high, sandy bluff, on the N. side of the channel. Upon the Oconee branch of the river there is steamboat navigation 185 miles, to Milledgeville, the capital of the state; and upon the Ockmulgee branch to Macon; thus bringing a considerable trade from the central portions of the state to the port of Darien. The population and business of the place have much increased since 1810, when there were only about 200 inhabitants. It has a custom house, a bank, an academy, besides the county buildings, churches, and many handsome private residences.

Darien, N. Y., Genesee co. Hilly. Drained by Ellicott's Creek. The soil consists of clay and calcareous loam. 256 miles W. from Albany.

Dark County, O., c. h. Greenville. Situated in the western part of the state, having Mercer co. on the N., Shelby and Miami on the E., Preble on the S., and the boundary between Ohio and Indiana on the W. It is 34 by 21 miles in extent. There is in this county a considerable proportion of prairie land. The principal streams which drain it are Stillwater and Greenville Creeks.

Near the N. E. corner of this county is the battle ground where the army under St. Clair, in 1791, suffered a disastrous defeat in an engagement with the Indians. The object of the campaign was the establishment of a line of military posts through that country, for the purpose of keeping the Indians in check, and preventing future hostilities. Fort Recovery was erected by General Wayne, in 1793, upon the site of this battle, and this fort, the next year, sustained a desperate attack from the Indians, in which they were repulsed with severe loss.

Greenville, the present county seat, is also a place of much note in the history of the negotiations with the Indians which followed these events. Here, on the 3d of August, 1795, General Wayne concluded a treaty of peace with the chiefs and representatives of 12 of their most powerful tribes, who had become determined, notwithstanding the untoward influence of the British agents, to make a permanent peace with the "Thirteen Fires," as they called the thirteen federal states. This was also the theatre of another treaty with the Indians in 1814, which was negotiated on the same spot of ground, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas, and Miamies, by General William Henry Harrison and Governor Lewis Cass, commissioners of the United States.

Darlington District, S. C., c. h. at Darlington. Bounded N. E. by the Great Pedee River, separating it from Marlboro' co., S. E. by Marion co., S. W. by Lynch's Creek, separating it from Sumpter co., and N. W. by Chesterfield co. Surface slightly uneven; soil rather poor, except on the borders of the streams, where it is very productive.

Darlington, S. C., c. h. Darlington district. Situated a little W. of Black Creek, a branch of Great Pedee River, and 129 miles E. S. E. from Columbia.

Darttown, O., Butler co. 109 miles S. W. by W. from Columbia. In the neighborhood of this place is a mineral spring of some note.

Dartmouth, Ms., Bristol co. Dartmouth lies on Buzzard's Bay, near its mouth, and has a number of small inlets from the bay and some good harbors. It has some small streams, the principal of which is the Pamausut. Its Indian name was Apeniganset. The surface is uneven, but the soil is good for agricultural purposes. There are three villages in the town—Smith's Mills, North Dartmouth, and South Dartmouth; the latter is called Padan Aram, and is situated at the head of Apeniganset Bay. Vast quantities of fish, principally menhaden, are taken in Buzzard's Bay, and brought to this town, for the purpose of manuring the land. 5 miles S. W. from New Bedford, and 60 from Boston.

Dauphin County, Pa., c. h. at Harrisburg. Bounded N. by Northumberland and Schuyl'er counties, E. by Lebanon, S. by York, and W. by the Susquehanna River, separating it from Perry co. Drained by Mahantango, Powell's, and Swatara Creeks. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil fertile. The Pennsylvania Canal and the Union Canal traverse this county.

Davenport, Io., c. h. Scott co. On the W. side of the Mississippi River, at the foot of the Lower Rapids, opposite the flourishing village of Rock Island, in Is. Important as the only feasible point to bridge the Mississippi. It is the seat of Iowa College.

Davenport, N. Y., Delaware co. Charlotte River, and some of its tributaries, water this town. The surface is hilly; soil argillaceous loam. 14 miles N. from Delhi, and 63 W. from Albany.

Davidson County, N. C., c. h. at Lexington. Bounded N. by Stokes county, E. by Guilford and Randolph, S. by Montgomery and Rowan, and W. by Rowan and Davie counties. Drained by several small streams flowing into the Yadkin River, which traverses the W. part of this county. Surface undulating; soil productive.

Davidson College, N. C., Mecklenburg co. The seat of Davidson College. 150 miles W. by S. from Raleigh. See *Colleges*.

Davidson County, Tc., c. h. at Nashville. Bounded N. by Robertson co., E. by Sumner and Wilson, S. by Rutherford and Williamson, and W. by Dickson co. Watered by Cumberland River, which passes through the county from E. to W., and by Harpeth, White's, Stone's, and Poplar Creeks. Surface slightly uneven; soil of good quality.

Davie County, N. C., c. h. at Mocksville. Bounded N. by Surry co., E. by the Yadkin River, separating it from Davidson co., S. by Rowan co., and W. by Iredell co. Surface undulating, and drained by the branches of the Yadkin River; soil extremely fertile.

Davies County, Ia., c. h. at Washington. Incorporated in 1816. Bounded N. by Green co.,

E. by Martin, and S. and W. by the two forks of White River, separating it from Dubois, Pike, and Knox counties. Drained by the tributaries of White River. Surface level or undulating, consisting partly of prairies; soil mostly fertile.

Davies County, Ky., c. h. at Owenboro'. Bounded N. by the Ohio River, separating it from Ia., E. by Hancock and Ohio counties, and S. and W. by Green River, separating it from Muhlenburg, Madison, and Henderson counties. Drained by small branches of Ohio and Greene Rivers.

Davies County, Mo., c. h. at Gallatin. Bounded N. by Harrison co., E. by Grundy and Livingston, S. by Caldwell, and W. by De Kalb and Gentry counties. Surface undulating, and watered by the W. fork of Grand River; soil fertile.

Davis County, Io., c. h. at Bloomfield. On the southern border, E.

Day, N. Y., Saratoga co. Sacandaga River passes through this town. The surface is mountainous, the Kayaderasseras range extending across it. The valley of the Sacandaga contains the most fertile soil. 55 miles N. from Albany, and 25 N. W. from Ballston Spa.

Dayton, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Watered by Connewango Creek and some of its tributaries. The surface is undulating; the soil favorable to the growth of grass and grain. 302 miles W. from Albany, and 20 N. W. from Ellicottville.

Dayton, O. City and seat of justice of Montgomery co. On the Great Miami River, at the mouth of Mad River, 50 miles N. from Cincinnati, and 68 W. by S. from Columbus. The Miami Canal from Cincinnati to Lake Erie passes through this place. Population in 1810, 383; 1820, 1139; 1830, 2954; 1840, 6067; 1850, 10,996. Dayton is one of the largest places in the interior of the state. There is a large water power within its corporate limits, and a still greater within the immediate vicinity. The principal manufactures in operation here are cotton and woolen factories, flouring mills, saw mills, oil mills, paper mills, iron foundries, and machine shops, and shops for the manufacture of clocks, scythes, gun barrels, flooring machines, &c. The amount of capital invested in these various operations is large. By the assessment of 1846, Dayton was the second city in the state in the amount of taxable property. Its progress was very gradual from its settlement in 1796 to 1812, when the war with Great Britain, making it a thoroughfare for troops and military stores on their way to the frontier, gave a great impulse to its prosperity. The construction of the Miami Canal has secured to it, of late years, a rapid and healthful increase.

The court house in Dayton is the most costly and elegant in Ohio, being constructed of cut stone, upon a beautiful Grecian model, surmounted by a handsome cupola. It cost between \$60,000 and \$70,000. The other public buildings are a jail, of stone, a city hall, two academies, several banks, and a number of church edifices, which are elegant specimens of architecture. Many of the private residences are tasteful, and beautifully situated. The Cooper Female Academy has a spacious edifice, three stories high, for its accommodation. There are nine turnpike roads centring at Dayton, and connecting it with different parts of the country.

Deanfield, Me., Hancock co. Between Passadunking River and Olammon Stream.

Dearborn County, Ia., c. h. at Lawrenceville.

Incorporated in 1802. Bounded N. by Franklin co., E. by Ohio, S. by Ohio co., and W. by Ripley county. It is watered by Great Miami and Whitewater Rivers, and several small creeks. Surface rough and hilly, with fertile bottom lands on the borders of the streams.

Dearbornville, Mo., Dearborn, Wayne co. On the S. branch of Rouge River. 10 miles W. from Detroit. A United States arsenal is located here.

Delbois, Me., Washington co. On the upper waters of the Narraguagus. 50 miles S. E. from Bangor.

Decatur County, Ga., c. h. at Bainbridge. Watered by the Chattahoochee River, separating it from Fa. and Aa., on the W. Surface somewhat uneven; soil rather barren.

Decatur, Ga., c. h. De Kalb co. 90 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. Situation elevated and healthy. It is the point of junction of the lines of railroad from Augusta, and from Savannah, via Macon, and the united line which runs across the northern boundary of the state by Chittanooga to Nashville, in Te.

Decatur County, Ia., c. h. at Greensburg. Incorporated 1821. Bounded N. by Rush co., E. by Franklin, S. by Ripley and Jennings, and W. by Bartholomew and Shelby counties. It is watered by Flat Rock, Clifty, and Sand Creeks, all mill streams. Surface slightly undulating; soil productive.

Decatur, Ia., c. h. Adams co. On the S. W. side of Wabash River. 132 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

Decatur County, Io., c. h. at Decatur. On the southern border, middle.

Decatur, Mi., c. h. Newton co. At the head of Chickasawba River. 76 miles from Jackson.

Decatur, N. Y., Otsego co. Elk Creek and some other small streams water this town. The surface is elevated and hilly; soil sandy loam. 64 miles W. from Albany, and 12 S. E. from Cooperstown.

Decatur, Pa., Mifflin co. Watered by Jack's Creek, a tributary of the Juniata River. Surface mountainous; soil gravel and slate. 14 miles N. E. from Lewistown.

Decatur County, Te. New. Western part of the state.

Dedham, Me., Hancock co., adjoins Ellsworth. Union River passes through its N. W. corner.

Dedham, Ms., Norfolk co. This is the shire town of the county, and has a varied surface and good soil. The court house in this town is a beautiful building. It has a Doric portico, with four granite columns on each front. This town is finely watered by Charles River, on its western border, by Neponset River on the E., and by Mother Brook, so called—a canal or raceway for a mill of about 3 miles in length, passing from the Charles to the Neponset. This was the first canal made in the United States. It was commenced and accomplished within ten years after the first settlement of Boston. Dedham is noted for its good hydraulic power. Dedham village is very pleasant. A branch railroad from the village meets the Boston and Providence Railroad. 10 miles S. W. from Boston, and 35 N. W. from Plymouth.

Deep River, Ct., Middlesex co. A village of Saybrook, on Connecticut River, at the mouth of Deep River. 33 miles S. by E. from Hartford.

Deerfield, Ms., Franklin co., lies on the W. bank of Connecticut River. Deerfield River meets

the Connecticut at this place, and spreads out a large body of fine alluvial land, in the centre of the town, encircling a village of great beauty. This is said to be the oldest town in the county, and was called by the Indians Pocumtuck. It was granted by the General Court to a company at Dedham, in 1669; and a settlement was commenced in 1670. From the mountains in this vicinity delightful views are obtained. Deerfield Mountain, which separates the Connecticut River from the Deerfield Meadows, is 700 feet above the plain. Sugar Loaf Mountain, which forms the southern termination of the Deerfield Mountain, rears its conical peak of red sandstone 500 feet above the river. Just at the foot of the Sugar Loaf, at Bloody Brook, a company of young men, from the county of Essex, were slain by an ambush of Indians, during Philip's war, in 1675. A monument has been erected to their memory. Deerfield extends for several miles along the banks of the Connecticut, and is traversed through its entire length by the Connecticut River Railroad, which crosses the Deerfield River by a remarkable viaduct. South Deerfield, or Bloody Brook, is a thriving village, in which are a variety of miscellaneous manufactures. In the village of Cheapside, north of Deerfield River and adjoining Greenfield, is a manufactory of cutlery. The railroad from Greenfield to Boston passes through this village. 90 miles W. by N. from Boston, and 4 S. from Greenfield.

Deerfield, N. H., Rockingham co. This town has a number of ponds which afford fish. Moulton's is noted for having no visible inlet; also on account of having been sounded without discovering any bottom. A branch of Lamprey River passes through Deerfield. The surface is uneven; soil durable and fertile, though hard to cultivate. The Luckaway, Saddleback, and Fort Mountains, are the principal elevations. In the W. part of the town is a natural formation in a ridge of rocks, designated "Indian Camp." On the E. side of this camp is a natural flight of steps. Deerfield was once a place of resort for deer. While the petition for the town was pending, a Mr. Batchelder killed a deer, and presenting it to Governor Wentworth, obtained the act under the name of Deerfield. First settlers, John Robertson, Jacob Smith, Isaac Shephard, Benjamin Batchelder, and others, in 1756. Distances, 18 miles E. S. E. from Concord, and 30 W. by N. from Portsmouth.

Deerfield, N. J., Cumberland co. Cohansey Creek, and Muddy Run, a branch of Maurice River, water this town. Surface level; soil chiefly clay and gravel.

Deerfield, N. Y., Oneida co. Watered by the Mohawk, and a few small streams. The surface is rather hilly; the soil very productive in the valley of the Mohawk. 4 miles N. from Utica, and 94 N. W. from Albany.

Deerfield, Pa., Tioga co. Watered by Cowanesque Creek and Marsh, a branch of Crooked Creek. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam.

Deer Isle, Me., Hancock co., comprises three principal islands, Deer, Little Deer, and Isle of Haut, containing 17,000 acres. They have good harbors, and are well located for the shore fishing. 75 miles E. by S. from Augusta.

Deering, N. H., Hillsboro' co. This town is diversified, well watered, and its soil is favorable for agriculture. There are three ponds, Dud-

Jey's, Pecker's, and Fulton's. The name was given it by Governor John Wentworth, in honor of his wife, whose maiden name was Deering. First settlers, Alexander Robinson and William McKean, in 1765. 25 miles S. W. from Concord, and 22 N. W. from Amherst.

Deerpark, N. Y., Orange co. Watered by Delaware, Neversink, and Bashkill Rivers. The surface is mountainous on the E., and level on the W., towards the Delaware. The soil is very fertile. 38 miles W. from Newburg, and 108 S. W. from Albany.

Defiance County, O., e. h. at Defiance. In the N. W. angle of the state, including the junction of the Maumee and the Anglaize. Traversed by the Wabash and Miami Canals. Level and fertile.

Defiance, O., e. h. Defiance co. Very prettily located at the junction of the Anglaize with the Maumee Rivers, on the Wabash and Erie Canal. It has great local advantages, having the benefit of the navigation of the Maumee, Anglaize, and Tiffin Rivers. It is also a central point to several state roads. 50 miles W. from Perrysburg, and 80 E. from Fort Wayne.

De Kalb County, Ga., e. h. at Lebanon. Bounded N. E. by Georgia, E. by Cherokee co., S. W. by St. Clair and Blount counties, W. by Marshall, and N. W. by Jackson co. Surface mostly uneven, and drained by Will's Creek, a branch of the Coosa River.

De Kalb County, Ga., e. h. at Decatur. Bounded N. by Forsyth co., E. by Gwinnett and Newton, S. by Henry and Fayette, and W. by Campbell and Cobb counties. Drained by branches of the Chattahoochee and Ockmulgee Rivers. The Chattahoochee flows along its N. W. boundary. Surface elevated table land. The Georgia Railroad passes through this county.

De Kalb County, Is., e. h. at Sycamore. In the northern part of the state. Watered by Kishwaukee Creek and a small river.

De Kalb County, Ia., e. h. at Auburn. Incorporated in 1835. Bounded N. by Stenben co., E. by Ohio, S. by Allen, and W. by Noble co. It is watered by St. Joseph's, a branch of Manne River, and by several creeks.

De Kalb, Mi., e. h. Kemper co. 2 miles S. from Saranochee Creek, and 106 E. N. E. from Jackson.

De Kalb County, Mo., e. h. at Marysville. In the N. W. angle, on the height of land between the Platte and Grand Rivers.

De Kalb, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Osgewatchie River and some of its tributaries water this town. The surface is hilly, and marble and iron ore are found here. The soil is of rather an indifferent quality. 10 miles S. W. from Canton, and 193 N. W. from Albany.

De Kalb County, Te., e. h. at Smithville. In the central part of the state. Hilly and broken.

Delaware City, De., Newcastle co. On the W. bank of the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. 35 miles N. from Dover.

Delaware County, Ia., e. h. at Muncietown. Bounded N. by Grant and Blackford counties, E. by Jay and Randolph, S. by Henry, and W. by Madison co. Surface mostly level, and watered by the Mississinewa and the W. fork of White River, and by Bell and Buck Creeks. Soil productive.

Delaware County, Io., e. h. at Delhi. Bounded N. by Clayton co., E. by Dubuque, S. by Jones

and Linn, and W. by Buchanan co. Watered by Macoquetais River and its branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Delaware, N. J., Hunterdon co. On the E. side of the Delaware River, and drained by Wick-seeheoke Creek.

Delaware County, N. Y., e. h. at Delhi. Bounded on the N. by Otsego and Schoharie, E. by Schoharie and Greene, S. by Ulster and Sullivan, and W. by Chenango and Broome counties, and the state of Pennsylvania. It was incorporated from Ulster and Otsego counties in 1797. Watered by the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Charlotte Rivers, and the Beaverkill. Surface rough and hilly, soil fertile, especially in the valleys. Bog iron and copper ores are found in small quantities, in several places, and there are a number of mineral springs in this county.

Delaware County, O., e. h. at Delaware. Bounded N. by Marion, E. by Knox and Licking counties, S. by Franklin, and W. by Union co. The land is valuable for farming and grazing, and is well watered by the Scioto and Olenangy Rivers, and Alun and Walnut Creeks.

Delaware, O., e. h. Delaware co. It was laid out by Moses Byxbe, Esq., in 1808. On the western bank of Olenangy River, on rolling land. A handsome bridge crosses this river, leading from one of the principal streets. A very valuable white sulphur spring is found here, the waters of which are remarkable for their clearness and abundance. Several chalybeate springs are also found. The medicinal virtues of these springs cause the town to be much visited by travellers. It lies 70 miles N. from Chillicothe, and 24 N. from Columbus.

Delaware County, Pa., e. h. at Chester. Bounded N. by Chester co., E. by Philadelphia co. and the Delaware River, separating it from New Jersey, S. by Delaware, and W. by Chester co. Watered by Darby, Ridley, and Chester Creeks, all fine mill streams. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Delaware, Pa., Mercer co. The Chenango and Lackawannock Creeks water this town. Surface uneven; soil clay and loam. 7 miles N. W. from Mercer.

Delaware, Pa., Pike co. Watered by Dingman's and Bushkill Creeks. Surface rough and broken; soil gravelly loam. 148 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Delhi, Ia., e. h. Delaware co.

Delhi, N. Y., e. h. Delaware co. Watered by several branches of the Mohawks, or W. branch of the Delaware. The soil is productive in the valleys. 77 miles S. W. from Albany.

Delphi, Ia., e. h. Carroll co. On the E. side of Wabash River, at the mouth of Deer Creek. 66 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis. There is a curious spring near this place, the water of which is of a reddish color.

Demopolis, Ala., Marengo co. On the E. bank of Tombigbee River, a little below the mouth of the Black Warrior River. 64 miles S. S. W. from Tuscaloosa. Site of a land office.

Denmark, Me., Oxford co. Incorporated in 1807. It lies 85 miles S. W. by W. from Augusta, about 28 S. W. from Paris, and 47 N. W. from Portland. Denmark is finely watered by Saco River and several beautiful ponds. The principal business of the inhabitants is agricultural, for which they have a fertile soil.

Denmark, N. Y., Lewis co. Deer Creek and

Black River water this town. The surface is somewhat hilly; the soil very productive. 15 miles N. from Martinsburg, and 141 N. W. from Albany.

Dennis, Ms., Barnstable co. Dennis extends across Cape Cod, and is bounded on the E. by Brewster and Harwich. Its southern boundary is Yarmouth, nearly six miles of which is Bass River, one of the most important streams on the cape. The Indian name of Dennis was Nobs-cusset. The first salt produced by solar evaporation, in this country, was made in this town, by John Sears and others, in 1776. There are pleasant villages in the town, on both sides of the cape, and near them several fine fresh water ponds. From Scargo Hill, the highest land in the town or county, and a noted landmark for sailors, a magnificent ocean scene is presented. Dennis suffered severely in the awful gale of October, 1841: 26 of its finest young men were buried in the ocean in a day; 18 of whom, all school-fellows, left their nearest kindred within a quarter of a mile of each other! The town was named in honor of its first minister, the Rev. Josiah Dennis, who was settled in 1627.

Dennis, N. J., Cape May co. Dennis Creek, which flows into Delaware Bay, bounds this town on the S. W. The N. portion consists of sandy plains. 85 miles S. from Trenton.

Denton, Md., c. h. Caroline co. On the E. bank of Choptank River. 65 miles E. from Annapolis.

Denton County, Ts., c. h. at Alton. On the northern border. Between the head waters of the Sabine and the Red River.

De Pere, Wn., c. h. Brown co. 153 miles N. E. from Madison.

De Peyster, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. On the E. side of Black Lake, and watered by the Oswegatchie and some of its branches. The surface is somewhat uneven; the soil arable and productive. 12 miles W. from Canton, and 180 N. W. from Albany.

Deposit, N. Y., Tompkins, Delaware co. On the N. bank of Delaware River, 118 miles W. S. W. from Albany. This is a great depot for lumber, which is taken down the Delaware to various markets.

Deptford, N. J., Gloucester co. Big Timber Creek and some branches of Egg Harbor River water this town, which has a level, sandy surface.

Derby, Ct., New Haven co. The Indian name of this town was *Paugasset*. It was purchased of the Indians and incorporated in 1675. The surface of the town is uneven, with some fertile meadow on the banks of the rivers. Derby is watered by the Housatonic and Nangatuck Rivers.

The *Landing* is on the east side of the Housatonic, just below the junction of that river with the Nangatuck. Vessels of 10 feet draught of water can pass to the Landing.

Derby was the birth place of the Hon. David Humphreys, a poet, an aid to Washington, and a minister to Spain, distinguished for his efforts for the introduction of Merino sheep and the manufacture of broadcloths. He died at New Haven, February 21, 1818, aged 66.

Derby, Vt., Orleans co. The surface is very level. There are some plains of several hundred acres' extent; and where the land rises, the elevations are gradual and moderate, and hardly deserve the name of hills. The land is well tim-

bered, principally with rock maple and other hard wood. Cedar swamps of from one to ten acres are found in various parts. The soil is fertile and abundantly productive. The River Clyde passes through the S. part of the township, affording numerous mill sites. Salem Pond, through which Clyde River passes, lies partly in this town, and is 4 miles long and 3 broad. Hinman's Pond, near the centre of the town, is one mile and a half long, and three quarters of a mile broad, and empties into Salem Pond. The first settlement was made in 1795, by Alexander Morgan, Henry Burrell, and the Hon. Timothy Hinman. 12 miles N. E. from Irasburg, and 52 N. E. from Montpelier.

Derry, N. H., Rockingham co. A fine grazing township with a handsome village, taken from Londonderry in 1828. The soil is productive; the inhabitants remarkable for their industry, general wealth, and longevity. 18 miles W. S. W. from Exeter, and 25 S. E. from Concord.

Derry, Pa., Columbia co. The surface of this town is level; soil calcareous loam and clay.

Derry, Pa., Dauphin co. Surface varied; soil slate and calcareous loam. 12 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

Derry, Pa., Mifflin co. Kishcoquilla Creek waters this town.

De Ruyter, N. Y., Madison co. Watered by the E. branch of the Tioughnioga River. The surface is elevated and hilly; the soil sandy loam and clay. 14 miles S. W. from Morrisville, and 122 W. from Albany.

Desha County, As., c. h. at Belleville. Bounded N. by Jefferson, Arkansas, and Phillips counties, E. by the Mississippi River, S. by Chicot and Bradley counties, and W. by Dallas co. The Arkansas and White Rivers drain this county. Surface level, and in parts liable to inundation; soil fertile.

Des Moines County, Iowa, c. h. at Burlington. Bounded N. by Louisa co., E. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Illinois, S. by Skunk River, separating it from Lee co., and W. by Henry co. Drained by Flint River and its branches. Soil fertile.

De Soto Parish, La., c. h. at Mansfield. On the western border, between Red River and the Sabine.

De Soto County, Mi., c. h. at Hernando. Bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Marshall co., S. by Ponnola, and W. by Tunic co., and the Mississippi River. Drained by Cold Water River and its tributaries.

Detroit, Mn., c. h. Wayne co. City and port of entry. On the W. side of Detroit River or Strait, 7 miles below the outlet of Lake St. Clair, and 18 miles above Lake Erie. It is 132 miles E. from Lansing, the capital of the state. Population in 1810, 770; in 1820, 1442; in 1830, 2222; in 1840, 9102; in 1850, 21,028.

The ground on which Detroit is built has a gentle ascent from the river as far back as to the main street, and thence, westward, it is level. The plan of the city is rectangular, extending along the river more than a mile, and nearly a mile back. The principal street running through the most dense portion of it, parallel with the course of the river, is Jefferson Avenue. Leading from the river, at right angles with this, is Woodward Avenue. These streets are 200 feet wide. There are several streets or avenues, which are 120 feet in width, and the other streets

are 60 feet wide, generally crossing each other at right angles. There are several public squares, the principal of which are the Campus Martius, in the central part of the city; and the Grand Circus, in which five of the great avenues meet. The wholesale stores, and the warehouses for heavy goods, are mostly located on Atwater Street on the river, and on Woodbridge Street, between this and Jefferson Avenue. On Jefferson Avenue are located the principal dry goods and fancy stores, with the public and private offices. This is truly an elegant street, compactly built, and imposing in its appearance.

Among the public buildings deserving of particular notice, is the building lately occupied as the state house, built of brick, having a handsome Ionic portico, and a dome 140 feet high. The view from the top of this building is at once extensive and beautiful; embracing, with the entire city, the strait above and below, enlivened with shipping and steamboats, Lake St. Clair, and a wide extent of cultivated country around the city and on the Canada shore. The City Hall is a neat brick edifice, 100 feet by 50, which cost \$20,000. The lower story is occupied as a market, and the upper for the city courts. The Michigan Bank has a costly and beautiful edifice of polished stone, in the Grecian style, two stories high above the basement. Several of the churches have beautiful buildings, among which is St. Paul's, Episcopal, in the Gothic style; the First Presbyterian Church, with a Grecian portico of six Doric columns; a Baptist Church of the Grecian Ionic order; and St. Ann's Cathedral, of hewn granite, 116 by 60 feet, with two towers in front, and surmounted by an octagonal dome 30 feet in diameter and 30 feet high.

Among the higher literary institutions of the city are the Historical Society, founded in 1829; the State Literary Institute, founded in 1838; the State Medical Society; the Young Men's Society for Moral and Intellectual Improvement, founded in 1832; a Young Ladies' Seminary; a Young Ladies' Institute; the St. Clair Seminary for Young Ladies, (Roman Catholic); and several high schools for boys.

Detroit is advantageously located for trade, and is fast becoming a great commercial emporium. The navigation of the river and lake is open about eight months in the year. The Michigan Central Railroad now opens a direct and speedy communication through the most populous portion of the state to the opposite side of the peninsula; and thence, by a few hours' water passage, to Chicago, Milwaukee, and the far west. Other routes of railroad communication are in the process of construction.

Though the history of Detroit, as a place of any considerable population and trade, is recent, corresponding to that of the whole western country, yet as a place of military importance it has had an early antiquity among the towns now belonging to the United States. It was founded by the French in 1683. In 1760 it fell into the hands of the British. In 1784 it became by treaty a possession of the United States, which maintained a garrison there from 1796 until within a few years past. It was first incorporated as a city in 1802. In the war of 1812, Detroit was captured by the British, and recaptured by the Americans the next year. In 1815 it received a

new charter of incorporation. The city has twice been extensively devastated by fire; first in 1805, when it was nearly destroyed; and afterwards in 1837, when there was also a great destruction of property.

De Witt, Io., c. h. Clinton co.

De Witt County, Is., c. h. at Clinton. Central part.

De Witt, N. Y., Onondaga co. The surface of this town is rather uneven, and there is a cavern within its limits which has been explored for the distance of 100 rods. In this vicinity also are immense quarries of water lime, which is exported in large quantities, 5 miles E. from Syracuse, and 142 N. of W. from Albany.

De Witt County, Ts. S. central. On both sides of the Guadalupe.

Dexter, Me., Penobscot co. This town was first settled in 1801. Incorporated 1815. It lies 67 miles N. E. from Augusta, and 35 N. W. from Bangor. Dexter is a valuable township of land. The farmers reap a rich reward for their labors. In this town is a pond covering 500 acres, at the outlet of which are mills and a beautiful village.

Dexter, Mn., Washtenaw co. At the mouth of Mill Creek, which affords extensive water power. The railroad between Detroit and Chicago passes through it.

Dexter, N. Y., Brownville, Jefferson co. On the N. side of Black River, at its mouth. It has extensive hydraulic privileges. The navigation of Lake Ontario comes up to the place.

Diana, N. Y., Lewis co. The S. part of this town was set off in 1841 to form a part of the town of Croghan. It is watered by the Oswegatchie and Indian Rivers. The surface is hilly; the soil suitable for grass. 154 miles N. W. from Albany, and 25 N. from Martinsburg.

Dickinson, N. Y., Franklin co. This large town, 40 miles in length, is watered by the head branches of Racket and St. Regis Rivers, and by numerous lakes. The soil is various, and the S. part of the town mostly a wilderness. 15 miles S. W. from Malone, and 154 N. N. W. from Albany.

Dickinson, Pa., Cumberland co. Yellow Breeches Creek waters this town. Surface hilly, affording iron ore; soil calcareous loam.

Dickson County, Te., c. h. at Charlotte. Bounded N. by Steward and Montgomery counties, E. by Davidson and Williamson, S. by Hickman, and W. by Humphreys counties. Its surface is elevated table land, sending its streams E. into the Cumberland, and W. into the Tennessee River. The soil is of tolerably good quality.

Dighton, Ms., Bristol co. Was formerly a part of Taunton, and lies on the W. side of Taunton River. Sureganset River affords it a good water power. The noted "Dighton Rock," on which are curious inscriptions, lies in the limits of the town of Berkley, formerly a part of Dighton.

Dinwiddie County, Va. S. E. part. Watered by the Nottaway and tributaries, and on the N. by the Appomattox. Surface gently rolling.

Dinwiddie, Va., c. h. Dinwiddie co. On Stony Creek. 37 miles S. by W. from Richmond.

Dir, N. Y., Chemung co. Catharine's Creek waters the E. part of this town. The surface is hilly; soil gravelly loam. 16 miles N. from Elmira, and 185 S. of W. from Albany.

Dixfield, Me., Oxford co. This is a good farming town on the N. bank of the Androscoggin

River. 42 miles N. W. by W. from Augusta, and 25 N. by E. from Paris. Incorporated 1803.

Dixmont, Me., Penobscot co. On the height of land between the Kennebec and Penobscot. 44 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Dixville, N. H., Coos co., comprises 31,023 acres of uneven land. Numerous streams meander through it. In this town is the celebrated Dixville Notch, which may be regarded as one of the most remarkable exhibitions of natural scenery in the state. Near this Notch is a curious ravine, called the Flume. First settler, Colonel Timothy Dix, Jr. 40 miles N. N. E. from Lancaster, and 146 N. N. E. from Concord.

Dodge County, Mi. On the N. border, middle. On head waters of Charitan River and Loenst and Maritime Creeks.

Dodge County, Wn., c. h. at Hustis. Bounded N. by Marquette and Fond Du Lac counties, E. by Fond Du Lac and Washington, S. by Waukesha and Jefferson, and W. by Dane and Portage counties. Watered by Rock and Beaverdam Rivers, and Rubicon Creek. Surface level, and in parts swampy.

Doddridge County, Va., c. h. at West Union. N. W. part. On the height of land between the Monongahela and Ohio. Watered by tributaries of the latter. Hilly and rough.

Donaldsonville, La., Ascension parish. On the S. side of the Mississippi River, just below La Fourche Outlet, and 73 miles W. by N. from New Orleans. Formerly the state capital.

Donegal, Pa., Butler co. Bear Creek and some branches of Conococheague Creek water this town. Surface hilly and uneven, containing iron ore and anthracite coal; soil sand, gravel, and clay.

Donegal, Pa., Washington co. Bush and Castleman's Runs and the Dutch Fork of Buffalo Creek water this town. Surface hilly; soil loam. Coal abounds here.

Donegal, Pa., Westmoreland co. 160 miles W. from Harrisburg.

Doniphan, Mo., c. h. Ripley co.

Dooley County, Ga., c. h. at Vienna. Bounded N. by Macon and Houston counties, E. by Pulaski and Irwin, S. by Irwin and Lee counties, and W. by Flint River, separating it from Sumpter co. Surface elevated, and drained by branches of Ockmulgee and Flint Rivers.

Dorchester County, Md., c. h. at Cambridge. Bounded N. by Talbot and Caroline counties, E. by De., S. E. and S. by Nanticoke River and Chesapeake Bay, and W. by Chesapeake Bay. Choptank River waters it on the N. and N. W. Surface level; soil productive.

Dorchester, Ms., Norfolk co. This ancient and respectable town lies on Dorchester Bay, in Boston Harbor, 5 miles S. from Boston. It was first settled by a company of Puritans from England. These Pilgrims landed from the ship *Mary and John*, at Nantasket, on the 11th June, 1630; and on the 17th day of that month they located themselves at the Indian Mattapan, and called it Dorchester, in honor of their pious and learned friend, the Rev. John White, of Dorchester, in England.

The town included most of the territory of the towns of Milton, Canton, Stoughton, Sharon, and that part of Boston on which stand the celebrated Dorchester Heights.

Dorchester has furnished pioneers for the settlement of several important places, in different

parts of the United States. A party from this town, in 1635, crossed the trackless wilderness by a journey of fourteen days, and settled Hartford, on Connecticut River. In 1695, another party emigrated from this place, and settled Dorchester, in South Carolina, and afterwards Midway, in Georgia.

The soil of Dorchester is encumbered with rocks, but is very fertile, and under a high state of cultivation. It is exceedingly productive, particularly of vegetables, fruits, and flowers. Its surface is greatly variegated, presenting a continual succession of picturesque and delightful views of the country, city, and sea. Its hill tops and valleys are decked with farm houses and tasteful villas, and nowhere can be found the union of town and country enjoyments more complete.

Dorchester is literally a town of villages. Travel its fine roads which way you will, villages, villas, and country seats, ever changing, ever beautiful, are presented to view. A part of the town has already been annexed to Boston, and should fire and water continue to make steam, old Shawmut, now crowded almost to suffocation, will, ere the lapse of many years, sue for another bit of Mattapan.

The beautiful Neponset washes the whole of the southern border of the town, and besides its navigable privileges, affords a large and valuable water power. The first water mill in America was erected in this town, in 1633; and here, about the same time, the cod fishery, the boast of New England, was first commenced. The manufactures of Dorchester consist of cotton goods, boots, shoes, hats, paper, cabinet, block tin, and tin wares, leather, wearing apparel, soap, candles, chocolate, and playing cards, the aggregate amount of which, in one year, was about half a million of dollars.

The most important villages for trade in Dorchester are those connected with the tide water, Milton Mills, a handsome village, partly in Dorchester and partly in Milton, 6 miles S. by W. from Boston, at the head of navigation on the Neponset, and at the lower falls of that river, contains many manufacturing establishments, and commodious wharves for lumber, coal, &c.

Neponset village is very pleasantly situated on the margin of Dorchester Bay, and near the mouth of Neponset River, on the great road leading to Quincy and Plymouth. It is a place of considerable trade, and some navigation. It has steadily increased in business, population, and wealth; and being located on good navigable waters, within 5 miles of the city, it must soon become an important outpost of the crowded metropolis. This village includes a beautiful peninsula, or neck of land, called Pine Neck. In consequence of the Old Colony Railroad passing over it, a flourishing settlement has commenced on this neck of land, which, by the enterprise of its occupants, promises to become an important place of business. Already a number of wharves and storehouses have been erected here; also a meeting house, a public hall, and several large establishments for mechanical operations. Neponset, as well as Commercial Point, and other harbors in Norfolk co., has become a port of delivery, dependent upon the principal harbor of Boston. By extending the Dorchester and Milton Railroad a mile and a half to the Providence Railroad, Neponset soon will become a large de-

pository of all kinds of building materials, fuel, and of the raw materials for manufacturing purposes, for a wide extent of country. The Old Colony Railroad passes by this and the villages of Commercial Point and Harrison Square, two places exceedingly pleasant both for business and residence.

The first settlers of Dorchester came a regularly organized church, with its pastor and officers. They soon erected a house of public worship; but it is a singular fact that "none can tell the precise spot where the first meeting house was located, nor does a single stone remain to designate the site of the original burying-ground." The earliest date in the present ancient cemetery that can be distinctly traced is 1644.

On the 24th of June, 1852, a new rural cemetery, lying partly in Dorchester and partly in West Roxbury, was consecrated by religious services. It is named Mount Hope Cemetery, and is upon the same plan as the cemetery at Mount Auburn. The grounds include an area of 85 acres, embracing every variety of hill and dale, forest, glade, &c., now sought for in places of this description. It is already laid out extensively with avenues and paths, beautifully fitting it for its purpose. It is about 5 miles distant from Boston, and is approachable by many excellent roads from the city, on which omnibuses are running, and also very conveniently by the Providence Railroad.

Among the first settlers of Dorchester was George Minot, a ruling elder of the church for thirty years. He erected a dwelling house in that part of Dorchester where the pleasant village of Neponset now stands. That house is now standing, and is doubtless one of the oldest houses in the country. It is in good repair, and has ever remained in possession of Mr. Minot's lineal descendants. Mr. Minot died December 24, 1671, aged 78. This house is even more celebrated for the female heroism displayed within its walls, than for its antiquity. A party of Narraganset Indians, hunting on the borders of Neponset River, stopped at Elder Minot's house, and demanded food and drink. On being refused, they threatened vengeance, and the sachem, or chief of the party, left an Indian in ambush to watch an opportunity to effect it. Soon after, in the absence of all the family, except a young woman and two small children, the Indian attacked the house, and fired at the young woman, but missed his mark. The girl placed the children under two brass kettles, and bade them be silent. She then loaded Mr. Minot's gun, and shot the Indian in the shoulder. He again attacked the house, and in attempting to enter the window, the girl threw a shovelful of live coals into his face, and lodged them in his blanket. On this the Indian fled. The next day he was found dead in the woods. The Indian's name was Chickatanbut, but not the Narraganset sachem of that name. The government of Massachusetts Bay presented this brave young woman with a silver wristband, on which her name was engraved, with this motto — "She slew the Narraganset hunter."

Dorchester, N. H., Grafton co. Dorchester is situated on the highlands between Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers. The principal streams are the S branch of Baker's River, a branch of Mascomy and Rocky Branch. There are two ponds, both in the W. part of the town. The soil in some parts is very fertile. The highlands are uneven and rocky. First settlers, Benjamin Rice

and Stephen Murch. 23 miles S. by E. from Haverhill, and 40 N. W. from Concord.

Dorr, Is., e. h. McHenry co.

Dorr County, Wn. New. Taken from Brown in 1851.

Dorset, Vt., Bennington co. There are no considerable streams in this township. Otter Creek, Battenkill and one of its branches, and Pawlet River, afford some mill privileges. This township is considerably mountainous. Equinox Mountain lies partly in the S. W. corner. In this township are several remarkable caverns. The first settlement was made in 1768. 26 miles N. from Bennington, and 91 S. S. W. from Montpelier.

Double Springs, otherwise called *Pleasant Valley*, Ca., e. h. Mariposa co.

Douglas, Ms., Worcester co., was named in honor of Dr. William Douglas, of Boston, a Scotch gentleman of some eminence, a benefactor to the town, and the author of a history of New England. Douglas was first settled about the year 1722, and at first was called Sherburne, from which place the first settlers came. The town is diversified by hills and valleys, the former affording much wood, and the latter a fine soil for cultivation. Mumford River passes through the E. village, on which are fine tracts of interval, and good mill seats. The town abounds with springs and small streams. The centre village lies 16 miles S. from Worcester. The E. village is 2 miles N. E. from the centre, and 43 S. W. by W. from Boston.

Douglass, Pa., Berks co. Watered by Manatawny Creek, which affords mill privileges. Surface undulating; soil of pretty good quality.

Douglass, Pa., Montgomery co. Perkiomen and Swamp Creeks, good mill streams, water this town. Surface hilly; soil red shale.

Dover, De. Capital of the state, and seat of justice of Kent co. Pleasantly situated on elevated ground between two principal branches of Jones's Creek, 10 miles above its entrance into the W. side Delaware Bay. The town is laid out with much regularity, having a large public square in the centre, and wide streets intersecting each other at right angles. The state house stands on the E. side of the square, and other public buildings are around it. There is at Dover a beautiful monument in honor of Colonel John Haslett, who fell in the battle of Princeton. Dover lies 50 miles S. from Wilmington, and 120 from Washington.

Dover, Me., e. h. Piscataquis. On Piscataquis River. 77 miles N. by E. from Augusta.

Dover, Ms., Norfolk co., was taken from Dedham in 1784. This town is bounded N. by Charles River. The surface is uneven, and a large part covered with wood. Pine Hill, in Dover and Medfield, 400 feet above Charles River, affords an extensive prospect. 5 miles W. from Dedham, and 14 S. S. W. from Boston.

Dover, N. H., shire town of Strafford co. 40 miles E. from Concord, 66 N. from Boston, and 44 S. from Portland, Me. Population in 1820, 2871; in 1830, 5449; 1840, 6458; 1850, 8186.

This is one of the most interesting and important towns in New Hampshire. It is situated at the head of navigation on the Cochecho River, about 12 miles from the ocean, in the midst of a peculiarly rich and fertile country, on the N. W. and S. There are falls in the river at this place of about 32 feet descent, which con-

stitute one of the most valuable water privileges in New England. Passing over this town in any direction the traveller finds no rugged mountains nor extensive barren plains, but ascending occasionally some gentle elevation, his eye meets some new and pleasing feature of the landscape — a winding stream, a well-cultivated farm, or a distant village. In the S. part of the town there is a neck of land about 2 miles long, and half a mile in breadth, lying between the Piscataqua River on the one side, and the Bellamy River, commonly called by the inhabitants *Black River*, on the other. The travelled road, from which the land gradually descends on either hand to the rivers, commands a very extensive, variegated, and delightful prospect of bays and their adjacent shores, of streams, fields, and distant mountains. On this neck of land the first settlement of the town was commenced in 1623, by a company in England, whose design was to plant a colony and establish fisheries along the Piscataqua River. For several years this spot embraced the principal part of the population of the town. Here the first meeting house in Dover was erected, and afterwards surrounded with an intrenchment and flankarts, the remains of which are still visible. In process of time the business and population began to centre around the falls, 4 miles N. of the neck, where the beautiful village of Dover now is. Subsequently, when this fine water power began to be improved for manufacturing purposes, a vigorous impulse was given to the prosperity of the place.

The Cochecho Manufacturing Company have now in operation here 4 large cotton mills, which manufacture about 7,000,000 yards of print cloths per annum; also, 1 large printery, capable of turning out 7000 pieces of prints per week. They have also an extensive machine shop. This company employs about 1500 persons, 1000 of whom are females. The Bellamy mills, on Bellamy River, about a mile and a half from the village, consist of saw mills, and mills for the manufacture of machinery, railroad cars, carriages, and axles; and near them are two or three flannel manufactories. On this river, also, is a paper manufactory. A company at Dover have in successful operation machinery for the knitting of drawers and shirts. Besides the above, a variety of smaller articles of manufacture are produced.

These two rivers, the Cochecho or Quochecho, and the Bellamy or Black River, are the principal streams in Dover. They take a S. E. course through the town, and unite with other streams to form the Piscataqua, which separates Dover on the E. from Elliot, Me.

Dover is well built, the houses being generally neat, and some of them elegant. The houses of worship, the court house, and other public buildings are handsome, and the factories massive and imposing in their structure.

A Congregational church was organized here in 1638; and their minister, a Mr. Leverich, was probably the first ordained pastor who preached the gospel in New Hampshire. Rev. Dr. Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire, was ordained as pastor of this church in 1767.

A society of Friends was established here at an early period, and at one time comprised about one third of the population.

This town, at its first settlement, was greatly exposed to invasions from the Indians, between

whom and the inhabitants some unfortunate jealousies and suspicions were excited. The people experienced many sufferings from their repeated attacks.

Dover is easily approached by the Boston and Maine Railroad, which is the upper or inland route between Boston and Portland, Me. It is also connected by the Cochecho Railroad with Alton Bay on Lake Winnipiseogee, which opens a direct, expeditious, and delightful route from Boston to the White Mountains. Another railroad extends N. from Dover, passing by Great Falls, and reaching to Milton, 15 miles, intended to furnish a still more direct route to the mountains.

Dover, N. J., Monmouth co. Watered by Tom's and Forked Rivers and branches of Cedar and Rancocas Creeks, affording water power. Surface mostly level, and soil sandy. 24 miles S. from Freehold.

Dover, N. J., Randolph. Morris co. On both sides of Rockaway River. 63 miles N. from Trenton. It is on the line of the Morris Canal.

Dover, N. Y., Dutchess co. On both sides of Ten Mile Creek. The surface is somewhat mountainous; the soil gravelly loam of good quality. Iron ore is found in this town, and there are extensive quarries of white and colored marble. 93 miles S. S. W. from Albany, and 20 E. from Poughkeepsie.

Dover, O., Dover township, Tuscarawas co. This is a flourishing town, and is situated on a level plain 35 feet above the water on the Ohio Canal, on which it lies. The streets cross each other at right angles. A covered bridge, 346 feet long, and built in 1833, crosses the canal and river. It is 110 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 93 S. from Cleveland by the canal.

Dover, Pa., York co. The surface of this town is hilly; soil red shale.

Dover, Te., c. h. Stewart co. On the S. side of the Cumberland River. 75 miles W. N. W. from Nashville.

Dover, Vt., Windham co. This town was a part of Wardsboro' until 1810. The land is high and uneven, more fit for pasturage than tillage. It is the source of several branches of West and a branch of Deerfield River. Serpentine and chlorite slate are found here. Although this township is quite mountainous, yet the soil is warm, sweet, and productive. 12 miles N. W. from Brattleboro', and 120 S. by W. from Montpelier.

Downe, N. J., Cumberland co. Bounded E. by Maurice River, and S. by Delaware Bay. It is also watered by Dividing and other small creeks. The land bordering on the bay and Maurice River is flat and marshy. 14 miles S. E. from Bridgeton.

Downingtoun, Pa., Chester co. On the W. bank of the E. fork of Brandywine Creek. 67 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg. The battle of Brandywine was fought 12 miles below this place, September 11, 1777.

Doylestown, O., Wayne co., is situated on the road leading from Wooster to Akron, 16 miles from the former, and 13 from the latter place, and 36 miles S. from Cleveland.

Doylestown, Pa., c. h. Bucks co. 100 miles E. from Harrisburg. The situation is elevated and commanding.

Dracont, Mass., Middlesex co. Dracont is united to Lowell by two handsome bridges over Merri-

mac River. The town is pleasantly situated on the N. side, on the line of New Hampshire, with a tolerable soil, and some water power by Beaver River. The proximity of this town to Lowell gives it a favorable market for the fruits and vegetables which it plentifully yields. There is some fine scenery in the town, particularly around Pawtucket Falls, when the river is high. 27 miles N. from Boston, and 16 N. by E. from Concord.

Drayton, Ga., c. h. Dooly co. On Pennehatchie Creek, about 1 mile from its entrance into Flint River, and 98 miles S. S. W. from Milledgeville.

Dresden, Is., Grundy co. At the junction of Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers, 153 miles N. N. E. from Springfield. The Illinois Canal passes through it.

Dresden, Me., Lincoln co. On the E. bank of Kennebec River, 14 miles S. from Augusta.

Dresden, N. Y., Washington co. Situated between Lakes George and Champlain. The surface is hilly and mountainous, Palmetown Mountain extending through the town, rising, in some places, to the height of 1200 feet above the level of Lake Champlain. The land is unfit for cultivation, and mostly covered with forests. 28 miles from Sandy Hill, and 78 N. N. E. from Albany.

Dresden, O., Jefferson township, Muskingum co. A thriving town on Wakatom-aka Creek, on a side cut of the Ohio and Erie Canal, near their union with the Muskingum River.

Dresden, Te., c. h. Weakley co. On one of the head branches of Obion River. W. by N. from Nashville 122 miles.

Drew County, As., c. h. at Monticello.

Dromore, Pa., Lancaster co. Bounded S. W. by the Susquehanna River, and drained by Conewago Creek, which affords hydraulic power. Surface undulating; soil clay. S. E. from Lancaster 15 miles.

Dryden, N. Y., Tompkins co. Fall Creek and some other small streams water this town. The surface is uneven; the soil productive, consisting of gravelly loam. 10 miles E. from Ithaca, and 160 W. from Albany.

Duane, N. Y., Franklin co. Situated in the northern part of the state, about 200 miles from Albany. A considerable part of this town is yet covered with the native forest. The surface is uneven and hilly, with several small lakes. The principal settlement is in the northern part. The town has become celebrated for its superior iron ore, or "native steel ore," as it has been called, which is capable of being cast from the ore into the finest edged tools. At Duane there are a blasting furnace and a scythe manufactory.

Duaneburg, N. Y., Schenectady co. Watered by Schoharie Creek and some other small streams. The surface is elevated and hilly; the soil clay loam. 12 miles S. W. from Schenectady, and 21 N. W. from Albany.

Dublin, Ga., c. h. Laurens co. On the W. side of the Oconee River. 79 miles S. S. E. from Milledgeville.

Dublin, N. H., Cheshire co. On the height of land between Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers. Its streams are small. Centre Pond is in the middle of the town; it is one mile in length, and about the same in breadth. A large portion of the Grand Monadnock lies in the N. W. part of

Dublin, and near the centre of the town is Breed's Mountain. The land is better for grazing than tillage. First settlers, 1762. John Alexander, Henry Strongman, and William Strong. 10 miles E. by S. from Keene, and 50 S. W. from Concord.

Dublin, O., Washington, Franklin co. On elevated ground, on the W. bank of Scioto River, on which there is water power. 12 miles N. N. W. from Columbus.

Dublin, Pa., Bedford co. Watered by Wooden Bridge and Little Angwick Creeks and the head branches of Licking Creek. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. 25 miles E. from Bedford.

Dublin, Pa., Huntingdon co. Shade and Little Angwick Creeks drain this town. Surface mountainous; soil clay. 21 miles S. E. from Huntingdon.

Dubois County, Ia., c. h. at Jasper. Incorporated in 1817. Bounded N. by Davies and Martin counties, E. by Orange and Crawford, S. by Perry and Spencer, and W. by Pike counties. Watered by Strait River, by the E. fork of White River, and by Patoka and Huntley's Creeks. Surface hilly and undulating; soil fertile.

Dubuque County, Io., c. h. at Dubuque. Bounded N. by Clayton co. N. E. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Wisconsin, and on the E. from Illinois, S. by Jackson and Jones counties, and W. by Delaware co. Drained by Turkey and Little Macoquetais Rivers and branches, and by some small creeks flowing into the Mississippi.

Dubuque, Io., shire town of Dubuque co. Situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 80 miles N. E. from Iowa City, 454 miles above St. Louis, and 338 below the Falls of St. Anthony. It is 24 miles, by the Mississippi and Fevre Rivers, from Galena. Dubuque, like Galena, is celebrated for its lead mines, the ore being found in abundance within its corporate limits, and for many miles around. This is, indeed, the commercial centre of the lead region.

Dubuque was originally settled by a French half-breed of that name, who purchased his title from the Indians. The town is built on a fine table prairie, with picturesque bluffs in the rear, some of which are adorned with princely mansions. The place is laid out with regularity, and handsomely built. Among the churches, of which there are several of the various denominations, there is a large stone Roman Catholic cathedral. Its spacious brick warehouses, its many stores and mechanic shops, its numerous steamboats lading and unlading at the quays, and the bustling activity of business in its streets, sufficiently indicate that this place is now the great commercial emporium of the country of the Upper Mississippi. The Illinois Central Railroad from Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, will have its northern terminus on the opposite side of the river, which will open a communication, at all seasons of the year, to the Gulf of Mexico. There will soon be a continuous railroad route from this place to Chicago, and thence to New York and Boston.

Dudley, Ms., Worcester co. This town was granted by the legislature in 1660. The grantees bought it of the Pegan tribe of Indians. Quinnebaug River on the W. and French on the E. give to Dudley an excellent water power. The town was named in honor of Paul and William Dud-

ley, of Roxbury, who were among the first proprietors. It is a pleasant town, with a good soil, and a surface variegated by hills and vales, smiling ponds, and constant streams. There are 3 villages here, Dudley Hill, Tufts, and Merino. The Indian name of a large pond in the town is Chabanakongkomam. 55 miles S. W. from Boston.

Dukes County, Ms., c. h. at Edgartown. This county is formed of the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Chappaquiddiek, Elizabeth Islands, and No-Man's Land. The latter of which is the S. extremity of Massachusetts. These islands were discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold, in 1602. He landed at No-Man's Land, which he called Martha's Vineyard, passed round Gay Head, anchored in the Vineyard Sound, and landed on Cuttahunk, which he called Elizabeth Island, a name since extended to the whole group to which it belongs. A small rocky islet in the midst of a pond of fresh water on this island, was selected as the site of a settlement, and a stockhouse was erected on it -- the first house built by the English on the shores of New England. Gosnold could not induce any of his men to remain, yet the commencement of efforts for colonizing New England dates from his voyage.

Dumfries, Va., Prince William co. On the N. side of Quantico Creek, a tributary of Potomac River, and 86 miles N. by E. from Richmond. The best winter harbor on the Potomac is about 2½ miles below this place.

Dummer, N. H., Coos co., comprises 23,040 acres. It is watered by the Amonoosuck and Androscoggin. This town is rough in its surface, and cold in its soil. First settlers, Mark H. Wentworth, Nathaniel Haven, and others, in 1773. Distances 140 miles N. by E. from Concord, and 50 N. by E. from Lancaster.

Dummerston, Vt., Windham co. This township is watered by West River and several small streams, affording a considerable number of good sites for mills. The surface is broken. The rocks which constitute Black Mountain, near the centre of the town, are an immense body of granite. A range of argillaceous slate passes through it. Primitive limestone occurs in beds. This is one of the oldest towns in the state. 90 miles S. from Montpelier, and 8 S. E. from Newfane. The Connecticut River Railroad passes through this town.

Dunbar, Pa., Fayette co. This town is bounded on the E. by the Youghiogeny River, and drained by Dunbar Run, a mill stream. Surface undulating; soil calcareous loam. 8 miles N. E. from Union.

Dunbarton, N. H., Merrimac co. The situation of this town is elevated, though there are but few hills. The air is clear, the water good, and the town very healthy. The soil is good, and well suited for corn, wheat, and orcharding. Arsenic is found here. The inhabitants are mostly descendants of Scotch-Irish, so called, from the north of Ireland. It was first called Starkstown, in honor of the principal proprietor. Its present name is derived from Dunbarton, in Scotland, from whence Stark emigrated. First settlers, 1749, Joseph Putney, James Rogers, William Putney, and Obadiah Foster. 10 miles S. W. from Concord, and 20 N. from Amherst.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Chautauque co. An incorporated village in Pomfret, situated on Lake Erie, 44 miles S. W. from Buffalo. This is the western

terminus of the Erie Railroad, extending from Piermont, on the Hudson River, 24 miles from New York, to this place, a distance of 445 miles, or 469 from New York. There is also a continuous railroad route to Jersey City, opposite New York, leaving the Erie Railroad 18 miles W. of Piermont, and passing through Patterson, N. J.; on which the distance between Dunkirk and New York is only 460 miles.

From its position in reference to this great channel of communication, Dunkirk is destined to take a rank among the most important places on Lake Erie. It has one of the best harbors on the lake, for the improvement of which the United States government has expended large sums of money. It is extremely valuable as an anchorage and port of refuge, and is often resorted to for that purpose. It is frequently open several days, and even weeks, earlier in the spring than the harbor of Buffalo. A railroad along the lake shore, in continuation of the great western route, from Boston, via Troy, Albany, and Buffalo, will make Dunkirk a new thoroughfare between the North-Western States and the two most important ports on the Atlantic. Distance from Dunkirk to Boston, by the railroads now in operation, 572 miles; and by the contemplated route via Troy and the tunnel through the Hoosie Mountain, 545 miles.

Dunkin County, Mo., c. h. at Chillitecunx. In the extreme S. E. Between St. Francis and White Water Rivers, and largely subject to overflow.

Dunstable, Ms., Middlesex co. This town was taken from Dunstable, now Nashua, N. H., in 1741. The Nashua River passes the W. border of the town, but gives it no important water power. The soil is sandy. 12 miles W. N. W. from Lowell, and 33 N. W. from Boston.

Dunstable, Pa., Clinton co. The W. branch of the Susquehanna River bounds this town on the S. E. and S. The surface is mountainous, containing coal; soil sterile.

Du Page County, Is., c. h. at Napierville. Bounded N. and E. by Cook co., S. by Will, and W. by Kendall and Kane counties. Des Plaines River and Du Page Creek water this county.

Duplin County, N. C., c. h. at Keanansville. Bounded N. by Wayne county, E. by Lenoir, Jones, and Onslow, S. by New Hanover, and W. by Sampson co. Surface level, and drained by Cape Fear River and branches; soil productive.

Durham, Ct., Middlesex co. This town was first settled in 1698. Its Indian name was Coginchang. Agriculture is the principal employment of the people of Durham, for which they have rather an uneven but fertile soil. "This town has been distinguished many years for a very fine breed of cattle. Two oxen, presented by some of the inhabitants to General Washington, furnished a dinner for all the officers of the American army at Valley Forge, and all their servants."

Durham, Me., Cumberland co. A good township of land on the S. side of Androscoggin River. 25 miles N. from Portland, and 31 S. W. from Augusta.

Durham, N. H., Strafford co. The situation of this town upon the Piscataqua and its branches is very favorable, both as to water power and transportation. Oyster and Lamprey are the two branches; the latter flows over several falls. Upon both sides of Oyster River a deep argilla-

ceous loam prevails, which is favorable to the production of grasses. Extensive ledges of granite are found here. A large block of it, weighing 60 or 70 tons, was formerly poised so exactly between two stones, as to be visibly moved by the wind. It was dislodged from this position by the curiosity of some visitors. Durham was originally a part of Dover. Oyster River was so called from the abundance of oysters found in it. 32 miles E. by S. from Concord, and 11 W. N. W. from Portsmouth.

Durham, N. Y., Greene co. Drained by the Catskill and some of its tributaries. The surface is hilly and uneven; soil clay and gravelly loam. 20 miles N. W. from Catskill, and 34 S. W. from Albany.

Durham, Pa., Bucks co. Bounded E. by the Delaware River, and drained by Cook's or Durham Creek, a mill stream. In this town is the Devil's Hole, a large cave, at the bottom of which is a basin of pure water, 20 feet wide, and having a subterranean outlet. 20 miles N. E. from Doylestown.

Durhamville, N. Y., Oneida co. On both sides of Oneida Creek. 125 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

Dutchess County, N. Y., c. h. at Poughkeepsie. Bounded by Columbia co. on the N., by the state of Connecticut on the E., by Putnam co. on the S., and by the Hudson River on the W. It was incorporated in 1683. Wappinger's, Fishkill, and Ten Mile Creeks drain the surface, which is somewhat hilly and uneven. Soil chiefly fertile. It is rich in mineral productions, the principal of which are iron, marble, and lead. Peat and marl are also abundant, and there are one or two remarkable gas springs.

Duval County, Fla., c. h. at Jacksonville. Bounded N. by Georgia, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by St. John's and Alachua counties, and W. by Alachua and Columbia counties. Watered by the Nassau, St. John's, and Black Rivers.

Duxbury, Ms., Plymouth co. This is an important maritime town. The harbor is formed by a peninsula called the Gurnet, jutting out in a S. E. direction from Marshfield on the N., of about 6 miles in length. The soil of Duxbury is generally unproductive; yet there are some fertile spots. Its Indian name was *Mautakeeset*. There is an apple-tree here noted for its age, size, and fruitfulness. It is upwards of 100 years old. It is 40 feet in height, and its circumference, 8 inches from the ground, is 16 feet. Its fruit, in 1 year, has made 10 barrels of cider, besides 30 bushels for the cellar. The village in Duxbury is pleasantly located on elevated ground, in full view of the sea. Beyond it, about 2 miles distant, is "Standish Hill," part of the farm of the renowned Captain Miles Standish, the military hero of New England. 6 miles N. from Plymouth, and 30 S. E. from Boston.

Duxbury, Vt., Washington co. The south and western parts of this township are mountainous, and incapable of settlement. Nearly all the inhabitants are confined to the margin of Winooski River, and the north-eastern parts of the township. This township is watered by Winooski River, which forms the northern boundary, by Duxbury branch, on which is a considerable settlement, and several small branches of Mad River. The natural bridge over Winooski River is between this town and Waterbury, and near it are some curious caverns. The settlement was

commenced about the year 1786. 11 miles W. from Montpelier.

Dyer County, Te., c. h. at Dyersburg. Bounded N. by Obinn co., E. by Gibson, S. by Lauderdale, and W. by the Mississippi River. Drained by Obion and Forked Deer Rivers. Surface uneven, with the exception of the flats on the border of the Mississippi.

Eagle, N. Y., Alleghany co. Caneadea and Wiskay Creeks water this town. The surface is undulating; the soil favorable to the growth of grass and grain. 264 miles W. by S. from Albany.

Eagle Harbor, Mn., Houghton co. This village, on Keewaiwona Point, has sprung up in the immediate neighborhood of several important mines of copper and silver. The village takes its name from that of the little harbor in the bosom of which it is seated. The first house erected at this place was put up by Colonel Charles Gratiot, for the accommodation of the pioneer miners employed by the Lake Superior Copper Company in 1844; and it was at this place that the first search for native copper commenced. That year some of the veins yielded a promising return of copper; but the ground was not found to be so favorable for mining purposes as that of Eagle River, a few miles farther to the westward. There are now wrought, near Eagle Harbor, several very valuable mines; among them, the North-West, Copper Falls, and North-Western mines are most conspicuous. This harbor is the nearest safe shelter for small vessels that the miners can avail themselves of, and hence its importance. Good hotels and comfortable accommodations now invite the traveller to this spot, which seven or eight years ago was an unbroken wilderness.

By means of gib nets an abundance of large lake trout and of white fish is caught off this harbor. Trout may also be taken by trolling with a long line from a sail boat. Siskowit, a fat species of salmon, are also occasionally caught at this place, but they are not abundant, their range being limited to the coast of Isle Royale, 40 miles N. of Keewaiwona Point, a few rarely straying across this part of the lake.

The climate of Eagle Harbor is like that of Keewaiwona Point, generally much milder than that of the Sault St. Marie, on account of its being nearly surrounded by the deep waters of Lake Superior, which preserve an invariable temperature of about 39½ degrees Fahrenheit, and thus moderate the heat of the air in both summer and winter. Potatoes and some early garden plants thrive on Keewaiwona Point, but Indian corn rarely ripens there. Oats, barley, and summer wheat do very well.

Eagle River Settlement, Mn., Houghton co. Eagle River is 8 miles W. of Eagle Harbor, in lat. 47° 23' 28" N. The stream enters the lake over a sandy bar, and the bay offers no shelter for vessels, so that it is only practicable to take on board the steamers' cargoes of copper during good weather. In case of storms, the vessels run to Eagle Harbor for shelter.

Owing to the discovery of the most valuable mines of copper and silver near this river, a considerable village has sprung up at its mouth, and a numerous population of miners and persons connected with the mines reside at the mining stations up the river, at the Phoenix Cliff and

North American mines, which are from one to four miles from the mouth of the stream, and upon its borders.

The Phoenix, formerly called the Lake Superior mine, was the first mine wrought for native copper and silver on Lake Superior. It was not wrought properly at first, owing to want of experience in this new kind of mining, but has since been carried on with the most promising success. The Cliff mine, 3 miles from the Phoenix, was the first mine that was opened in a truly scientific manner, and has proved the model mine of the country, and has given most profitable returns to the stockholders. About 150 men are employed at this mine in extracting metallic copper and silver from the rocks. This mine is one of the wonders of the world, and is unparalleled in its produce; masses of solid native copper, of from 10 to 100 tons, being extracted by mining operations from regular veins of the metal. The copper is mixed with variable proportions of silver, which is always found free from any alloy, and often occurs embedded in the solid copper, as if welded to it only at the points of contact. This mine produces, on an average, 900 tons of fine copper, and about \$5000 worth of pure silver per annum. The stock is owned mostly in Boston and Pittsburg, and is held at a good rate, but little of it being offered at the brokers' board.

The North American Company have a mine nearly as valuable as the Cliff, within a half mile of that celebrated mine, and the works are admirably constructed, and mining is carried on with success, both copper and silver being found there native.

Copper Falls mine, which is 4 miles to the E. of Eagle River, is situated on a small stream called Copper Brook, and has been wrought with promising success, but not to the extent of those already mentioned. A considerable corps of miners are there employed in searching for copper, and a regular mine has been constructed, and native copper and silver have been raised and sent to market.

All the mines we have named were discovered in 1844 and 1845, and are situated in amygdaloidal trap rocks, near their junction with sandstone rocks. The veins cross the "country," or traverse the line of direction of the trappean masses and stratified rocks. Hence they are called true veins. Stone hammers used by the aboriginal inhabitants, in old pits, have disclosed the interesting fact that these lodes of native copper were known probably for thousands of years before the white men set foot upon this continent. All the tools indicate that the mines were wrought by savages, who employed fire to cause the rock to crumble away from the copper, and then broke off masses of the metal. Few of these excavations are deeper than 6 or 8 feet, but they are of considerable extent. Aged trees growing upon the surface soil of these pits prove that the mining operations were carried on many centuries ago.

The soil on Eagle River is good, and produces oats and potatoes in abundance, and some fine esculents and garden vegetables; but the season is short, and tender crops often are overtaken by frost.

There are a good tavern, and store, and post office at the mouth of Eagle River. Some fish are taken, but the place is not regarded as good fishing ground.

Earl, Pa., Berks co. Manatawny Creek waters this town, the surface of which is broken by South Mountain.

Earl, Pa., Lancaster co. Watered by Conestago and Muddy Creeks. Surface undulating; soil gravel and red shale. 13 miles N. W. from Lancaster.

Early County, Ga., c. h. at Blakely. Bounded N. by Randolph co., E. by Baker, S. by DeCATUR co., and W. by the Chattahoochee River, separating it from Ga. Surface level, and drained by Spring, a branch of Flint River; soil fertile.

East Aron, N. Y., Livingston co. 2 miles E. from Avon Springs, and 218 W. from Albany. The surrounding country is highly cultivated, and the situation of the place is commanding.

East Bethlehem, Pa., Washington co. The Monongahela River bounds this town on the E., and Ten Mile Creek on the S. Surface hilly, and abounding with coal mines; soil loamy. 197 miles W. from Harrisburg.

East Bloomfield, N. Y., Ontario co. Drained by Mud Creek and some other small streams. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. 8 miles W. from Canandaigua, and 203 W. by N. from Albany.

East Bradford, Pa., Chester co. Valley Creek and its branches water this town, affording hydraulic power, and Brandywine River forms its S. W. boundary. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam.

East Bridgewater, Ms., Plymouth co. Beaver and Satucket, branches of Taunton River, afford this town a good water power. The settlement of this part of Old Bridgewater was not commenced much before 1685. There are two pleasant villages in the town, at which considerable business is transacted. A branch of the Old Colony Railroad, from South Abington to Bridgewater, passes near the village of Joppa, 6 miles from the former, 2 from the latter, and 26 from Boston.

East Cambridge, Ms., Middlesex co. See Cambridge, Ms.

Eastchester, N. Y., Westchester co. Watered by Bronx River and Hutchinson's Creek. The surface is hilly and somewhat rocky; but the soil is for the most part very productive. 10 miles S. from White Plains, and 140 S. from Albany.

East Cocalico, Pa., Lancaster co. Watered by Cocalico Creek.

East Deer, Pa., Allegheny co. Located on the W. side of the Allegheny River.

East Donegal, Pa., Lancaster co. Watered by Little Chiques Creek and its branches.

East Fallowfield, Pa., Chester co. Watered by the W. branch of Brandywine Creek.

East Feliciana Parish, La., c. h. at Clinton. The state of Mi. bounds this parish on the N. Watered by Amite River, and Comite and Thompson's Creeks. Soil fertile on the streams.

Eastford, Ct., Windham co. Taken from Ashford. On a head stream of the Yantic. 14 m. N. W. from Brooklyn, and 31 E. from Hartford.

East Goshen, Pa., Chester co. Watered by Chester and Ridley Creeks. Surface mostly level; soil rich sandy loam. 18 miles W. from Philadelphia.

East Greenwich, R. I., Kent co. This is the shire town, and is pleasantly located on Narraganset Bay. It was incorporated in 1667, and comprises an excellent harbor for ships of 500

tions' burden. A number of vessels are owned here, and the coasting trade and fisheries give employment to many of the inhabitants. The town is watered by Maskachug and Hunt's Rivers, on which are cotton mills and other manufactories. The soil of the town is rather rough and stony, but it yields good crops of corn, barley, and potatoes. East Greenwich is noted for excellent fruit and cider.

The Kentish Guards was established here in 1774, and proved a nursery of distinguished officers, of which the celebrated General Nathaniel Greene was one. Across the bay, to Bristol, is about 8 miles. 14 miles S. from Providence.

East Haddam, Ct., Middlesex co. A town of considerable trade and manufacturing enterprise, on the E. side of the Connecticut, and at the outlet of Salmon River. The soil is hilly and rocky, and more fit for grazing than tillage. Considerable business is done here in the shad fishery. It is supposed that more leather is made in this than in any other town in the state. This place has fine water privileges, both for navigation and manufactures. A short distance from the centre of the town is a pond covering 1000 acres. On the river formed by the outlet of this pond, the water is precipitated over rocks nearly 70 feet perpendicular. The scenery around these falls is beautiful, and worthy of particular notice.

Leesville, on Salmon River, and Mechanicsville, on Moodus River, a branch of Salmon River, are very flourishing settlements.

This place, the Indian *Mackimoodus*, is remarkable for frequent slight shocks of earthquakes, producing singular noises, which the Indians attributed to the anger of their gods towards the white men. It is said that some valuable geological discoveries have recently been made in this quarter. The town was first settled in 1685, but not incorporated until 1724.

Eastham, Ms., Barnstable co., lies on both sides of Cape Cod, which, at this place, is about 3 miles across. It is the ancient Nansat of the Indians, and was purchased of the natives by the people at Plymouth, prior to its grant by the court, in 1644. A settlement commenced the year the grant was made. The soil of this town was formerly considered as unproductive as any on the cape; but by good management it has been made to furnish a supply of breadstuffs for its own inhabitants, and some for exportation. There is a pear tree in this town celebrated for its longevity. It was brought from England by Thomas Prince, who was elected governor of the colony in 1634. Its fruit is said to be fair and good, and yields about 15 bushels annually. 22 miles E. N. E. from Barnstable, and 66 S. E. by E. from Boston, by water.

Easthampton, Ms., Hampshire co. This is a pleasant town, on the W. side of Connecticut River, 5 miles S. from Northampton, of which it was formerly a part. The Hampshire and Hampden Canal passes through this town, but has been abandoned, and a railroad substituted for it. The Mount Tom range of mountains commences here, and extends into the state of Connecticut. The highest part of the range is in this town, and is 1214 feet above the river. A large part of the lands in Easthampton are fertile and productive. There is here a flourishing and richly-endowed English and classical seminary, founded and endowed at an expense of \$50,000, the munificence of the Hon. Samuel

Williston, under the name of the Williston Seminary.

East Hampton, N. Y., Suffolk co. Situated on the E. extremity of Long Island. 114 miles E. from New York city, and 267 E. S. E. from Albany. This town, including land and water, embraces a large area, being about 23 miles in length, over the narrow strip running up from Montauk Point to its western boundary, and about 12 miles in breadth, on a line from the northern extremity of Gardiner's Island, which is connected with it, directly across the town to the ocean. The village is built principally on a single street, a mile and a half long, and about three fourths of a mile from the southern shore. The town was settled in 1649, by 30 families from Lynn, and the neighboring towns, in Massachusetts. There is a small remnant of the Montauk Indians still remaining, upon a reservation of 1000 acres, held by them under the conditions of their sale of the Montauk tract to the whites, about 189 years ago. See *Montauk Point*, p. 221.

East Hanover, Pa., Lebanon co. 21 miles E. from Harrisburg.

East Hartford, Ct., Hartford co. This town is situated opposite to Hartford, and connected with it by a bridge across Connecticut River. The soil of the town is generally fertile, but the alluvial meadows on the border of the river, of which there is a large tract, is of a superior quality. The agricultural products of this town are very considerable. Hackanum River furnishes the town with a good water power, on which are valuable manufacturing establishments, particularly of paper. East Hartford is noted for its manufactures in former years. The first powder mill in this country, it is said, was erected here, in 1775. This is a very pleasant town. The main street, which is very long and wide, is delightfully shaded by stately elms. East Hartford was taken from Hartford in 1784.

East Haven, Ct., New Haven co. This town was taken from New Haven in 1783, and is connected with New Haven by a bridge. It has good navigable privileges, and is watered by Quinnipiac River. This was a great resort for the Indians in former years. On Grave Hill were an Indian fort and cemetery. Bones of Indians of a large size, and domestic and warlike implements for savage use, have been found here. The Indian Well, in a granite rock, on an island in Stony River, is a curiosity. East Haven is pleasantly located, and commands a fine prospect of Long Island Sound.

East Haven, Vt., Essex co. The land in this township is high, but much of it is very suitable for grazing. Passumpic River crosses the W. corner, and the head of Moose River waters the eastern part, each being about two rods wide, and affording good mill sites. There were five or six families in this town as early as 1814. 24 miles N. W. from Guildhall, and 69 N. E. from Montpelier.

East Hempfield, Pa., Lancaster co. Watered on the E. by Little Conestoga Creek. Surface principally level. 38 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

East Huntingdon, Pa., Westmoreland co. Watered by branches of Jacob's Creek.

East Kingston, N. H., Rockingham co. The soil is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to grain and grass. Powow River crosses the S. W. part of this town. First settlers, William

and Abraham Smith. 42 miles S. E. by E. from Concord, and 20 S. S. W. from Portsmouth, and by railroad 5 miles S. from Exeter.

East Lebanon, O., Wayne co. This village is 90 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 5 from Greenville.

East Lyme, Ct., New London co. On the coast, between the Rivers Thames and Connecticut. The New Haven and New London Railroad passes through it. Surface diversified; soil generally good.

East Livermore, Me., Kennebec co. On the E. bank of the Androscoggin. 23 miles W. from Augusta.

East Machias, Me., Washington co. On both sides of East Machias River 149 miles E. by N. from Augusta. It has a great water power, and is largely engaged in the lumber trade.

East Marlboro', Pa., Chester co. Watered by Redely Creek and Pocopson, a branch of Brandywine Creek. Surface gently sloping; soil sandy loam. 28 miles S. W. from Philadelphia.

East Montpelier, Vt., Washington co. This town was incorporated November 9, 1848, and comprises the northern and eastern part of the fertile and pleasant town of Montpelier.

East Nantmeal, Pa., Chester co. The N. and S. forks of French Creek water this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil gravelly. 65 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

East Nottingham, Pa., Chester co. Watered by Elk and Little Elk Creeks. Surface slightly uneven; soil sandy loam.

Easton, Md., Talbot co. On Tread Haven Creek. 13 miles from Chesapeake Bay, and near the head of a large estuary. S. E. from Annapolis 45 miles.

Easton, Ct., Fairfield co. Taken from the E. part of Weston. 10 m. N. W. from Bridgeport.

Easton, Ms., Bristol co. There are two pleasant villages here, both well watered by branches of Taunton River. From the W. village it is about 10 miles to Taunton, and 24 to Boston.

Easton, N. Y., Washington co. On the E. border of the Hudson River, and watered by the Battenkill, one of its tributaries. The surface is slightly uneven; the soil generally clay and sandy loam. Limestone and water lime of superior quality are found here. 26 m. N. N. W. from Albany.

Easton, Pa., seat of justice of Northampton co. On the W. side of Delaware River, at the junction of the Lehigh, 58 miles N. from Philadelphia, and 106 E. N. E. from Harrisburg. Population in 1820, 2370; 1830, 3529; 1840, 4865; 1850, 9000. The town is built on a point of land bounded and shaped by the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers, and by Bushkill Creek. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles, and a public square in the centre. The court house, standing upon this square, was built in 1758. The part of the town lying near the Delaware, though well elevated above the river, is level; but the ground rises gradually as it recedes to the W., forming a fine acclivity for that part of the town which is the most handsomely built, and in which are the principal churches and other public buildings. Still more elevated, in the rear of the town, are the buildings of Lafayette College, which are handsomely located, and command a beautiful prospect of the surrounding country. (See *Colleges*.) The fine bridge at this point, over the Delaware, 500 feet long, was built at an expense of \$80,000. The Dela-

ware, the Morris, and the Lehigh Canals form a junction at Easton; and railroads meet here from Philadelphia, via Trenton, from Jersey City, opposite New York, and from Belvidere, an important town a few miles to the N. The manufactures of this place are of considerable importance. About a mile above Easton, on the right bank of the Lehigh, a manufacturing village has sprung up, called South Easton, which contains large mills for the manufacture of cotton goods, nails, rifles, steel, and various other articles.

Easton, Pa., Chester co. Surface slightly uneven, and drained by Darby Creek; soil sandy loam.

East Penn, Pa., Northampton co. Watered by Mahoning and Lizard Creeks, branches of the Lehigh River. Surface mountainous, the Lehigh Water Gap, through Blue Mountain, being in the S. part. Soil red shale and gravel. The streams afford water power. 91 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

East Pennsboro', Pa., Cumberland co. Drained by Conodogwinit Creek, a mill stream flowing into the Susquehanna River, which bounds the town on the E. 10 miles N. E. from Carlisle, and about the same distance N. W. from Harrisburg.

East Pileland, Pa., Chester co. Watered by Stony, French, and Pickering Creeks, all mill streams flowing into the Schuylkill River.

Eastport, Me., Washington co. includes four islands, the chief of which, called Moose Island, and the town is built. It has a fine harbor, and has been noted for smuggling adventures, being situated on the W. shore of Passamaquoddy Bay. The tide is very rapid, and rises 25 feet. Two long bridges connect Moose Island with the main land. It has still considerable trade in lumber.

East Rockhill, Pa., Bucks co. Surface hilly; soil gravel.

East Union, O., Wayne co. is a flourishing township, a few miles E. from Wooster.

Eastville, Va., c. h. Northampton co. On the S. side of King's Creek, a small stream which empties into Chesapeake Bay, through a considerable estuary. E. from Richmond 151 miles.

East Whitland, Pa., Chester co. Surface level; soil rich calcareous loam.

East Windsor, Ct., Hartford co. First settled 1680. Taken from Windsor, 1768. This is an excellent township of land. Its extensive meadows on the E. side of Connecticut River are of uncommon fertility and beauty. Scantic River, a considerable mill stream, passes through the N. part of the town, and gives it the name of Scantic. The village of Wapping is in the S. E. section of the town. The principal street, about a mile back of the river, is the village, running the whole length of the town, wide, neatly built, and beautifully shaded.

East Windsor Hill, Ct., in South Windsor, Hartford co. 11 miles N. E. from Hartford. The Theological Institute of Connecticut is located here. There is a rich and delightful prospect from the buildings, which are seen at a distance in different directions.

East Windsor, N. J., Mercer co. Watered by Millstone River, and Assumpink and Miry Runs. Surface level; soil sandy and rather sterile. 20 miles S. W. from New Brunswick.

Eaton County, Mn., c. h. at Charlotte. Incorporated in 1837. Bounded N. by Ionia and Clinton counties, E. by Ingham, S. by Jackson and Calhoun, and W. by Barry co. Watered by Grand and Thornapple Rivers and Battle Creek. Sur-

face undulating, containing quarries of sandstone and limestone; soil very rich.

Eaton, N. H., Carroll co. The soil is moderately good, and the plains furnish excellent pine timber. There are several ponds in this town. Six Mile Pond is one; it is 4 miles long, and from half a mile to a mile in width. Good iron ore is found here, and near Snell's Pond a vein of zinc and lead ores. 64 miles N. E. from Concord, and 55 N. E. from Dover.

Eaton, N. Y., c. h. Madison co. It is watered by the head branch of Chenango River. The surface is rolling; soil fertile loam, particularly favorable to the growth of grass. 100 miles W. from Albany.

Eaton, O., c. h. Preble co., and is located on the E. bank of St. Clair's Creek. At this place the creek has a fall of about 20 feet in 80 rods, which adds to the importance of the town. It was laid out in 1806, and is 80 miles N. from Cincinnati, and 95 W. from Columbus.

Eaton, Pa., Wyoming co. Bounded on the N. E. and E. by the Susquehanna River, and drained by Bowman's Creek, one of its tributaries. Surface broken by the Alleghany Mountains. One peak, called the Knob, rises 1150 feet above the Susquehanna River. 143 miles N. E. by N. from Harrisburg.

Eatonton, Ga., c. h. Putnam co.

Ebensburg, Pa., c. h. Cambria co., occupies an elevated position on the Alleghany ridge. 139 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg.

Eckford, Md., Calhoun co. Soil fertile, and well suited to grain. 101 miles W. from Detroit.

Economy, Pa., Beaver co. On the E. side of the Ohio River. This town is settled by a community of Swabians, and was founded by Mr. George Rapp, who acted as their temporal and spiritual leader. 217 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg.

Eddington, Me., Penobscot co. This town lies on the E. side of Penobscot River, 6 miles above, and N. N. E. from Bangor, and 70 N. E. by E. from Augusta. The village is pleasantly situated at the "Bend" of the river. The soil of the town is good, and well wooded.

Eddyville, Ky., c. h. Caldwell co. On the E. side of Cumberland River. 237 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

Eden, Me., Hancock co. On the N. part of the Island of Mount Desert. 92 miles E. from Augusta. It has a good soil, good harbors, and great conveniences for the shore fishery.

Eden, N. Y., Erie co. Canquaga and Big Two Sisters Creeks flow through this town into Lake Erie. The surface is undulating, the soil remarkably fertile. 14 miles S. from Buffalo, and 287 W. from Albany.

Eden, Vt., Lamoille co. The streams in this township are numerous. Wild Branch and Green River rise in the eastern part. They are both considerable mill streams. The Branch, which is the outlet of North Pond, runs across the N. W. corner of Hyde Park, and falls into the Lamoille, at Johnson. North Pond is 2 miles long, and of very unequal width. The township is considerably mountainous. Mount Norris and Hadley Mountain lie on the N. line of the township, and partly in Lowell. Belvidere Mountain lies partly in the N. W. corner. In the western part of Eden is some good tillage land. The eastern part, being the dividing ridge between the waters of Lakes Champlain and Memphremagog, is moist and cold, but good for grazing. Rocks,

principally mica and chlorite slate. The settlement was commenced in 1800, by Thomas H. Parker, Isaac Brown, and Moses Wentworth. 10 miles N. E. from Hydepark, and 30 N. from Montpelier.

Edenton, N. C., c. h. Chowan co. At the head of Edenton Bay, near the mouth of Chowan River. 66 miles S. from Norfolk, and 182 E. by N. from Raleigh.

Edgar County, Is., c. h. at Paris. Bounded N. by Milton county, E. by Indiana, S. by Clark, and W. by Coles county. Watered by Little Embarrass River, and Big, Brulette's, and Clear Creeks. Soil mostly fertile.

Edgartown, Ms., Dukes co. This is the shire town, and a part of entry, comprising the eastern part of the island of Martha's Vineyard and Chappaquiddick. The harbor is safe, easy of access, and is considered one of the best on the American coast. The surface of the town is generally plain, with a few elevated spots, rising from 60 to 120 feet above the sea. Near the middle of the island is a pond of fresh water, in size of about 20 by 10 rods, and from 5 to 6 feet in depth. This pond has never been known to be dry. As the island contains few streams for a water power, windmills supply their place for all domestic purposes. A great variety of fish are taken, both from the sea and fresh water ponds. Chappaquiddick Island lies on the E. side of the town, and forms Edgartown Harbor. The surface of the island is varied by some moderate elevations; its soil is light, but generally productive. 25 miles W. S. W. from Nantucket, and 30 S. E. by E. from New Bedford.

Edgecomb, Me., Lincoln co. Between the Damariscotta and Sheepscot Rivers, opposite Wiscasset, 26 miles S. S. E. from Augusta. Advantageously situated for navigation and the fisheries.

Edgecombe County, N. C., c. h. at Tarboro'. Bounded N. by Halifax co., E. by Martin and Pitt, S. by Wayne, and W. by Nash co. Watered by Neuse River, and by Tar River and its branches. Surface level; soil of tolerably good quality.

Edgefield District, S. C., c. h. at Edgefield. Bounded N. E. by the Saluda River, separating it from Newberry district, E. and S. E. by Lexington, Orange, and Barnwell districts, S. W. by the Savannah River, separating it from Georgia, and N. W. by Abbeville district. Drained by Little Saluda River and Stephens' Creek. Surface slightly uneven; soil well suited to the growth of cotton.

Edgemont, Pa., Delaware co. Surface hilly, and watered by Ridley Creek; soil loam. 87 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

Edinburgh, Me., Penobscot co. Incorporated 1835.

Edinburgh, N. Y., Saratoga co. Sacondaga River, and some of its tributaries, flow through this town. The surface is slightly uneven on the W., and hilly and mountainous on the E., the Kayaderosseras or Greenfield Mountain stretching across it. The soil of the W. part is fertile, particularly in the valley of the Sacondaga. 20 miles N. W. from Ballston Spa, and 50 N. from Albany.

Edmeston, N. Y., Otsego co. Watered by Wharton's Creek and the Unadilla River. The surface is hilly; the soil sandy loam. 15 miles W. from Cooperstown, and 77 from Albany.

Edmonds, Me., Washington co. Situated between Cobscook Bay and E. Machias.

Edmonson County, Ky., c. h. at Brownsville.

Bounded N. by Grayson co., E. by Hart, S. by Warren, and W. by Butler. Watered by Green River and its tributaries, and Nolin and Bear Creeks. Soil productive.

Edwards County, Is., c. h. at Albion. Bounded N. by Richland co., E. by Bon Pas Creek, separating it from Wabash co., S. by White, and W. by Wayne co. Watered on the W. by the Little Wabash River. Surface undulating; soil productive.

Edwards, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Situated at the junction of the E. and W. branches of the Oswegatchie River. The surface is uneven; the soil favorable to the growth of grass. 24 miles S. from Canton village, and 194 N. W. from Albany.

Edwardsville, Is., c. h. Addison co.

Elfingham County, Ga., c. h. at Springfield. Bounded N. by Scriven co., E. by the Savannah River, separating it from South Carolina, S. by Chatham co., and W. by the Ogeechee River, separating it from Bryan and Bullock counties.

Elfingham County, Is., c. h. at Ewington. Bounded N. by Shelby co., E. by Jasper, S. by Clay, and W. by Fayette co. Drained by the Little Wabash River and its branches. Surface slightly uneven; soil fertile on the margins of the streams, but at very high flood liable to inundation.

Elfingham, N. H., Carroll co. There are several mountains, of considerable elevation, in this town. Ossipee River passes through it, over which is a toll bridge. Its former name was Leavitt Town. There is a large pond near the Ossipee River, and Province Pond lies between Elfingham and Wakefield. 60 miles N. E. from Concord, and 5 N. from Ossipee.

Egg Harbor, Great, N. J., Atlantic co. The surface of this town is level, and for several miles from the shore marshy; the remainder is dry and sandy.

Egg Harbor, Little, Burlington co., N. J. Bass River, and other streams flowing into Little Egg Harbor, drain this town. Surface level and sandy. 35 miles S. E. from Mount Holly.

Egremont, Ms., Berkshire co. Part of this township is mountainous, rough, and cragged; some parts are undulating, some level, and most of the land is fit for the plough or grazing. Green River passes through the N. E. corner of the town, and with several brooks and ponds, affords it a water power sufficient for domestic uses. This town was first settled by the Dutch, and afterwards by the English, about the year 1730. 140 miles W. by S. from Boston, and 25 S. by W. from Pittsfield.

Elba, N. Y., Genesee co. Oak Orchard Creek waters this town, the surface of which is undulating, and the soil somewhat sandy. 7 miles N. from Batavia, and 250 W. by N. from Albany.

Elbert County, Ga., c. h. at Elberton. Bounded N. by Franklin co., E. by the Savannah River, separating it from South Carolina, and S. and W. by Broad River, separating it from Lincoln, Wilkes, Oglethorpe, and Madison counties. Surface hilly; soil mostly productive.

Elberton, Ga., c. h. Elbert co. 111 miles N. N. E. from Milledgeville.

Elbridge, N. Y., Onondaga co. Watered by the outlet of Skaneateles Lake. The surface is slightly uneven, and the soil fertile. Indian antiquities of considerable interest are found in this

vicinity. 13 miles W. from Syracuse, and 149 W. by N. from Albany.

El Dorado County, Ca., c. h. at Antonia. In the mountains E. of the Sacramento, between Dry Creek of the Moquelumne and Middle Fork of American River.

Elizabeth, As., c. h. Jackson co. On the E. side of White River, at the head of steamboat navigation, and a little below the mouth of Big Black River. 118 miles N. E. from Little Rock.

Elizabeth City, N. C., c. h. Pasquotank co. On Pasquotank River, 20 miles from its mouth, and has a water communication with Norfolk, Va., by means of the Pasquotank River, Dismal Swamp Canal, and Elizabeth River. 215 miles E. by N. from Raleigh. It trades with the West Indies in pine lumber.

Elizabeth, N. J., Essex co. Bounded on the E. by Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound, and is drained by Bound and Morss Brooks. Soil rich, and partly marshy.

Elizabeth, Pa., Alleghany co. On the E. side of the Monongahela River, 14 miles S. from Pittsburg, and 192 W. from Harrisburg. Many steamboats are built here, and by a slack water navigation boats of a large class come up to this place. There are manufactures of glass ware, woollen goods, flour, &c.

Elizabeth, Pa., Lancaster co. Between Trout Creek on the E., and Hammer Creek on the W., and is drained by Middle and Seglock Creeks. Surface hilly; soil gravel and red shale.

Elizabeth City County, Va., c. h. at Hampton. This is one of the eight shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. It is bounded N. by York co., E. by Chesapeake Bay, S. by Hampton Roads, and W. by Isle of Wight co. It has a level surface, and good soil.

Elizabethport, N. J., Essex co. On Staten Island Sound, near the junction of Newark Bay, and 47 miles N. E. from Trenton. A railroad from this place connects with Easton, Pa., on the Delaware River. There is daily communication, by steamboats, with New York city.

Elizabethtown, Is., c. h. Hardin co. 219 miles S. S. E. from Springfield.

Elizabethtown, N. C., c. h. Bladen co. On the W. side of Cape Fear River. 40 miles above Wilmington, and 99 S. from Raleigh.

Elizabethtown, N. J., seat of justice of Essex co. On Elizabethtown Creek, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its entrance into Staten Island Sound. This beautiful place is regularly laid out, with broad streets, and has many fine buildings, among which are the Court House, the First and Second Presbyterian, and the Episcopal Churches. This was the third settlement made in New Jersey, and for many years was the largest and most flourishing place in the province. The first public buildings of the jurisdiction of East Jersey, were here, and the first General Assembly met here from 1668 to 1682. The First Presbyterian Church is the oldest congregation in the state organized for worship in the English language. During the revolution this town was greatly harassed, and its church edifice, standing where the noble building of the First Presbyterian Church now stands, was fired by the torch of a refugee, and burned to the ground. The College of New Jersey, afterwards located at Princeton, commenced its existence here. The building in which its first exercises were held was also burned down during the war.

Vessels of 30 tons come up to Elizabethtown, and vessels of 300 tons to Elizabethport, at the mouth of the creek. From this port a railroad, passing through Elizabethtown, extends 26 miles, to Somerville. Elizabethtown is on the New Jersey Railroad, between New York and Philadelphia, 15 miles from the former, 72 from the latter, and 42 N. E. from Trenton.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., c. h. Essex co. Watered by Boquet River and some of its branches. The surface is broken by the Clinton range of mountains, which passes through it from N. to S., some of the peaks being elevated about 1500 feet above the surrounding plains. Excellent iron ore is found here in large quantities. 126 miles N. from Albany.

Elizabethtown, Te., c. h. Carter co. On Wautauga, a branch of Holston River. 301 miles E. from Nashville. In the vicinity are large iron works.

Elk, Pa., Warren co. Located between the Alleghany River on the E. and S., and Conewango Creek on the W. The soil on the streams is very fertile.

Elk County, Pa., c. h. at Ridgeway. On the height of land between the eastern and western waters. N. central part. Watered on the E. by Susquehanna Creek and its tributaries, flowing into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, and on the W. by the sources of Clarion River, a tributary of the Alleghany. Hilly, but fertile in the valleys. Thinly peopled.

Elk Creek, Pa., Venango co. The Six Mile Run, and Canoe, Beaver, and Dyer Paint Creeks, water this town. Surface level; soil loam. 122 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Elk Creek, Pa., Erie co. Drained by Cusawago and Conneaut Creeks. On the margin of the latter salt springs are found. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. 256 miles S. W. from Erie, and 16 N. W. from Harrisburg.

Elkhart County, Ia., c. h. at Goshen. Bounded N. by Michigan. E. by La Grange and Noble counties, S. by Kosciusko, and W. by St. Joseph co. St. Joseph and Elkhart Rivers and their branches water this county, the surface of which is a mixture of woodland and prairie.

Elkhorn, Wn., c. h. Walworth co. 68 miles S. E. from Madison.

Elkland, Pa., Tioga co. Watered by Cowanesque and Crooked Creeks, branches of Tioga River. Surface hilly; soil gravel, clay, and loam. 170 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Elk Ridge Landing, Md., Anne Arundel co. On the S. side of Patapsco River, at the head of tide water. 7 miles W. S. W. from Baltimore, and 30 N. N. W. from Annapolis. Connected by railroads with Baltimore and Washington; also with Cumberland, on the route to Ohio. The Patapsco is crossed at this place by a splendid viaduct of granite, 700 feet long, with 8 arches. There are here extensive iron works.

Elkton, Ky., c. h. Todd co. On the E. side of Elk Creek, a branch of Red River. 187 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

Elkton, Md., c. h. Cecil co. Situated at the junction of the two main branches of Elk River, at the head of tide water. On the railroad, 44 miles from Philadelphia.

Ellejay, Ga., c. h. Gilmer co. 170 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

Ellenburg, N. Y., Clinton co. English River and some other streams water this town. 25

miles N. from Plattsburg, and 188 N. N. E. from Albany.

Ellery, N. Y., Chautauque co. On the N. side of Chautauque Lake. Drained by several small creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil good. 342 miles S. by W. from Albany.

Ellicott, N. Y., Chautauque co. On the N. side of Chautauque Lake. Watered by Cassadaga Creek and the outlet of the lake. The surface is undulating, the soil sandy loam. 330 miles W. by S. from Albany, and 18 S. E. from Maysville.

Ellicott's Mills, Md., Anne Arundel co. On Patapsco River. 40 miles N. W. from Annapolis. There are numerous mills and manufactories here, amidst much romantic scenery.

Ellicottville, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Watered by Great Valley Creek and some of its branches. The surface is mostly undulating, the soil well adapted to the growth of grass and grain. 292 miles W. by S. from Albany.

Ellington, Ct., Tolland co. Ellington was taken from East Windsor in 1786, and was that part of East Windsor called the Great Marsh. The soil is light and dry, but considerably fertile. It is generally level, but the eastern part is hilly and mountainous. The scenery in this town embraces considerable variety, and is uncommonly interesting and beautiful. The Ellington School, for boys, situated in a very neat village, is in high repute. 12 miles N. E. from Hartford.

Ellington, N. Y., Chautauque co. Clear Creek flows nearly through the centre of this town. The surface is undulating; the soil sandy loam. 20 miles E. from Maysville, and 320 S. of W. from Albany.

Elliot, Me., York co. On Salmon Falls River. A good farming town. 108 miles S. W. from Augusta.

Elliottsville, Me., Somerset co. This place is 81 miles from Augusta.

Ellisburg, N. Y., Jefferson co. The N. and S. branches of Sandy Creek flow through this town, affording excellent hydraulic power. The surface is level; the soil fertile loam. 20 miles S. W. from Watertown, and 166 N. W. from Albany.

Ellsworth, Me., c. h. Hancock co. On both sides of Union River, at the head of navigation. The soil is good, and the situation convenient for ship building, which is largely carried on here, many ships employed in the freighting business being owned by the inhabitants. There are some manufactures, and a good deal of trade. 81 miles E. by N. from Augusta.

Ellsworth, N. H., Grafton co. This town is mountainous. The principal elevation is Carr's Mountain. A small stream issues from West Branch Pond, and runs into the Pemigewasset, at Campton. The soil, though in some parts sterile, produces grain. Maple sugar is made here. 59 miles N. N. W. from Concord, and about 12 N. from Plymouth.

Ellsworth, O., Trumbull co. This township is bounded by Jackson on the N., Canfield E., Salem S., and Berlin W. It is the first in the 4th range of townships in the Connecticut Western Reservation. It is 181 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 15 S. from Warren.

Elmira, N. Y., c. h. Chemung co. On the N. side of Chemung River, and drained by Newton's Creek, one of its tributaries. The surface is

rather hilly, and the soil extremely fertile in the valleys. 198 miles W. by S. from Albany.

Elmore, Vt., Lamoille co. Fordway or Elmore Mountain lies in the N. W. part of the township, and is a considerable elevation. The remaining part of the surface is accessible, and not very uneven. It is mostly timbered with hard wood, and the soil is of a middling quality. A part of the waters of this township pass off into the River Lamoille, and a part into Winooski River. Mead's Pond lies in the north-western part, and covers about 300 acres. There are three other small ponds within the township. Iron ore is found in abundance. The settlement was commenced in July, 1790. 8 miles S. from Hydepark, and 37 N. from Montpelier.

El Passo County, Ts. Western part.

Elsinboro', N. J., Salem co. Alloway's and Salem Creeks water this town, the surface of which is level and marshy, and the soil rich loam. 3 miles N. E. from Salem.

Elyria, O., c. h. Lorain co., was named from the Hon. Heman Ely, who laid it out. It is a well-built place, situated between the branches of Black River, distant from Columbus 130 miles N. E.

Elyton, Aa., c. h. Jefferson co. At the head of Catoochee or Valley Creek. 54 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Emanuel County, Ga., c. h. at Swainsboro', Bounded N. by Washington, Jefferson, and Burke counties, E. by Bullock co., S. by Tatnall and Montgomery, and W. by Laurens co. Surface level, and watered by Ogeechee, Cannonchee, and Ohoopce Rivers and their branches. Soil sandy and barren.

Emblen, Me., Somerset co. A fine township, with two villages on the W. side of Kennebec River. 46 miles N. N. W. from Augusta.

Eminence, Mo., c. h. Shannon co.

Emmas, Pa., Lehigh co. A Moravian village, at the foot of South Mountain. 87 miles E. by N. from Harrisburg.

Emmettsburg, Md., Frederick co. 80 miles N. W. from Annapolis. The site of Mount St. Mary's College, and St. Joseph's Female Institute. (See *Colleges*.)

Enfield, Ct., Hartford co. This town was first settled, 1681, by emigrants from Salem, Ms. It formerly belonged to Massachusetts, and was a part of Springfield. The first bridge across Connecticut River was built in 1808, connecting Enfield with Suffield. The surface is generally level, and the soil moist and fertile. The street where most of the inhabitants reside is very pleasant, wide, and well shaded. The village near the river was commenced about 1831. It is watered by Scantic River. 18 miles N. from Hartford.

Enfield, Me., Penobscot co. Incorporated 1835.

Enfield, Ms., Hampshire co. This town was formerly part of Belchertown and Greenwich, and lies between them. Two branches of Swift River meet in this town, and give it a water power, which adds much to its beauty and wealth. There are two pleasant villages here, and several eminences from which fine views may be had of this section of country. 15 miles E. from Northampton, and 71 W. from Boston.

Enfield, N. H., Grafton co. The surface of this town is diversified, and watered by ponds and streams, stored with fish. Mascomy Pond is a beautiful collection of water, four miles in length, and of various breadth, interspersed with islands, and checkered with inlets. Its eastern banks are

covered with trees. Along the western bank, between the pond and Montcalm, extends the turnpike road, the whole distance through a beautiful village, shaded to the north, on either side, by a growth of trees. Mascomy River empties into this pond. On the W. bank is a Shakers' settlement. Copper and other valuable minerals are found here. Mountain Pond, on the summit of Montcalm, is 200 rods long, and 100 wide. First settlers, Nathaniel Bicknell, Jonathan Paddleford, and Elisha Bingham. 10 miles S. E. from Dartmouth College, and 42 N. W. from Concord.

Enfield, N. Y., Tompkins co. The surface of this town is undulating, and watered by a few small streams. The soil is a productive loam. 5 miles W. from Ithaca, and 175 W. from Albany.

Enosburg, Vt., Franklin co. The surface is pleasantly diversified with hills and valleys; but the soil is better adapted to grass than grain. It is well watered by Missisco and Trout Rivers, and two other considerable streams. These streams afford numerous and excellent mill privileges. The settlement was commenced in the spring of 1797, by emigrants mostly from other townships in the state. 85 miles N. by W. from Montpelier, and 37 N. E. from Burlington.

Ephratah, N. Y., Fulton co. Zimmerman's and Garoga Creeks water this town, the surface of which is uneven, and the soil sandy loam. It is located 6 miles W. from Johnstown village, and 51 N. W. from Albany.

Ephratah, Pa., Lancaster co. This town was settled by a religious sect called Tunkers, or Dunkers. (See *Hayward's Book of Religions*.)

Epping, N. H., Rockingham co. This town was formerly a part of Exeter. The soil in general is very good. Lamprey River, at the W., receives the Pateckaway, and runs through the whole length of the town. Another river runs through the N. part, and from that circumstance is called North River. 29 miles S. E. from Concord, and 20 W. from Portsmouth.

Epson, N. H., Merrimac co. The surface of the town is generally uneven. The principal eminences are called McCoy's Fort, Nat's and Nottingham Mountains. The soil is in general good. Great and Little Suncook are the only streams deserving the name of rivers. Here are 3 ponds, Chestnut, Round, and Odiorne's. Brown oxides, sulphuret of iron, varieties of quartz, feldspar, and schorl are found here. Terra de senna is found here; it constitutes a very handsome and durable paint for cabinet work. First settlers, Theodore Atkinson and others. 12 miles E. from Concord.

Equality, Is., c. h. Gallatin co. On the N. side of Saline Creek. 187 miles S. S. E. from Springfield. Salt is made here.

Erie County, N. Y., c. h. at Buffalo. Bounded on the N. by Niagara, E. by Genesee and Wyoming, S. by Cattaraugus co., and W. by Lake Erie. It is watered by the Niagara River and Buffalo, Cayuga, Cattaraugus, Cazenove, Seneca, Ellicott's, Canyaga, and Tonawanda Creeks. The surface is somewhat hilly in the S., but is mostly level or gently undulating. The soil is generally fertile, yielding large crops of grass and grain, and abundance of fruit. There are no minerals of great value in this county. It contains several Indian reservations, which are mostly inhabited by the Seneca tribe. The Erie Canal here communicates with the lake,

and a branch extends into the city of Buffalo. The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad is partly, and the Buffalo and Black Rock Railroad wholly, within this county.

Erie County, O., c. h. at Sandusky city. N. part on Sandusky Bay and Lake Erie. Drained by Huron and Vermilion Rivers. Level and fertile. The W. part crossed by three railroads running from Sandusky city S. S. W. and W.

Erie, O., Sandusky co. Located on the N. side of Portage River, near Lake Erie. It was organized in 1833, and settled by the Canadian French. 16 miles N. E. from Lower Sandusky.

Erie County, Pa., c. h. at Erie. Bounded N. by Lake Erie and New York, E. by Warren co., S. by Crawford co., and W. by Ohio. Surface undulating, and watered by Conneaut, Elk, Walnut, and other creeks flowing into Lake Erie, and French Creek, flowing into the Alleghany River. Soil mostly sand and clay, well suited to the growth of grass.

Erie, Pa., shire town of Erie co. On the shore of Lake Erie, 272 miles N. W. from Harrisburg, 90 miles, on the lake, S. W. from Buffalo, N. Y., and 94 N. E. from Cleveland, O. Erie is built upon a bluff pleasantly overlooking Presque Isle Bay, the peninsula of which forms it, and the broad expanse of the lake beyond. The site is level, and the town is regularly laid out with broad and handsome streets. The public buildings are generally fine specimens of architecture, and many of the private residences are elegant, making this one of the pleasantest places in Pennsylvania. The Reed Hotel, after the plan of the Astor House, in New York, is a splendid establishment. The town contains the usual county buildings; a splendid Doric temple, of marble, formerly used by a branch of the U. S. Bank of Pa., now by the Erie Bank; an academy; and several churches of different denominations.

This place has good commercial advantages, being on one of the best harbors of Lake Erie, which is generally free from ice a month earlier than that of Buffalo; and being connected, by a canal, with the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Beaver, and thence by the river with Pittsburg, and, by the Pennsylvania Canal, with Philadelphia. The canal basin, connected with the harbor at Erie, is 2000 feet long by 1000 feet wide. It is connected by railroad with Buffalo on the E., and with Cleveland on the W.

During the war of 1812, Erie was an important military and naval station. Here, with most incredible despatch, was built the fleet with which Commodore Perry gained his victory on Lake Erie, on the 10th of September, 1813. Scarcely 70 days from the time the timber was standing in the forest, the whole squadron, consisting of 3 brigs, 5 schooners, and 1 sloop, was ready for action.

Erie, N. Y., Chemung co. Watered by Cayuta Creek and some other small streams. The surface is hilly; the soil hardy of medium quality. 8 miles E. from Elmira, and 190 W. by S from Albany.

Errol, N. H., Coos co. This town is situated on the W. of Umbagog Lake. Several streams unite here with the Androscoggin. The surface is rough; the soil cold and hard to till. First settlers, Timothy Ruggles and others, February 28, 1774. Distances, 30 miles N. N. E. from Lancaster, and 108 from Concord.

Erving, Ms., Franklin co. Until 1838, the ter-

ritory of this town was called "Erving's Grant." It is watered on its S. side by Miller's River, a beautiful mill stream, and Connecticut River washes its N. W. corner. There is much elevated land in the town, affording excellent pasturage. 10 miles E. by N. from Greenfield, and 80 W. N. W. from Boston, with which it is connected by railroad.

Erwin, N. Y., Steuben co. Situated at the junction of Conhocton and Tioga Rivers. The surface is hilly. 20 miles S. E. from Bath, and 210 W. by S. from Albany.

Escambia County, Fla., c. h. at Pensacola. It is bounded N. by Alabama, E. by Escambia River, separating it from Santa Rosa co., S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Perdido River, separating it from Alabama. The surface, near the coast, is level, but in the interior more elevated. The soil is mostly sterile.

Esopus, N. Y., Ulster co. On the W. bank of the Hudson. Watered by Wallkill and Rondout Rivers. The surface is rather hilly; the soil mostly sandy clay and loam. 7 miles S. from Kingston, and 68 S. from Albany.

Essex, Ct., Middlesex co. On Connecticut River, 7 miles from its mouth, in the town of Saybrook. 37 miles S. by E. from Hartford. It has considerable shipping and trade, and something is done at ship building.

Essex County, Ms. Salem, Ipswich, and Newburyport, shire towns. This county is bounded N. W. by Rockingham co., N. H., S. W. by Middlesex co.; S. by Suffolk co., E. and N. E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and S. E. by Massachusetts Bay. There is much good land in this county, but its surface is rocky and uneven. It has an extensive sea-coast, indented with numerous bays, inlets, and capacious harbors. It is more densely populated than any county of its size in the U. S. It has great wealth, and its commerce and fisheries are unrivalled by any section of country, of its extent, on the globe. It has many beautiful ponds, and commanding elevations, and its seaboard is the delight of every beholder. The principal rivers are the Merrimac, Ipswich, and the Shawsheen.

Essex, Ms., Essex co. This was formerly a part of Ipswich, and is watered by a little river called Chebacco, which empties into Squam Bay, and gives it some mill privileges, and navigable accommodations. Essex is a pleasant, flourishing town, and contains many fine farms. It is a great place for building small vessels employed in the fisheries.

Essex County, N. J., c. h. at Newark. Bounded N. by Passaic and Bergen counties, E. by Bergen and Richmond, S. by Middlesex, and W. by Somerset and Morris counties. Watered by the Passaic, Rahway, and some other rivers, which afford fine water power. Surface mountainous; soil mostly red shale.

Essex County, N. Y., c. h. at Elizabethtown. Bounded on the N. by Clinton co., E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Warren, and W. by Franklin and Hamilton counties. It contains several small lakes, and is watered by Au Sable, Boquet, Saranac, and several smaller rivers, and the head waters of the Hudson. The surface is hilly and mountainous, much the highest peaks in the state occurring in this county. Mount Marcy, in the town of Keene, is elevated 5467 feet above the level of the ocean. The soil is fertile on the borders of the lake, but sterile in

the interior. Its principal riches are its mineral productions, in which it surpasses any county in the state. Iron ore of different kinds, graphite, and marble are among the most important deposits.

Essex, N. Y., Essex co. On the W. border of Lake Champlain. Watered by Boquet River. The surface is hilly; soil good on the E. part. 10 miles N. E. from Elizabethtown, and 135 N. N. E. from Albany.

Essex County, Vt., c. b. at Guildhall. This county is bounded N. by Canada, E. and S. by Connecticut River, which separates it from Coos co., N. H., S. W. by Caledonia co., and W. by Orleans co. This county is the least populous in the state, with the exception of Grand Isle co. The settlements are mostly confined to the towns lying along Connecticut River. The county is in general very uneven, and the soil rocky and unproductive. It comprehends that part of the country called Upper Coos, which lies on the west side of Connecticut River. Nulhegan River is the principal stream, which is wholly within the county. This and several smaller tributaries of the Connecticut water the eastern parts. Passumpsic, Moose, and Clyde Rivers, and several streams, water the other parts. Essex co. presents a great variety of magnificent scenery.

Essex, Vt., Chittenden co. There are no mountains, and but few hills in this township. The S. and W. parts are timbered principally with pine. The soil is dry and sandy, but produces good rye and corn. The remaining part of the township is timbered with hard wood, and is more natural to grass. Winooski River washes the S. boundary. In this river are two falls. The lower, called Hubbard's Falls, afford several valuable mill privileges. Brown's River, Steven's, Alder, and Crooked Brooks are considerable streams. On Winooski River are beautiful tracts of intervalle. The first permanent settlement was made in 1783, by Messrs. Smiths, Winchels, and Willard. The settlers were principally from Salisbury, Ct. 7 miles N. E. from Burlington. The Vermont Central Railroad passes through the town.

Essex County, Va., c. h. at Tappahannock. Bounded N. and E. by the Rappahannock River, separating it from King George, Westmoreland, and Richmond counties, S. by Middlesex co., and W. by King and Queen, and Caroline counties. Surface rather uneven; soil fertile on the streams, but elsewhere sandy and sterile.

Estill County, Ky., c. h. at Irvine. Bounded N. by a branch of the Kentucky River, separating it from Clark co., E. by Montgomery and Owsley counties, and S. and W. by Madison co. Drained by the Kentucky River and its tributaries.

Estillville, Va., c. h. Scott co. On Moccasin Creek, a branch of Clinch River. W. by S. from Richmond 344 miles.

Etna, Me., Penobscot co. A farming town. 63 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Eugene, Ia., Vermilion co. On the S. side of Big Vermilion River, 1½ miles from the Wabash River, and 85 miles W. from Indianapolis. The river is navigable for steamboats to this place.

Eutaw, Ala., c. h. Greene co.

Eutaw, Pa., Potter co. The E. branch of Sinnemahoning River and its tributaries water this town. Surface hilly; soil vegetable mould and loam. 187 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Evans, N. Y., Erie co. On the border of Lake

Erie. Watered by Big and Little Sister Creeks and some other small streams. The surface is hilly; the soil very productive. 16 miles S. from Buffalo, and 293 W. from Albany.

Evansville, Ia., c. h. Vanderburg co. On the N. bank of the Ohio River, at the great North Bend, below the mouth of Green River, and 172 miles S. W. by W. from Indianapolis.

Evesham, N. J., Burlington co. Watered by Raucous and Haines's Creeks and the head branches of Little Egg Harbor. Surface level; soil chiefly good sandy loam. 34 miles S. from Trenton.

Exeter, Me., Penobscot co. A good farming town. 65 miles N. N. E. from Augusta.

Exeter, N. H., Rockingham co. The compact part of the town lies about the falls, which separate the fresh from the tide water of a branch of the Piscataqua, known by the name of Exeter River. Above the falls, this stream assumes the name of Great River. At the falls are several large manufacturing establishments, and mechanical operations are largely carried on in the town. The soil is good, though various. Phillips Academy, in Exeter, was founded by the liberal donations of John Phillips, LL. D., in 1781. Exeter has at all periods of its history possessed eminent and useful men. Some of the first lawyers and jurists, antiquarians and scholars, have received their early education at its literary institution. The village is handsome, and affords a pleasant place of residence. The Maine Railroad passes through it. First settlers, John Wheelwright and others, in 1638. 40 miles S. E. by E. from Concord, and 14 S. W. from Portsmouth.

Exeter, N. Y., Otsego co. Watered by Canaderaga Lake, Butternut and Wharton's Creeks, and several other small streams. The surface is elevated and hilly; soil well adapted to grazing. 10 miles N. W. from Cooperstown, and 78 W. from Albany.

Exeter, Pa., Berks co. Drained by Manokes and Roush Creeks, tributaries of the Schuylkill River. Surface hilly or undulating; soil tolerably fertile.

Exeter, Pa., Luzerne co. Drained by Gardner's Creek and Cascade Run, tributaries of the Susquehanna River, which bounds it on the N. E., and is traversed by the Shawnee Mountains, on the E. side of which are found beds of anthracite coal. The soil is very fertile. The S. part of this town was the scene of the celebrated battle of Wyoming, fought in 1778. 129 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Exeter, R. I., Washington co. This is an agricultural and manufacturing town. The town is very large, being 12 by 5 miles. The surface is much diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is a gravelly loam, and very productive of all the varieties common to the climate. The products of the dairy are considerable. Branches of Wood River give this town a good water power. 24 miles S. W. from Providence.

Fabius, Mo., Marion co.

Fabius, N. Y., Onondaga co. This town is drained by the head branches of Tioughnioga River. The surface is hilly; the soil favorable to the growth of grass. Remains of ancient fortifications are found here. 20 miles S. E. from Syracuse, and 121 W. from Albany.

Fairfax, Vt., Franklin co. The surface is

somewhat uneven, and the soil light and easily cultivated, producing good corn and rye. Its principal streams are the River Lamoille, Brown's River, Parmelee's and Stone's Brooks, all of which afford good mill privileges. The great falls, in the Lamoille, 88 feet in 30 rods, are situated in the S. E. part of the town. In this town are 2 pleasant villages. Broadstreet Spafford and his two sons, Nathan and Asa, came into this township from Piermont, N. H., in 1783. They soon after removed their families here. 37 miles N. W. from Montpelier, and 12 S. E. from St. Albans.

Fairfax County, Va., c. h. at Fairfax. Bounded N. E. and S. E. by the Potomac River, separating it from Maryland, E. by the District of Columbia, S. W. by Ocoquan River, separating it from Prince William co., and N. W. by Loudon co. The interior is watered by Difficult Creek, a branch of the Potomac. Surface rough and hilly; soil mostly of poor quality.

Fairfax, Va., c. h. Fairfax co. 121 miles N. from Richmond.

Fairfield County, Ct. Fairfield and Danbury are the shire towns. This county is bounded N. by Litchfield co., N. E. and E. by Housatonic River, S. E. and S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by the state of New York. This is a fine farming section of country, agreeably diversified in regard to surface, with a strong fertile soil, and possesses great natural agricultural resources. Fairfield co. extends nearly 40 miles on Long Island Sound, and enjoys great facilities for navigation and the fisheries. The beautiful Housatonic washes its N. E. boundary, and the Saugatuck, Norwalk, Mill, Pequonoc, and other rivers afford it an ample water power. It contains many villages of superior beauty, and abounds in scenery of an interesting character. First settled 1639.

Fairfield, Ct., Fairfield co. This is the shire town, and comprises three parishes, Fairfield, the seat of justice, Green's Farms, and Greenfield. Its Indian name was Unquowa. The surface of the town is undulating and very pleasant. The soil is fertile, well cultivated, and productive of wheat and rye, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for New York market. Black Rock Harbor is safe and easy of entrance for vessels drawing 19 feet of water at common tides. There is but little water power in Fairfield, except that produced by the tide.

In the year 1637, the tract of country which now forms the town of Fairfield was discovered by Captain Mason and the troops of Massachusetts and Connecticut under his command, when they pursued the Pequots to the swamp in this town bearing the name of "Pequot Swamp." This is the spot made memorable by the great fight that took place there between those troops and the Pequots, terminating in the almost entire destruction of that once powerful and warlike nation of savages. There are no Indian marks left by which this swamp can be traced as the place of their extermination, except a mound of earth in the centre of it, considered as a place of safety, evidently the effect of art, with a raised footpath leading from it to the surrounding high grounds. 21 miles S. W. from New Haven, on the New Haven and New York Railroad.

Fairfield, N. J., Cumberland co. Watered by Cohansey, Nantuxet, and Cedar Creeks. Surface level and sandy, with a marshy strip border-

ing on Delaware Bay. 12 miles S. by W. from Trenton.

Fairfield, N. Y., Herkimer co. Drained by West Canada Creek. The surface is hilly, and somewhat rocky; the soil fertile, and well adapted to grass. 10 miles N. from Herkimer, and 81 N. W. from Albany.

Fairfield, Me., Somerset co. On the W. side of Kennebec River, watered by a small stream running into the Kennebec, and by a branch of Waterville River. This is a fertile township of land, with a pleasant village. 26 miles N. from Augusta, to which the Kennebec is navigable.

Fairfield, O., Greene co. On a spacious plain surrounded by hills on the S. E. side of Mad River. 57 miles W. by S. from Columbus.

Fairfield, Pa., Westmoreland co. Drained by streams flowing into Conemaugh River, which bounds it on the N. E. Surface mostly level; soil calcareous loam.

Fairfield District, S. C., c. h. at Winnsboro'. Bounded N. by Chester district, E. by Lancaster and Kershaw districts, S. by Richland district, and W. by Broad River, separating it from Lexington, Newberry, and Union counties. Watered by Wateree, Little, and Broad Rivers. Soil very productive.

Fairfield, Vt., Franklin co. Black Creek and Fairfield River cross this township, and afford good mill privileges. Smithfield Pond, in the westerly part of the town, is about 3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The township was originally covered with hard wood. The surface is uneven, but very little of it is so broken as to be unfit for cultivation. The soil is generally good. The first settler of this town was Mr. Joseph Wheeler. He moved into it with his family in March, 1788. 45 miles N. W. from Montpelier, and 27 N. N. E. from Burlington.

Fairfield County, O., c. h. at Lancaster, situated a little S. E. of the centre of the state, on the height of land between the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers, having Licking co. on the N., Perry on the E., Hoeking on the S. E. and S., and Piekaway and Franklin on the W. The principal streams are the head waters of the Hoek-hocking River, which runs S. E. into the Ohio. The western and northern parts are mostly level, and the soil highly fertile. The middle and eastern portions are more undulating, but still with a good soil; while the southern becomes hilly and broken, with a thin soil, composed, in many places, of sand and gravel. The staple productions of the county are wheat and the various grains, potatoes, and tobacco.

Among the physical features of this county is one which is worthy of notice, consisting of abrupt, precipitous, and conical ledges of rock, covered with little or no vegetation, interspersed in a promiscuous manner in every direction. One of these, about a mile N. E. from Lancaster, is very remarkable, rising to the height of about 200 feet. A writer on the geology of the state says, "What is properly called the sandstone formation terminates, near Lancaster, in immense detached mural precipices, like the remains of ancient islands. One of these, called Mount Pleasant, seated on the border of a large plain, affords, from its top, a fine view of the adjacent country. The base is a mile and a half in circumference, while the apex is only about 30 by 100 yards, resembling, at a distance, a huge pyramid. These lofty towers of sandstone are like

so many monuments to point out the boundaries of that ancient Western Mediterranean which once covered the present rich prairies of Ohio." Mount Pleasant is tolerably easy of ascent from the N. E., and is much resorted to by tourists and parties of pleasure for the extensive prospect of the surrounding country which it commands. Lancaster is supplied from this mountain with abundance of building stone and sand.

The main trunk of the Ohio Canal traverses the N. W. section of this county, and the Hockhocking Canal, which is a branch from the same, passing S. E. through Lancaster to Logan, on the Hockhocking River, opens a channel of transportation directly through the centre of the county.

Fairfield co. was constituted, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, December 9, 1800. Lancaster, which had been laid out, in the fall of the same year, by Ebenezer Zane, was designated as the county seat; and, as the tide of emigration was at this time setting in with great force, the town experienced a rapid growth. It is related of the early inhabitants, that, in the absence of temperance statutes, they met and enacted the following: "That any person of the town found intoxicated should, for every such offence, *dig a stump* out of the streets, or else suffer personal chastisement" — a law which either in the keeping or breaking must happily have ensured to the benefit of the town.

Fairhaven, Ms., Bristol co. Previous to 1812, this town was a part of New Bedford. The villages of Fairhaven and Bedford, at the head of Buzzard's Bay, were laid out about the year 1764, on opposite sides of the Acushnet River, which expands between the two villages, and forms a safe and commodious harbor of nearly a mile in breadth. At Acushnet village, in this town, is a good water power. Fairhaven is connected with New Bedford by a bridge across the Acushnet; also by a steam ferry. This is, indeed, a fair haven; from the circumstance of its beauty it was thus justly named.

Fair Haven, Vt., Rutland co. The surface of the township consists of swells and vales. The soil is various, consisting of gravel, sand, and marl. Along the rivers the soil is alluvial, and very productive. There is a variety of timber. The principal streams are Poultney and Castleton Rivers. About one mile above Fair Haven village, Castleton River receives the waters of Lake Bombazine, and one mile W. of the village, it joins Poultney River, and, after running 3 miles farther, falls into the lake. Between the junction of these streams and the lake are two considerable falls. The settlement commenced in 1779, by people from Connecticut and Massachusetts. 16 miles W. from Rutland.

Fairmount, Va., c. h. Marion co. On the Monongahela and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fairport, O., Painesville township, Lake co., was called Grandon for a short time after it was laid out. The town is situated on the southern shore of Lake Erie, also on the E. bank of Grand River, at its mouth. Considerable business is carried on here. There is an excellent harbor, and it is a regular place of landing and embarkation for passengers between the western country and the state of New York. Distances 170 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 32 N. E. from Cleveland. This is the port of Painesville, and connected with it by a railroad 3 miles long.

Fairlee, Vt., Orange co. This is a rough and mountainous township, with very little productive land, on the W. side of Connecticut River, and connected with Orford, N. H., by a bridge across that river. Fairlee Pond is 2 miles in length, and about three fourths of a mile wide. The settlement was commenced in 1766, by Mr. Baldwin. Distances 17 miles E. S. E. from Chelsea, and 31 S. E. from Montpelier.

Fairview, Pa., Erie co. On Lake Erie, and drained by Walnut and Elk Creeks. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. 267 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Fairview, Pa., York co. Surface somewhat hilly, and watered by Yellow Breeches, Fishing, and Newberry Creeks; soil gravel and calcareous loam. 17 miles N. W. from York.

Fairview, O., Guernsey co. 105 miles E. from Columbus.

Fall River, Ms., Bristol co. Port of entry. 54 miles, by railroad, S. from Boston, 18 S. E. from Providence, R. I., and 18 N. N. E. from Newport. Population in 1810, 1296; 1820, 1594; 1830, 4158; 1840, 6738; 1850, 11,522.

This flourishing town lies at the head of the eastern arm of the Narraganset Bay, called Mount Hope Bay, where it receives the Taunton River. It has taken its name from another river which here falls into the bay from the E., by a descent over its rocky bed, in less than half a mile, of over 130 feet. This river forms the outlet of Watuppa Ponds, which lie about 2 miles E. of the village. The area of these ponds is about 5000 acres; and their principal supply for the fine water power which they create is from perpetual internal springs. The town of Fall River is almost without a parallel in respect to the union of an extensive hydraulic power, with a position immediately upon navigable waters. The river, for almost its entire length, flows from the ponds upon a granite bed, and for much of the distance it is confined between high granite banks. This water power, therefore, has all, or nearly all, to be occupied between these banks; and the wheels, upon which it is brought to act, are placed directly in the bed of the river. The whole of this fall is now occupied by large manufacturing establishments, generally occupying each a separate dam, and some of them extending entirely across the river from bank to bank; and so rapidly do they succeed each other, that there is scarcely left between the buildings sufficient room for light and air.

It is a characteristic of this river, that while it affords an almost uniform and constant supply of water, it is never subject to excess; and therefore no injury or inconvenience has ever been experienced from so peculiar a location of the mills. The great business of Fall River, and that mainly which has given to it its present importance, is manufacturing. The hydraulic power of the river, although comparatively the volume of water is not large, is, nevertheless, owing to the steadiness of the supply and the certainty with which it can be controlled, available to a much greater extent than usual. Steam power has also been introduced and applied to the carrying on of some large operations.

The principal manufactures are of cotton, wool, and iron, with the printing of calico and the making of machinery. From 50,000 to 75,000 spindles are employed in the cotton manufacture. The calico printing works turn out

about 300,000 yards a week. At the woollen factory, satinets and cassimeres are made in large quantity. The machine shop employs over 100 hands, and turns out machinery of the best quality, and of every description, but principally for the cotton manufactories. But the largest establishment, and that which excites the most curiosity here, is one for the manufacture of iron. These works are operated wholly by steam, and employ between 400 and 500 hands, working up into nails, hoops, rods, castings, &c., from 10,000 to 12,000 tons of iron annually. Fall River has also its full share of shop manufactures. There is likewise a manufactory of sperm oil and candles.

The interests of navigation at this place are also considerable. The harbor has a sufficient depth of water for ships of the largest class, and is capacious enough almost to accommodate the ships of the whole world. It is one of the places which was formerly examined, and received favorable consideration, by the government, as an eligible site for a naval depot, especially with a view of constructing a dry dock under the old system. A number of vessels from this port are engaged in the whale fishery. Those owned here, and engaged in the coasting trade, are numerous; besides a large number, some of them of a large class, which are employed to bring lumber, coal, iron, and other articles consumed by the manufacturers and others in the place.

Fall River is well built. The surface being elevated and uneven, affords fine situations for dwellings; and, for a manufacturing town, the location is pleasant and healthy. The churches, 10 or 12 in number, are all of them neat, well situated, and commodious. Several of them are large and elegant.

This place has within its immediate vicinity an abundance of fine granite, equal in quality to any in the country. This granite is extensively wrought, giving employment to numerous persons. The immense fortifications at Newport have been mainly constructed with granite obtained at this place. It is also extensively used for building purposes in the village. Some very extensive granite buildings, particularly one for a market and town hall, have been erected of this material, which would suffer but little in comparison with buildings for like purposes in the city of Boston.

Fall River was formerly a part of Freetown, and was incorporated by its present name about the year 1802. Soon after, the name was changed to Troy, and by this name the place was designated for about 30 years. But the village, which continues to be called Fall River, becoming at length the point of chief importance, this name was again given to the town, by act of the legislature.

On Sunday, July 2, 1843, this place was visited by one of the most destructive fires, in proportion to its size, which has ever occurred in this country. About 200 buildings, including 1 factory, 1 large hotel, and 3 churches, were consumed. The energy and resources of the citizens have been evinced by the rapidity with which the place rose from its ashes, and attained an increase even upon its former extent.

Fall River is on one of the great daily routes, by railroad and steamboat, between Boston and New York, and is variously connected with that beautiful network of railroads by which all the

most important points in New England are brought into easy communication with each other.

Falls, Pa., Bucks co. On the Delaware River, opposite Trenton, and drained by Scott's and Penn's Creeks. Surface undulating; soil loam and sand.

Falls, Pa., Wyoming co. Bounded W. by the Susquehanna River, and drained by Buttermilk Falls Creek, which has a perpendicular descent of 30 feet. Surface uneven or mountainous; soil well adapted to grass and grain. 153 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

Falls County, Ts. New.

Fallsburg, N. Y., Sullivan co. Neversink River and some of the head branches of Rondout Creek water this town. The surface is hilly; soil mostly gravelly loam. 8 miles N. from Monticello, and 108 S. W. from Albany.

Fallston, Pa., Beaver co. Situated on the W. bank of Beaver River, and has good mill privileges. 229 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg.

Falmouth, Ky., c. h. Pendleton co. At the junction of the main branch of Licking River with its S. W. fork. 60 miles N. E. from Frankfort.

Falmouth, Me. See *Appendix*, No. 4.

Falmouth, Ms., Barnstable co. It is a pleasant town on Vineyard Sound. Two streams afford the town water power; also 40 ponds, some of fresh and some of salt water, which are well stocked with fish. The scenery around some of these ponds is delightful; one of them is of sufficient depth of water for ships of any class. The Indian name of this place was Saccaneset. Wood's Hole, in this town, lies about 4 miles S. W. from Falmouth village. It is a good harbor, and is much frequented by vessels, and by invalids in search of sea air and bathing. 22 miles S. W. from Barnstable, and 70 S. S. E. from Boston.

Falmouth, Va., Stafford co. On the N. side of the Rappahannock River, just below the falls, and 64 miles N. from Richmond. There are large flouring establishments here.

Fannet, Pa., Franklin co. Tuscarora Creek waters this town. Surface mountainous, having Tuscarora Mountain on its W. border; soil calcareous loam and slate. 16 miles N. from Chambersburg.

Fannin County, Ts., c. h. at Bonham. On the north-eastern border of the state.

Farmersville, La., c. h. Union parish. On the N. side of Bayou d'Arbonne. 333 miles N. W. from New Orleans.

Farmersville, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Drained by the head waters of Genesee River. Elevated and hilly. 274 miles W. from Albany.

Farmville, Va., Prince Edward co. On the S. side of Appomattox River. 70 miles W. S. W. from Richmond. A large capital and many hands are employed in the manufacture of tobacco. The river is navigable for steamboats to Petersburg.

Farmingdale, Me., Kennebec co. Formed in 1852, from parts of Gardiner, West Gardiner, and Hallowell.

Farmington, Ct., Hartford co. The first settlers of this town were from Hartford, being emigrants from the neighborhood of Boston, Ms. They located themselves, in 1640, on the luxuriant meadows of the Tunxis, or Farmington River, 10 miles W. from Hartford. The township was purchased of the Tunxis Indians, a numerous and warlike tribe. At its incorpo

ration, in 1645, the township comprised 15 miles square; since which the pleasant towns of Southington, Berlin, Bristol, Burlington, and Avon have been taken from the original territory of Farmington.

Farmington River rises in the highlands in the N. part of Berkshire co., Ms., and after meandering delightfully through the towns of New Hartford and Burlington, in a S. E. direction, it changes its course at Farmington to the N., and passing Avon and Simsbury to the border of Granby, it again turns abruptly to the E., and meets the Connecticut at Windsor. This is a beautiful and fertilizing stream, and gives to the towns through which it passes, but particularly to Farmington, large tracts of rich alluvial meadows.

Farmington village is a delightful place, on an elevated plain, surrounded by high hills. It is connected with New Haven by railroad.

Round Hill, in the meadows, near the village, is a natural curiosity. It rises abruptly to the height of 60 feet, is nearly circular in its form, and covers 12 acres.

Farmington, Io. Van Buren co. On the Des Moines River. Iron ore, coal, and building stone abound in this vicinity.

Farmington, Me. See *Appendix*, No. 6.

Farmington, Mo., c. h. St. Francis co. S. E. from Jefferson City 139 miles.

Farmington, N. H. See *Appendix*, No. 8.

Farmington, N. Y., Ontario co. Mud Creek and a small branch of Canandaigua outlet water this town. The surface is level, and the soil fertile, but difficult to till. The Auburn and Rochester Railroad crosses the S. W. angle. 7 miles N. from Canandaigua.

Fauquier County, Va., c. h. at Warrenton. Bounded N. by Warren, Clarke, and Loudon counties, E. by Prince William, S. by Stafford and Culpepper, and W. by Rappahannock co. Watered by the Ocoquan and the head branches of the Rappahannock River. Surface agreeably diversified; soil tolerably fertile.

Fayette County, Aa., c. h. at Fayette Court House. Bounded N. by Marion and Walker counties, E. by Walker, S. by Tuscaloosa and Pickens counties, and W. by Mississippi. Sipsey and Battahatchy Rivers and Luxapatilla Creek water this county. Surface slightly uneven; soil fertile.

Fayette Court House, Aa., c. h. Fayette co. 2 miles W. from Sipsey River, and 40 N. W. from Tuscaloosa.

Fayette County, Ga., c. h. at Fayetteville. Bounded N. by De Kalb co., E. by Henry, S. by Pike, and W. by Flint River, separating it from Coweta, and partly from Campbell co. The surface is level, and soil fertile.

Fayette County, Is., c. h. at Vandalia. Bounded N. by Montgomery and Shelby counties, E. by Effingham and Clay, S. by Marion and Clinton counties, and W. by Bond and Montgomery counties. Watered by Kaskaskia River and its tributaries. Surface level, consisting partly of prairies, and on the borders of the Kaskaskia, liable to inundation.

Fayette County, Ia., c. h. at Connersville. Bounded N. by Henry and Wayne counties, E. by Union, S. by Franklin, and W. by Rush co. Watered by White River and its head branches, which afford extensive hydraulic power.

Fayette County, Io., c. h. at West Union. In

the N. E. angle. Watered by Turkey River and its branches.

Fayette County, Ky., c. h. at Lexington. Bounded N. by Scott and Harrison counties, E. by Bourbon and Clark, S. by the Kentucky River, separating it from Madison co., and W. by Jessamine co. Surface an elevated table land, watered by the head branches of Elkhorn River and other streams flowing into the Kentucky. Soil of excellent quality.

Fayette, Me., Kennebec co. A good township of land. 17 miles W. N. W. from Augusta.

Fayette, Mi., c. h. Jefferson co. 80 miles S. W. from Jackson, and 25 N. E. from Natchez.

Fayette, Mo., c. h. Howard co. On the E. side of Bonne Femme Creek. 61 miles N. W. from Jefferson City. Fayette College is located here. See *Colleges*.

Fayette, N. Y., Seneca co. Bounded on the E. by Cayuga, and W. by Seneca Lake. Seneca River and some of its branches water the town on the N. The surface is level; soil fertile. 178 miles W. from Albany.

Fayette County, O., c. h. at Washington. Clinton and Green counties bound it on the W., Pickaway and Ross on the E., Highland on the S., and Madison co. on the N. The land is level, and of a good quality, and is watered by Deer and Paint Creeks. Emigrants from Virginia and Kentucky settled here about the year 1805.

Fayette County, Pa., c. h. at Union. Bounded N. by Westmoreland co., E. by Somerset co., S. by Virginia, and W. by the Monongahela River, separating it from Greene and Washington counties. Drained by the Youghiogeny River, and Dunlap, Brown's, Redstone, and Cook's Creeks. At the Ohiopile Falls the Youghiogeny River descends 60 feet within the space of a mile. The surface of this county is partly mountainous, Laurel Hill and the Chestnut Ridge lying in the E. part. The soil is fertile.

Fayette, Pa., Alleghany co. Watered by branches of Chartier's Creek. Surface hilly, abounding with coal; soil loam. 214 miles W. from Harrisburg.

Fayette County, Tc., c. h. at Somerville. Bounded N. by Tipton and Haywood counties, E. by Hardeman co., S. by Mississippi, and W. by Shelby co. Watered by Loosahatchy and Wolf Rivers. Soil fertile. A railroad extends from La Grange, in this county, to Memphis, on the Mississippi River, and a side branch extends to Somerville.

Fayette County, Ts., e. h. at La Grange. S. central. On both banks of the Colorado.

Fayette County, Va., c. h. at Fayetteville. Bounded N. by Nicholas co., E. by Greenbrier, S. by Mercer and Logan, and W. by Logan and Kanawha counties. Watered by New and Gandy, head branches of the Great Kanawha River, and by Clear and March, branches of Coal River. The surface is mountainous, and on New River, 2 miles from Fayetteville, is a projection called Long Point, the top of which, consisting of a flat rock covering 2 acres, is elevated 1500 feet above the water of the river. At another place, a perpendicular rock, called Hawk's Nest, or Marshall's Pillar, rises 1100 feet above the surface of the same river. Some interesting remains of ancient fortifications are also found in this county.

Fayetteville, As., c. h. Washington co. Situated on the N. W. side of White River. 196 miles N. W. from Little Rock.

Fayetteville, Ga., c. h. Fayette co. On a branch of Flint River. 85 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville.

Fayetteville, N. C., seat of justice of Cumberland co. On the W. side of Cape Fear River, at the head of uninterrupted boat navigation, 60 miles S. from Raleigh. The town is pleasantly situated about a mile from the river, and is regularly laid out, with streets 100 feet in width. An arsenal of construction has been established here by the government. There is a good water power, on which, besides the shops of the arsenal, there are a number of cotton factories, flouring mills, grist mills, and saw mills. It has an active trade in grain, flour, naval stores, and tobacco.

A considerable portion of this place was destroyed by fire in 1831. An appeal was made, with much success, to the sympathies of the people throughout the United States, and about \$90,000 were contributed for the relief of the sufferers.

Fayetteville, O., Perry township, Brown co. 25 miles N. from Georgetown.

Fayetteville, Te., c. h. Lincoln co. On the N. side of Elk River. 86 miles S. from Nashville.

Fayetteville, Vt., c. h. Windham co. In the town of Newfane. 115 miles S. from Montpelier.

Fayetteville, Va., c. h. Fayette co. 2 miles W. from New River, a little above its junction with Ganley River, and 289 miles W. from Richmond.

Fayston, Vt., Washington co. Fayston is generally too mountainous to be much cultivated. Along the borders of some of the branches of Mad River, which rises here, is some arable land. The town was settled in 1798, by Lynde Wait, Esq. 16 miles W. S. W. from Montpelier, and 25 S. E. from Burlington.

Fenner, N. Y., Madison co. Watered by Chittenango and Canaseraga Creeks. The surface is undulating; soil of good quality. 8 miles N. W. from Morrisville, and 115 W. by N. from Albany.

Fentress County, Te., c. h. Jamestown. Bounded N. by Kentucky, E. by Campbell co., S. by Morgan and Putnam, and W. by Overton co. Watered by Obey's River and White Oak Creek, branches of Cumberland River.

Ferdinand, Vt., Essex co. This town was chartered in 1761. Paul's Stream affords it a good water power, but the land is so mountainous, rocky, cold, and swampy, that people do not choose to cultivate it.

Ferguson, Pa., Centre co. Spring Creek and its branches water this town. Surface mountainous, and abounding with iron ore; soil calcareous loam in the valleys. 11 miles S. from Bellefonte.

Ferrisburg, Vt., Addison co. This township is watered principally by Otter, Little Otter, and Lewis Creeks. In Little Otter Creek are 4, and in Lewis Creek 3 commodious falls, on which mills and other machinery are erected. Lake Champlain is on the western boundary. In this township is one of the best harbors on the lake, called Basin Harbor. The surface of the north eastern part is somewhat hilly. The remaining parts, especially the western, are remarkably level. No township in the state has afforded more or better timber for market than this. The soil is various. It is a good grazing township. A part of this town was annexed to Fanton in 1847. The first permanent settlement was made in 1784 and 1785, by emigrants from Bennington, in this state, and from Connecticut. 16 miles N. W. from Middlebury, and 34 W. from Montpelier.

Fincastle, Va., c. h. Botetourt co. On the S. E. slope of Catawba valley, 175 miles W. from Richmond.

Findlay, Pa., Alleghany co. Watered by Monture's Run, and branches of Racon Creek. Surface hilly; soil loam. 15 m. N. W. from Pittsburg.

Finley, O., c. h. Hancock co.

Fishing Creek, Pa., Columbia co. Drained by Fishing Creek. Surface mountainous; soil gravel and clay. 101 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg.

Fishkill, N. Y., Dutchess co. This is one of the largest and wealthiest inland towns in the state. It is situated on the E. bank of the Hudson River, and drained by the Fishkill and Wappinger's Creek. The surface is undulating on the N., and on the S. hilly and mountainous. There are several quarries of iron ore, marble, and black lead. The soil is uncommonly fertile. 10 miles S. from Poughkeepsie, and 88 S. from Albany.

Fishkill Landing, N. Y., in Fishkill, Dutchess co. On the Hudson River, at the mouth of Fishkill Creek, 90 miles S. from Albany. A steam ferry connects this place with Newburg, on the opposite side of the Hudson.

Fishkill, N. Y., King's co. The surface of this town is mostly level; the soil productive when properly tilled. 4 miles S. E. from Brooklyn, and 149 S. from Albany.

Fitzburg, Ms., Worcester co., was formerly a part of Lunenburg. A large branch of the Nashua, and two smaller streams, pass through the town, and afford it an extensive and constant water power. Over the Nashua are a large number of dams, and the river in the course of two miles puts in motion a number of cotton and other factories. This is a very flourishing and growing town, having received a great impulse since the completion of the railroads by which it is connected with Boston, Worcester, Lowell, and the valley of the Connecticut. Near the principal village is an immense quarry of excellent granite. The surface is uneven; the soil strong and fertile. In some parts the hills are large, high, and steep. Rollstone and Pearl Hills are the principal ones. 49 miles W. N. W. from Boston, and 24 N. from Worcester.

Fitzwilliam, N. H., Cheshire co. Camp and Priest Brooks are the principal streams. South Pond, 230 rods long, and of various width; Slip's Pond, 200 rods long and 100 wide; Rockwood's Pond, and Collin's Pond, are the only natural collections of waters. The surface is hilly; soil rocky, and suitable for grazing and tillage. There is very valuable meadow land found here. Near the centre of the town is a large hill, noted for its romantic prospect. Gap Mountain, on which are found various stones suitable for whetstones, lies partly in this town. First settlers, James Reed, John Fassett, Benjamin Bigelow, and others, in 1760. 13 miles S. E. from Keene, and 60 S. W. from Concord. The Cheshire Railroad passes through it.

Flatbush, N. Y., King's co., L. I. 8 miles S. E. from New York city. The seat of justice for King's co. was here until 1832, when it was removed to the city of Brooklyn. It is a small but pleasant town, containing two churches, and an academy of long-established reputation. The Dutch Reformed Church is of gray stone, with tower, bell, and spire. From its vicinity to New York, this is a pleasant place of resort in the warm season. Prospect Hill, half a mile N. W.

of the village, about 200 feet in height, overlooks four of the adjacent towns, and affords an extensive prospect out to sea.

Near the N. W. boundary is the battle ground where the battle of Long Island was fought in 1776, under the immediate command of Generals Putnam and Sullivan; which, issuing unfavorably for the Americans, led to the masterly retreat of the troops, under Washington, from Long Island.

Flatlands, N. Y., King's co., embraces Barren and some other small, marshy islands. The surface is level; soil productive, when properly cultivated. 8 miles S. E. from Brooklyn, and 153 S. from Albany.

Fleming County, Ky., c. h. at Flemingsburg. Bounded N. by Mason and Lewis counties, E. by Carter, S. by Morgan and Licking River, separating it from Bath co., and W. by Nicholas co. Surface mountainous in the E. and S. portions; soil fertile, being based upon limestone.

Fleming, N. Y., Cayuga co. On the W. border of Owego Lake. Drained by Crane Brook and some other small streams. The surface is undulating; soil clay loam of good quality. 4 miles S. from Auburn, and 160 W. from Albany.

Flemingsburg, Ky., c. h. Fleming co. On Stockton Run, 1 mile from its junction with Fleming Creek, and 95 miles E. by N. from Frankfort.

Flemington, N. J., c. h. of Hunterdon co. This town, 25 miles N. by W. from Trenton, is very pleasantly situated on an undulating plain, one mile N. of which is a high eminence which overlooks the village and surrounding country, and affords a delightful view of it. The village is mostly built on one street, which has many handsome dwellings, and is marked by a general appearance of neatness and thrift. The court house is a spacious stone building, with a Doric portico, in the basement of which is the county prison. There are two copper mines near this place. The soil of the surrounding country is red shale, and tolerably productive.

Fletcher, Vt., Franklin co. The River La-moille just touches upon the southern extremity of this township. Metcalf Pond is about one mile long from N. to S., and one third of a mile wide from E. to W. It discharges its waters at the S. end, forming one of the head branches of Black Creek. This stream, Fairfield River, and Stone's Brook are the principal waters. The surface of this township is considerably broken. The town was chartered to Moses Rolinson, John Fay, and others, in 1781. The settlement was commenced in 1784. 22 miles N. N. W. from Montpelier, and about 18 S. E. from St. Albans.

Florence, Ga. Shire town of Lauderdale co. On the N. side of the River Tennessee, immediately below the Muscle Shoals. It is situated on an elevated plain, 100 feet above the river. The streets are 100 feet wide, and cross each other at right angles. Except when the water is low, steamboats ascend from the Ohio to this place; so that it carries on some trade with New Orleans. Above Florence, there is a railroad from Tusculumbia, nearly opposite, on the river, to Decatur, a distance of 46 miles, to avoid the shoals; above which the river is again navigable as far as Knoxville, Tc. At Chattanooga, near the S. border of Tennessee, the boats connect with an extensive railroad route through the N. part of Georgia to Augusta, and thence to Charleston, S. C., a distance, in the whole, of about 440 miles. For an in-

terior location, Florence is well situated for business.

Florence, N. Y., Oneida co. Watered by tributaries of Fish Creek. The surface is slightly uneven. 33 miles N. W. from Utica, and 127 from Albany.

Florida, Ms., Berksbire co., comprises a part of Zoar, an unincorporated district. This township is situated on the height of the Green Mountain range; its surface is broken, and its climate severe. Hoosic Mountain, 1448 feet above Deerfield River, which washes its eastern boundary, and other mountains in the town, offer to the beholder some of the finest Alpine scenery in the state. 125 miles W. by N. from Boston, and 22 N. N. E. from Pittsfield.

Florida, N. Y., Montgomery co. The Mohawk River and Schoharie Creek water this town. Surface undulating; soil favorable to the growth of wheat. 8 miles S. E. from Fonda, and 34 N. W. from Albany.

Floyd County, Ga., c. h. at Rome. Bounded N. by Chatoga and Walker counties, E. by Murray and Cass, S. by Paulding co., and W. by Aa. The Oostanaula and Etowah unite to form the Coosa, in this county, which is also watered by Cedar and Chatoga Creeks. Surface uneven; soil rich on the borders of the streams.

Floyd County, Ia., c. h. at New Albany. Incorporated in 1819, and bounded N. by Washington and Scott counties, E. by Clark co., S. E. by the Ohio River, separating it from Ky., and S. and W. by Harrison co. Watered by Silver, and the head branches of Indian Creek. Surface hilly; soil rich.

Floyd County, Ky., c. h. at Prestonburg. Bounded N. by Morgan and Johnson counties, E. by Pike, S. by Letcher, and W. by Perry and Breathitt. Watered by the head branches of Kentucky and Licking, and the W. fork of Big Sandy River. Surface high and hilly.

Floyd, N. Y., Oneida co. On the N. side of the Mohawk. Watered on the E. by Nine Mile Creek. The surface is rolling; the soil fertile, and particularly suitable for grass. 8 miles N. from Utica, and 100 N. W. from Albany.

Floyd County, Va., c. h. at Jacksonville. Bounded N. by Montgomery, E. by Franklin, S. by Patrick and Carroll, and W. by Pulaski co. Surface mountainous, and watered by Little River and its tributaries; soil suitable for grazing.

Floyd, Va., c. h. Floyd co. 215 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

Flushing, N. Y., Queen's co. Bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound. Flushing and Little Neck Bays, with the streams flowing into them, also water this town. The surface is mostly level; soil well tilled and productive. 6 miles W. from North Hempstead, and 156 S. from Albany.

Fluvanna County, Va., c. h. at Palmyra. Incorporated in 1777, and bounded N. by Albemarle and Louisa counties, E. by Goochland co., S. by James River, separating it from Cumberland and Buckingham counties, and W. by Albemarle co. It is traversed by the Ravenna River. Surface mostly rough; soil good on the rivers. Gold is found in this region.

Fonda, N. Y., c. h. Montgomery co. On the N. side of Mohawk River, and on the railroad from Albany to Buffalo, 42 miles W. from Albany. This is a prosperous manufacturing place.

Fond du Lac County, Wn., c. h. at Fond du Lac. Bounded N. by Winnebago and Cal-

umet counties, E. by Sheboygan, S. by Washington and Dodge, and W. by Marquette co. Watered on the N. E. by Lake Winnebago, and drained by Rock and Milwaukee Rivers, and Crocodile and Martin's Creeks. Surface mostly level, and in parts swampy.

Fond du Lac, Wn., Fond du Lac co. At the head of Winnebago Lake. 98 miles N. E. from Madison.

Fordham, N. Y., Westchester co. On the line of the Harlem Railroad, 12½ miles from New York City Hall. The site of St. John's College. See *Colleges*.

Forest County, Pa. New. Had but 561 inhabitants by the census of 1850.

Forestburg, N. Y., Sullivan co. Drained by Neversink River and some other streams. The surface is hilly; soil sandy loam. 8 miles S. from Monticello, and 127 S. S. W. from Albany.

Forks, Pa., Northampton co. Located near the junction of the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers, and drained by Bushkill Creek and its branches. Surface level; soil loam.

Forsyth, Ga., c. h. Monroe co. A little S. from the Towelagge, a branch of Ockmulgee River, and 55 miles W. from Milledgeville. Connected with Macon by railroad, 45 miles distant.

Forsyth County, Ga., c. h. at Cumming. Bounded N. by Lumpkin co., E. and S. by the Chattahoochee River, separating it from Hall and Gwinnett counties, and W. by Cherokee co. Drained by Chattahoochee and Etowah Rivers and branches.

Forsyth, Mo., c. h. Taney co. On the E. side of White River, at the mouth of Swan Creek, and 201 miles S. from Jefferson City.

Forsyth County, N. C. New.

Fort Ann, N. Y., Washington co. Bounded by Lake George on the N. W., and is watered by Wood Creek; the Champlain Canal also passes through this town. Surface diversified with hills, mountains, valleys, and plains; soil varied as the surface. 12 miles N. from Sandy Hill, and 60 N. N. E. from Albany.

Fort Bend County, Ts., c. h. at Richmond. In the S. middle part of the state, on both banks of the Brazos.

Fort Covington, N. Y., Franklin co. Salmon and Little Salmon Rivers water this town, the surface of which is level, and the soil of good quality. The Canada line bounds it on the N. 14 miles N. W. from Malone, and 223 N. N. W. from Albany.

Fort Des Moines, Io., c. h. Polk co. At the junction of Racoon and Des Moines. It is a beautiful place, at the head of navigation of the Des Moines River, within 30 miles of the geographical centre of the state, of which it will probably be the capital at no distant day. The valley of the Des Moines is unsurpassed in fertility, and Fort Des Moines is already the seat of a large inland trade. 120 miles W. from Iowa City.

Fort Edward, N. Y., Washington co. On the E. bank of the Hudson. Drained by the Moosekill and some other small streams. The surface is somewhat undulating; soil of good quality. 4 miles S. from Sandy Hill, and 47 N. N. E. from Albany.

Fort Hamilton, N. Y., King's co. Situated at the western extremity of Long Island, on the E. side of the Narrows, through which is the main entrance into New York Harbor. There is

a small village here connected with the Fort, which enjoys a fine view of the lower bay and of the ocean, and is one of the many places of resort for the people of New York in the summer season. See *New York*.

Fort Madison, Io., Lee co., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, contains the ruins of a fortification, now hardly visible, erected in 1808, as a defence against the Indians, who compelled the garrison to burn the fort in 1813.

Fort Miller, N. Y., Washington co. On the E. side of the Hudson River, where is a descent of about 20 feet, also a dam for feeding the Champlain Canal.

Fort Plain, N. Y., Montgomery co. On the S. bank of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal.

Fort Smith, As., Crawford co. 165 miles W. N. W. from Little Rock, and 66 miles S. E. from Fort Gibson. This place is situated on the S. side of the Arkansas River, at the entrance of the Poiteau, a small river from the S., on the extreme W. border of the state. It is the site of an extensive fortification, erected by the government for the protection of their western frontier settlements.

Fort Wayne, Ia., c. h. Allen co. In a fertile region, on the S. side of Maume River, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal. 131 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

Foster, R. I., Providence co. This is a large agricultural and manufacturing town, finely watered by Hemlock Brook, Ponongansett and Moosup Rivers. The surface of the town, in many parts, is rough and uneven, but the soil is well calculated for the productions of the dairy. In the western part are extensive forests of valuable timber. There are a number of pleasant villages on the borders of the numerous streams. First settled in 1717; incorporated in 1781. Foster was named in compliment to the Hon. Theodore Foster, formerly a senator of the United States. 15 miles S. W. from Providence.

Fountain County, Ia., c. h. at Covington. Incorporated in 1825. Bounded E. by Tippecanoe and Montgomery counties, S. by Park co., and W. and N. by the Wabash River, separating it from Vermilion and Warren counties. Drained by Coal and Shawnee Creeks, branches of the Wabash River, and good mill streams. Surface slightly uneven; soil of excellent quality. The Wabash and Erie Canal traverses this county.

Fowler, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Drained by the Oswegatchie River and some of its tributaries. The surface is slightly uneven; soil mostly good. 22 miles S. from Canton, and 186 N. W. from Albany.

Foxboro', Ms., Norfolk co. In this town are a number of pleasant ponds, and several small streams which empty into Taunton River. These all produce considerable water power. The Boston and Providence Railroad passes through the town. The depot is 21½ miles S. S. W. from Boston, and 19½ N. by E. from Providence.

Foxcroft, Me., Piscataquis co. On the N. side of Piscataquis River, opposite Dover. 77 miles N. N. E. from Augusta.

Foxville, Va., Fauquier co. On the Rappahannock River. 30 miles above Fredericksburg, and 116 miles N. by W. from Richmond. Here is a white sulphur spring, and a quarry of slate. The manufactures are considerable.

Framingham, Ms., Middlesex co. This beautiful town is distinguished for its agricultural,

manufacturing, and mechanical progress. The soil is various, but generally strong and fertile. The surface is not very uneven, though there are several elevated and pleasant hills. Nobscot and Bare Hills command extensive and rich views. In the S. and S. E. parts are several pleasant ponds. The principal stream is Sudbury River. Saxonville, in this town, is one of the most beautiful and flourishing villages in New England. Long Pond, which supplies Boston with water, lies partly in this town. The Framingham Academy, in the centre village, is a useful and popular seminary. 21 miles W. from Boston, and 23 E. from Worcester.

Francestown, N. H., Hillsboro' co. The two S. branches of the Piscataquog rise in this town. Pleasant and Haunted Ponds are considerable collections of water. The land is uneven, and in many parts stony, but the soil is warm and moist. The highest land is Crotched Mountain, the summits of which are more than 600 feet above the level of the Common, in the centre of the town. One of the summits is covered with wood; the other is almost a solid ledge of rocks. There is in the easterly part of this town a very extensive and valuable quarry of soapstone, resembling, when polished, verd antique marble. In the N. part good black lead, and in the S. rock crystal have been found. Garret and soapstone are also found here. The local situation of this town is very eligible for business. It derived its name from Frances, the wife of the last Governor Wentworth. 12 miles N. W. from Amherst, and 28 S. W. from Concord.

Franconia, N. H., Grafton co. This town is mountainous. Its streams are branches of the Lower Amonoosuck River. Here are several ponds; one of which, called Ferrin's, is the source of the middle branch of Pennigewasset River. The mountains adjoining the Notch are called Mounts Lafayette and Jackson. On the latter is the celebrated "Profile," or "Old Man of the Mountain." It is situated on a peak of solid rock, 1000 feet high, and almost perpendicular. On this peak Nature, in her wildest mood, exhibits the profile of the human face. See *Fashionable Resorts*. The village in this place, lying in a hollow, is remarkable for its cold weather. It owes its rise and prosperity to the discovery and working of a rich vein of granular magnetic iron ore. First settlers, Captain Artemas Knight, Lemuel Barnett, Zebedee Applebee, and others, in 1774. 28 miles N. E. from Haverhill, and 95 N. from Concord.

Franconia, Pa., Montgomery co. This town is watered by Indian, Pike, and Shippack Creeks, and the N. E. branch of the Perkiomen Creek. Surface level; soil red shale. 88 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Frankford, N. Y., Sussex co. Papakating Creek, a branch of the Wallkill River, waters this town. Surface hilly on the W., but elsewhere level; soil very productive, being based upon lime and slate.

Frankford, Pa., Cumberland co. Watered by Conedogwint Creek and its branches. Blue Mountain lies partly in the N. part of this town, and McClure's Gap on the E. boundary; it has also a sulphur spring near the centre.

Frankford, Pa., Oxford, Philadelphia co. On Tacony Creek, which affords water power. 5 miles N. E. from Philadelphia, and 104 E. by S. from Harrisburg.

Frankfort, Ia., e. h. Clinton co. On the S. fork of Wildcat Creek, N. N. W. from Indianapolis, 42 miles.

Frankfort, Ky., e. h. at Franklin co. Capital of the state.

Frankfort, Me., Waldo co. An excellent township with two villages on the W. side of Penobscot River. It is the highest point to which vessels can ascend during the icy season of the year. 12 miles below Bangor.

Frankfort, N. Y., Herkimer co. Situated 7 miles W. from Herkimer, and 87 W. N. W. from Albany. The surface on the S. is broken and hilly, but upon the N., in the valley of the Mohawk, are fertile meadows. The principal village is situated on the S. side of this river, on the line of the Erie Canal. There are manufactories here for making cotton and woollen goods, and machinery, under a company incorporated in 1834, with a capital of \$200,000.

Frankfort, O., Wells township, Gaernsey, lies on the old road leading from Zanesville to Wheeling, in Virginia, about 15 miles E. from Cambridge.

Frankfort, O., Concord township, Ross co. This town is pleasantly located on the N. fork of Paint Creek, on elevated land, and occupies the same spot of the old Indian town of Chillicothe. Near here are several large mounds.

Franklin County, Aa., Russellville, shire town. Bounded N. by the Tennessee River, separating it from Lauderdale co., E. by Lawrence co., S. by Marion co., and W. by Mississippi. Surface hilly, and drained by Cedar, Bear, Little Bear, and Spring Creeks; soil fertile.

Franklin County, As., e. h. at Ozark. Bounded N. by Washington and Madison counties, E. by Johnson, S. by Scott, and W. by Crawford co. The Arkansas River traverses the middle of this county, from E. to W. Surface rough and hilly; soil fertile on the borders of the streams.

Franklin, Ct., New London co. Shetucket River separates this town from Lisbon. The surface of Franklin is uneven; the soil a gravelly loam, more fit for grazing than tillage. There is a woollen factory on Beaver Brook, a branch of the Shetucket; but the chief business of the people is rearing sheep, and other agricultural pursuits. 34 miles E. S. E. from Hartford.

Franklin County, Fa., e. h. at Appalachicola. Incorporated in 1832. Bounded N. and E. by Gadsden co., S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Calhoun co. The Appalachicola River forms part of its W. boundary. The land is low and swampy, interspersed with numerous ponds. Soil very fertile on the margins of the rivers. This county embraces the islands of St. George and St. Vincent.

Franklin County, Ga., e. h. at Carnesville. This county was incorporated in 1788, and is bounded N. E. by the Tugaloo, a head branch of the Savannah River, separating it from S. C., S. E. and S. by Elbert and Madison counties, and W. by Hall and Habersham counties. Drained by the N. fork of Broad River. Surface hilly; soil productive.

Franklin County, Is., e. h. at Frankfort. This county was incorporated in 1818, and is bounded N. by Jefferson co., E. by Hamilton and Galatin, S. by Williamson, and W. by Jackson and Perry counties. Watered by Big Muddy River and its tributaries, and the S. fork of Salina Creek. Soil of good quality.

Franklin County, Ia., c. h. at Brookville. Bounded N. by Fayette and Union counties, E. by Ohio, S. by Dearborn and Ripley counties, and W. by Decatur co. Drained by branches of the White Water River, which afford fine mill privileges. Surface level or undulating; soil fertile. The White Water Canal crosses this county.

Franklin, Ia., c. h. Johnson co., occupies a high bluff, on the E. side of Young's Creek, 20 miles S. from Indianapolis.

Franklin County, Ky., c. h. at Frankfort. Bounded N. by Henry and Owen counties, E. by Scott, S. by Woodford and Anderson, and W. by Shelby co. Surface hilly, and watered by Kentucky and Elkhorn Rivers; soil fertile.

Franklin, Ky., c. h. Simpson co. On the W. side of Drake's Creek, a branch of Barren River. 164 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

Franklin Parish, La., c. h. at Winnsboro'. N. E. central. Between Bayou Bœuf of Red River, and Bayou Macon, the W. branch of the Teche.

Franklin, La., c. h. St. Mary's parish. Located on the W. side of the Bayou Teche. 144 miles W. by S. from New Orleans.

Franklin County, Me., c. h. at Farmington. In the W. part of the state, including the height of land between the Androscoggin and Kennebec. Undulating, with mountainous tracts, with numerous ponds and mill streams. Soil generally good. The northern part bordering on Canada is still unsettled.

Franklin, Me., Hancock co. At the head of Taunton Bay, the most northerly part of Frenchman's Bay. 15 miles E. from Ellsworth.

Franklin County, Ms., c. h. at Greenfield. This was a part of Hampshire co. until 1811. The surface is elevated; the Green Mountain range intersects it from N. to S., presenting some of the wildest and most picturesque scenery in the state. The soil is exceedingly fertile; its rich alluvial valleys produce the finest crops of grain and grass, while its mountain sides afford rich pasturage. Few sections of our country equal the county of Franklin in the extent and value of its hydraulic power. The noble Connecticut pierces its centre from N. to S., the romantic and powerful Deerfield pours its volume of water from the W., while Miller's River comes in from the E., with its rapid current, joins the two former near the heart of the county, and passes to the ocean. These rivers, combined with their numerous tributaries, watering every section of the county, produce a water power of great extent and usefulness.

Franklin, Ms., Norfolk co. Charles River and several of its branches meander through this town, and give to it fine mill seats and a constant flow of water. This town was a part of Wrentham until 1778. There are in the town some very pleasant villages, and some eminences from which are fine views of the surrounding country. This town was named in honor of the celebrated Dr. Franklin. Soon after its incorporation, a hint was given to the doctor, then in France, that a present of a bell would be acceptable to the town for the honor conferred. The doctor sent the town some valuable books, and observed that he presumed the people of Franklin were more fond of sense than sound. 27 miles S. W. from Boston, and 17 S. W. from Dedham.

Franklin County, Mi., c. h. at Meadville. Bounded N. by Jefferson and Copleah counties,

E. by Lawrence and Pike, S. by Amite and Wilkinson, and W. by Adams co. Watered by tributaries of the Homochitto and the head branches of Amite River. Surface undulating; soil sterile, except on the margins of the rivers.

Franklin County, Mo., c. h. at Union. The Missouri River bounds this county on the N., separating it from Warren and St. Charles counties. St. Louis and Jefferson counties bound it on the E., Washington and Crawford on the S., and Gasconade on the W. Drained by the Maramec and Bourbense Rivers, the latter being a good mill stream, and by some smaller tributaries of the Missouri. Surface undulating; soil mostly fertile.

Franklin County, N. C., c. h. at Louisburg. Bounded N. by Warren co., E. and S. E. by Nash, S. W. by Wake, and W. by Granville co. Tar river traverses the middle of this county, and Fishing Creek forms part of its N. boundary. Surface level; soil productive.

Franklin, N. H., Merrimac co., is a place of considerable and increasing business. The junction of the Winnipiseogee and Pemigewasset Rivers, in this town, form the Merrimac, creating on both streams an extensive and valuable water power.

A famous peat bog is in this town. Plumbago, &c., has been found here. The Northern Railroad passes through the centre. This town was taken from the towns of Salisbury, Andover, Sanbornton, and Northfield. 19 miles N. by N. W. from Concord by the Northern Railroad.

The descent of the Winnipiseogee branch, from the lake to its junction with the Pemigewasset, is 232 feet. The confluent stream bears the name of Merrimac, and pursues a S. course, 78 miles, to Chelmsford, Ms.; thence an E. course, 35 miles, to the sea at Newburyport. On the N. line of Concord, the Contoocook discharges its waters into the Merrimac. The Soucook becomes a tributary in Pembroke, and the Sancook between Pembroke and Allenstown. The Piscataquog unites in Bedford; the Souhegan in Merrimac; and a beautiful river, called Nashua, in Nashua. The tributaries which enter in Massachusetts are the Concord at Lowell, the Spigott at Methuen, the Shawsheen at Andover, and the Powow, between Amesbury and Salisbury. The principal tributaries are on the W. side of the river, all, except the Concord, rising in the highlands between the Connecticut and Merrimac. There are numerous falls in this river, the most noted of which are Garven's in Concord, Bow Falls in Hooksett, Amoskag Falls in Goffstown and Manchester, Pawtucket Falls at Lowell, and the falls at Lawrence. The river was formerly much used for boat navigation, in conjunction with the Middlesex Canal, aided by canals round the principal falls; but since the introduction of railroads, this method of transportation has been abandoned, and the water is now employed solely for propelling machinery. Already upon the banks of this river have risen the flourishing and fast-growing cities of Manchester, Lowell, and Lawrence, and there is still a large amount of water power unemployed. The Lake Winnipiseogee, the outlet from which is under the control of the water power companies, furnishes an inexhaustible reservoir for keeping up the supply of water in the driest seasons. See *Pemigewasset River*.

The Merrimac, whose fountains are nearly on

n level with the Connecticut, being much shorter in its course, has a far more rapid descent to the sea than the latter river. Hence the intervals on its borders are less extensive, and the scenery less beautiful, than on the Connecticut. It is, however, a majestic river. Its width varies from 50 to 120 rods. The tide flows up to Haverhill, a distance of 16 miles from the sea, and the mouth of the river forms the harbor of Newburyport, the bar of which prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 15 or 16 feet of water. The name *Herrinac* signifies, in the Indian language, a sturgeon, a species of fish which abounds in the tide water.

Franklin, N. J., Gloucester co. Drained by branches of Maurice and Great Egg Harbor Rivers, and by Raccoon Creek. Surface level; soil mostly sandy and poor. 15 miles S. E. from Woodbury.

Franklin, N. J., Bergen co. The surface of this town is undulating; the soil mostly fertile, being composed of gravel, sand, and loam, based upon sandstone. 13 miles N. W. from Hackensack.

Franklin, N. J., Somerset co. Millstone and Raritan Rivers, and Six Mile Run water this town. Surface somewhat uneven, and on the S. W. hilly. 7 miles S. E. from Somerville.

Franklin, N. J., Warren co. Watered by Po-hateong and Musconetcong Creeks.

Franklin County, N. Y., e. h. at Malone. Formed from Clinton co. in 1808. Bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Clinton and Essex, S. by Essex and Hamilton, and W. by St. Lawrence co. Watered by numerous lakes and ponds, the principal of which are the Upper and Lower Saranac Lakes, and by Chateaugay, Salmon, Trout, Deer, St. Regis, and Rackett Rivers, flowing into the St. Lawrence, which washes its N. W. corner, and also by the Saranac, flowing into Lake Champlain. Surface chiefly level on the N., but hilly and mountainous in the middle and S. The soil is diversified, but much of it very fertile. The mountains abound in the best of iron ore, and the surface is heavily timbered in some parts.

Franklin, N. Y., Delaware co. Oleont Creek and its branches water this town. The soil is fertile loam. 12 miles W. from Delhi, and 93 S. W. from Albany.

Franklin, N. Y., Franklin co. Drained by Salmon and Saranac Rivers and some of their tributaries. It also contains several small lakes. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil various. 25 miles S. E. from Malone, 187 N. from Albany.

Franklin County, O., e. h. Columbus. Situated nearly in the centre of the state, having Delaware co. on the N., portions of Licking and Fairfield on the E., Pickaway on the S., and Madison on the W. It is 23 miles square. The surface is generally level, and in many parts low and wet, better adapted to grazing than to raising grain. The county is drained, however, by several streams, upon the banks of which is much arable land and many finely-cultivated farms. The Scioto River passes through the centre of the county, from N. to S. The Whetstone River, and other small streams and creeks, running nearly in the same direction, drain other portions of the county.

This county was first settled in 1797. It was constituted a county, being taken from the then existing county of Ross, March 30, 1803. Some-

thing has since been taken from its area, in constituting the surrounding counties, reducing it to its present limits. The Ohio Canal passes across the S. E. corner of the county, and a branch from it is brought to the centre at Columbus. The national road passes through it from E. to W. This tract was once the residence of the Wyandot Indians, who had a large town on the site of the city of Columbus, and cultivated extensive fields of corn on the river bottoms on the opposite side of the Scioto.

Franklin, O., a township of Portage co., in the N. part of the state. The Cuyahoga River passes diagonally through it, affording much valuable water power, which is improved for manufacturing purposes at the two villages of Franklin Mills and Carthage. The Mahoning Canal passes through the township, falling into the Cuyahoga for a part of the distance. Brady's Pond, so called, is a small but beautiful sheet of water, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Franklin Mills, from the fine white sand on the shores of which glass is manufactured. About 30 miles S. E. from Cleveland.

Franklin Mills, O., Portage co. At the falls of Cuyahoga River, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. At these falls there is a great water power. Much business is done here. 134 miles N. E. from Columbus.

Franklin County, Pa., e. h. at Chambersburg. Incorporated in 1784. Bounded N. by Perry and Cumberland counties, E. by Adams co., S. by Maryland, and W. by Bedford co. It is drained by Conococheague and Conedogwinit Creeks and their branches, affording great hydraulic power. South and Tuscarora or Cove Mountains are the only considerable elevations. Soil very fertile, being based upon limestone. White marble is found here, and iron ore is abundant.

Franklin, Pa., e. h. Venango co. On the S. side of French Creek, at its junction with Alleghany River. Steamboats come up to this place from the Ohio. There is a communication by river and canal to Lake Erie. 210 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Franklin, Pa., York co. Drained by a branch of Bermudian Creek. 4 miles S. from Harrisburg.

Franklin, Pa., Adams co. Conewago and Conococheague Creeks, and some branches of Marsh Creek, water this town. Surface level; soil red shale.

Franklin, Pa., Fayette co. Watered by the Youghiogeny River and Redstone Creek. It has a hilly surface and loamy soil. 9 miles N. from Union.

Franklin, Pa., Greene co. Ten Mile Creek and its branches water this town. Surface undulating; soil loam.

Franklin, Pa., Huntingdon co. Watered on the S. boundary by the W. branch of the Little Juniata River, and drained by Warrior's Run and Spruce Creek. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam.

Franklin County, Tc., e. h. at Winchester. Bounded N. by Bedford and Coffee counties, E. by Marion co., S. by Alabama, and W. by Lincoln co. Watered by Duck River, and Rock, Elk, and Paint Creeks. Surface rough and uneven, having Cumberland Mountain on its S. E. border; soil fertile.

Franklin, Tc., e. h. Williamson co. On the S. side of Harpeth River. 18 miles S. from Nashville.

Franklin County, Vt., c. h. at St. Albans. This county is bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Orleans co., S. E. and S. by Lamoille co., S. by Chittenden co., and W. by Lake Champlain. The Missisco River passes through the northern part of the county, and the Lamoille its most southern section. Although the surface is somewhat broken, and in some parts mountainous, yet the soil is productive of wheat and grass. In this county marble and iron ore, of excellent qualities, are found.

Franklin, Vt., Franklin co. The River Rocher, or Rock River, rises in this township, and falls into Missisco Bay in Highgate. It is also watered by several small branches of Missisco and Pike Rivers. A large pond lies near the centre, 3 miles long and about 1 wide. The settlement was commenced in 1789, by emigrants mostly from Massachusetts. 60 miles N. W. from Montpelier, and 17 N. E. from St. Albans.

Franklin County, Va., c. h. Rocky Mount. Bounded N. by Roanoke and Bedford counties, E. by Pittsylvania, S. by Henry and Patrick, and W. by Floyd and Montgomery counties. Watered by streams flowing into Staunton River, which forms its N. E. boundary.

Franklinville, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Drained by Isha and Great Valley Creeks. The surface is undulating; soil very fertile loam. 8 miles E. from Ellicottville, and 279 W. by S. from Albany.

Frankstown, Pa., Huntingdon co. This town is watered by the Frankstown branch of the Juniata River, which passes through the Frankstown Gap of Dunning's Mountain, and by Beaver Dam Creek. 116 miles W. from Harrisburg.

Frederica, Ga., Glynn co. On the W. side of St. Simon's Island, and contains the ruins of a fort built by General Oglethorpe in 1736. S. E. from Milledgeville 229 miles.

Frederick County, Md., c. h. at Frederick. Bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Carroll co., S. by Montgomery co. and the Potomac River, separating it from Virginia, and W. by Washington co. Surface mostly level, and drained by Monococy River and Cotocin Creek and their branches. Soil chiefly fertile, being well adapted to grazing and the growth of grain.

Frederick, Md. City, and seat of justice of Frederick co. Situated on Carroll Creek, 3 miles above its entrance into Monococy Creek, 43 miles W. from Annapolis, and 61 W. by N. from Baltimore. It lies on the old travelled road between Baltimore and Wheeling, and a short distance N. of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with which it is connected by a branch 3 miles long at a point near the Monococy Viaduct. Frederick is laid out with regularity, in broad streets crossing each other at right angles, and contains a number of elegant public and private buildings, among which are the edifices of 12 or 14 churches of different denominations. The buildings are mostly of stone or brick. Many of the streets are paved. The trade of this place is quite extensive, rendering it one of the most important towns in the state.

Frederick, Pa., Montgomery co. 77 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Frederick County, Va., c. h. at Winchester. Bounded N. by Hampshire, Morgan, and Berkeley counties, E. by Clarke, S. by Warren and Shenandoah, and W. by Hardy and Hampshire counties. The Shenandoah River bounds this county on the S. and S. E., and Opequan, Sleepy,

and Back Creeks, branches of the Potomac, rise here. The surface is much diversified, being mountainous on the W.; the soil is mostly very fertile.

Fredericksburg, Va. City, and seat of justice of Spottsylvania co. Situated in a pleasant valley on the S. W. side of Rappahannock River, 62 miles E. by N. from Richmond, and 56 S. S. W. from the city of Washington. It is at the head of tide water on the river, about 150 miles from its mouth, and just below the falls, from which it derives a good water power. The Rappahannock is navigable for vessels of 140 tons to the foot of these falls, and vessels come up and lie at the wharves, within a few yards of the public warehouses. A canal is partly completed to extend from this point to Fox's Mills on the river, 35 miles above.

Fredericksburg is regularly laid out, and compactly built. The principal public buildings are a court house, a market house, an orphan asylum, and churches of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist denominations. Many of the buildings are of brick; others are of stone, from the extensive quarries in the vicinity. This city possesses a prosperous trade, which is chiefly in the various kinds of grain, flour, and tobacco. Gold is among the valuable exports of this port, considerable quantities of which are mined in this region of country. Fredericksburg was founded in 1727, and named in honor of Prince Frederick, the father of George III.

Fredericktown, O., Knox co. A thriving village on the W. bank of Vernon River, and surrounded by fertile and beautiful land.

Fredonia, Ia., c. h. Crawford co., occupies a high bluff on the N. side of the Ohio River, at the Great Horseshoe Bend, and 122 miles S. from Indianapolis.

Fredonia, N. Y., Chautauque co. 2 miles E. from Lake Erie, and 323 W. by S. from Albany. An inflammable spring at this place furnishes gas for lighting the streets and dwellings.

Freedom, N. H., Carroll co. Freedom is an uneven township, but has some good farms. It is bounded in part by the Ossipee Lake and River. This town was formerly called North Effingham. 60 miles N. N. E. from Concord.

Freedom, Me., Waldo co. A good township of land. 25 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Freedom, N. Y., Cattaraugus co., contains several small lakes, and is drained by Clear Creek and some other small streams. The surface is chiefly level; soil fertile, and well adapted to grass. 269 miles W. from Albany.

Freedom, Pa., Beaver co. On the E. bank of the Ohio. 2 miles from the mouth of Beaver River, and 224 W. by N. from Harrisburg. Here are large manufactories of steam engines and boilers, and steamboats of the largest size are built.

Freehold, N. J., c. h. Monmouth co. Soil good sandy loam. The battle of Monmouth was fought in this town, June 28, 1778. 35 miles S. E. from Trenton.

Freehold, Upper, N. J., Monmouth co. Fertile in the W., sandy and sterile in the S. E.

Freeman, Me., Franklin co. 62 miles N. W. from Augusta.

Freeport, Me. See Appendix, No. 5.

Freeport, Is., c. h. Stephenson co. On Peckan-tonica River. 200 miles N. from Springfield.

Freeport, O., Harrison co., lies on Big Still-water Creek, 100 miles from Columbus. There

is a railroad from this place to Bridgeport, on the Ohio River.

Freeport, Pa., Armstrong co. At the junction of Buffalo Creek with Alleghany River. 196 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania Canal here crosses the creek by an aqueduct.

Freestone County, Ts. New.

Fretown, Ms., Bristol co. Its Indian name was Assonet, and it was first settled in 1659. This town lies on the E. side of Taunton River. The New Bedford and Taunton Railroad passes about 3 miles N. E. from Assonet village, at the head of a small bay of that name, and the principal place of business in the town. Assonet River falls into the bay at the village, which, with the bay and Taunton River, affords the village good mill seats and navigable facilities. The soil is light. It is the seat of various manufactures in iron, leather, and cabinet furniture. 12 miles N. N. W. from New Bedford, and 43 S. from Boston.

Fremont, Ca., c. h. Yolo co. On the W. bank of the Sacramento, opposite the mouth of Feather River.

Fremont, Io., c. h. Benton co.

Fremont County, Io., c. h. at Sidney. In the S. W. corner of the state.

Fremont, O., c. h. Sandusky co. Connected by railroad with Sandusky City.

French Creek, N. Y., Chautauque co. Watered by a creek of the same name. The surface is hilly; soil favorable to the growth of grass. 18 miles S. W. from Mayville, and 355 W. by S. from Albany.

French Creek, Pa., Mercer co. French and Sandy Creeks drain this town, the surface of which is level, and the soil clay and loam of indifferent quality. 223 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Friendship, Me., Lincoln co. On the coast, at the head of Muscongus Bay. 48 miles S. E. from Augusta.

Friendship, N. Y., Alleghany co. Drained by Campan's Creek, a branch of the Genesee River. Surface undulating; soil argillaceous mould, yielding large crops of grass. 10 miles S. W. from Angelica, and 266 W. from Albany.

Frostburg, Md., Alleghany co. 176 miles N. W. from Annapolis. Hereabouts are extensive beds of semi-bituminous coal, largely wrought, and connected by railroad with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland.

Fryeburg, Me., Oxford co. On both sides of the Saco, which, from its very winding course, runs between 30 and 40 miles in its limits. The principal village is in a plain, surrounded by lofty hills. Lovewell's Pond, famous in the history of the Indian wars, lies a short distance from the village. 75 miles W. N. W. from Augusta.

Fulton County, As., c. h. at Pilot Hill.

Fulton County, Ia., c. h. at Lewiston. Bounded N. by Knox co., E. by Peoria co., S. E. and S. by the Illinois River, separating it from Mason co., and W. by Schuyler, McDonough, and Warren counties. Drained by Spoon River and Copperas Creek. Surface undulating, consisting partly of prairies; soil very fertile.

Fulton County, Ia., c. h. at Rochester, shire town. Bounded N. by Marshal co., E. by Kosciusko and Miami, S. by Cass, and W. by Pulas-

ki co. Surface level, and watered by the Tippecanoe River.

Fulton County, Ky., c. h. at Hickman. In the S. W. corner of the state. Level.

Fulton, Mi., c. h. Itawamba co. On the E. fork of Tombigbee River. 210 miles N. E. from Jackson.

Fulton County, N. Y., c. h. at Johnstown. This county is bounded on the N. by Hamilton co., E. by Saratoga, S. by Montgomery, and W. by Herkimer co. It was incorporated from Montgomery co. in 1838. The surface is hilly and mountainous, being crossed by the "Klips," or Mayfield Mountains, a branch of the Clinton or Adirondack range. It is drained by the Sacandaga River, and numerous tributaries of the Mohawk and West Canada Creek. The soil is generally strong and productive.

Fulton, N. Y., Oswego co. On the E. side of Oswego River. 190 miles W. N. W. from Albany. The river here has a fall of about 20 feet, producing a good water power.

Fulton, N. Y., Schoharie co. Watered by Schoharie Creek and some of its branches, on one of which there is a fall of 100 feet. The surface is rather hilly; the soil fertile in the valleys. 9 miles S. W. from Schoharie, and 42 W. from Albany.

Fulton, O., Hamilton co. Situated on the Ohio River, above and adjoining Cincinnati. The township lies in the form of a crescent, following the bend of the river about two miles and a half, and extending inland only about half a mile to the top of the river hill. The town is built principally on one street, being separated only by an interval of about a mile between its western limits and the suburbs of Cincinnati. There are extensive lumber yards in Fulton, and several steam saw mills, by which a profitable business is done. But the greatest business of the place is that of steamboat building. A large proportion of the Cincinnati built boats are the product of the yards in this industrious village. The turnpike through this town is a great thoroughfare of travel, and of transportation by wagons, to and from the city. The Little Miami Railroad, and the Cincinnati, Columbus, and Sandusky Railroad, both enter Cincinnati through this town. Population in 1840, 1506; in 1850, 3223.

Fulton County, O. New. Taken from the W. part of Lucas. On the N. W. border of the state.

Noble County, O. New.

Fulton County, Pa. New. Taken from Bedford, E. part. On the S. line of the state, in a valley between two ranges of the Alleghanies. Watered by tributaries of the Potomac.

Fultonville, N. Y., Montgomery co. On the S. side of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal. 43 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

Gadsden County, Fla., c. h. Quincy. Georgia bounds this county on the N., the Ocklockony River separating it from Leon and Wakulla counties on the E., the Gulf of Mexico and Franklin co. on the S., and the Appalachicola River, separating it from Washington and Jackson counties, on the W. Surface mostly low, and in parts marshy; the soil bordering on some of the streams is of good quality. Dog Island, lying off the coast, belongs to this county.

Gaines, N. Y., Orleans co. Drained by some small tributaries of Oak Orchard Creek. The surface is chiefly level; the soil of good quality

3 miles N. from Albion, and 254 W. by N. from Albany.

Gainesboro', Te., c. h. Jackson co. On the S. side of Cumberland River. 73 miles E. N. E. from Nashville.

Gainesville, Ga., c. h. Hall co. 3 miles E. from the Chattahoochee River, and 118 N. N. W. from Milledgeville.

Gainesville, N. Y., Wyoming co. Allen's Creek and a branch of the Genesee River water this town. The surface is somewhat hilly and uneven; soil very favorable to the growth of grass. 7 miles S. from Warsaw, and 248 W. from Albany.

Galen, N. Y., Wayne co. Clyde River and the Erie Canal pass through this town. The surface is hilly; soil sandy loam. 5 miles E. from Lyons, and 172 W. by N. from Albany.

Galena, Is. City, and seat of justice of Jo. Daviess co. 180 miles W. from Chicago, and 230 N. W. from Springfield. Pleasantly situated on Fever River, about 5 miles, by the course of the river, above its confluence with the Mississippi; though not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Mississippi in a direct line. The Fever River, which has the resemblance of a canal, 100 feet wide, is navigable to Galena for large steamboats at all stages of the water. This is the commercial emporium of the great lead region lying in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin. The city was laid out in 1826. It has a court house, jail, an academy, and churches of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic denominations. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, under contract to be finished in 1852, will terminate at Galena. This will bring Galena within 72 hours of Boston and New York. The Illinois Central Railroad, when built, will connect with the Chicago and Galena road; thus opening a railroad communication S. to the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Illinois. Population in 1840, 1500; in 1850, 6000.

Gallatin County, Is., c. h. at Equality. Incorporated in 1812, and bounded N. by Hamilton and White counties, E. by the Wabash and Ohio Rivers, separating it from Kentucky, S. by Hardin and Pope, and W. by William and Franklin counties. Soil chiefly sandy, and underlaid with slate. Salt springs are found here.

Gallatin County, Ky., c. h. at Warsaw. Bounded N. by the Ohio River, separating it from Indiana, and by Boone co., E. by Grant co., S. by Owen, and W. by Carroll co. It has an undulating surface and fertile soil.

Gallatin, Mo., c. h. Daviess co. On the W. fork of Grand River. 189 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

Gallatin, N. Y., Columbia co. Watered by Charlotte Lake and Roeliff Jansen's and Dove Creeks. The surface is rather hilly; soil various. 15 miles S. E. from Hudson, and 44 S. from Albany.

Gallatin, Te., c. h. Sumner co. 3 miles N. from the Cumberland River, and 26 N. E. from Nashville.

Gallia County, O., c. h. at Gallopolis. Athens and Meigs counties bound it on the N., the Ohio River on the E., and Lawrence and Jackson counties on the S. and W. It was settled in 1790, by people from France, from which circumstance it derives its name, France anciently being called Gaul. The Ohio River, Racoon Creek, and several smaller streams supply this county with

water. In the northern part the land is good, but elsewhere it is hilly, and has a poor soil.

Gallopolis, O., c. h. Gallopolis co., meaning *French city*, because settled by French, is situated pleasantly on a western eminence of the Ohio River. It is remarkable for containing within its bounds a large semi-globular mound, 18 or 20 rods in circumference at its base. From Columbus it is distant 102 miles S. E.

Galloway, N. J., Atlantic co. Nacote Creek drains this town. Surface level, the S. part consisting of a sandy salt marsh.

Galveston, Ts. City. 200 miles S. E. from Austin, the capital of the state. Situated on the eastern extremity of an island upon the S. side of Galveston Bay, near the entrance to the bay from the Gulf of Mexico. This flourishing city, the commercial metropolis of the state to which it belongs, is now beginning to take rank among the places of first importance in this respect upon the southern coast of the United States. The harbor is one of the best on the Gulf coast, having about 14 feet of water on the bar at low tide. It enjoys the best facilities for communication with the interior, and with all the principal places on the coast. There are regular lines of steamboats plying between Galveston and New Orleans, also to other ports along the coast, and up the bay and river to Houston, from which it is distant about 80 miles. This city, settled no longer ago than 1837, has rapidly increased in trade and population; and, from the superiority of its harbor, and the enterprising spirit of its capitalists and merchants, is destined to attain an early pre-eminence in wealth and influence.

Galveston County, Ts., c. h. at Galveston. In S. E. angle, on the coast.

Galway, N. Y., Saratoga co. Chuctenunda and a branch of Kayaderoseras Creek water this town. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. 12 miles W. from Ballston Spa, and 36 N. W. from Albany.

Gambier, O., Knox co. Pleasant. 56 miles N. E. from Columbus. Kenyon College is situated here. See *Colleges*.

Gardiner, Me., Kennebec co. On the W. side of the Kennebec River, at the head of ship navigation. 4 miles below Hallowell, and 6 below Augusta. It was incorporated in 1802, and named after Dr. S. Gardiner, one of the proprietors of the old Plymouth patent. The Cobbescontee, which enters the Kennebec at this place, furnishes an extensive water power, which is largely employed in sawing timber, and for some other purposes. The business part of the city is full of activity and enterprise. The buildings, some of them very handsome, on a gentle rise from the river, are beautifully located, and command a fine prospect. Gardiner is one of the largest and most thrifty places in the state. It is connected by railroad with Augusta, Bath, and Portland. Population in 1850, 8231.

Gardner, Ms., Worcester co., took its name in memory of Colonel Thomas Gardner, of Cambridge, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill. It was formerly parts of Westminster, Ashburnham, Winchendon, and Templeton. The face of the town is uneven; but though rocky, the soil is strong and fertile, producing in abundance all the grasses and grains common to the climate. Bakerville and Gardnerville are pleasant villages. The former lies near a delightful pond. Otter River, a branch of Miller's River, several

smaller streams, and some springs, give the town good mill privileges, and produce much good meadow. 10 miles W. from Fitchburg, and 60 W. by N. from Boston, by the Fitchburg Railroad.

Garland, Me., Penobscot co. On the head waters of the Kenduskeag, 74 miles N. E. by N. from Augusta, and 27 N. W. from Bangor.

Garrard County, Ky., c. h. at Lancaster. Bounded N. by the Kentucky River, separating it from Jessamine co., E. by Paint Lick Creek, separating it from Madison co., S. by Laurel and Rock counties, and W. by Dicks River, separating it from Lincoln and Doyle counties. The soil is very fertile.

Gasconade County, Mo., c. h. at Hermon. Bounded N. by Grand River, separating it from Montgomery co., E. by Franklin and Crawford counties, S. by Crawford, and W. by Osage co. Drained by Gasconade and Bourbeuse Rivers, and their branches. Surface mostly rough and uneven; soil very fertile on the streams. Iron ore, sulphur, saltpetre, limestone, and other minerals are found here.

Gaston County, N. C. New. Taken from Lincoln. On the southern border of the state. Includes the height of land between the Yadkin and Catawba.

Gaston, N. C., Northampton co. On the N. side of the Roanoke River, 87 miles N. E. from Raleigh. The railroad from Petersburg to Raleigh crosses the Roanoke here.

Gates County, N. C., c. h. at Gatesville. Bounded N. by Virginia, E. by Camden and Pasquotank counties, S. by Perquimans and Chowan, and W. by Chowan and Blackwater Rivers, separating it from Hertford co.

Gates, N. Y., Monroe co. Surface undulating; soil chiefly sandy. 3 miles W. from Rochester, and 220 W. by N. from Albany.

Gauley Bridge, Va., Nicholas co. At the falls of the Great Kanawha River, and junction of the Gauley, 277 miles W. from Richmond. The Kanawha is navigable to this place, where it has a fall of 22 feet perpendicular, giving a great water power.

Geauga County, O., c. h. at Chardon. Bounded N. by Lake Erie, E. by Ashtabula and Trumbull counties, S. by Portage, and W. by Cuyahoga co. The name of this county signifies *Grand*, in the Indian language, and that is the name of the principal river; there are several smaller ones besides. The soil is good, well watered, and covered with timber. Iron is found in great abundance.

Geddes, N. Y., Onondaga co. On the Erie Canal, 2 miles W. of Syracuse, in the township of Salina, incorporated as a village in 1832. It is pleasantly situated at the head of Onondaga Lake. The village has grown up rapidly, in consequence of the discovery at this place of saline springs, from which large quantities of salt are made by solar evaporation. See *Salina*.

Genesee County, Mn., c. h. at Flint. Bounded N. by Saginaw and Tuscola counties, E. by Lapeer, S. by Oakland and Livingston, and W. by Shiawassee co. Watered by Flint and Shiawassee Rivers, the former affording good hydraulic power. Surface undulating; soil rich sandy loam.

Genesee County, N. Y., c. h. at Batavia. Taken from Ontario county in 1802, and itself divided in 1841, the S. part forming Wyoming co. Bounded on the N. by Orleans, E. by Monroe

and Livingston, S. by Wyoming, and W. by Erie counties. The surface is undulating, and watered by Allen's, Black, and Tonawanda Creeks. On each side of the last-named stream is an Indian reservation lying mostly in this county. The soil is chiefly rich, sandy and gravelly loam, peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat. The Tonawanda Railroad crosses the W. part of this county to Batavia.

Genesee Falls, N. Y., Wyoming co. Incorporated in 1846. Situated at the falls of the Genesee River, and contains some of the most beautiful and romantic scenery in the W. part of the state.

Genesee, N. Y., Alleghany co. Swan and Little Genesee Creeks water this town, the surface of which is elevated and broken; the soil sandy loam. 20 miles S. W. from Angelica, and 280 W. by S. from Albany.

Genesee, N. Y., c. h. Livingston co. Watered by some small tributaries of the Genesee River. The surface is diversified; the soil remarkably rich and fertile in the valley of the Genesee. 226 miles W. from Albany.

Geneva, N. Y., in Seneca township, Ontario co. Beautifully situated at the N. W. extremity of Seneca Lake. 199 miles W. from Albany, and 126 E. from Buffalo. The ground on which it is built rises gradually from the lake shore, until it attains to an elevation of about 100 feet. The business part of the place lies at the foot of this declivity, near to the lake shore. That which is chiefly occupied for residences by the inhabitants lies upon the more elevated ridge, and the plain above it, parallel to the border of the lake; affording a fine view of this lovely sheet of water, which is one of the largest and most beautiful lakes of New York, and is here about two miles wide. The land W. of the village rises in a succession of terraces, as though formed at different periods by the lake shore, when this body of water may have been more elevated, and covered more ground than it now does. These slopes are highly cultivated, and ornamented here and there with handsome buildings. The village itself, in its natural situation, in the picturesque and charming scenery which surrounds it, and in the accessories which art, culture, and wealth have added to its embellishments, combines almost every feature of attractiveness that can be desired as a place of residence.

The following, from the notes of a traveller through this part of the country in 1800, while it will add something to our description, illustrates the taste and judgment which were exercised in laying out the place: "Geneva," he says, "is divided into upper and lower town. The first establishments were on the margin of the lake, as best adapted to business; but Captain Williamson, struck with the peculiar beauty of the elevated plain which crowns the high bank of the lake, and the many advantages which it possesses as a site for a town, began here to lay out his building lots parallel with and facing the lake. These lots are three quarters of an acre deep, and half an acre in front. One article in the agreement with Captain Williamson is, that no buildings shall be erected on the east side of the street, that the view of the lake may be kept open. Those who purchase a lot have also the option of purchasing such land as lies between their lot and the lake, — a convenience and advantage which I suppose few will forego, — the

quantity not being great, and consisting principally of the declivity of the bank, which, for the most part, is not so steep as to unfit it for pasturage or gardens."

This wise forecast of the proprietor, not to mention any thing else, has secured to Geneva one of its most beautiful ornaments, in those terraced gardens, or hanging gardens, as they have sometimes been called, which, in the south part of the upper street, extend, in front of the dwellings, quite down to the margin of the lake. Few places in this country afford such beautiful situations for residences as this part of Geneva.

The village was incorporated in 1812. It has from 15 to 20 streets, a beautiful public square enclosed, and many large and elegant buildings. The buildings of Geneva College are situated on the summit of the elevation which rises from the lake, at the southern extremity of Main Street, a site rarely surpassed for all the purposes of such an institution. The buildings are three in number, besides a building on the same street for the medical department. See *Colleges*.

There are churches in Geneva of the Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, Associate Reformed, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Universalist, and Roman Catholic denominations. There are several excellent hotels, banking and insurance offices, numerous stores, a steam flouring mill, furnaces, breweries, and many other mechanic and manufacturing establishments.

A steamboat plies regularly upon the lake, running up and down daily to Jefferson, at its southern extremity. At that end the lake is connected by a canal with Crooked Lake, and thence by the Chemung Canal and feeder with the railroad at Corning, leading to Blossburg, Pa. By this channel of communication a large quantity of coal from the Blossburg mines passes through Geneva to market. The Cayuga and Seneca Canal unites the waters of the lake at Geneva with Cayuga Lake, and with the Erie Canal at Montezuma, a distance of 20 miles. The railroad from Albany to Buffalo passes through the N. part of the village, near the canal basin. Such are the facilities of business and travel by which this beautiful spot is rendered accessible from all parts of the country. See *Seneca Lake*.

Gentry, Mo., c. h. Gentry co.

Gentry County, Mo., c. h. at Gentry. On the N. W. border of the state, on the head waters of Grand River.

Georgetown, D. C. City and port of entry. On the N. E. side of the Potomac, 200 miles from its mouth, and 2 E. of Washington, from which it is separated by Rock Creek. It is the seat of Washington College, and has also a nunnery, attached to which is a private academy. Georgetown is situated at the head of navigation, on the Potomac, and communicates with the interior by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It has considerable trade and navigation, but has been nearly stationary for the past 30 years. Population in 1850, 8366.

Georgetown, De., c. h. Sussex co. Between the sources of Nanticoke and Indian Rivers. 41 miles E. of S. from Dover.

Georgetown, Ky., c. h. Scott co. On the N. branch of Elkhorn River. 17 miles E. from Frankfort. Georgetown College is here. See *Colleges*.

Georgetown, Me., Lincoln co., comprises two islands at the mouth of the Kennebec, between

that and the Sheepscot. It has an excellent harbor. 46 miles S. from Augusta.

Georgetown, Ms., Essex co. On a branch of Parker River. 31 miles N. by E. from Boston, with which it connects by railroad. Noted for the manufacture of boots and shoes.

Georgetown, Mo., c. h. Pettis co. On the E. side of the S. fork of La Mine River. 67 miles W. from Jefferson City.

Georgetown, N. Y., Madison co. Watered by the head branches of Ostelic River. The surface is hilly; soil favorable to the growth of grass. 10 miles S. W. from Morrisville, and 108 W. from Albany.

Georgetown, O., c. h. Brown co. 1 mile from White Oak Creek, about 7 from the Ohio River, and 107 S. S. W. from Columbus.

Georgetown District, S. C., c. h. at Georgetown. Bounded N. by Williamsburg and Horry districts, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Charleston district, and W. by Williamsburg district. Watered by Great Pedee and Waccamaw Rivers, and the Santee River, which flows along its S. boundary. Surface level, and in parts marshy; soil fertile.

Georgetown, S. C., c. h. Georgetown district. A port of entry on the W. side of Winyaw Bay, at the mouth of Sampit Creek, and 152 miles E. S. E. from Columbia. Vessels drawing 11 feet of water come into the harbor, and it receives the trade of an extensive back country by the rivers flowing into Winyaw Bay.

Georgia, Vt., Franklin co. On Lake Champlain. 40 miles N. W. from Montpelier.

German, N. Y., Chenango co. Surface hilly. 126 miles from Albany.

German Flats, N. Y., Herkimer co. On the S. side of the Mohawk River. The surface is undulating, except on the borders of the river, where are extensive alluvial flats. The Erie Canal passes through this town. 3 miles S. from Herkimer village, and 83 N. W. from Albany.

Germanton, N. C., c. h. Stokes co. On the S. side of the Town Fork of Dan River. 123 miles N. W. from Raleigh.

Germantown, N. Y., Columbia co. The surface of this town is undulating; soil clay loam of good quality. 10 miles S. from Hudson, and 39 from Albany.

Germantown, Pa., Philadelphia co. Watered by Wissibieken and Wingohocking Creeks. Surface hilly; soil alluvial and loamy. A battle took place here in October, 1777, in which 700 Americans and 500 British were killed. 6 miles N. W. from Philadelphia, and 104 E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

Germany, Pa., Adams co. Watered by Piney and the head branches of Conewago Creek. Surface level; soil gravel and calcareous loam. 10 miles S. E. from Gettysburg.

Gerry, N. Y., Chautauque co. Cassadaga Creek and some of its branches flow through this town. Surface undulating; soil gravelly loam. 13 miles E. from Maysville, and 326 W. by S. from Albany.

Gettysburg, Pa., seat of justice of Adams co. 35 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg, 52 N. W. from Baltimore, and 114 W. from Philadelphia. It is situated on elevated ground, in the midst of a fertile and well-cultivated country, and at the intersection of several important turnpike roads. It is a plain town, but neatly and well built. The public buildings, besides the usual

county buildings, are a bank, an academy, the edifices of the Pennsylvania College, and of the theological seminary of the German Lutheran church, and churches of the Presbyterian, Lutheran, Seceders', and Methodist denominations. These buildings are all of brick, except the county prison. Considerable business is done here in the various mechanical pursuits. The place was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of carriages of all kinds, but this branch of business has very much declined with the changes in the mode of travelling. For an account of the college and theological seminary at Gettysburg, see *Colleges*.

Ghent, N. Y., Columbia co. Drained by Claverack Creek. The surface is somewhat uneven; soil gravelly loam. 8 miles N. E. from Hudson, and 26 S. E. from Albany.

Gibson County, Ia., c. h. at Princeton. Incorporated in 1813. Bounded N. by White River, separating it from Knox co., E. by Pike and Warrick counties, S. by Vanderburg and Posey, and W. by the Wabash River, separating it from Illinois. Surface undulating, and drained by Patoka and Big Pigeon Creeks.

Gibson, Pa., Susquehanna co. This is a hilly town, drained by Tunkhannock and Lackawannock Creeks. Soil gravel and clay. 177 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Gibson County, Te., c. h. at Trenton. Bounded N. by Obion and Weakley counties, E. by Carroll, S. by Madison and Haywood, and W. by Dyer co. Surface undulating, and watered by branches of Obion and Forked Deer Creeks. Soil fertile.

Gilead, Me., Oxford co. Between two mountains, on both sides of Androscoggin River. There is some good land on the river, but the chief part of the township is fit only for grazing. The expense of transportation of fuel down the mountains, in a slippery time, is very trifling. Gilead lies 71 miles W. from Augusta, and 25 S. S. W. from Paris. Incorporated 1804.

Gilead, O., Wood co. On the S. E. bank of Maumee River. 136 miles N. N. W. from Columbus. There is great water power obtainable here. The river is navigable for small steamboats above this place to Fort Wayne, though between this and Perrysburg below it is not navigable. The Maumee Canal passes by it.

Giles County, Te., c. h. at Pulaski. Bounded N. by Maury and Marshall counties, E. by Lincoln co., S. by Alabama, and W. by Lawrence co. Watered by Richland and some other branches of Elk Creek. Surface slightly uneven; soil fertile.

Giles County, Va., c. h. at Parisburg. Incorporated in 1806. Bounded N. by Botetourt and Monroe counties, E. by Montgomery, S. by Pulaski, Wythe, and Tazewell, and W. by Mercer co. Watered by New River, on the banks of which are some celebrated white sulphur springs. The surface is elevated and mountainous; soil rocky and sterile on the high lands, but fertile in the valleys.

Giles, Va., c. h. Giles co. On the S. bank of New River, just above its passage through Peter's Mountain, and 240 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

Gilford, N. H., c. h. Belknap co. The soil is generally productive. There are two ponds here, Little and Chattleboro'. Gunstock and Miles Rivers, rising in Suncook Mountains, and flowing

N. into Lake Winnipiseogee, are the principal streams. There are two islands in the lake, belonging to Gilford, one of which has been connected to the main land by a bridge 30 rods in length. Four bridges across the Winnipiseogee connect the town with Meredith. First settlers, James Ames and S. S. Gilman. The Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through this town. 25 miles from Concord.

Gill, Ms., Franklin co. Gill was taken from Greenfield in 1793, and is separated from it by Fall River, a good mill stream. It is opposite to Montague, which lies on the E. side of Connecticut River, and between which and Gill are Turner's Falls, alike celebrated for their beauty and magnitude. The town was named in compliment to Moses Gill, lieutenant-governor of the state. The Connecticut at this place turns abruptly in its course, and spreads out a large tract of intervals of great value. Around this town are lofty elevations, from which splendid landscapes are obtained. 5 miles N. E. from Greenfield.

Gillespie County, Ts., c. h. at Fredericksburg. A central county.

Gilmer County, Ga., c. h. at Ellijay. Bounded N. by Tennessee and North Carolina, E. by Union and Lumpkin counties, S. by Cherokee, and W. by Cass and Murray counties. The Coosawatee and Aquoquee Rivers and their branches water this county.

Gilmer County, Va., c. h. at Glenville. In the W. part of the state. Rough and hilly. Drained by the Little Kenhawa and its confluent, which pass through it from E. to W.

Gilmanton, N. H., Belknap co. Besides the Winnipiseogee, this town is watered by the Suncook and Soucook Rivers. The Suncook rises in a pond near the top of one of the Suncook Mountains, elevated 900 feet above its base. The water of this pond falls into another at the foot of the mountain, of 1 mile in length and half a mile wide. Passing from this it falls into another, covering about 500 acres, from which it meanders through the town. This town is hilly and rocky; soil hard, but fruitful. There are several mineral springs here. An academy was founded here October 13, 1762. Porcupine Hill, in this town, exhibits a romantic precipice. First settlers, Benjamin and John Mudgett, Orlando Weed, and others, in 1771. 20 miles N. N. E. from Concord, and 8 S. S. W. from Gilford.

Gilman, N. Y., Hamilton co. This town contains several small lakes. Mount Emmons is situated in the N. part. A large part of the town is wilderness. 6 miles E. from Lake Pleasant, and 68 N. W. from Albany.

Gilsun, N. H., Cheshire co., is a small township, 10 miles E. from the Connecticut. The soil is fertile, and produces good crops of grass and grain. Ashuelot River affords a good water power. Gilsun was granted to Messrs. Gilbert, Sumner, and others. From the combination of the first syllable of the names of those men, it derives its name. First settlers, Josiah Kilburn, Pelatiah Pease, Obadiah Wilcox, Ebenezer Dewey, and Jonathan Adams, in 1764. 80 miles S. W. by W. from Concord, and about 9 N. from Keene.

Glasgow, Ky., c. h. Barren co. A little E. of the Beaver branch of Green River, and 123 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

Glastenbury, Ct., Hartford co. This town, previous to its incorporation in 1690, had been attached to Wethersfield. It lies on the E. side of Connecticut River, opposite to Wethersfield. It has some fine land on Connecticut River; and the river road, through its entire extent, from East Hartford to Portland, is one thickly-settled and pleasant street. The face of the uplands is rough, but generally productive. About a mile and a half from Connecticut River, and 8 miles from Chatham Freestone Quarry, in a romantic spot between the hills, is a beautiful village connected with the Hartford Manufacturing Company. Roaring Brook, at this place, passes through a very narrow defile, affording a great and constant water power. From the hills around this village a great variety of delightful scenery is observable.

"In the eastern part of the town there is a pond of about a mile in circumference, called Diamond Pond, from the circumstance of there being small pebbles or stones around its margin having a peculiar brilliancy. Near the centre of the town there is a mineral spring, which, though it has acquired no celebrity abroad, has been thought, by men of science who have examined it, to possess valuable medicinal qualities; and for more than 100 years has been known by the name of the 'Pool of Neipsic.'

Eastbury is an ancient ecclesiastical parish, embracing the eastern portion of the town.

Glastenbury, Vt., Bennington co. This is a township of mountainous land, more fit for the residence of wild beasts than human beings. Its waters flow both into Deerfield River and Walloom's Creek. The town was chartered in 1761. 9 miles N. E. from Bennington, and 25 N. W. from Brattleboro'.

Glen Cove, N. Y., Queen's co. On the E. side of Hempstead Harbor, at the head of Glen Cove. 176 miles S. by E. from Albany. A place of resort from New York city in the summer months.

Glenn, N. Y., Montgomery co. Bounded on the N. by the Mohawk River, and E. by Schoharie Creek. The surface is hilly; soil mostly clay loam. 3 miles S. from Fonda, and 44 N. W. from Albany.

Glenburn, Me., Penobscot co. Formerly called Dutton. On both sides of the great bend of the Kenduskeag, which affords water power. Soil good. 10 miles N. N. W. from Bangor.

Glenn's Falls, N. Y., Warren co. On the N. side of the Hudson River, 54 miles N. from Albany. The falls here have a descent of 50 feet, affording a great water power, which is improved for mills and manufactories of various kinds. The scenery at the falls is very picturesque. A bridge, 500 feet in length, crosses the Hudson at this point, affording a fine view of the water tumbling over the rocks. An abundance of the finest black marble is found here.

Glenville, N. Y., Schenectady co. On the N. side of the Mohawk River. Watered on the E. by Aelplass Creek. The surface is rather hilly; soil sandy loam. 4 miles W. from Schenectady.

Glenville, Va., c. h. Gilmer co. On the Little Kenhawa, about 40 miles S. W. from the Ohio.

Gloucester, Ms., Essex co., is an important maritime town. The Indians called it Wingarsheek. This was the first spot inhabited by English settlers on the N. side of Massachusetts Bay, its harbor having been improved as a fish-

ing station as early as 1624. Gloucester Harbor is capacious, easy of access at any season of the year, and of sufficient depth of water for the largest merchantmen. Nautical men pronounce it one of the best harbors on the coast. Until the incorporation of Rockport in 1840, this town comprised the whole of Cape Ann, which was named by Prince Charles out of respect for his mother. There are a number of small islands at its eastern extremity, on one of which, Thatcher's Island, are two light-houses. The village of Anisquam, or Squam, lies on the N. side of the cape; it has a safe harbor. Near this village is a beach of between 2 and 3 miles in length, composed of white sand, which is much used, and makes a beautiful appearance as you approach the shore. The village of Gloucester Harbor is beautifully located on the S. side of the cape, 32 miles N. E. from Boston by water, 14 from Salem, and 28 from Boston by land, with both which places it is connected by railroad. Gloucester is rapidly becoming a fashionable resort in summer months. The sea views from the village are very extensive. The cod and mackerel fisheries, particularly the latter, are extensively carried on from this town, which takes the lead in this business. It has also an extensive trade with the southern ports, with Surinam, and with the British provinces.

Gloucester County, N. J., c. h. at Woodbury. Bounded N. E. by Camden, S. E. by Atlantic, S. W. by Salem co., and N. W. by the Delaware River, separating it from Pennsylvania. Drained by Cooper's, Mantua, Big Timber, and Raccoon Creeks, and the head branches of Great Egg Harbor River. The soil is sandy and unproductive, except on the borders of the Delaware, where it is very fertile.

Gloucester, N. J., Gloucester co. Cooper's and Big Timber Creeks drain this town. Surface level; soil sand and loam, the N. part yielding good harvests of vegetables and fruit. 10 miles S. E. from Woodbury.

Gloucester, R. I., Providence co. The surface of the town is somewhat broken by hills, but the soil is well adapted to agricultural purposes, particularly to grazing. Gloucester furnishes large supplies of various products for market. There are fine forests in several parts of the town, and large quantities of ship and other timber are conveyed to Providence and other places. The Chepachet and some smaller streams give Gloucester a good water power.

Gloucester County, Va., c. h. at Gloucester. Incorporated in 1652, and bounded N. by Middlesex co., E. by Matthews co. and Chesapeake Bay, S. W. by York River, separating it from York and James City counties, and N. W. by King and Queen co.

Gloucester, Va., c. h. Gloucester co. 85 miles E. from Richmond.

Glover, Vt., Orleans co. This town is hilly, and the soil is more fit for grazing than tillage. There are in the town branches of Barton's, Passumpsic, Lamoille, and Black Rivers, and several ponds. The settlement was commenced about the year 1797, by Ralph Parker, James Vance, Samuel Cook, and Samuel Conant. 10 miles S. E. from Irasburg, and 38 N. E. from Montpelier.

Glynn County, Ga., c. h. at Brunswick. Bounded N. by the Altamaha River, separating it from

McIntosh co., E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Seilla River, separating it from Camden co., and W. by Wayne co. Drained by Turtle River and Buffalo Creek, its main branch. Surface flat, and in some parts marshy. St. Simon's and Jykill Islands belong to this county.

Gnadenhutten, O., Tuscarawas co. Some Moravian missionaries first established this town. It lies on the eastern bank of Tuscarawas River. 50 miles N. E. from Zanesville, and 90 E. by N. from Columbus. Lock No. 17 of the Ohio and Erie Canal is one mile above this town, on the W. side of the river.

Goffstown, N. H. Hillsboro' co. Piscataquog is the principal river. Large quantities of lumber are floated down this river to the Merrimac. There are two considerable elevations in the town, named by the Indians Un-can-uv-nuc. On the rivers are tracts of valuable intervale. Back from them are extensive plains, producing abundant crops. The village of Amoskeag is in this town, on the W. side of Merrimac River, opposite Manchester, to which it is connected by a bridge. At this place are the celebrated Amoskeag Falls. Amoskeag is a place of considerable business, and must eventually become the mart of large manufacturing operations. 12 miles N. by E. from Amherst, and 15 S. from Concord.

Golansville, Va., Caroline co. 33 miles N. from Richmond. In the neighborhood of this place are two mineral springs.

Goleonda, Is., e. h. Pope co. On the S. side of Lusk Creek. 215 miles S. S. E. from Springfield.

Goldsboro', Me. See *Appendix*, No. 7.

Goliad County, Ts., e. h. at Goliad. Southern part. On both sides of the St. Antonio.

Gonzales County, Ts., e. h. at Gonzales. S. central. On both sides the Guadalupe.

Gonzales, Ts., e. h. Gonzales co.

Goochland County, Va., e. h. at Goochland. Bounded N. by Louisa and Hanover counties, E. by Henrico, S. by the James River, separating it from Powhatan and Cumberland counties, and W. by Fluvanna co. Drained by Tuckahoe, Dover, and Byrd Creeks, and several other small streams, affording hydraulic power. The surface is diversified, and much of the soil of good quality. Coal of superior quality and gold exist here.

Goochland, Va., e. h. Goochland co. 1 mile N. from James River, and 30 W. N. W. from Richmond.

Goodhope, O., Hoeking co. A township in the northern part of the county.

Gordon County, Ga. New. In the N. W. angle.

Gordonsville, Va., Orange co. At the E. base of South-West Mountain, on a head branch of North Anna River, N. W. from Richmond 74, and S. W. by W. from Fredericksburg 50 miles. The Louisa Railroad passes through it.

Gorham, Me., Cumberland co. 9 miles W. N. W. from Portland, and 63 S. W. from Augusta. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal passes through it. The soil is superior, and it has manufactures of cottons, woollens, leather, stoves, and gunpowder. Connected with Portland by railroad.

Gorham, N. H., Coos co., is a rough and unproductive township, lying on the northerly base of the White Mountains. Several streams descend from the mountains through this town into the Androscoggin. It was formerly called Shelburne Addition. 96 miles N. E. from Concord, and 20 E. from Lancaster.

Gorham, N. Y., Ontario co. Watered by Flint

Creek, and some small tributaries of Canandaigua Lake. The surface is gently undulating; soil fertile. 8 miles S. E. from Canandaigua, and 187 W. from Albany.

Goshen, Ct., Litchfield co. First settled 1738; incorporated 1749. Ivy Mountain, in Goshen, is considered the most elevated point of land in the state; its summit presents an extensive and delightful prospect. "Goshen is the most elevated township in the state, but not generally mountainous; the surface being undulating, affording an interesting diversity of hills and vales. The soil is a gravelly loam, deep, strong, and fertile, admirably adapted for grazing. This is one of the best towns for the dairy business in the state. Large quantities of cheese are annually made, the fame of which is widely and justly celebrated, and the inhabitants are generally in prosperous circumstances. In neatness, in and about their dwellings, and in the appearance of general comfort and prosperity, they are not exceeded, if equalled, by any town in the state." 32 miles W. from Hartford.

Goshen, Ia., e. h. Elkhart co. On the E. side of Elkhart River. 152 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

Goshen, Ms., Hampshire co., is a small mountainous township, from which several branches of the Westfield River take their rise. There is much fine timber land in the town. Although the surface is rough, the soil is excellent for grazing. 12 miles N. W. from Northampton, and 102 W. from Boston.

Goshen, N. H., Sullivan co. From Sunapee Mountain, in the E. part of this town, spring many small streams, which unite in forming Sugar River. Rand's Pond is in the N. E. part of the town. The soil is good for grass. The crops of the first settlers were sometimes entirely destroyed by early frosts. At a certain time of scarcity, Captain Rand went to Walpole after grain, and being detained by a violent snow storm, his family were obliged to live, without provision, for 6 days, during which time Mrs. Rand sustained one of his children, 5 years old, by the milk from her breast, having a short time before buried her infant child. First settlers, Captain Benjamin Rand, William Lang, and Daniel Grindle in 1769. From Concord 42 miles W. by N., and about 10 S. E. from Newport.

Goshen, N. Y., e. h. Orange co. It is watered by a few small streams, and contains the "Drowned Lands," lying on the banks of the Wallkill. The surface is hilly in some parts, with extensive flats in others. The soil is favorable to the growth of grass, and this vicinity is celebrated for its fine dairies. 104 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

Goshen, Vt., Addison co. Leicester and Philadelphia Rivers supply this town with mill privileges. The lands along the rivers are very good, but in general they are too mountainous for profitable cultivation. Some minerals are found in this town. A part of Goshen was annexed to Rochester, in 1847. No permanent settlement was commenced here till 1800. 31 miles S. W. from Montpelier.

Gospot, N. H., Rockingham co. See *Isle of Shoals*.

Gouverneur, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Watered by the Oswegatchie River, which makes a great bend in this vicinity. The surface is generally level; soil mostly of a good quality. 18 miles

S. W. from Canton, and 180 N. W. from Albany.

Grafton, Me., Oxford co. A new town. Incorporated in 1852.

Grafton, Ms., Worcester co., was formerly an Indian reservation, and until 1735 was called Hassanamisco. The surface is uneven, and in most parts rocky. The most prominent hills are Chestnut, near the centre, George, on the E., and Brigham Hill, on the W. part of the town. The soil is moist, strong, and very productive of all sorts of grain and grass. This is one of the best townships of land in the county. Grafton has an hydraulic power of great extent and value. The Blackstone River and Canal pass through the southern section of the town. The Quinsigamond, the outlet of a pond of that name, in Shrewsbury, passes from N. to S. through the town, with a descent of between 50 and 60 feet. On this stream, in the N. part of the town, is New England Village; and at its junction with the Blackstone, at the S. part of the town, is the village of Farnumsville. These villages are distant from each other about 4 miles; they possess an abundant water power, and are very neat and flourishing manufacturing villages. The central village is on elevated ground, and very pleasant. It lies 3 miles S. E. from New England Village, through which the Millbury Branch Railroad passes. From New England Village, about a mile from the Grafton depot, on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, to Worcester, is 7 miles N. W., and to Boston 37 miles E. N. E.

Grafton County, N. H. Haverhill and Plymouth, county towns. It is 58 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is 30 miles. Bounded N. by the county of Coos and the Connecticut River, E. by Coos, Carroll, and Belknap, S. by Merrimac and Sullivan, and W. by the state of Vermont and Connecticut River. Grafton co. is watered by Connecticut, Pemigewasset, Lower Ammonoosuck Rivers, and many smaller streams. Squam and Newfound Lakes are the largest collections of water. There are numerous elevations, the principal of which are Gardner's, Peaked, Mooshillcock, Cushman's, Blue Mount, Carr's, Morse, and Cardigan. A large portion of this county is mountainous and hilly, but it is productive. The first settlement was made at Lebanon. It received its name in honor of Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton.

Grafton, N. H., Grafton co., is watered by branches of Smith's and Mascomy Rivers, also by Heard's River. There are 5 ponds. The largest is from 200 to 300 acres, and is called Grafton. Two are named Mud Ponds. The surface is hilly, and in some parts mountainous; the soil rocky. In this town is a remarkable ledge, called the Pinnacle. At Glass Hill, a valuable quarry of isinglass or mica is found. First settlers, Captain Joseph Hoyt, and Captain Alexander Pixly and wife, in 1772.

Grafton, N. Y., Rensselaer co. The Poeston Kill, and some other small streams, water this town. The surface is hilly; soil clay loam. 14 miles E. from Troy, and 20 N. E. from Albany.

Grafton, Vt., Windham co. Grafton is finely watered by Saxton's River, which is formed in the town by the union of several streams, and by a branch of Williams River. Soapstone of an excellent quality is very abundant in this place. This town contains two pleasant and flourishing villages, and a great variety of mineral treasure.

It is 90 miles S. from Montpelier, and 18 N. from Newfane. The Rutland Railroad passes through this town.

Granby, Ct., Hartford co. 16 miles N. N. W. from Hartford. It was formed from Simsbury, in 1786, and comprises that part of it which contained the famous Simsbury mine, the old state prison of Connecticut. This cavern once occupied as a prison is again worked, as formerly, as a copper mine.

Granby, Ms., Hampshire co., was formerly the second parish of South Hadley. From a pond in the N. E. corner of the town originates a pleasant stream, passing the foot of Mt. Holyoke on the S., and empties into the Connecticut at South Hadley. The surface is pleasant, and the soil productive. There is a pleasant village near its centre. 85 miles W. by S. from Boston, and 12 N. by E. from Springfield.

Granby, N. Y., Oswego co. Oswego River, and some other small streams, water this town, the surface of which is undulating, and the soil sandy loam. 15 miles S. from Oswego, and 158 W. by N. from Albany.

Granby, Vt., Essex co. Granby is nearly allied to Ferdiand, both in location and the character of the soil; it lies the next town S. of it. This town was settled a few years previous to 1800. 12 miles W. from Guildhall, and 68 N. E. from Montpelier.

Granger, N. Y., Alleghany co. Drained by the Genesee River and several small tributaries. Surface undulating; soil sandy and clay loam. 10 miles N. from Angelica, and 250 W. from Albany.

Granger County, Tc., c. h. at Rutledge. Bounded N. by Clinch River, separating it from Claiborne co., E. by Hawkins co., S. by Holston River, separating it from Jefferson co., and W. by Knox and Anderson counties. Surface rough and hilly; soil of superior quality on the margins of the rivers.

Grand Gulf, Mi., Claiborne co. On a bend in the Mississippi River, called Grand Gulf. 360 miles by river above New Orleans, and 65 miles S. by W. from Jackson.

Grand Haven, Mn., Ottawa co. On Grand River, 80 rods from its entrance into Michigan Lake. Steamboats touch here. 213 miles W. by N. from Detroit.

Grand Isle County, Vt., c. h. at North Hero. This county comprises a group of islands in Lake Champlain, and a point of land jutting into the N. part of that lake, on the S. side of the Canada line, on which Alburg is situated. Most of the land is level, and excellent for grazing and tillage. Grand Isle has no considerable streams, but its navigable facilities are very great. It was first settled about the close of the revolutionary war.

Grand Isle, Vt., Grand Isle co. The soil is very fertile; it produces fine crops of grain, and an abundance of fruit and cider. Marble, limestone, rock crystals, &c., are found here. Grand Isle contains the only water mill in the county. This is a fine place for fishing and fowling. The settlement was commenced about the year 1783, by emigrants from New Hampshire and the southern part of Vermont. 50 miles N. W. from Montpelier, and 18 N. by W. from Burlington.

Grant County, Ia., c. h. at Marion. Incorporated in 1831, and is bounded N. by Wabash and Huntington counties, E. by Wells and Blackford, S. by Delaware and Madison, and W. by Rich ardvile and Miami counties. The surface is

level, and drained by the Missisnewa and its branches.

Grant County, Ky., e. h. at Williamstown. Bounded N. by Boone and Kenton counties, E. by Pendleton, S. by Pendleton and Owen, W. by Owen and Gallatin. Watered by Eagle Creek, a branch of the Kentucky River.

Grant County, Wn., e. h. at Lancaster. Bounded N. by the Wisconsin River, separating it from Crawford and Richland counties, E. by Iowa and La Fayette counties, S. by Illinois, and S. W. and W. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Iowa. Drained by Blue, Platte, and Grant Rivers. The soil is very fertile, and lead ore abundant.

Grantham, N. H., Sullivan co. There are 7 or 8 ponds here, the largest of which is called Eastman's, and contains nearly 300 acres; another contains nearly 200. Croydon Mountain is in this town; on its summit is a natural pond, of about 80 acres. On the E. side is a medicinal spring, visited by hundreds in the summer season. The soil is productive, especially on the W. of the mountain, and is most favorable for wheat. First settlers, William Symmes and 63 others. 12 miles S. E. from Dartmouth College, and 40 N. W. from Concord.

Granville, Ms., Hampden co., is quite mountainous. In the valleys are some tracts of good land for cultivation, and the highlands produce good pasturage. Valley Branch and Hubbard's River unite in this town, and form an important tributary to Farmington River. This township was sold to James Cornish, in 1686, by Toto, an Indian chief, for a gun and 16 brass buttons. It was first settled in 1738. Granville East village is neatly located on elevated ground, 17 miles W. S. W. from Springfield, and 115 W. S. W. from Boston.

Granville County, N. C., Oxford shire town. Bounded N. by Va., E. by Warren and Franklin counties, S. by Wake, and W. by Orange and Person counties. Drained by Tar, and branches of Neuse and Roanoke Rivers.

Granville, N. Y., Washington co. Watered by Pawlet River. The surface is uneven; soil of good quality. 16 miles N. from Salem, and 63 N. E. from Albany.

Granville, Pa., Bradford co. 147 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Granville, Pa., Mifflin co.

Granville, Vt., Addison co. White River is formed here, by the union of several considerable branches. One of these has a fall of 100 feet. A considerable part of the surface of the township is mountainous. The settlement was commenced soon after the close of the revolution, by Reuben King and others. 22 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 16 S. E. from Middlebury.

Graves County, Ky., e. h. at Mayfield. Bounded N. by McCracken co., E. by Marshall and Calloway counties, S. by Tennessee, and W. by Hickman and Ballard counties. Surface level, and drained by Mayfield Creek; soil productive.

Gravesend, N. Y., King's co. Surface level and marshy, broken near the shore by some barren sand hills. Coney Island, which forms a part of the town, is much resorted to for sea bathing and fishing during the summer. 8 miles S. from Brooklyn, and 153 from Albany.

Gray, Me., Cumberland co. This is a fine farming town, watered by branches of North Yarmouth and Presumpscot Rivers, and containing a large part of Little Sebago Pond. It lies 17 miles N.

by W. from Portland, and 44 S. W. from Augusta. Incorporated 1778. Gray is a pleasant town, and a place of considerable trade and some manufactures.

Grayson County, Ky., e. h. at Mayfield. Bounded N. by a branch of Green River, separating it from Breckenridge co., E. by Hardin, Laurel, and Hart, S. by Edmonson and Butler, and W. by Ohio co.

Grayson, Ky., e. h. Carter co., lies half a mile W. from Little Sandy River, and 128 miles E. from Frankfort.

Grayson County, Ts. On the northern border, on Red River, opposite the mouth of the Lower Wachita.

Grayson County, Va., e. h. at Greenville. Bounded N. by Smyth and Wythe counties, E. by Carroll co., S. by N. C., and W. by Washington co. Drained by New River and its branches. Surface elevated and mountainous.

Grayson, Va., e. h. Grayson co. On the S. bank of New River, 261 miles S. from Richmond.

Great Barrington, Ms., Berkshire co. This large and ancient town was the seat of the county courts from 1761 to 1787, and was once known by the name of Housattonock. It is finely watered by the Housatonic, Williams, and Green Rivers. Near the N. W. corner of the town lies Long Pond, whose outlet, joined with Seekonk Brook, makes a good mill stream. The surface is uneven; some parts are mountainous, and unfit for cultivation. But the greater part of the township is under cultivation, and its soil is strong and fertile on the banks of the rivers and brooks. Good iron ore is found in the town, and beautiful variegated marble. There are many mountains in this town, which render its general features highly picturesque and romantic. Monument Mountain has a greater interest than the rest, on account of a beautiful Indian maiden having thrown herself from a cliff of it, through the influence of a passionate love for a cousin, whom the religion of the natives would not allow her to marry. By the Housatonic and Western Railroad, it is 50 miles to Albany, and 174 to Boston.

Great Bend, Pa., Susquehanna co. At the junction of Salt Lick Creek with the Susquehanna River. 191 miles N. E. of Harrisburg.

Great Crossings, Ky., Scott co. On the S. side of Elkhorn Creek, 15 miles N. E. from Frankfort. The Choctaw Academy is here, sustained by the United States out of the Indian annuities for the instruction of Indians.

Great Falls, N. H., Strafford co. In the town of Somersworth. 34 miles E. from Concord. A large and beautiful manufacturing village. See *Somersworth*.

Great Valley, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Watered by the Alleghany River, and Great Valley and Tunaugwant Creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified; soil various. Rock City, a great natural curiosity, is situated in the N. W. part of this town. It is crossed by the New York and Erie Railroad. 6 miles S. from Ellicottville, and 299 W. by S. from Albany.

Greece, N. Y., Monroe co. Bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, E. by the Genesee River, and watered by several small streams. The surface is undulating; soil mostly sandy. 6 miles N. from the city of Rochester, and 255 N. of W. from Albany.

Greene County, Ala., e. h. at Entw. Bounded N. by Pickens and Tuscaloosa, E. by Perry, S. by Marengo co., and W. by the Tombigbee River,

separating it from Sumpter co. Surface hilly, and drained by the Black Warrior or Tuscaloosa River. Soil bordering on the rivers very fertile.

Greene County, As., c. h. at Gainsville. Bounded N. by Missouri, E. by St. Francis River, separating it from Missouri and Mississippi co., S. by Poinsett co., and W. by Lawrence and Randolph counties. Surface level, and watered on the W. by Cache River and its branches.

Greene County, Ga., c. h. at Greensboro'. Bounded N. by Clarke and Oglethorpe counties, E. by Taliaferro, S. by Hancock co., and W. by the Oconee River, separating it from Putnam and Morgan counties. Surface slightly uneven; soil fertile.

Greene County, Is., c. h. at Carrollton. Incorporated in 1821. Bounded N. by Scott and Morgan counties, E. by Maconpin, S. by Jersey co., and W. by the Illinois River, separating it from Calhoun and Pike counties. Surface mostly level, and drained by creeks flowing into the Illinois River. Soil fertile.

Greene County, Ia., c. h. at Bloomfield. Bounded N. by Clay and Owen counties, E. by Monroe and Lawrence, S. by Martin and Davies, and W. by Sullivan co. Drained by Eel River, the W. fork of White River, and Richland Creek. Surface mostly level; soil fertile.

Greene County, Ky., c. h. at Greensburg. Bounded N. by Laurel and Marion counties, E. by Casey and Adair, S. by Adair and Barren, and W. by Hart co. Surface undulating, and watered by Green River and its branches; soil fertile.

Greene, Me., Kennebec co. Greene has several ponds, but no good mill privileges. It lies on the E. side of Androscoggin River. 6 miles above Lewiston, and 22 S. W. from Augusta. It is an excellent farming town. Incorporated in 1788.

Greene County, Mi., c. h. at Leakesville. Bounded N. by Wayne co., E. by Alabama, S. by Jackson, and W. by Perry co. Drained by Pascagoula River and its branches. Soil sandy and sterile.

Greene County, Mo., c. h. at Springfield. Bounded N. by Polk and Dallas counties, E. by Wright, S. by Taney, and W. by Lawrence and Dade counties. Watered by branches of Osage and White Rivers. Surface hilly; soil chiefly fertile.

Greene, N. J., Sussex co. Watered by branches of Pequest Creek, and by Hunt's and Grass Ponds. Surface hilly and mountainous. 7 miles S. W. from Newton.

Greene County, N. Y., c. h. at Catskill. Taken from Albany and Ulster counties in 1800. It is bounded N. by Albany co., E. by the Hudson River, S. by Ulster, and W. by Delaware and Schoharie counties. Watered by Catskill, Coxsackie and Schoharie Creeks. Surface hilly and mountainous on the S. and W., being covered by the Catskill Mountains, the highest peaks of which are in this county. The soil of the mountains is sterile, that of the lower lands and valleys very fertile.

Greene, N. Y., Chenango co. Chenango River and some of its branches water this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil mostly of good quality. 20 miles S. W. from Norwich, and 126 from Albany.

Green County, O., c. h. at Xenia. Clark co. bounds it on the N., Fayette on the E., Clinton and Warren on the S., and Montgomery co. on the W. Yellow Springs, a fashionable watering-place, is found in this county. Little Miami and

Mad River, and numerous small streams, furnish it with an abundant supply of water. It is settled mostly by farmers, and is a very prosperous, healthy county.

Greene County, Pa., c. h. at Waynesburg. Bounded N. by Washington co., E. by the Monongahela River, separating it from Fayette co., and S. and W. by Virginia. Drained by Ten Mile, Drunkard's, Fish, and Wheeling Creeks. Surface rough and mountainous; soil fertile.

Greene County, Te., c. h. at Greenville. Bounded N. by Hawkins and Sullivan counties, E. by Washington co., S. by North Carolina and Union co., and W. by Jefferson co. Watered by Nolachucky River and Licking Creek. Surface high and much diversified.

Greene County, Va., c. h. at Stanardsville. Bounded N. E. by Madison, S. E. by Orange, S. W. by Albemarle, and N. W. by Rockingham co. Surface hilly; soil productive.

Greene County, Wn., c. h. at Monroe. Bounded N. by Dane and E. by Rock co., S. by Illinois, and W. by Lafayette co. Drained by Peckatonakee River and Sugar Creek. A considerable part of the surface is prairie land. Copper and lead ores are found here.

Greenbrier County, Va., c. h. at Lewisburg. Bounded N. by Nicholas and Pocahontas counties, E. by Alleghany, S. by Monroe, and W. by Fayette co. Watered by Greenbrier and the branches of Gauley River. Surface rough, elevated, and mountainous.

Greenbush, township and village, N. Y., Rensselaer co. On the E. side of the Hudson, opposite Albany. The village is the terminus of the Western Railroad from Boston to Albany, with which it connects by ferry. There is also a railroad communication with the city of New York and with Troy. The township is hilly, with a soil of clay loam, gravel, and sand.

Greenburg, N. Y., Westchester co. On the E. side of the Hudson, and watered by Bronx and Saw Mill Rivers. The surface is hilly; soil of good quality. 5 miles W. from White Plains, and 130 S. from Albany.

Green Castle, Ia., c. h. Putnam co. On high table land. 1 mile E. from the Walnut Fork of Eel River, and 47 miles W. from Indianapolis.

Greenfield, Ia., c. h. Hancock co. Half a mile W. from Brandywine Creek, and 20 miles E. from Indianapolis.

Greenfield, Me., Hancock co. This town was incorporated in 1834. It was No. 38 on the Bingham Purchase.

Greenfield, Ms., c. h. Franklin co., is delightfully situated on the W. bank of Connecticut River. It was formerly a part of Deerfield, and was taken from it in 1753. Previous to that time it was called Green River. Fall River passes the eastern border of the town from the N., and falls into the Connecticut; Green River also, from the N., passes through the town, and meets the Deerfield. These rivers afford the town a fine hydraulic power. The surface is generally plain; it has some rising grounds, but none abrupt. There are large intervals on Green River, of superior excellence. The other lands produce good crops of grain, and afford excellent pasturage. The village of Greenfield is situated on an elevated plain, on the margin of Green River, and surrounded by beautiful intervals. The Greenfield Institute, a seminary for young ladies, is in this town. 90

miles W. N. W. from Boston, and 41 N. from Springfield.

Greenfield, N. H., Hillsboro' co. Contoocook River forms part of the W. boundary, and separates this town from Hancock. The soil is fertile. The hills afford excellent pasturage; the valleys and plains are favorable for grain. Hops are raised in great abundance. Part of Crotched and Lyndeboro' Mountains are in this town. There are 5 ponds; the largest is about 1 mile in length and half of a mile in width. First settlers, Captain Alexander Parker, Major A. Whittemore, Simcon Fletcher, and others, in 1771. 14 miles W. N. W. from Amherst, and 38 S. W. from Concord.

Greenfield, N. Y., Saratoga co. Drained by Kayaderoseras Creek. The surface is broken by ridges of the Kayaderoseras and Palmerton Mountains. The soil is generally fertile. 10 miles N. from Ballston Spa, and 40 N. from Albany.

Greenfield, O., Highland co. Situated on elevated land, on the W. bank of Paint Creek, and is considered a healthy place. Near the town limestone quarries are found. 17 miles from Hillsboro', and 55 S. by W. from Columbus.

Greenfield, Pa., Bedford co. This town is drained by Bob's and Dunning's Creeks, and the Frankstown branch of the Juniata River. Surface hilly and broken, having some spurs of the Alleghany range on the N. E., Dunning's Mountain on the E., and the Alleghany on the W. Soil loam and clay. 23 miles N. from Bedford.

Greenfield, Pa., Erie co. Watered by the N. fork of French Creek. 352 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Greenfield, Pa., Luzerne co. On the S. bank of the Susquehanna River, and drained by Elkwood Brook and the branches of Tunkhannock and Lackawannock Rivers. Soil fertile, and well adapted to grazing. 30 miles N. E. from Wilkesbarre.

Greenland, N. H., Rockingham co. The soil is remarkably good. The orchards, farms, and gardens are valuable. 5 miles W. S. W. from Portsmouth, and 45 E. S. E. from Concord. The Eastern Railroad passes through this town.

Greenport, N. Y., Suffolk co. It is near the N. E. end of Long Island. There is a railroad from this place to Brooklyn, opposite New York. It has a good harbor, and is engaged in the whaling and coasting trade. 246 miles S. E. from Albany.

Greenport, N. Y., Columbia co. The Hudson River waters this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil clay, gravel, and loam. It partly environs the city of Hudson. 30 miles from Albany.

Greensboro', Ga., c. h. Greene co. 44 miles N. by E. from Milledgeville.

Greensboro', Ia., c. h. Decatur co.

Greensboro', Ky., c. h. Greene co. 89 miles S. S. W. from Frankfort.

Greensboro', La., c. h. St. Helena.

Greensboro', Mi., c. h. Choctaw co. Watered by a head branch of Big Black River. 110 miles N. E. from Jackson.

Greensboro', N. C., Guilford co., lies between the N. and S. forks of Buffalo Creek. 82 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.

Greensburg, Pa., c. h. Westmoreland co. 168 miles W. from Harrisburg.

Greensboro', Vt., Orleans co. The surface is

uneven, but the elevations are not generally abrupt. The land is well timbered; the soil of a middling quality. The River Lamoille is formed by the union of several streams in this town. Caspian Lake, or Lake Beautiful, lies in the S. part, and discharges its waters to the E. into the Lamoille, affording a number of valuable mill privileges, around which has grown up a beautiful little village. This pond is about 3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Elligo Pond, lying mostly in the western part of Greensboro', is about 1 mile long, and forms the head waters of Black River. These ponds produce abundance of fine trout. There are several other small ponds in the north part of the town, which, at present, form the head waters of the Lamoille. The first settlement was begun in the spring of 1789, when Messrs. Abbel and Aaron Shepard removed, with their families, from Newbury to this place. 15 miles S. from Irasburg, and 27 N. E. from Montpelier.

Greensville County, Va., c. h. at Hicksford. Incorporated from Brunswick co. in 1784. Bounded N. by Dinwiddie and Sussex counties, E. by Sussex and Southampton, S. by North Carolina, and W. by Brunswick co. Watered by Nottoway, Brunswick, and Meherin Rivers.

Greenup County, Ky., c. h. at Greenupsburg. Bounded N. by the Ohio River, separating it from Ohio, E. by the Big Sandy, separating it from Virginia, S. by Carter co., and W. by Lewis co. Surface hilly, and watered by Little Sandy and Tyger's Creeks. The soil bordering the streams is fertile, and coal and iron ore abound among the hills.

Greenup, Ky., c. h. Greenup co.

Greenville, Aa., c. h. Butler co. On the W. side of Sepulchag River. 141 miles S. S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Greenville, Ga., c. h. Meriwether co. 102 miles W. from Milledgeville.

Greenville, Is., c. h. Bond co. On the E. fork of Shoal Creek. 74 miles S. from Springfield.

Greenville, Ky., c. h. Muhlenburg co. On a branch of Green River. 105 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

Greenville, Mi., c. h. Washington co.

Greenville, N. C., c. h. Pitt co. On the S. side of Tar River, 35 miles from its mouth, and 102 miles E. by S. from Raleigh.

Greenville, N. Y., Greene co. Drained by Provoost and Catskill Creeks. The surface is broken and hilly; soil clay loam, suitable for grass. 13 miles N. W. from Catskill, and 26 S. W. from Albany.

Greenville, O., c. h. Dark co. On a creek of the same name, just below its junction with Mud Creek, on the site of old Fort Greenville, where General Wayne concluded the Indian treaty of August 3, 1795, which insured tranquility on the western frontier. It is 93 miles W. from Columbus, and 75 N. from Cincinnati.

Greenville, S. C., c. h. Greenville district, lies near the source of Reedy River. 107 miles W. N. W. from Columbia.

Greenville District, S. C. N. W. part. Drained by branches of the Saluda, which washes it on the W. It contains the sources of many of the north-western tributaries of the Congaree. Soil undulating and fertile.

Greenville, Te., c. h. Greene co., is the seat of Greenville College, and lies 258 miles E. from Nashville. See *Colleges*.

Greenwich, Ct., Fairfield co. The settlement of this town commenced in 1640. It was incorporated by Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor at New York, in 1665. It comprises three parishes or villages — West Greenwich, Greenwich on the E., and Stanwich on the N. West Greenwich, on Horse Neck, so called from a peninsula on the Sound formerly used as a horse pasture, is the largest and most important part of the town. Greenwich is watered by Byram River, the boundary line between the town and the state of New York, and the most southern part of New England. At the outlet of Byram River, on the New York side, is a place called *Sawpits*, a noted landing-place on the Sound, 28 miles N. E. from New York. Miannus Creek and other smaller streams water the town.

"Putnam's Hill is situated in West Greenwich, about 5 miles W. from Stamford, on the main road to New York. This place is celebrated for the daring exploit of General Putnam, who descended this precipice when pursued by the British dragoons."

Greenwich is a rough and uneven township, with a productive soil. It presents some wild scenery along the road, and many beautiful views of Long Island Sound.

Greenwich, Ms., Hampshire co. There are some elevated lands in this town, and the surface generally is rugged and uneven, but the soil is strong and fertile. Two branches of Swift River water the town abundantly. Its Indian name was Quabin. The first settlers were from the north of Ireland. 20 miles E. N. E. from Northampton, and 73 from Boston.

Greenwich, N. J., Cumberland co. Newport, Stow, Mill, Cohansey, and Pine Mount Creeks water this town, the surface of which is level, and the soil of excellent quality. 73 miles S. S. W. from Trenton.

Greenwich, N. J., Gloucester co. Mantua, Reppaupo, Clonmel, Raccoon, and Crab Creeks drain this town. 7 miles S. W. from Woodbury.

Greenwich, N. J., Warren co. On the E. side of the Delaware River, and drained by Lopateong, Pohateong, and Musconeteong Creeks, and crossed by the Morris Canal. Surface hilly, containing marble, soapstone, and iron; soil fertile. South Mountain lies in this town. 10 miles S. from Belvidere.

Greenwich, N. Y., Washington co. On the E. bank of the Hudson. Watered on the S. by the Battenkill. The surface is rather hilly; soil fertile, gravelly loam. 10 miles W. from Salen, and 35 N. N. E. from Albany.

Greenwich, Pa., Berks co. Saconey, Mill, and other small creeks, affording water power, drain this town. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. 18 miles N. E. from Reading.

Greenwood, Me., Oxford co. A township of good land. 58 miles W. by S. from Augusta.

Greenwood, N. Y., Steuben co. Bennett's Creek waters this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil well adapted to grass. 30 miles S. W. from Bath, and 251 from Albany.

Greenwood, Pa., Columbia co. Drained by branches of Fishing Creek. 92 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Greenwood, Pa., Perry co. 10 miles N. E. from Bloomfield.

Gregg, Pa., Centre co. Drained by Sinking Creek. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam.

Greig, N. Y., Lewis co. Drained by Otter and Fish Creeks, and Moose River, all tributaries of Black River. The surface is broken and hilly; soil various. 12 miles S. E. from Martiusburg, and 123 N. W. from Albany.

Griggstown, N. J., Somerset co. It is on the E. side of Millstone River. 20 miles N. N. E. from Trenton. The Delaware and Raritan Canal passes here. A copper mine has been wrought in the vicinity.

Griggsville, Ia., Pike co. Near Illinois River. 4 miles W. from Phillips Ferry, and 61 miles W. from Springfield.

Grimes County, Ts.

Griswold, Ct., New London co. This town was taken from Preston in 1815, and is separated from Lisbon by Quinnebaug River. The Pohaug, a sluggish stream, passes through the town. The principal village, which is very neat and pretty, containing about 900 inhabitants, is called Jewett City. The city lies on the E. side of the Quinnebaug, at this place a very powerful stream. This little city is said to be very prosperous in its manufacturing and commercial concerns. Surface hilly; soil a gravelly loam. 46 miles E. S. E. from Hartford.

Groton, Ct., New London co., lies at the mouth of the River Thames, in the harbor of New London, and opposite to that city, on the E. The lands are generally hilly and rocky, with some fertile tracts on the margin of the Thames. There are several villages — Groton Bank, opposite New London, Portersville, on Mystic River, and Pequonnuck. The Pequonnuck and Mystic Rivers pass through the town, and empty into Long Island Sound. Previous to its incorporation, in 1705. Groton was a part of New London.

On Groton Heights is Fort Griswold, one of the defences of New London Harbor. A granite monument, placed 130 feet above tide water, and 127 feet high, commemorates Colonel Ledyard and the other brave defenders of this place, massacred in 1781, after its surrender to the traitor Arnold.

Groton, Ms., Middlesex co. This beautiful town, watered by the Nashua, is pleasantly variegated; the soil is fertile, and exceedingly productive. There are valuable paper mills in the town, and a fine quarry of soapstone. The village, in the centre of the town, is handsomely situated on one principal street, which runs from S. E. to N. W. It is on an extensive and regular swell of land, and commands delightful views of the surrounding country. The Groton Academy, in this place, was incorporated in 1793. 32 miles N. W. from Boston, 14 W. by S. from Lowell, and 3½ N. from the depot of the railroads which pass through the S. part of the town, affording communication with Boston, Lowell, Worcester, and Nashua.

Groton, N. H., Grafton co. Bake's River and several small streams, which fall into Newfound Lake, water this town. There is but one pond of any consequence lying wholly in this town. First settlers, James Gould, Captain E. Mellen, Jonas Hobart, Phineas Bennett, and Samuel Farley, in 1779. Groton was granted, in 1776, to George Abbott and others, by the name of Cocker-mouth. 10 miles S. W. from Plymouth, and 45 N. W. from Concord.

Groton, N. Y., Tompkins co. Watered by Fall Creek and some other small streams. The surface is undulating; soil gravelly loam of good

quality 13 miles N. E. from Ithaca, and 160 W. from Albany.

Groton, Vt., Caledonia co. On Wells River, and some of its branches, which afford mill privileges. The surface is uneven, rough, and stony. 16 miles E. by S. from Montpelier.

Grove, N. Y., Alleghany co., is watered by Cashaque and Canaseraga Creeks. Surface undulating; soil chiefly sandy loam. 13 miles N. from Angelica, and 257 W. from Albany.

Groveland, Ms., incorporated in 1852. Taken from Bradford.

Groveland, N. Y., Livingston co. Watered on the N. E. by Conesus Lake, and S. by Canaseraga Creek. The surface is high and uneven; soil various. 6 miles S. from Geneseo, and 232 W. from Albany.

Grundy County, Ia., c. h. at Morris. Bounded N. by Kendall co., E. by Will, S. by Livingston, and W. by Lasalle co. Surface level, and watered by the Illinois River and its branches; soil of excellent quality.

Grundy County, Mo., c. h. at Trenton. Bounded N. by Mercer co., E. by Sullivan and Linn, S. by Livingston, and W. by Davies and Harrison counties. This county consists mostly of fertile prairie land, and is watered by the E. fork of Grand River, Medicine and Muddy Creeks.

Grundy County, Te., c. h. at Altamonta.

Guadalupe County, Ts., c. h. at Sequin. S. central. On the Upper Guadalupe.

Guernsey County, O., c. h. at Cambridge. Tuscarawas bounds it on the N., Belmont on the E., Morgan on the S., and Muskingum and Coshocton counties on the W. It was settled by some emigrants from the Island of Guernsey, from which place it derives its name. The land is of good quality, but hilly, and is watered by Wills Creek and its branches; it has a variety of soil.

Guilderland, N. Y., Albany co. Drained on the E. by Norman's Kill. The surface is mostly level; soil sandy, and rather sterile. 10 miles W. from Albany.

Guildhall, Vt., c. h. Essex co. On the W. side of Connecticut River, and is united to Lancaster, N. H., by two bridges across the river. The town is watered by several small streams, and the surface is quite uneven and stony, except a tract of intervals on the river. Cow and Burnside Mountains are considerable elevations. There is a pleasant village in the N. E. part of the town. The settlement was commenced in 1764. 68 miles N. E. from Montpelier.

Guilford, Ct., New Haven co. This town, the *Menunkatuc* of the Indians, was first settled in 1639. The town was settled by a party of Non-conformists from England, at the head of which was the Rev. Henry Whitfield. *Guilford borough* was incorporated in 1815. It is handsomely located, two miles from Long Island Sound, on a tract of alluvial plain, and near a small stream called the *Menunkatuc*. Guilford is a place of resort for sea air and bathing. The accommodations are very good. The scenery in the vicinity of *Sachem's Head* is wild and picturesque. The soil of Guilford is well adapted to agricultural pursuits. 16 miles E. from New Haven.

Guilford, Me., Piscataquis co. Watered by the Piscataquis and some of its upper branches. 71 miles N. E. from Augusta, and 45 N. W. from Bangor.

Guilford County, N. C., c. h. at Greensboro'.

Bounded N. by Rockingham, E. by Orange, S. by Randolph, and W. by Davidson and Stokes counties. Watered by the head branches of Deep and Ilaw Rivers. Here was fought, in 1781, the celebrated battle of Guilford Court House.

Guilford, N. Y., Chenango co. Bounded on the E. by Unadilla River. The surface is hilly and broken; soil generally productive. 10 miles S. E. from Norwich, and 105 W. by S. from Albany.

Guilford, Pa., Franklin co. Bounded on the W. by the E. branch of Conococheague Creek, and drained by several mill streams. Surface level; soil based upon limestone and slate. 6 miles S. E. from Chambersburg.

Guilford, Vt., Windham co. The soil is warm and fertile. There are in this town good mill sites on Green River, and branches of Broad Brook, a medicinal spring, and various kinds of minerals. This town was chartered April 2, 1754, to 54 proprietors, principally of Massachusetts. The first settlement was made by Micah Rice and family, in September, 1761. 50 miles S. from Windsor, and 31 S. E. from Bennington.

Guyandotte, Va., Cabell co. On the point of land at the junction of Ohio and Guyandotte Rivers, 359 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

Gwyned, Pa., Montgomery co. Drained by Wissahickon and Towamensing Creeks. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. 95 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Gwinnett County, Ga., c. h. at Lawrenceville. Bounded N. E. by Hall and Jackson counties, S. E. by Walton and Newton, S. W. by De Kalb, and N. W. by the Chattahoochee River, separating it from Forsyth co. Drained by branches of Chattahoochee, Ockmulgee, and Oconee Rivers.

Habersham County, Ga., c. h. at Clarksville. Bounded N. by Union co., N. E. by South Carolina, S. E. and S. by Franklin and Hall counties, and W. by Lumpkin co. Watered on the N. E. boundary by the Turoree, a branch of Tugaloo River, and drained by the head branches of the Chatahoochee River. Surface mountainous.

Hackensack, N. J., Bergen co. On the W. side of Hackensack River. 76 miles N. E. from Trenton.

Haddam, Ct., Middlesex co. Incorporated 1668. This is one of the county towns, and lies on both sides of Connecticut River. Haddam Society, on the W. side, is the largest part of the town, and is the seat of justice. That part of Haddam on the E. side is called Haddam Neck. There is but little alluvial land in Haddam. The principal part of the township is hilly and stony, with considerable forests. There are valuable quarries of flagging stone on both sides of the river. There are many vessels built at Haddam. The timber in this quarter of the county is well adapted for that purpose. The village of Haddam is pleasant, and has a good prospect of the river. 23 miles S. from Hartford.

Hadley, Ms., Hampshire co., is a pleasant town on the E. bank of Connecticut River, and united to Northampton by a handsome bridge, 1080 feet in length. The village is situated on a peninsula formed by a bend of the river. It has a wide street of about a mile in length, well built and shaded by beautiful elms. Hadley contains extensive tracts of the finest land in the state. Its meadows, which are annually overflowed by the river, are very fertile, and exceedingly pro

ductive. Two small streams afford the town some water power. Its Indian name was Nor-nottock. Hadley was a retreat for the celebrated Goffe and Whalley, two of the judges who condemned Charles I. 88 miles W. from Boston.

Hadley, N. Y., Saratoga co. Situated at the junction of Sacandaga and Hudson Rivers. A branch of the Kayaderoseras Mountains crosses this town. 26 miles N. from Ballston Spa, and 56 N. E. from Albany.

Haerlem, N. Y., New York co. $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from New York. See *New York City*.

Hagerstown, Md., c. h. Washington co. On the W. bank of Antietam Creek. 101 miles N. W. from Annapolis, and 26 N. W. from Frederick.

Haque, N. Y., Warren co. Bounded on the E. by Lake George. The surface is broken by the Kayaderoseras Mountains, which cover a large part of the town. 28 miles N. from Caldwell, and 90 N. N. E. from Albany.

Hains, Pa., Centre co. Watered by 2 small creeks, which disappear among the crevices of Limestone Rock. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam in the valleys. 19 miles E. from Bellefonte.

Half Moon, N. Y., Saratoga co. Bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. The surface is mostly level; soil sandy loam and clay of good quality. 15 miles S. E. from Ballston Spa, and 18 N. from Albany.

Half Moon, Pa., Centre co. Bald Eagle Creek and Half Moon Run water this town. Surface mountainous, a ridge of the Alleghany Mountains forming the W. boundary; soil calcareous loam in the valleys. 99 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Halifax, Ms., Plymouth co. Halifax was formerly part of Plympton, Middleboro', and Pembroke. Its Indian name was Monponset. Two branches of Taunton River, the Winetuxet and another, give this town a water power. There are 2 villages in the town, and several ponds, which cover about 1700 acres. The Monponset, a small part of which lies in Hanson, is a beautiful sheet of water, more than 2 miles long, and half a mile wide. Pickerel have been taken from this pond weighing more than 7 pounds each. The Old Colony Railroad passes through the town. 28 miles S. S. E. from Boston, and 9 N. W. from Plymouth.

Halifax County, N. C., c. h. at Halifax. Bounded N. and E. by the Roanoke River, separating it from Northampton and Bertie counties, S. by Edgecombe and Nash, and W. by Warren co. Watered by Roanoke River and Fishing Creek and branches. Soil fertile.

Halifax, N. C., c. h. Halifax co. Situated on the W. bank of Roanoke River, at the head of sloop navigation, and 6 miles below the great falls. 80 miles N. E. from Raleigh. A canal round the falls renders the river navigable for boats 130 miles above this place.

Halifax, Pa., Dauphin co. Located on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, and drained by Armstrong Creek. Surface hilly, having Peter's Mountain on the S.; soil red shale. 23 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Halifax, Vt., Windham co. This township is watered by North and Green Rivers. They are both large and commodious mill streams. In the branch of North River is a succession of cascades, extending about 100 rods. The falls are from 15 to 20 feet each. The surface is uneven,

but there are no mountains worthy of notice. On the margin of North River is a cavern, called Woodward's Cave, or Dun's Den. The soil is generally of a good quality, well adapted to the production of grass. The settlement was commenced in 1761, by Abner Rice, from Worcester co., Ms. 125 miles S. from Montpelier, and 15 S. from Newfaune.

Halifax County, Va., c. h. at Halifax. Bounded N. by Staunton River, separating it from Campbell and Charlotte counties, E. by Mecklenburg co., S. by North Carolina, and W. by Pittsylvania co. Watered by Dan and Bannister Rivers and their tributaries. Soil fertile.

Halifax, Va., c. h. Halifax co. On the S. side of Bannister River. 127 miles S. W. from Richmond.

Hall County, Ga., c. h. at Gainesville. Bounded N. by Habersham co., E. by Habersham and Jackson, S. by Gwinnett, and W. by Forsyth and Lumpkin counties. Watered on the W. border by the Chattahoochee River, and N. W. by its two head branches, the Sooque and Chestate. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil very fertile in some portions.

Hallowell, Me., Kennebec co. This city is situated on both sides of the Kennebec River, between Augusta and Gardiner, 2 miles below the former, and 4 miles above the latter. The houses are mostly on the W. side of the river. The streets run parallel with the river, and the ground ascends 200 feet from the lower street or business part of the city. On this street are numerous stores, constructed principally of brick. Most of the dwelling houses are on the back, or elevated streets; they are built, as are the churches, with good taste, and being surrounded by beautiful groves, make a fine appearance. The varied views of the river, of the neighboring towns, and of a fertile country of hills and vales, presented from the high grounds on each side of the village, furnish an exhibition of scenery of uncommon beauty. Hallowell is about 3 miles in width, and extended back, on each side of the river, 5 miles, but the part on the eastern bank became, in 1850, the town of Chelsea. Incorporated in 1771, and then included all the territory of Augusta, and a part of Gardiner. From this place the brave but traitorous Arnold marched on an expedition against Canada, in 1776.

There are 6 or 7 churches in Hallowell, of as many different denominations. There exists a flourishing academy here, which has held a preëminent rank ever since it was incorporated, in 1791.

About 4 miles from the village, and on the E. side of the river, is the "Togus Mineral Spring," which, within a few years past, has become much frequented by invalids and others seeking health, or amusement and relaxation. The waters, which are impregnated with sulphur, have been found very efficacious. A spacious house of entertainment has been erected near the spring, which is often thronged in the summer months. The principal public house, in the centre of Hallowell, is the Hallowell House, which is a large and elegant granite building, furnishing every desirable accommodation.

Steamboats ply from this place to Portland and Boston during the season of navigation. The Eastern Railroad, from Boston and Portland, extends through it as far as Augusta. A number of vessels, owned here, are engaged in the freighting business, and others run as packets to various places. Vessels drawing 9 feet of

water can come to the wharves, in the centre of the village. The granite quarries at Hallowell have been worked for twenty years or more, with great success. The granite is of a light color, and easily wrought. In some years \$100,000 worth of it have been transported. The Hall of Justice, in New York, familiarly known as "the Tomb," is constructed of this stone.

As Hallowell and Augusta are so closely united in all their various interests and pursuits, what we have said of the favorable position of Augusta, and of its future prospects, is applicable here. With common success in our national affairs, and with a continuation of that spirit of enterprise, every day manifested on the banks of the Kennebec, it is safe to predict that within a very few years there will be a continuous village from the Kennebec dam to the mouth of the Cobscookscotac, at Gardiner. Population in 1820, 2919; 1850, 4769.

Hamburg, As., c. h. Ashley co.

Hamburg, N. Y., Erie co. Watered by Smokes, Rush, and Cayuga Creeks, tributaries of Lake Erie, which bounds it on the W. The surface is undulating; soil fertile, yielding large crops of grass, grain, and fruit. 8 miles S. from the city of Buffalo, and 281 W. from Albany.

Hamburg, Pa., Berks co. Near the Schuylkill Water Gap. 68 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Hamburg, S. C., Edgefield district. On the E. side of Savannah River, opposite Augusta, Ga., with which it is connected by a bridge 1000 feet long. It is divided into the upper and lower towns. The upper is on an abrupt acclivity, 60 or 70 feet in height, and the lower part, where most of the business is done, is on the bank of the river. It is regularly laid out, handsomely built, and has a large business. 79 miles S. W. from Columbia.

Hamden, Ct., New Haven co. This town was taken from New Haven in 1786. It is situated between the E. and W. Rock ranges of mountains, the southern terminus of the Green Mountain range. The soil in many parts is easy of cultivation, but in general it is more adapted to grazing than tillage. Minerals are found here, among which are specimens of very pure copper. Mill River affords numerous sites for water works. Whitesville, about 2 miles from New Haven, is admirably located for manufacturing operations. Mount Carmel, a noted elevation, 8 miles N. from New Haven, affords an extensive prospect.

Hamden, N. Y., Delaware co. Drained by the W. branch of the Delaware River. A broken and mountainous town, with quite a variety of soil. 7 miles S. from Delhi village, and 85 S. W. from Albany.

Hamilton County, Fa., c. h. at Jasper. Bounded N. by Georgia, E. and S. by the Little Suwannee River, separating it from Columbia co., and W. by the Withlacoochee River, separating it from Madison co. Watered, through the interior, by the Allapahaw River. Soil fertile.

Hamilton, Ga., c. h. Harris co. At the W. extremity of Oak Mountain. 126 miles W. S. W. from Milledgeville.

Hamilton County, Is., c. h. at McLeansboro'. Incorporated in 1821, and bounded N. by Wayne co., E. by White, S. by Gallatin, and W. by Franklin and Jefferson counties. Drained by branches of Little Wabash River and Saline

Creek. In the N. part is a swamp of some size. Soil of rather poor quality.

Hamilton County, Ia., c. h. at Noblesville. It is bounded N. by Richardville, E. by Madison, S. by Hancock and Marion, and W. by Boone co. Drained by the W. fork of White River and its branches. The surface consists partly of prairies.

Hamilton, Ms., Essex co. was formerly a part of Ipswich, and called Ipswich Hamlet. Ipswich River passes its western and northern border, and Miles's River, running N., passes into it. The town was named in honor of Alexander Hamilton. The people of this town are mostly agriculturists, and they cultivate an excellent soil, with a pleasant surface. Hamilton lies, by the Eastern Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. from Boston, and 14 S. from Newburyport.

Hamilton, Mi., c. h. Monroe co. About a mile E. from Tombigbee River, and 156 miles N. E. from Jackson.

Hamilton, N. J., Atlantic co. This town is watered by Great Egg Harbor. Surface level; soil sandy. 30 miles S. E. from Woodbury.

Hamilton County, N. Y., c. h. at Lake Pleasant. Incorporated in 1838. Bounded N. by St. Lawrence and Franklin, E. by Essex and Warren, S. by Fulton, and W. by Herkimer co. Its principal lakes are Indian, Racket, Long, Piscoco, and Lake Pleasant; its rivers, Indian, Sacandaga, Moose, and Racket. Surface elevated, and in parts hilly and mountainous; soil fertile along the borders of the rivers and lakes.

Hamilton, N. Y., Madison co. Drained by the head branches of Chenango River. The surface is somewhat hilly; soil fertile, calcareous loam. 10 miles S. E. from Morrisville, and 96 W. from Albany.

Hamilton County, O., c. h. at Cincinnati. It is bounded N. by Butler, E. by Clermont co., S. by the Ohio River, and W. by the state of Indiana. It is a small but populous county, and is watered by the Little and Big Miamis and Whitewater Rivers, Mill and Deer Creeks, and their branches. The land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the cultivation of grain.

Hamilton, O., c. h. Butler co. On the S. E. bank of the Great Miami River. 102 miles W. S. W. from Columbus. Connected with Cincinnati by the Miami Canal, which passes through it. A large and flourishing place.

Hamilton, O., Franklin co. On the E. side of the Scioto River, S. of, and adjoining, Montgomery. It is a rich farming township. The Columbus lateral canal and the stage road to Chillicothe pass through it from N. to S.

Hamilton, Pa., Adams co. Bounded N. and W. by Conewago Creek, and drained by Beaver Run. Surface level; soil reddish gravel and flint. 12 miles N. E. from Gettysburg.

Hamilton Ban, Pa., Adams co. Bounded E. by Marsh Creek, and N. by its S. branch, and is drained by Toms and Middle Creeks and Muddy Run. Surface level; soil calcareous loam and gravel. Iron and copper ores and a few mineral springs are found here.

Hamilton, Pa., Monroe co. Drained by McMichael, Cherry, and Pokon Creeks, branches of the Delaware River. Surface much diversified; soil gravelly.

Hamilton, Pa., Franklin co. Watered by the main branch of Conococheague Creek and its tributary Black Creek. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam and slate.

Hamilton, Pa., McKean co.

Hamilton County, Tc., c. h. at Dallas. Bounded N. by Bledsoe and Rhea counties, E. by Bradley co., S. by Georgia, and W. by Marion co. Watered by the Tennessee River and several small tributaries, the largest of which is Chickamauga Creek.

Hammond, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Bounded on the W. by the St. Lawrence River, and watered on the E. by Black Lake. The surface is level; soil very productive. 26 miles S. W. from Canton, and 184 N. W. from Albany.

Hampden, Me., Penobscot co. On the W. bank of Penobscot River, below and adjoining Bangor. A flourishing town, 62 miles E. N. E. from Augusta.

Hampden County, Ms., c. h. Springfield. This county, until 1812, was the southern part of Hampshire co. It is bounded N. by Hampshire co., E. by Worcester co., S. by Tolland and Hartford counties, Ct., and W. by Berkshire co. Connecticut River passes from N. to S. through the centre of the county; the Westfield from the W., the Chicopee from the E., with the Quinnebang and other rivers in different parts of the county, afford it an immense water power. The Western Railroad and Connecticut River Railroad pass each other in this county, nearly at right angles. With these facilities, the county of Hampden takes a high stand among the manufacturing and agricultural districts in New England. Some parts of this county are mountainous, but the principal part is rather undulating than hilly. Its highlands produce excellent food for cattle, and its intervalle lands are very superior in fertility and production.

Hampshire County, Ms., c. h. at Northampton. This ancient county, although its limits have been greatly reduced by the erection of Franklin and Hampden counties, is still increasing in agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing strength. Located in the centre of the alluvial basin of the noble Connecticut, blessed with a rich and variegated soil, and great water power, this must ever remain one of the most independent counties in New England. The Western Railroad passes the western boundary of the county, and a series of railroads, extends from its centre to Long Island Sound. This county is bounded S. by Hampden, W. by Berkshire, N. by Franklin, and E. by Worcester counties.

Hampshire County, Va., c. h. at Romney. It is bounded N. by the N. branch and main stream of the Potomac River, separating it from Maryland, E. by Morgan and Frederick counties, and S. and W. by Hardin co. Drained by the S. branch and some other tributaries of the Potomac River. Surface mountainous, particularly in the E. part; but the soil in the valleys is of excellent quality.

Hampstead, N. H., Rockingham co. This town lies partly on the height of land between Merrimac and Piscataqua Rivers. Wash, Argly, and Island Ponds are in this town. In Island is a valuable farm, containing 300 acres. This town was granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, and named by him after a village 5 miles N. of London, England. First settlers, Messrs. Emerson, Ford, Heath, and others, in 1728. 30 miles S. E. from Concord, and 12 S. W. from Exeter.

Hampton, Ct., Windham co. This town was taken from Windham and Pomfret in 1786. The people are generally agriculturists, with a good

strong soil of an uneven surface. The village is pleasantly situated on high ground. Hampton has good mill seats on a branch of Shetucket River. 35 miles E. of Hartford.

Hampton, N. H., Rockingham co. The soil is well adapted to tillage and mowing, and about one fifth of the territory is a salt marsh. Hampton is pleasantly situated; many eminences afford romantic views of the ocean, Isle of Shoals, and sea-coast from Cape Ann to Portsmouth. Its beaches have long been the resort of invalids and parties of pleasure. Boar's Head is an abrupt eminence, extending into the sea. The Indian name of this town was Winnicomet. First settlers, emigrants from the county of Norfolk. 10 miles S. W. from Portsmouth, and 46 S. E. from Concord.

Hampton Falls, N. H., Rockingham co. The soil is generally good. This town was originally a part of Hampton. First settlers, see *Hampton*. 50 miles S. E. from Concord, and 6 S. E. from Exeter.

Hampton, N. Y., Washington co. Separated on the N. from the state of Vermont by Poultney River. The surface is somewhat hilly; the valleys fertile. 26 miles N. from Salem, and 73 N. E. from Albany.

Hampton, Va., c. h. Elizabeth City co. Situated on the W. side of Hampton River, about 1 mile from its mouth, and 94 miles E. S. E. from Richmond.

Hamptonburg, N. Y., Orange co. Bounded on the W. by the Wallkill, and watered by Murderer's Creek. The surface is undulating; soil very fertile. 4 miles N. E. from Goshen, and 100 S. S. W. from Albany.

Hancock County, Ga., c. h. at Sparta. Bounded N. by Greene and Taliaferro counties. E. by the Ogeechee River, separating it from Warren co., S. by Washington and Milledgeville counties, and W. by the Oconee River, separating it from Putnam co. Drained by branches of the Oconee and Ogeechee Rivers.

Hancock County, Is., c. h. at Carthage. Incorporated in 1825, and bounded N. by Henderson co., E. by McDonough and Schuyler, S. by Marquette and Adams, and W. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Mississippi and Iowa. Watered by Bear and Crooked Creeks and branches, the former a tributary of the Mississippi, and the latter of the Illinois River. Soil rich in the W. part.

Hancock County, Ia., c. h. at Greenfield. Incorporated in 1828, and bounded N. by Hamilton and Madison counties, E. by Henry and Rush, S. by Shelby, and W. by Marion. Watered by Blue River and Sugar and Brandywine Creeks, good mill streams. Surface mostly level; soil fertile.

Hancock County, Ky., c. h. at Hawesville. Bounded N. by the Ohio River, separating it from Indiana, E. by Breckenridge co., S. by Grayson and Ohio counties, and W. by Owen co. Watered on the S. boundary by Rough Creek, a branch of Green River, and W. by Blackford's River. Surface hilly, containing coal and iron ore.

Hancock County, Me., c. h. at Ellsworth. E. part of the state bordering on Penobscot Bay and River, and the coast to the eastward, which is deeply indented with many islands and excellent harbors. Union River flows S. through the middle of it.

Hancock, Me., Aroostook co.

Hancock, Me., Hancock co. On the head waters of Frenchman's Bay. 85 miles E. from Augusta.

Hancock, Md., Washington co. On the N. bank of the Potomac River. 125 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

Hancock, Ms., Berkshire co., is a mountainous town; and in some parts of it the mountains are so abrupt that the inhabitants, in passing from one end of it to the other, are obliged to travel out of the town, and even through a part of the state of New York. Although the surface of the town in many parts is too rough for cultivation, yet there is much good grazing on the sides of the mountains. There is a narrow valley in Hancock, about 7 miles in length, of great beauty and fertility. Here are some of the best farms in the county, and here are seated, in a delightful village, a family of more than 200 Shakers. 10 miles N. W. from Pittsfield, whence to Boston is 151 miles, by the railroad.

Hancock County, Mi., c. h. at Shieldsboro'. Bounded N. by Marion co. E. by Harrison, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Lake Borgne, and W. by Pearl River, separating it from Louisiana. Surface undulating on the N., and level on the S.; soil of poor quality.

Hancock, N. H., Hillsboro' co. The soil is various, but generally productive. The land is diversified, and affords many good farms. Cottock and its branches furnish this town with water. There are two ponds here, which furnish a variety of fish. This town was named after Governor Hancock, of Boston, who was one of the original proprietors. First settler, John Grimes, in May, 1764. 36 miles S. W. from Concord, and 22 N. W. from Amherst.

Hancock, N. Y., Delaware co. A large town, situated at the junction of the Papacton branch with the main stream of the Delaware River. The surface is broken and mountainous. 24 miles S. from Delhi, and 129 S. W. from Albany.

Hancock County, O., c. h. at Findlay. Seneca and Crawford counties bound it on the E., Wood on the N., Hardin on the S., and Putnam co. on the W. It has a good soil, which is well watered by tributaries from Blanchard's River.

Hancock, Vt., Addison co. Emerson's branch of White River, the sixth branch of the same, and Leicester River, all rise near the S. W. corner of this township. Middlebury River also heads in the western part. These streams afford several very good mill privileges. The whole of the township lies upon the Green Mountains, but the principal ridge is on the western side. The surface of Hancock is high and broken, and but a small portion of it suitable for tillage; it, however, produces good grass. The settlement was commenced in the year 1778. 15 miles S. E. from Middlebury, and 30 S. W. from Montpelier.

Hancock County, Aa. New.

Hancock County, Te. New. Taken from Claiborne. On the N. E. border of the state.

Hancock County, Va. New. Taken from Brooke. In the extreme N. W. corner of the state, between the Ohio and the Pennsylvania line.

Hannibal, N. Y., Oswego co. Watered by several small creeks, which flow into Lake Ontario. The surface is undulating; soil fertile. 12 miles S. from Oswego, and 168 N. W. from Albany.

Hanover, Ms., Plymouth co. The North River separates this town from Pembroke, on the S.,

and affords it a good water power. The surface is quite level, with gentle swells, affording white oak and pine timber; the soil is diluvial, and with good management is made quite productive. The anchors of our favorite ship, "Old Ironsides," were made in this place. "Hanover Four Corners," a handsome village on the banks of the river, is quite a business place, and lies 22 miles S. E. from Boston, and 14 N. W. from Plymouth. The Old Colony Railroad passes near it.

Hanover, N. H., Grafton co. The Connecticut River separates Hanover from Norwich, Vt., to which place it is connected by a bridge across the river. This is the principal stream; there are, besides, Mink, Slate, and Goose Pond Brooks. In the Connecticut River are several islands; the largest is called Parker's. The surface is diversified, well improved, and the greatest part suitable for farms. There is but a small proportion of waste land, less, perhaps, than in any other town in the county. It is estimated that nearly one half is under improvement. Moose Mountain is a considerable elevation, extending across the town from N. to S. The principal village is in the S. W. corner of the town, on a beautiful and extensive plain, half a mile from Connecticut River, and 180 feet above the level of its waters. Vegetable substances are found in this plain from 50 to 80 feet deep. Most of the houses of the villages are built round a square, level area of 12 acres, upon which, also, the buildings of the college front, making together a very handsome appearance. See *Colleges*. First settlers, Colonel Edward Freeman, Benjamin Davis, Benjamin Rice, Gideon Smith, and Asa Parker, in 1765. 69 miles N. from Concord, and 30 S. from Haverhill.

Hanover, N. J., Burlington co. Watered by Black's, Crosswick's, and a branch of Rancoeus Creeks. Surface level; soil sand and sandy loam. 12 miles N. E. from Mount Holly.

Hanover, N. J., Morris co. Watered by Whippany and Parsippany Rivers, flowing into the Rockaway, which bounds it on the N. Surface hilly on the N. W.; soil clay, gravel, and loam 5 miles N. from Morristown, and 57 N. N. E. from Trenton.

Hanover, N. Y., Chautauque co. Bounded on the N. by Lake Erie and Cattaraugus Creek, and is drained by Silver and Black Walnut Creeks. The surface of the S. part is elevated and hilly; the soil in the valleys and on the borders of the lake is rich alluvion. This vicinity is celebrated for its large forest trees. 26 miles N. E. from Maysville, and 315 W. by S. from Albany.

Hanover, Pa., Northampton co. Bounded on the S. E. by Manokissy Creek. Surface level; soil fertile calcareous loam.

Hanover, Pa., Washington co. Drained by Herman's and Indian Creeks, branches of the Ohio River. Surface hilly, abounding with coal; soil loam. 22 miles N. W. from Washington.

Hanover County, Va., c. h. at Hanover. Bounded N. and E. by North Anna River, separating it from Caroline and King William counties, S. by New Kent and Henrico counties, and W. by Goochland and Louisa counties. Watered on the S. by a branch of James River. Surface hilly; soil much diversified.

Hanover, Va., c. h. Hanover co., occupies an elevated position near Pamunky River, and 20 miles N. from Richmond.

Hanover, Pa., Beaver co. Drained by Big and Little Traviss, branches of Raecoon Creek. Surface undulating; soil calcareous loam.

Hanover, Pa., Dauphin co. Bounded W. by Beaver Creek, and drained by Manaday Creek and Bow Run, branches of Swatara Creek. Surface undulating; soil argillaceous loam and sandstone. 15 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

Hanover, Pa., Luzerne co. Drained by Nanticoke and Solomon's Creeks, mill streams flowing into the Susquehanna River, which bounds it on the N. W. Surface mountainous, abounding with anthracite coal.

Hanover, Pa., Lehigh co. Drained by Callesque Creek, a branch of the Lehigh River. Surface level; soil rich calcareous loam.

Hanson, Ms., Plymouth co., was taken from Pembroke in 1820. There are several large and handsome ponds in the town, and several small streams, which give it some water power. Part of Monponset Pond lies in Hanson, from which, and other ponds in the town, a variety of fish are taken. In these ponds are large beds of bog iron ore. 24½ miles S. E. from Boston, and 12½ N. W. from Plymouth by the Old Colony Railroad.

Harbor Creek, Pa., Erie co. Drained by a number of small streams flowing into Lake Erie, which bounds it on the N. 6 miles N. E. from Erie, and 219 N. W. from Harrisburg.

Hardeman County, Te., c. h. at Bolivar. Bounded N. by Haywood and Madison counties, E. by McNairy co., S. by Mississippi, and W. by Fayette co. Watered by the Big Hatchy River and its tributaries. Surface mostly level; soil sandy and sterile.

Hardin County, Is., c. h. at Elizabethtown. Bounded N. and N. E. by Gallatin co., S. E. and S. by the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky, and W. by Pope co. Drained by Big Creek, a mill stream flowing into the Ohio River. Surface rough and elevated. Iron and lead are abundant.

Hardin, Is., c. h. Calhoun co.

Hardin County, Ky., c. h. at Elizabethtown. Bounded N. by the Ohio River from Indiana, E. by the Rolling Fork of Salt River, separating it from Jefferson and Bullitt counties, S. by Laurel and Grayson, and W. by Breckenridge and Meade counties. Drained by branches of Green River.

Hardin County, O., c. h. at Kenton. Bounded N. by Hancock, E. by Crawford and Marion, S. by Union and Logan, and W. by Allen counties. It was organized in 1833, and has much valuable land, which is watered by the Scioto, Miami, and Tymochtee Rivers, and Blanchard's and Hoy Creeks.

Hardin, O., c. h. Shelby co. 85 miles W. N. W. from Columbus.

Hardsburg, Ky., c. h. Breckenridge co. Half a mile E. from Hardin's Creek. 10 miles from the Ohio River, and 115 W. S. W. from Frankfort.

Hardin County, Te., c. h. at Savannah. Bounded N. by Henderson and Perry counties, E. by Wayne co., S. by Alabama and Mississippi, and W. by McNairy co. Watered by White Oak River, Swift Creek, and other small streams flowing into the Tennessee River, which traverses this county from N. to S.

Hardwick, Ms., Worcester co. Although the face of this town is rough, it has no very high lands, and its soil is deep, loamy, moist, and very fertile. This is one of the best grazing townships

in the county. It was settled in 1736, and was first called Lambstown, from the name of one of its first proprietors. Its Indian name was Wombenisecock. There are a number of small streams in the town. Ware River washes its E. and S. boundaries, and 2 large ponds, one of which is called Pottabong, 2 miles in length, is well stored with fish. From Furnace village, in Hardwick, to the Brookfield depot, on the Western Railroad, is about 8 miles S.; from thence to Boston is 67 miles.

Hardwick, N. J., Warren co. Pelinskill, Beaver Brook, and the Bear branch of Pequest Creek water this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil fertile. 15 miles N. E. from Belvidere.

Hardwick, Vt., Caledonia co. Hardwick is finely watered by Lamotte River, which gives the town valuable mill sites. The soil is generally very good, and produces a variety of exports. There are in this town 3 small villages, called the Street, or Hazen's Road, Stevensville, and Lamolleville; the latter is the largest. There is a mineral spring in the S. part of the town. About the year 1790, the first permanent settlement was made, by several families of the name of Norris, from New Hampshire. 12 miles N. W. from Danville, and 28 N. E. from Montpelier.

Hardy County, Va., c. h. at Moorefield. Bounded N. by the N. branch of the Potomac River, separating it from Maryland, and by Hampshire co., E. by Frederick and Shenandoah counties, S. by Rockingham and Pendleton counties, and W. by Randolph co. Watered by the N. and S. branches of the Potomac River, and by streams flowing into them. Some of the land bordering the streams is fertile, but the greater part is rough, rocky, and sterile.

Hardyston, N. J., Sussex co. Watered by the Walkkill River, and two of its branches rising in ponds in this town. Surface mountainous, being crossed by the Hamburg or Walkkill Mountains.

Harford County, Md., c. h. at Belair. Bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay, separating it from Cecil co., S. by Chesapeake Bay, and W. by Baltimore co. Watered by Deer Creek, Binum's and Winter's Runs, and the Little Falls of Gunpowder. Some of these streams afford good mill sites. The soil is diversified, and on Deer Creek the scenery is very beautiful and singular, the banks being formed of perpendicular rock from 200 to 300 feet in height. Limestone, iron, and chromate of iron are abundant in some portions of this county.

Harford, Pa., Susquehanna co. Watered by Martin's, Partner's, and Van Winkle's Creeks, all mill streams, and branches of Tunkhannock Creek. N. E. from Harrisburg 175 miles.

Harlan County, Ky., c. h. at Mount Pleasant. Bounded N. by Perry and Letcher counties, E. and S. by Virginia, and W. by Knox co. Watered by the Cumberland River and its branches. Surface very high, and broken by the Laurel Ridge on the N. W., and the Cumberland Mountains on the E. and S.

Harlan, Ky., c. h. Harlan co.

Harmar, O., Washington co. It is on the site of old Fort Harmar, on the S. bank of the Muskingum River. 164 miles E. S. E. from Columbus. The first fortification erected by the Americans in Ohio.

Harmony, Me., Somerset co. A fertile township, 53 miles N. by E. from Augusta.

Harmony, N. J., Warren co. 58 miles N. by W. from Trenton.

Harmony, N. Y., Chautauque co. Bounded on the N. E. by Chautauque Lake, and drained by Goose and Little Broken Straw Creeks. The surface is rolling; soil sandy loam and clay. 10 miles S. from Maysville, and 338 W. by S. from Albany.

Harmony, Pa., Susquehanna co. The Susquehanna River, and Starucca and Conewanta Creeks, its tributaries, water this town. Surface hilly, having Oquaga Mountain on the N. W.

Harper's Ferry, Va., Jefferson co. At the passage of Potomac River through the Blue Ridge. 173 miles N. from Richmond. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Harpersfield, N. Y., Delaware co. Delaware and Charlotte Rivers water this town. the surface of which is hilly and broken, and the soil rich loam. 18 miles N. E. from Delhi, and 62 S. W. from Albany.

Harperswell, Me., Cumberland co., comprises a promontory in Casco Bay, and several islands surrounding it. The soil is fertile, and in summer the town is resorted to by invalids and parties of pleasure. 22 miles N. E. from Portland by water, and 4 S. E. from Brunswick.

Harwich, Ms., Barnstable co. This town is situated upon the S. side of the cape, and formerly included the town of Brewster, from which it was separated in 1803. It was settled by emigrants from Eastham and Plymouth in 1647. Harwich is most abundantly supplied with pure fresh water, having within its limits no less than 8 ponds, of from 1 to 6 miles in circumference, besides a considerable number of inferior ones. Long Pond, which divides Brewster from Harwich, is the source of Herring River. It is 3 miles long, and abounds with fish, and is on an elevation of 10 feet above the sea. All these ponds are of the greatest purity. The surface is gently undulating, more level than that of other towns on the cape, and is mostly covered with oak and pine wood. The soil is light, and well adapted to fruit trees. Harwich contains 3 handsome and thriving villages. The academy in the central village is a beautiful specimen of architecture, of the Doric order. 30 miles N. from Nantucket Harbor, from which island it is separated by the "Shoals" and the Vineyard Sound Channel. 14 miles E. from Barnstable.

Harrietstown, N. Y., Franklin co. This town contains Lower Saranac and several other small lakes, which are the sources of Racket and Saranac Rivers. It was incorporated from Duane in 1841, and a large part of it is a wilderness. 35 miles S. from Malone, and 190 N. by W. from Albany.

Harrington, N. J., Bergen co. Bounded on the E. by Hudson River, and drained by the Hackensack and its branches. Along the Hudson extend the Palisades, which are here elevated 400 feet. The surface elsewhere is level, and the soil rich loam.

Harris County, Ga., c. h. at Hamilton. Bounded N. by Troup, E. by Talbot, S. by Muscogee co., and W. by the Chattahoochee River, separating it from Alabama. Drained by Long, Flat Shoal, Mulberry, Pine, and other creeks flowing into the Chattahoochee. Pine Mountain traverses the N. part of this county.

Harris County, Ts., c. h. at Houston. S. E.

part. Touches Galveston Bay. Watered by San Jacinto and Buffalo Bayou.

Harrisburg, N. Y., Lewis co. Drained by Deer Creek, and has a productive soil. 12 miles N. W. from Martinsburg, and 140 from Albany.

Harrisburg, capital of the state of Pennsylvania, and seat of justice for Dauphin co., is situated on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, about 100 miles N. W. by W. from Philadelphia. Population in 1800, 1472; in 1810, 2287; in 1820, 2990; in 1830, 4311; in 1840, 6020; in 1850, 8000. The town is built on a peninsula formed by the Susquehanna on the W. side, and Paxton Creek on the E. The northern part of the site is a gently-swelling hill, while the southern gradually sinks to a level plain, extending towards the junction of the creek with the river. It is regularly laid out, with several streets running parallel to the river, and others crossing them at right angles. The situation commands a fine view of the river and of the surrounding country. The Pennsylvania Canal passes along the vale of the Paxton Creek, E. of the town.

The Susquehanna is here divided into two channels by an island called Foster Island; and a fine bridge, nearly a mile in length, including the crossing of the island, connects Harrisburg, from the foot of Market Street, with Cumberland co., on the opposite side of the river. This bridge was finished in 1817, at a cost of \$192,000. Another bridge over the Susquehanna, built in 1837 for the Cumberland Valley Railroad, but having also a way for ordinary travel, enters the town two squares below. This is an immense structure, nearly 4000 feet in length, having 23 spans, averaging 173 feet, and two arched viaducts, one 53 and the other 84 feet wide. The railroad track passes upon the top of the bridge, and a double carriage way is beneath. The cost of this bridge was but a little short of \$100,000. This railroad connects Harrisburg with Chambersburg, 56 miles, W. by S., and there unites with the Franklin Railroad, extending to Hagerstown, in Maryland. Harrisburg is also connected by lines of railroad communication with Philadelphia on the E., and with Pittsburg on the W. It is brought into connection with a large portion of the interior of the state, as well as of the adjoining states, and of the west, by the great Pennsylvania Canal, with its various branches.

The State House at Harrisburg is a building of imposing appearance, having the advantage of a fine situation in the most elevated part of the town, facing towards the river, to which the ground gradually descends. The edifice consists of a main building, and two wings which were intended to be connected with the centre by walls, and are so placed that their porticoes are all in a range upon the front. The main building is 180 feet front by 80 feet deep, and two stories high. The chambers of the legislature are in the lower story, and the upper is appropriated to the Governor's room, and two rooms for the state library, which contains about 10,000 volumes. The wings are appropriated to the public offices.

The front of the main building is decorated with a circular portico of six Ionic columns, 4 feet in diameter and 36 feet high. The edifice is surmounted by a beautiful dome, the top of which is 108 feet from the ground. From the cupola is presented one of the finest prospects in the state.

The other public edifices are the Court House,

formerly occupied as a State House; the Masonic Hall, which is a large and handsome building; two Banks; the new Penitentiary, which is one of the most substantial and elegant buildings in the state, built in the style of a Norman castle; and the Lancasterian School House, a large two-story brick edifice, erected by the state; and several handsome church edifices. Of religious denominations in Harrisburg there are the Lutheran, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, German Reformed, Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian, and Roman Catholic.

There is an aqueduct for supplying the town with water from the Susquehanna River, called the Mount Airy Waterworks. The water is forced into the reservoir by a steam engine, and distributed over the town in iron pipes. The reservoir is on a hill N. of the capital, 90 feet above the river, and will contain 1,532,195 gallons. These works cost about \$120,000.

Harrisburg was laid out to be the shire town of Dauphin co., in 1785. The original proprietor of the soil was John Harris, from whom the town is named. The ground on which the Capitol now stands was given by him for the public use. It was established as the seat of government for the state February 21, 1810.

Harrison County, Ia., c. h. at Corydon. Bounded N. by Washington co., E. by Floyd, S. E. and S. by the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky, and W. by Crawford co. Drained by Blue River, and Big and Little Indian and Bucks Creeks. Surface hilly or uneven; soil tolerably good, and on the streams quite rich.

Harrison County, Ky., c. h. at Cynthiana. Bounded N. by Pendleton and Braeken counties, E. by Nicholas, S. by Bourbon, and W. by Scott co. Watered on the N. E. by Licking River, and drained by its S. fork and branches. Soil mostly fertile.

Harrison, Me., Cumberland co. Crooked River passes the E. side of this town, and the waters of Long Pond are its western boundary. This is a good township of land. Incorporated 1805. Harrison has Otisfield on the E., and is 75 miles W. S. W. from Augusta, and 45 N. W. from Portland.

Harrison County, Mi., c. h. at Mississippi City. Bounded N. by Perry co., E. by Jackson, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Hancock co. Drained by Wolf and Red Rivers, and the Beloxi and its branches. Surface level; soil sandy.

Harrison, N. J., Hudson co. Situated between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers. Has a level and marshy surface.

Harrison, N. Y., Westchester co. Drained by Mamaroneck Creek and Blind Brook. The surface is generally level, and the soil productive. 3 miles E. from White Plains, and 134 S. from Albany.

Harrison County, O., c. h. at Cadiz, is bounded on the N. by Carroll, Tuscarawas, and Jefferson, E. by Jefferson, S. by Belmont and Guernsey, and W. by Tuscarawas. The land is elevated, and has no large streams of water.

Harrison County, Ts., c. h. at Morchall. Near the E. border, on the Upper Sabine.

Harrison, Te., c. h. Hamilton co.

Harrison County, Va., c. h. at Clarksburg. Bounded N. by Tyler and Marion counties, E. by Barbour, S. by Lewis, and W. by Ritchie and Tyler counties. Drained by the W. fork of the Monongahela River and its branches, and by the

head branches of Middle Island Creek. Surface uneven; soil fertile.

Harrisonburg, La., c. h. Catahoola parish. On the W. side of Ouchitta River. 236 miles N. W. from New Orleans.

Harrisonville, Is., c. h. Monroe co. On the E. bank of the Mississippi River. 127 miles S. S. W. from Springfield.

Harrisonville, Mo., c. h. Cass co.

Harradoburg, Ky., c. h. Mercer co. On a small branch of Salt River, 8 miles S. from Kentucky River, and is the seat of Bacon College. S. from Frankfort 31 miles. See *Harradoburg Springs*, and *Colleges*.

Hart County, Ky., c. h. at Mumfordsville. Bounded N. by Laurel co., E. by Greene, S. by Barren, and W. by Edmonson. Surface level, and watered by Green River and Bacon Creek; soil of excellent quality.

Hartford County, Ct., c. h. at Hartford. This county is bounded N. by Hampden co., Ms., E. by Tolland co., S. by the counties of Middlesex and New Haven, and W. by the county of Litchfield. This is considered the most important and valuable county in the state, in regard to the variety and richness of its soil, and the high state of culture it has attained. It was constituted in 1666, since which, Tolland co. and parts of Middlesex, Windham, Litchfield, and New London have been detached. Its present limits comprise an area of about 727 square miles. Besides the Connecticut, which traverses its whole length, the Farmington, Hackanum, Podunk, Seantic, and other streams, water the county in almost every direction. On these streams important manufacturing establishments have sprung up, and unite with the agricultural interest and river trade in rendering this county the centre of a large and flourishing business.

Hartford, Ct., city, c. h. Hartford co. On the W. side of Connecticut River, 50 miles above its mouth, at the head of steamboat and coasting navigation. The river is navigable as far as Hartford by steamboats of 1000 tons' burden, and other coasting and sea-going vessels of light draught. It is 34 miles N. N. E. from New Haven, 44 N. W. from New London, 73 W. from Providence, R. I., 124 W. S. W. from Boston, 128 S. E. from Albany, and 118 N. E. from New York. It is one of the capitals of the state, the legislature meeting here and at New Haven alternately, in May of each year, the odd years at Hartford and the even years at New Haven. The state offices and records are kept at Hartford. The corporate limits of the city extend along the river from N. to S., over a mile, and from the river W. three fourths of a mile, embracing about 700 acres. In 1810, the population was 3955; in 1820, 4726; in 1830, 7076; in 1840, 9468; in 1850, 17,966. It is pleasantly situated upon a gently-rising eminence, sloping eastwardly to Connecticut River, and broken into graceful undulations on its western limits. It contains 73 streets and lanes, a portion of them running nearly parallel to the river, and others generally crossing them E. and W. Main Street, which extends from N. to S. quite through the city, and divides it into nearly equal divisions, is the great thoroughfare, and the seat of the principal retail trade. It is broad and nearly straight, and for more than a mile presents an almost unbroken range of brick and stone edifices, many of which are elegant. On this street

are the principal public buildings and churches. State Street, also a broad avenue extending from Main Street E. to Connecticut River, contains many elegant buildings, and is the seat of an active business. Near its junction with Main Street, it divides into two branches, enclosing the State House and the Public Square. Commerce Street runs along the bank of the river, is connected by a branch track with the several railroads entering the city, and has a large and commodious freight depot upon the wharf, at the terminus of the branch track, substantially built of brown freestone and brick. Asylum Street, extending W. from Main Street to the general railroad depot, is compactly occupied by large brick and freestone edifices, and is the seat of a very extensive and heavy business, chiefly in cotton and woollen domestic fabrics. The city, as a whole, is substantially and compactly built, of brick and stone, and exhibits a larger number of elegant edifices and more elaborate architecture than most cities of its size.

Hartford Bridge, which connects the city with East Hartford from the foot of Morgan Street, is a substantial wooden structure, 1000 feet in length.

Among the public buildings, the State House is conspicuous. It stands in the centre of the city, enclosed in a beautiful park surrounded by an ornamental iron railing, and adorned with fine shade trees. It is built of stone and brick; order Roman Doric, length 114 feet, width 76 feet, height of walls 54 feet, with two porticoes each 38 by 17 feet. On the basement a hall extends through the building from E. to W., having on the N. side a court room, and on the S. the public offices of the comptroller, treasurer, and school commissioner, and the governor's room. On the second floor, on the N. side of a corresponding hall, is the House of Representatives chamber, on the S. the Senate chamber, and in the western portico the office of the state secretary. In the Senate chamber is one of the best original paintings of Washington ever executed, painted by Stewart. The State House was erected in 1792. The cupola of this building commands one of the richest and most extensive landscape views in the country, embracing the scenery of the Connecticut River with its broad alluvial valley, crowned with luxuriant vegetation for many miles in every direction, and terminating only with the far distant blue highlands.

The City Hall, on Market Square, is an elegant structure of Grecian architecture; the basement occupied as a city market, the second floor as the city and police court rooms and other public offices, and the third floor as the public city hall.

Wadsworth Athenaeum, standing on the W. side of Main Street, is a noble building, of light-gray granite, in the castellated Gothic style of architecture, devoted to historical and literary purposes. The north compartment is occupied by the "Young Men's Institute," the basement as lecture rooms, and the second floor for their library, containing some 10,000 volumes; the centre compartment contains a gallery of paintings, and other rooms devoted also to the fine arts and sculpture; the south compartment is appropriated to the use of the Connecticut Historical Society, and contains in its recesses a large and highly interesting collection of histori-

cal antiquities, besides some 5000 volumes, and multitudes of ancient documents, pamphlets, and manuscripts. This building derives its name from the late Daniel Wadsworth, Esq., who gave the site upon which it stands.

Trinity College is situated on a gentle eminence in the S. W. part of the city. See *Colleges*.

The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb is in the immediate vicinity of the city, though outside of the corporate limits, as is also the Retreat for the Insane. The Asylum was the first institution for the instruction of deaf mutes ever established in this country. It was founded in 1817, chiefly through the instrumentality of the late Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, LL. D., its first principal, who visited Europe for the purpose of obtaining the requisite information. On his return in 1816, he was accompanied by Mr. Laurent Clerc, a deaf mute, who had been a successful teacher for several years in Paris, under the Abbé Sicard. He was at once secured as an associate instructor with Mr. Gallaudet, and the institution rose rapidly into public favor and confidence—the number of 7 deaf mutes, with which it commenced, soon increasing to 140, from all sections of the Union. Congress, in 1819, granted to the Asylum a township of land in Alabama, which has since been invested in a permanent fund. The main building was erected in 1820. It is 130 by 50 feet, and 4 stories high. Several other buildings, workshops, &c., have been since erected. The number of pupils averages about 200. This institution is an ornament to the city, the state, and the country, and an enduring monument of the Christian philanthropy and wisdom of its now departed founder.

The Retreat for the Insane, but little less interesting in the scale of human benevolence, stands on a commanding but easy eminence half a mile S. W. of the city. The site is admirably chosen, overlooking one of the most serene and lovely landscapes which can any where be found. In one direction, the eye embraces the city, with its spires, turrets, and towers; in others, extensive views of the Connecticut Valley and River, with its floating burden of steamers and other vessels; in others still, a number of thriving farming villages, embowered amid orchards and deep foliage, from whence the numerous white cottages and farm houses seem to peep forth; and in the immediate foreground the scenery is enriched by the ornamental and tasteful lawns and gardens of the institution, embracing some 17 acres, beautifully adorned with shrubbery and trees, and diversified with serpentine walks and carriage ways. The main building is about 410 feet long, consisting of a centre building 50 feet square, 3 stories above the basement, flanked with wings extending N. and S. 2 and 3 stories high, 144 by 30 feet, and terminating with two angular end buildings or halls, one at each end, 120 by 36 feet. The males occupy the north, and the females the south wings and halls, exclusively, except such patients, of both sexes, as have separate attendants, and rooms in the centre building. The institution accommodates 200 patients, and is considered a model one of its highly-beneficent class. It was founded in 1822.

The celebrated "Charter Oak" is among the objects of interest in Hartford. The original charter which it concealed and saved is still in a good state of preservation, in the office of the

state secretary. Within the ample scope of the capital C with which the manuscript charter commences, there is a spirited likeness of Charles II., executed by the original scribe, entirely with a pen.

There were, in 1852, 21 churches of the various denominations, and one Jewish synagogue.

There are 2 savings institutions, with a joint capital and deposits of over \$2,000,000; 5 fire insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of \$1,750,000; 5 life insurance companies, with an aggregate original and accumulated capital of \$2,138,100. The railroads which centre here, and whose stock is to a great extent owned in the city, are the Hartford, New Haven, and Springfield, and the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill; the former connecting at New Haven with the New York and New Haven Railroad, and at Springfield with the Connecticut River Railroad, and the Western Railroad between Boston and Albany. The junction or main depot of these roads is an elegant structure of brown freestone, in the Italian Campenilli style of architecture; length from N. to S. 360 feet; width, fronting S. on Asylum Street, 94 feet; cost, \$60,000. For Banks, See *Banks*.

There are also 18 other incorporated companies, having an aggregate capital of about \$2,000,000, engaged in manufacturing and commercial enterprises, besides a vast number of heavy manufacturing and mechanical establishments, unincorporated, among which the pistol factory of Samuel Colt, Esq., for the manufacture of his world-renowned "revolver," Sharp's celebrated rifle factory, Tracey and Fales's extensive car factory, and Woodruff and Beach's mammoth iron foundry, stand conspicuous. The amount of articles manufactured within the city, for the year ending June 1, 1850, as appears from the last census returns, was \$3,619,389; and from the rapid increase of this interest in the city it is now (1852) estimated at one quarter more. The book trade is also very extensive.

The city is divided into six wards, and is under the corporate government of a mayor, chosen once in two years, six aldermen, twenty-four common councilmen, a clerk, treasurer, auditor, collector, judge, and two sheriffs, chosen annually. The Court of Common Council, which is the municipal legislative body, is composed of the mayor, aldermen, and councilmen, who meet in one assembly semi-monthly.

The Indian name of Hartford was *Suckiang*. It was first settled by the English in the autumn of 1635, who gave it the name of Newtown, after the town of that name in Massachusetts, (now Cambridge,) from whence they migrated. In February, 1637, the General Court gave it the present name of Hartford, in honor of Mr. Stone, one of the principal settlers, who was born in Hartford, England. The Dutch had, however, explored the river, and had erected a rude fort on what is still called "Dutch Point," in the S. E. part of the city, prior to 1633. It was incorporated as a city in 1784.

Besides its college, it has the best system of public schools in the state, entirely free to every resident pupil, embracing every grade from the little "Primary," up to the noble "Free High School," furnished with an ample scientific and philosophical apparatus, and prepared to advance students of either sex to a high grade of scientific or classical educational attainment; all

supported partly from the public fund, and partly by a general tax on property.

A project is on foot for bringing to Hartford the water of the Connecticut from Enfield, 12 miles above, where the river has a rapid of 32 feet descent, as well to supply the city with water as for hydraulic use. This would give to the city immense advantages for manufacturing purposes. See *Windsor Locks*.

Hartford, Ky., c. h. Ohio co. On the S. side of Rough Creek, near the junction of Mead Creek, and 154 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

Hartford, Me., Oxford co. This excellent township is watered by ponds and small streams. It lies 31 miles W. from Augusta, and 15 N. E. from Paris.

Hartford, N. Y., Washington co. Drained by some small branches of Wood Creek. The surface is mostly hilly; soil clay and sandy loam. 14 miles N. from Salem, and 56 N. N. E. from Albany.

Hartford, Vt., Windsor co. Hartford is watered by White and Quechee Rivers, which are the only streams of consequence. They both afford very valuable privileges for mills. The surface is broken, but the soil is rich and warm. The timber is principally white pine, beech, maple, and birch. The gulf formed by the passage of Quechee River, through a considerable hill, is a curiosity. There are several villages in the town; the largest are White River village and Quechee village. The former is pleasantly situated on the banks of White River, about 1 mile from its mouth. The river is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Quechee village is situated around a considerable fall in Otta-Quechee River, about 5 miles from its mouth. The first settlers were Elijah, Solomon, and Benajah Strong. They emigrated from Lebanon, Ct., and came into this township with their families in 1764. 42 miles S. S. E. from Montpelier, and 14 N. from Windsor. The railroad from Boston to Burlington, via Montpelier, crosses the Connecticut here, and is crossed by the road up and down the river.

Hartland, Ct., Hartford co. It lies in a mountainous part of the state; most of the land is cold, and fit only for grazing. A branch of Farmington River passes through the town, and forms what is called *Hartland Hollow*, a deep ravine, presenting some bold and picturesque scenery. 22 miles N. W. from Hartford.

Hartland, Me., Somerset co. A good township. 42 miles N. by E. from Augusta.

Hartland, N. Y., Niagara co. It is drained by Johnson's and Eighteen Mile Creek. The surface is level; soil calcareous and sandy loam. 8 miles N. E. from Lockport, and 272 W. by N. from Albany.

Hartland, Vt., Windsor co. This is a rich farming township. Surface pleasantly diversified with hills and valleys. Connecticut River washes the eastern boundary, and at Quechee Falls, on this stream, are several mills. Quechee River runs across the N. E. corner, and Lull's Brook through the southern part of the town, and afford some of the best mill privileges in the state. A valuable bed of paint has been discovered here. The settlement of the township was commenced in May, 1763, by Timothy Lull, from Dummerston, Vt. 50 miles S. S. E. from Montpelier, and 9 N. from Windsor. The Connecticut River Railroad passes through the town.

Hartsville, Mo., c. h. Wright co. On the N. side of Wood's Fork of Gasconade River.

Hartwick, N. Y., Otsego co. The Susquehanna River and Otsego Creek water this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil sandy loam, very fertile in the valleys. 5 miles S. W. from Cooperstown village, and 75 W. from Albany. In the E. part of the town, on the bank of the Susquehanna, 73 miles W. from Albany, is the seat of a literary and theological seminary under the care of the Lutherans. See *Theological Schools*.

Harvard, Ms., Worcester co., was taken from Stow, Lancaster, and Groton in 1732, and received its name in honor of the founder of Harvard College. The town has a warm, strong, and fertile soil, but its surface is somewhat rocky and broken by hills. The Nashua washes its western boundary. The town is also watered by a small stream called Still River, and some ponds. Bare Hill Pond, a fine sheet of water, 3 miles in circumference, containing 2 small islands and affording some water power, lies a little to the eastward of Still River village. Hell Pond, so called from its great depth, 90 feet, and Robbins's Pond lie at the N. part of the town. These ponds contain fine perch and pickerel. A fine blue slate is found here. Still River village, in Harvard, lies 6 miles W. from the Littleton depot, on the Fitchburg Railroad, and 31½ miles from Boston. A society of Shakers reside in the N. part of the town.

Harwinton, Ct., Litchfield co. Har-win-ton derived its name from 3 syllables taken from the names of Hartford, Windsor, and Farmington. It was first settled in 1731, incorporated 1737. Harwinton is situated on high ground, abounding with granite rocks, and more fit for grazing than tillage.

Hastings, N. Y., Oswego co. Drained by Salmon Creek and several small tributaries of Oneida Lake. The surface is level; soil favorable to the growth of grass. 20 miles S. E. from Oswego, and 150 N. W. from Albany.

Hatfield, Ms., Hampshire co., was formerly a part of the town of Hadley. It lies on the W. side of Connecticut River. The surface is level, with a soil of an excellent quality, a good part of which is choice intervale. Haydensville, at the S. W. part of the town, is a neat village, watered by Mill River. 5 miles N. from Northampton.

Hatfield, Pa., Montgomery co. Watered by Neshaming and Towamensing Creeks. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam.

Havana, Is., c. h. Mason co., occupies a high, sandy ridge on the E. bank of Illinois River, opposite the mouth of Spoon River, and 45 miles N. N. W. from Springfield.

Haverford, Pa., Delaware co. Watered by Cobb's and Darby Creeks. Surface hilly; soil rich sandy loam. 95 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

Haverhill, Ms., Essex co., is a town of uncommon beauty. It is situated on the N. side of Merrimac River, over which are two handsome bridges. It is at the head of navigation on the Merrimac River. Little River and other streams give Haverhill a fine hydraulic power. The soil is very good and highly cultivated. From "Golden Hill," and "Silver's Hill," two of the most commanding eminences in the town, the landscape scenery is delightful. Near the centre of the town are Plug, Round, and Great Ponds; and, in the W. parish, Creek Pond. The two

latter are celebrated for their beautiful scenery and fine fish. These ponds cover an area of 780 acres. At the N. part of the town, on the brow of a hill, is a large rock called the "Corner Stone," located at the corner of 4 towns. 16 miles N. E. from Lowell, and 32 N. from Boston, by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Haverhill, N. H., Grafton co. This is one of the shire towns, and is watered by Oliverian and Hazen Brooks. The soil is suited to every species of cultivation common to the climate. There is a quarry of granite suitable for mill stones and buildings, and a bed of iron ore, on the W. side of Benton, bordering this town. The principal village is called Haverhill Corner; in it is a beautiful common, of an oblong square; the situation is elevated, overlooking the adjacent country for many miles. There is also another village, on a street nearly a mile in length, straight and very level. Several of the early settlers were from Newbury and Haverhill, Ms., from which latter place this town derived its name. Fine crystals are found here. First settler, Captain John Hazen, in 1764. Distances 31 miles N. W. from Plymouth, and 99 N. N. W. from Concord, by railroad. It also has railroad connection with New York, Montreal, and Boston.

Haverstraw, N. Y., Rockland co. Watered by 2 or 3 small tributaries of the Hudson River, which bounds it on the E. Stony Point, an important military post during the revolutionary war, is in this town. The surface is hilly and mountainous, being partly covered by the Dunderberg Mountain. The soil in the valleys is chiefly clay loam of good quality. 7 miles N. from New City, and 116 S. from Albany.

Haure de Grace, Md., Hartford co. On the W. bank of Susquehanna River, at its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. It is on the railroad between Wilmington and Baltimore, and at the termination of the Susquehanna Canal.

Hawkins County, Va., c. h. at Rogersville. It is bounded by Virginia, E. by Sullivan co., S. by Greene and Jefferson, and W. by Grainger and Claiborne counties. Surface mountainous, and drained by Holston and Clinch Rivers and branches.

Hawley, Ms., Franklin co. This town lies on the Green Mountain range, and is the source of some of the head waters of Deerfield River. The surface is rough, but the soil good. There is good iron ore in the town. 14 miles W. by S. from Greenfield, and 104 W. by N. from Boston.

Haywood County, N. C., c. h. at Waynesville. On the western border. A highly-elevated tract; in its lowest portions 1500 feet above the ocean. Separated from Tennessee by the Smoky ridge. Touches the Blue Ridge on the S. Drained by the Big Pigeon branch of the French Broad, one of the south-eastern tributaries of the Tennessee. Among the inhabitants are 710 Cherokee Indians.

Haywood County, Va., c. h. at Brownsville. W. part watered by the Forked Deer and Hatchee, tributaries of the Mississippi, which flow through it. Flat and fertile.

Hays County, Ts., c. h. at San Marens.

Heard County, Ga., c. h. at Franklin. Bounded N. by Carroll co., E. by Coweta, S. by Troup, and W. by Alabama. The Chattahoochee River traverses this county. Surface level; soil tolerably good.

Heath, Ms., Franklin co. Heath is a mountainous township. Some of the head waters of

the W. branch of Deerfield River flow through it. 13 miles N. W. by W. from Greenfield, and 103 N. W. by W. from Boston.

Heathsville, Va., c. h. Northumberland co. Near the head of Coan River. 98 miles E. by N. from Richmond.

Hebron, Ct., Tolland co. Hop River, a branch of the Willimantic, waters this town. The village of Hebron, with its Gothic church, is pleasant and commands a good prospect. The surface of the town is hilly, but fertile. North Pond, in the S. part of the town, is a handsome sheet of water. Hebron was first settled 1704; incorporated 1707. 20 miles S. E. from Hartford.

Hebron, Me., Oxford co. This is a good farming town, lying S. E. from Paris about 7 miles, and 42 W. S. W. from Augusta. Incorporated 1792.

Hebron, N. H., Grafton co. A considerable part of Newfound Lake lies in the S. E. part of this town. It has no river, nor any important streams. Nearly one half of the town was included in the grant of Coekermouth, now Grotton. The remaining part was taken from Plymouth. 9 miles S. W. from Plymouth, and 40 N. W. from Concord.

Hebron, N. Y., Washington co. Watered by Black Creek. The surface is hilly; soil sandy loam, yielding good crops of grass and grain. 8 miles N. from Salem, and 52 N. E. from Albany.

Hebron, O., Licking co. At the intersection of the Ohio Canal with the national road. It is 9 miles from Newark, and 27 from Columbus.

Hector, N. Y., Tompkins co. On the S. E. border of Seneca Lake. Drained by several small creeks. The surface is high and somewhat uneven; soil suitable for grass. 14 miles W. from Ithaca village, and 186 W. from Albany.

Heidelberg, Pa., Berks co. Tulpehocken, Spring, and Cacooing Creeks water this town. Surface hilly in some portions; soil rich calcareous loam and gravel, well suited to the growth of grass and grain.

Heidelberg, Pa., Lebanon co. Drained on the N. E. by Mill, a branch of Tulpehocken Creek, and on the S. W. by Hammer Creek, a branch of the Conestoga River, both mill streams. Surface level; soil good.

Heidelberg, Pa., Lehigh co. Bounded on the E. by the Lehigh River, and drained by Trout and Jordan's Creeks. The Blue Ridge crosses the N. part of this town, and at the N. E. extremity is the Lehigh Water Gap. Soil gravelly.

Heidelberg, Pa., York co. Codorus and Hammer Creeks water this town, the surface of which is level, and the soil a rich calcareous loam. 15 miles S. W. from York.

Helena, As., c. h. Philips co. On the W. bank of Mississippi River. 122 miles E. from Little Rock.

Hellam, Pa., York co. Bounded N. W. by Codorus Creek, and N. E. by the Susquehanna River, and drained by Grist Creek. Surface level; soil fertile, being based upon limestone. 29 miles S. from Harrisburg.

Hemlock, Pa., Columbia co. Mahoning, Great and Little Fishing, and Hemlock Creeks drain this town, and along its S. border run the Susquehanna River and State Canal. Surface varied; soil clay and loam.

Hempfield, Pa., Westmoreland co. Bush, and Big and Little Sewickly Creeks water this town. Surface hilly; soil gravel and loam.

Hempstead County, As., c. h. at Washington.

Bounded N. by Pike co., E. by Clark and Washita, S. by Lafayette, and W. by Sevier co. Watered on the N. E. by the Little Missouri and branches, and W. by Red River. Soil mostly poor.

Hempstead, L. I., Queen's co., N. Y. Situated 22 miles E. from the city of New York, and 167 miles S. by E. from Albany. The township is large, extending across Long Island, including several villages, and an extensive heath of 15,000 acres, called Hempstead Plains, which lies untilled, and is occupied as a common pasturage ground. The surface is level, and the soil light, but capable of being rendered highly productive by cultivation. It is drained by several streams running S. into Hempstead Bay, Jamaica Bay, and the Atlantic. There are several islands belonging to this town, the largest of which are Hog Island and Great Island, near the Atlantic shore. On the same shore are Rockaway Beach and Long Beach, which are places of much resort from the cities of New York and Brooklyn during the summer months.

The principal village, and that which bears the name of the town, is delightfully situated on the southern margin of the great Hempstead Plains. It contains a Presbyterian, an Episcopal, and a Methodist church, an academy and a female seminary. A branch railroad, 2 miles long, connects this place with the Long Island Railroad. It is a most agreeable and healthful place of residence during the summer season.

North Hempstead is another village in this town, situated at the head of Hempstead Harbor, on the N. side of Long Island, where there is a small population, and considerable business in manufacturing, and in sloop navigation on the Sound.

Henderson County, Ky., c. h. at Henderson. Bounded N. by the Ohio River, separating it from Indiana, E. by Owen co., S. by Madison, and W. by Union. Green River traverses the N. E. part of this county, and forms a part of the E. boundary. Canoe River waters the central portions, and Highland Creek waters its S. W. border.

Henderson, Ky., c. h. Henderson co. On the S. bank of the Ohio River, 44 miles above the mouth of the Wabash, and 197 miles from Frankfort.

Henderson County, N. C., c. h. at Hendersonville. Bounded N. by Buncombe, and E. by Rutherford co., S. by South Carolina, and W. by Macon and Haywood counties. Watered by French Broad River and tributaries. Surface mountainous; soil good, and particularly well adapted to grazing.

Henderson, N. Y., Jefferson co. This town comprises Stony, Gallop, and Little Gallop Islands, in Lake Ontario. It is drained by Stony and Little Stony Creeks. The surface is level; soil rich sandy loam. 15 miles S. W. from Wattertown, and 162 N. W. from Albany.

Henderson, Pa., Huntingdon co. The Juniata River forms the S. W. and W. boundary of this town.

Henderson County, Te., c. h. at Lexington. Bounded N. by Carroll, E. by Perry, S. by Hardin and McNairy, and W. by Madison co. Drained by Big Sandy River, the head branches of Beech River, and the S. fork of Forked Deer River. Surface mostly level; soil fertile, yielding good crops of grass, grain, and grapes.

Henderson County, Ts., c. h. at Buffalo. In the N. E. angle. On the upper waters of Trinity.

Henderson County, Is., c. h. at Oquaka. On the N. W. border. Washed by the Mississippi.

Hendersonville, N. C., c. b. Henderson co. On French Broad River. 490 miles W. of Raleigh.

Hendricks County, Ia., c. h. at Danville. Bounded N. by Boone, E. by Marion, S. by Morgan, and W. by Putnam and Montgomery counties. Drained by Eel River, and White Lick and Mud Creeks, affording good hydraulic power. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Hennipin, Is., Putnam co. On the E. bank of Illinois River, at the great bend, and on the border of De Pru prairie. N. from Springfield 118 miles. At a moderate stage of water, steamboats go up to this place.

Henniker, N. H., Merrimac co. Few places afford better prospects for the successful operation of water machinery than this town. Contoocook River passes through its centre. There are several ponds of considerable size. Long Pond is the largest, being between 1 and 2 miles in length, and from 40 to 80 rods wide. Craney Hill is the principal elevation. It is mostly in a state of cultivation. The soil of the hills is favorable for wheat; the valleys produce good crops of corn. Henniker received its present name from Governor Wentworth, in honor of his friend Henniker, probably John Henniker, Esq., a merchant in London, and a member of the British Parliament. First settler, James Peters, in 1761. Distances, 23 miles N. W. from Amherst, and 15 W. from Concord.

Henrico County, Va., c. h. at Richmond. Bounded N. and N. E. by the Chickahominy River, separating it from Hanover and New Kent counties, S. E. by Charles City co., S. and S. W. by James River, separating it from Chesterfield co., and N. W. by Goochland co. Surface undulating; soil various.

Hennietta, Mn., Jackson co.

Hennietta, N. Y., Monroe co. Watered on the W. by the Genesee River. The surface is rolling; soil very fertile. 10 miles S. from Rochester, and 228 W. by N. from Albany.

Hennietta, O., Lorain co. This township is situated on the great E. and W. mail road. 35 miles W. from Cleveland, and 133 N. E. from Columbus.

Henry County, Ga., c. h. at Abbeville. Bounded N. by Barbour co., E. by the Chattahoochee River, separating it from Georgia, S. by Florida, and W. by Dale co. Soil sterile, and watered by branches of the Chattahoochee River.

Henry County, Ga., c. h. at McDonough. Bounded N. by De Kalb, E. by Newton and Butts, S. by Pike, and W. by Fayette co. The Ockmulgee River forms its N. E. boundary. Drained by branches of Ockmulgee and Flint Rivers.

Henry County, Is., c. h. at Morrilton. Bounded N. by Whitesides, E. by Bureau, S. E. by Stark, S. by Knox, and W. by Mercer and Rock Island counties. Watered by Rock, Green, and Edwards Rivers. The N. part of this county is low and marshy, but in some portions the soil is fertile.

Henry County, Ia., c. h. at New Castle. Bounded N. by Delaware co., E. by Randolph and Wayne, S. by Fayette and Rush, and W. by Hancock and Madison counties. Drained by Flat Rock and Blue Rivers and Fall Creek, affording some water power. Surface slightly uneven in some parts, but mostly level.

Henry County, Io., c. h. at Mount Pleasant.

Bounded N. by Washington and Louisa counties, E. by Des Moines, S. by Lec, and W. by Van Buren and Jefferson counties. Watered by Checaque or Skunk River and its branches, and Big Brush and Little Cedar Creeks. Surface high and rolling; soil very fertile.

Henry County, Ky., c. h. at New Castle. Bounded N. by Carroll co., E. by Owen and Franklin, S. by Shelby, and W. by Oldham and Trimble counties. The Kentucky River forms its N. E. boundary, and its branches, with those of the Little Kentucky, drain the surface of this county.

Henry County, Mo., c. h. at Clinton. Bounded N. by Johnson co., E. by Benton, S. by St. Clair, and W. by Bates and Van Buren counties. Drained by Grand, a branch of Osage River.

Henry County, O., c. h. at Napoleon. This county is in the north-western part of the state, and is well watered by several small streams and the Maumee River, which passes through its centre from W. to E. In some parts, the soil is very rich and productive. It is a flourishing county, and has the Wabash and Erie Canal passing through it.

Henry County, Te., c. h. at Paris. Bounded N. by Kentucky, E. by the Tennessee River, separating it from Steward co., and by Benton co., S. by Carroll, and W. by Weakley co. Drained by the Big and Little Sandy Rivers, and the middle and S. forks of Osage River.

Henry County, Va., c. h. at Martinsville. Bounded N. by Franklin, E. by Pittsylvania co., S. by North Carolina, and W. by Patrick co. Drained by Smith's and Mary's, and branches of Dan River.

Henry Clay, Pa., Fayette co. The Youghiogony River and branches water this town. Surface mountainous; soil gravel.

Hepburn, Pa., Lycoming co. Watered on its boundaries by Plunkett's, Loyalsock, and Lycoming Creeks. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil gravel and slate. 9 miles N. from Williamsport.

Herculeanum, Mo., Jefferson co. On the W. bank of Mississippi River. 30 miles below St. Louis, and 160 miles from Jefferson City. A great mart of the surrounding lead region. There are several shot factories here.

Hersford, Pa., Berks co. Watered by Perkiomen Creek and its W. branch. On the N. E. is Shroub's Mountain. 80 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Herkimer County, N. Y., c. h. at Herkimer. This county was incorporated in 1791, but has since been enlarged. It is bounded N. by St. Lawrence, E. by Hamilton, Fulton, and Montgomery, S. by Otsego, and W. by Oneida and Lewis counties. It contains numerous lakes and ponds, which are the sources of Black, Moose, Independence, and Beaver Rivers, and West Canada Creek. The Mohawk River also crosses its S. part. Surface hilly and mountainous, being traversed by Adirondack range; soil extremely fertile in the valley of the Mohawk, and in the N. parts well adapted to the growth of grass. This county affords iron ore, gypsum, lead, and in the vicinity of Little Falls are found most exquisite specimens of rock crystal. The Utica and Schenectady Railroad here follows the N., and the Erie Canal the S. shores of the Mohawk River.

Herkimer, N. Y., c. h. Herkimer co. On the N. bank of the Mohawk River, and watered

by West Canada Creek. The surface is hilly on the N., and the soil extremely fertile along the valley of the Mohawk. 80 miles N. W. from Albany.

Hermon, Me., Penobscot co. A good township of land, 7 miles W. from Bangor. A large pond and the Sowadabcook River water its S. W. corner. Incorporated 1814.

Hermon, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. The surface of this town is rolling, and drained by a few small streams; the soil clay loam, favorable to the growth of grass. 15 miles S. from Canton, and 199 N. W. from Albany.

Hernando, Mi., c. h. De Soto co. 18 miles E. of Mississippi River, and 202 from Jackson.

Herrick, Pa., Susquehanna co. Drained by the head branches of Lackawannock River. Surface hilly, Elk Mountain lying in the S. W. part; soil clay and gravel. 20 miles S. E. from Montrose.

Hertford County, N. C., c. h. at Winton. Bounded N. and E. by the Chowan River, separating it from Gates and Chowan counties, S. by Bertie, and W. by Northampton co. Drained by branches of the Chowan River.

Hertford, N. C., c. h. Perquimans co. On the S. side of Perquimans River, near its entrance into Perquimans Bay. 194 miles N. E. by E. from Raleigh.

Heuvelton, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. On Oswegatchie River. 7 miles from Ogdensburg, and 203 N. W. from Albany.

Hickman County, Ky., c. h. at Clinton. Bounded N. by Ballard, E. by Graves co., S. by Tennessee, and W. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Missouri. Watered by Little Obion River and branches, and Bayou Desha Creek.

Hickman County, Te., c. h. at Centreville. Bounded N. by Dickson co., E. by Williamson and Maury, S. by Lawrence and Wayne, and W. by Perry and Humphrey counties. Watered by Duck River and its tributaries.

Hickory County, Mo., c. h. at Hermitage. S. W. central. Pomme de Terre River, a tributary of the Osage, runs N. through it.

Hicksford, Va., c. h. Greenville co. On the S. W. of Meherin River, 62 miles S. from Richmond. The Petersburg Railroad here crosses the Meherin on a magnificent stone viaduct.

High Falls, N. Y., Ulster co. On Rondout Creek, 69 miles S. from Albany. It has a good water power. The Delaware and Hudson Canal passes here.

Highgate, Vt., Franklin co. The Missisco River passes through the township. About 6 miles above Swanton Falls is a fall in the river of about 40 feet, affording some excellent mill privileges. Rock River is in the N. part of the township. The soil is mostly sandy, and covered with pine, except along the course of the Missisco River, where the timber is hemlock, ash, &c., and in the S. E. corner, which constitutes a part of what is called Hog Island, and is marshy. Bog iron ore is found in great abundance. The first settlers were Germans, mostly soldiers who had served in the British army during the revolution, but the time of their settlement is not known. The town was chartered in 1763. 70 miles N. W. from Montpelier, and 12 N. from St. Albans.

Highland County, O., c. h. at Hillsboro'. Clinton and Fayette counties bound it on the N., Ross and Pike on the E., Adams and Brown on the S., and Brown co. on the W. It takes its name from its elevated position, and has rolling land,

well watered by permanent springs and the head waters of Paint, Brush, and Whiteoak Creeks, and the E. fork of Little Miami.

Highland County, Va., c. h. at Monterey. Northern central part. On elevated table land, rough and sterile, containing the interlocking head springs of the Potomac, (S. branch,) and of the James River.

Hill, N. H., Grafton co. Watered by Pemigewasset and Smith's Rivers, and several small streams. Eagle Pond is the only one of note. Ragged Mountain is of considerable elevation. The soil in some parts is rich and fertile; it is generally good. At the S. E. section is a flourishing village, situated on a spacious street, 1 mile in length. This town was granted, September 14, 1753, to 87 proprietors, who held their first meeting at Chester. As most of the inhabitants belonged to that place, it was called New Chester, until January, 1837. First settlers: Captain Cushing Favor and Carr Huse, Esq., settled in 1768. 24 miles N. N. W. from Concord, and 44 S. S. E. from Haverhill.

Hillsboro' County, Fa., c. h. at Tampa. Bounded N. by Benton, E. by Musqueto, S. by Munroe co., and W. by the Gulf of Mexico. Watered in the N. interior by Tampa Bay, and drained by Hillsboro', Alafia, and Asterial Rivers. Soil various, being very fertile in some parts.

Hillsboro', Is., c. h. Montgomery co. 64 miles S. from Springfield.

Hillsboro', Mi., c. h. Scott co.

Hillsboro', Mo., c. h. Jefferson co. On the E. side of Big River. 132 miles E. from Jefferson City.

Hillsboro', N. C., e. h. Orange co. On the Eno, a branch of Neuse River. 40 miles N. W. from Raleigh.

Hillsboro' County, N. H., c. h. at Amherst. Merrimac co. is on the N., Rockingham on the E., the state of Massachusetts on the S., and Cheshire co. on the W. The surface is generally uneven, though there are but few lofty mountains. Lyndeboro', Unconocoek, and Crotched are of considerable altitude. This county is well watered by Merrimac, Nashua, Souhegan, and Piscataquog Rivers. Massabesick Lake lies on the E. boundary of Manchester. There are numerous ponds here; the largest are Gregg's, Pleasant, Babboosuek, and Potanipo. This county possesses many advantages for manufacturing establishments. Its settlement was made at Nashua, lately Dunstable, some years before the war with King Philip, in 1665. It received its name from the Earl of Hillsboro', one of the privy council of George III.

Hillsboro', N. H., Hillsboro' co. This town is well watered by Contoocook and Hillsboro' Rivers, which streams form a junction on the S. line of the town. The land is uneven, but affords many good farms. Fine plumbago is found here. Four pleasant villages are in this town. The largest is called Hillsboro' Bridge, is situated on both sides of Contoocook River, and has considerable trade. First settlers, Jas. McCalley, Sam. Gibson, Robt. McClure, Jas. Lyon, and others, in 1741. 23 miles N. W. from Amherst, and 30 W. S. W. from Concord.

Hillsboro', N. J., Somerset co. Bounded N. by the S. branch of the Raritan, and E. by Millstone River, and drained by Roy's Brook, a branch of Millstone River. Surface level on the E., and hilly on the W; soil red shale and clay loam.

Hillsboro', O., c. h. Highland co. Near the source of Rocky Fork of Paint Creek, and is noted for its elevated and healthy situation. 62 miles S. W. from Columbus, and 36 W. by S. from Chillicothe.

Hillsboro', Pa., Washington co. 203 miles W. from Harrisburg. On the national road on the high land, 1002 feet above the Ohio River at Wheeling.

Hillsdale County, Mn., c. h. at Jonesville. Incorporated in 1835. Bounded N. by Calhoun and Jackson counties, E. by Lenawee co., S. by Ohio, and W. by Branch co. Drained by St. Joseph River, of Lake Michigan, St. Joseph, a branch of Maumee River, Hog and Sandy Rivers, Little St. Joseph, Goose and Tiffin's Creeks, and the S. branch of the Kalamazoo River. Surface high and undulating; soil fertile sandy loam. This county contains iron ore, and sandstone suitable for grindstones.

Hillsdale, Mn., c. h. Hillsdale co. This village is on the outlet of St. Joseph, or Baubese Lake, near the mouth of French Creek, on the Southern Michigan Railroad, and 98 miles W. S. W. from Detroit. It has extensive water power.

Hillsdale, N. Y., Columbia co. Copake and Ancram Creeks water this town, which is partly covered by the Taghkanic Mountain. The soil consists chiefly of clay and gravelly loam. 13 miles E. from Hudson, and 43 S. E. from Albany.

Hilltown, Pa., Bucks co. Watered by branches of Nishaminy Creek. 100 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Hinds County, Mi., c. h. at Raymond. Bounded N. by Madison co., E. by Pearl River, separating it from Franklin co., S. by Copiah, and W. by Claiborne and Warren counties. The Big Black River forms the N. W. boundary. Surface level; soil mostly fertile.

Hinesburg, Vt., Chittenden co. There is in the N. part of the town a high ridge of rough land, called Richard Mountain. The W. part has generally a level surface, interspersed with small hillocks. In the eastern part the land is hilly and broken, containing, however, a good share of feasible, fertile, and valuable land. The forests consist of hard timber, generally. There were some beaver meadows, one of which contained between 100 and 200 acres. The principal streams are Lewis Creek, Laplat River, and Pond Brook, which afford an abundant water power. The first inhabitants were a Mr. Isaac Lawrence and family, from Canaan, Ct. They came here before the revolutionary war, left when the war commenced, and returned in 1783. 12 miles S. S. E. from Burlington, and 36 W. from Montpelier. The Rutland Railroad passes through this town.

Hinesville, Ga., c. h. Liberty co. 14 miles N. E. from Riccboro', and 196 S. E. from Milledgeville.

Hingham, Ms., Plymouth co. Hingham is a pleasant town on Boston Harbor. It was first settled in 1633, and named after a town in England. This town is remarkable for the health and longevity of its inhabitants. There is a well-endowed academy here, named, from its founder, Derby Academy. An elegant steam packet plies between Hingham and Boston for 9 months of the year. The passage among the islands is truly delightful. Turkey, Baker's, Otis, Pleasant, and Squirrel Hills present extensive and delightful views of the bay and sur-

rounding country. 12 miles S. E. from Boston by water, and 14 by land, over the South Shore Railroad.

Hinsdale, Ms., Berkshire co. This town lies on the west side of the Green Mountain range, and is watered by a branch of Housatonic River. On the banks of this stream and its tributaries is excellent meadow land. This town was formerly a part of old Partridgefield, now Peru, and was first settled about the year 1762. It was named after the worthy and Rev. Theodore Hinsdale, who came and gathered a church in 1795. 143 miles W. from Boston, and 8 E. by S. from Pittsfield.

Hinsdale, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Drained by Ischua and Olean Creeks, and contains a small lake, called the Reservoir. The surface is hilly; soil favorable to the growth of grass. 15 miles S. E. from Ellicottville, and 281 W. by S. from Albany.

Hinsdale, N. H., Cheshire co. This town is well watered with springs and rivulets of the purest water. The Connecticut washes its western border, and the Ashuelot runs through the centre, forming a junction with the Connecticut a little below the bend called Cooper's Point. Kilburn and Ash Swamp Brooks are found here. There are several islands in the Connecticut in this town. On the N. line of Hinsdale is West River Mountain; in it are found iron ore and some other minerals. S. of Ashuelot is Stebbin's Hill, a tract of excellent land. On the point of a hill not far from the Connecticut River are to be seen the remains of an Indian fortification. Hinsdale was originally a part of Northfield, and received its name from Colonel Ebenezer Hinsdale, one of the principal inhabitants. 75 miles S. W. by W. from Concord, and about 15 S. W. from Keene, with which it is connected by a railroad.

Hiram, Me., Oxford co. This town lies on both sides of a branch of Saco River, 86 miles W. S. W. from Augusta, and 40 S. W. from Paris. The township is fertile, and productive of wool and wheat. Incorporated 1807.

Hiram, O., Portage co., is a fertile, well-cultivated township, having Geauga on the N. It is 148 miles N. E. from Columbus.

Hitchcockville, Ct., Litchfield co. On the W. branch of Farmington River, which affords good water power. N. W. from Hartford 26 miles. An enterprising manufacturing place.

Hoboken, N. J., Hudson co. This fine summer resort lies on the W. bank of Hudson River, opposite New York city, and 60 miles N. E. from Trenton. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Hocking County, O., c. h. at Logan. Fairfield and Perry counties bound it on the N., Athens on the E., Jackson on the S., and Ross co. on the W. Part of the land is hilly and broken, but that which lies on the Hocking River is fertile and valuable. The head waters of Raceoon and Salt Creeks are found here. The county was established in 1818.

Holmesville, Ga., c. h. Appling co. 177 miles S. S. E. from Milledgeville.

Holmesville, Mi., c. h. Pike co. On the W. side of Bogue Chitto River. 87 miles S. from Jackson.

Honeybrook, Pa., Chester co. Drained by branches of Brandywine River. Surface gently sloping; soil sandy loam. 38 miles N. W. from Philadelphia.

Holglton, Me., Aroostook co. Incorporated 1832. 179 miles from Augusta.

Holden, Me., Oxford co. A new town. Taken from Brewer in 1852.

Holden, Ms., Worcester co., was formerly a part of Worcester, and was called North Worcester until 1740. The surface of this town is broken by hills; the soil is very good, producing a variety of hard wood and some pine. There are several beautiful ponds in the town, some of which are the sources of Quinepoxet River, and which, united, form the S. branch of the Nashua. These waters, with branches of the Blackstone, give the town a good hydraulic power. 6 miles N. N. W. from Worcester, and 50 from Boston.

Holderness, N. H., Grafton co. The soil is hard, and not easily cultivated, but when subdued is quite productive. The Pemigewasset and Squam Rivers, and several other streams, fertilize the soil. There are three ponds here; also beautiful scenery and fine fishing. First settler, William Piper, in 1763. 6 miles N. E. from Plymouth. The Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through the town. 36 miles from Concord.

Holland, Ms., Hampden co. This is a small, mountainous, well-watered town, and was formerly a part of Brimfield. The Quinebaug River passes nearly through the centre of the town, and receives the waters of Mill and Stevens' Brooks. Gould and Holland Ponds are handsome sheets of water, and add much to the highland scenery of the town. The soil is strong. 23 miles E. by S. from Springfield, and 70 S. W. by W. from Boston.

Holland, N. Y., Erie co. Drained by Cazenove and Seneca Creeks. The surface is elevated; soil sandy loam and moist clay. 24 miles S. E. from Buffalo, and 281 W. from Albany.

Holley, N. Y., Orleans co. The Erie Canal passes over Sandy Creek at this place, by means of an embankment 75 feet above the bed of the stream. W. N. W. from Albany 240 miles.

Holidaysburg, Pa., c. h. Blair co. The termination of the eastern section of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Holland, Vt., Orleans co. This is an excellent township of land, producing in great abundance all the varieties common to the climate. There is a large pond situated in the N. E. part of the town, and several small ponds. The streams are small, part flowing N. into Canada, and part S. into Clyde River. The settlement was commenced in 1800, by Edmund Eliot and Joseph Conal. 18 miles N. E. from Irasburg, and 58 N. E. from Montpelier.

Hollis, Me., York co. This town lies on the W. bank of Saco River, and contains numerous mill sites. It lies 30 miles N. from York. It is bounded on the W. by Waterboro', and on the N. by Limington and Buxton. Quantities of lumber of various kinds, and wood, annually pass to market from this place by the Saco River.

Hollis, N. H., Hillsboro' co. Nashua and Nisittissit Rivers water this town. There are four ponds, named Flint's, Penichork, Long, and Rocky Ponds. There is a pleasant village near the centre of the town. The original name of Hollis was Nisittissit, its Indian name. It has a variety of soils. First settler, Captain Peter Powers, in 1731. 8 miles S. from Amherst, and 38 S. from Concord.

Holliston, Ms., Middlesex co. The surface is pleasantly diversified; the soil good and well cul-

tivated. A number of small streams give the town some water power, and Winthrop's Pond some pleasant scenery. This town was formerly the western parish of Sherburne. It was first settled in 1710, and named, at its incorporation in 1724, after Thomas Hollis, of London, a patron of Harvard College. 20 miles S. from Concord, and 23 S. W. by S. from Boston.

Holmes County, Pa. New.

Holmes County, Mi., c. h. at Lexington. Bounded N. by Carroll co., E. by the Big Black River, separating it from Attala co., S. by Yazoo co., and W. by the Yazoo River, separating it from Washington co.

Holmes, Mi., c. h. Pike co.

Holmes Hole, Ms., Dukes co. A safe and spacious harbor on the N. side of Martha's Vineyard, in the town of Tisbury, much resorted to by ships passing between New York and the eastward. There is a sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class. S. S. E. from Boston 89 miles.

Holmes County, O., c. h. at Millersburg. Wayne co. bounds it on the N., Stark and Tuscarawas on the E., Coshocton on the S., and Knox and Richland on the W. The soil is good. It was organized in January, 1825, and is watered by the Killbuck, Lake Fork of Mohican, Paint Creek, Salt Creek, Martin's Run, Double Eyes Fork, Honey Run, Casey's Run, Indian Creek, Rush Run, Shrimlin's Run, Wolf Creek, and Crab Apple. Iron ore and coal stone abound.

Holmesville, Ga., c. h. Appling co.

Holyoke, Ms., Hampden co. Situated on the right bank of Connecticut River, 9 miles above Springfield, and 107 miles W. from Boston.

This flourishing place has been created from nothing, within a few years past, by the enterprise of a number of capitalists, who projected, and have brought to an advanced stage of its execution, a magnificent scheme for the founding of a manufacturing city on the falls in the Connecticut at this spot, long known as the "Hadley Falls." The village of South Hadley Falls, in the town of South Hadley, is on the opposite side of the river, where some application of this incomparable privilege has been in use, for manufacturing purposes, for several years. It was not, however, until 1848, that any thing was done of all which is now to be seen on the Holyoke side. Up to that time, this spot, which lay within the precincts of the rural parish of Ireland, in the N. part of West Springfield, was one of the most retired and quiet spots on the banks of the Connecticut. The Hadley Falls Company, acting under a charter granted by the Massachusetts legislature, April 28, 1848, with an authorized capital of \$4,000,000, has here developed the most extensive water power which has ever been brought into operation in the United States. This company owns about 1200 acres of land, and by the erection of a dam 30 feet in height, and placed at the head of natural rapids, commands a head and fall of about 60 feet within the distance of three fourths of a mile. The power which is thus rendered available for manufacturing purposes is estimated to be sufficient to drive 1,250,000 spindles for No. 14 cotton yarn, with looms and preparatory machinery. So that 56 mills of the first class, each containing 18,500 spindles, may be supplied with land and water power, besides machine shops and other works.

The dam across the Connecticut River is 1018

feet in length between the abutments, and 30 feet high. Through suitable guard gates the water is admitted to the canals, which are 140 feet wide and 15 feet deep. The power being divided between two levels, the whole water may be used twice. The length of the two canals, when fully extended, will be about 7000 feet each, with a raceway of the same dimensions; and every 1000 feet of the canals will supply convenient location for four mills.

The Hadley Falls Company have erected two large mills, each 268 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 5 stories in height; one of which contains about 19,000 spindles, with looms for the manufacture of heavy cotton goods; and the other about 30,000 spindles, with looms for the manufacture of fine lawns and muslins. Their machine shop is 448 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 3 stories high, besides a large furnace and blacksmith's shop, and is filled with machinery and tools of the best description. A large number of brick boarding houses of the first class, offices, storehouses, &c., have been erected by the company, besides numerous dwelling houses and stores by the increasing population of the place.

On a finely-elevated portion of the plot, lying W. of the canals and mills, and exempt from all annoyance by the business operations of the place, is that portion of the town which is occupied with dwellings, hotels, churches, and other public buildings. This is laid out, with beautiful regularity, into public squares and streets, at right angles with each other. A hotel has been erected 162 feet in length, and 4 stories high, well arranged and conveniently situated for the accommodation of visitors; and houses, stores, churches, and buildings of every description required by the inhabitants, are being rapidly multiplied.

The town is supplied with water for the use of the inhabitants, from a reservoir constructed on the most elevated ground, into which the water is raised by a forcing pump, operated by a water wheel at the dam. The reservoir has a capacity of two and a half millions of gallons.

The Connecticut River Railroad passes through the place, and the greatest part of it is built at such an elevation as to allow the avenues of the town to pass beneath; thus avoiding the danger and inconvenience of a railroad on the same grade with the streets. A continuous railroad communication is open through this place to Montreal on the N. and New York on the S., to Boston on the E., and to the great lakes on the W.

The great amount of water power here available, the convenience of its development and application, and the admirable situation of the town, are advantages which render Holyoke one of the most desirable locations for the establishment of manufactures in the country.

Homer, La., c. h. at Claiborne.

Homer, N. Y., Cortland co. Watered by Tioughnioga River and some of its branches. The surface is level; soil fertile sandy and clay loam. 5 miles N. from Cortland, and 141 W. from Albany.

Honeoye Falls, N. Y., Monroe co. On Honeoye Creek, which has a perpendicular descent of 30 feet in the centre of the village. W. by N. from Albany 214 miles. Here are numerous manufactures, and an extensive quarry of fine building stone.

Honesdale, Pa., Wayne co. A flourishing place on Lackawaxen Creek. 172 miles N. E. from

Harrisburg. At the junction of the Lackawaxen Railroad with the Delaware Canal.

Hooksett, N. H., Merrimac co. The River Merrimac passes through this town. Hooksett Falls are here; and the descent of water is about 16 feet in 30 rods. From an eminence called the Pinnacle there is a delightful landscape. There is a pleasant village on the W. side of the river. Over the river, at this place, are two bridges, one of which is for the Concord Railroad. Hooksett Canal is in this town. It is a quarter of a mile in length. 8 miles S. S. E. from Concord, and 9 N. from Manchester by the Concord Railroad. It is already a flourishing manufacturing place, though much of the water power remains unemployed.

Hoosic, N. Y., Rensselaer co. Drained by Hoosic River and some of its branches. The surface is hilly; soil well adapted to grazing. 22 miles N. E. from Troy, and 28 N. E. from Albany.

Hoosic Falls, N. Y., Rensselaer co. On both sides of Hoosic River, which falls 40 feet at this place, affording fine privileges. N. E. from Albany 35 miles.

Hope, Me., Waldo co. A good township. 44 miles E. S. E. from Augusta.

Hope, N. J., Warren co. Watered by a branch of Beaver Brook. 66 miles N. by W. from Trenton.

Hope, N. Y., Hamilton co. The Sacandaga River flows through this town, the surface of which is somewhat hilly, and the soil rather sterile, except in the valley of the Sacandaga. 15 miles S. E. from Lake Pleasant, and 60 N. N. W. from Albany.

Hopewell, N. J., Cumberland co. Bounded on the E. and S. by Cohansey Creek, and drained by Mount's and Mill branches of Cohansey Creek. Surface undulating; soil clay loam.

Hopewell, N. Y., Ontario co. The outlet of Canandaigua Lake and some of its tributaries water this town. Surface rolling; soil clay loam upon a basis of lime. 5 miles E. from Canandaigua, and 190 E. by N. from Albany.

Hopewell, Pa., Cumberland co. A hilly town, with a slaty soil. 21 miles W. from Carlisle.

Hopewell, Pa., Bedford co. Watered by the Rayston branch of the Juniata River and its tributaries. Surface mountainous, containing abundance of bituminous coal; soil calcareous loam in the valleys. 15 miles N. E. from Bedford, and 104 W. from Harrisburg.

Hopewell, Pa., Huntingdon co. A mountainous town; soil calcareous loam in the valleys 13 miles S. W. from Huntingdon.

Hopewell, Pa., Washington co. Brushy Run, and Buffalo and Cross Creeks, water this town. Surface hilly; soil loam. 12 miles N. W. from Washington.

Hopewell, Pa., York co. Watered by the head branches of Deer Creek. Surface undulating; soil a rich loam. 14 miles S. E. from York.

Hopkins County, Ky., c. h. at Madisonville. W. part of the state. Has the Green River on its northern border.

Hopkins County, Ts., c. h. at Tarrant.

Hopkinsville, Ky., c. h. Christian co. On the E. side of Little River. 204 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

Hopkinton, Ms., Middlesex co. This town was first settled about 1710, and named in honor of Edward Hopkins, a donor to the funds of Harvard University. Its Indian name was Maguncook.

The soil is very good, and the surface variegated and elevated. Branches of the Charles, the Concord, and the Blackstone rise in this town, and, although their streams here are not large, they afford the town a good water power. The mineral springs in this town have become celebrated. They contain carbonic acid, and carbonate of lime and iron. These are 3 in number, each differing in its properties from the other. They are situated near White Hall Pond, which abounds in fine fish of various kinds. 30 miles W. S. W. from Boston, and 14 E. by S. from Worcester.

Hopkinton, N. H., Merrimac co. Contoocook River and its branches, Warner and Blackwater, pass through the town. On these streams are valuable intervals and meadow land. The principal village is 7 miles from the State House in Concord. In the W. part of the town is a thriving village, on Contoocook River, known as Hill's Bridge or Contoocookville, where is a valuable water power. First settlers, emigrants from Hopkinton, Ms., in 1740. 28 miles N. from Amherst, and 7 W. from Concord.

Hopkinton, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Watered by the Racket and St. Regis Rivers. The surface and soil are extremely varied, the S. part being the most level, and having the best soil. 25 m. E. from Canton, and 234 N.W. from Albany.

Hopkinton, R. I., Washington co. Wood River, a valuable mill stream, passes through this town. The soil of the town is generally well adapted for grazing and the cultivation of grain. It produces large quantities of fruit and excellent cider. Shad and alewives are taken in Pancautek River. There are several ponds within the town. Considerable wood and timber are sent to market from this place.

Hopkinton City, at the S. part of the town, on the Tommaquag branch of Charles River, is very pleasant and flourishing.

Horicon, N. Y., Warren co. On the E. side of the Hudson. Watered on the N. by Schroon Lake, which lies mostly in this town. It contains also Brant, and several other small lakes. The surface is hilly and mountainous, a large part being waste. 28 miles N. from Caldwell, and 90 N. from Albany.

Hornby, N. Y., Steuben co. Drained by Mead's Creek and some smaller streams. Surface hilly; soil well adapted to grazing. 18 miles S. E. from Bath, and 196 W. by S. from Albany.

Hornellsville, N. Y., Steuben co. Watered by Canisteo River and some of its branches. The surface is somewhat hilly and broken. 20 miles W. from Bath, and 236 W. by S. from Albany.

Horry District, S. C., c. h. at Conwayboro'. Little Pedee forms its W. boundary, and the Waccamaw, a branch of the Great Pedee, drains the S. and E. portions. Surface level; soil sandy and wet.

Horsham, Pa., Montgomery co. Drained by Pennypack and a branch of Neshaunig Creek. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. 118 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Hot Springs County, As., c. h. at Hot Springs. Bounded N. by Perry co., E. by Saline, S. by Dallas and Clark, and W. by Montgomery. Surface rough and hilly. Watered by the Wachita River and branches.

Houghton County, Mn., includes the mining district on Keewaiwona Point, projecting into Lake Superior. The principal settlement is at Eagle River.

Houlton, Me., c. h. Aroostook co. About 90 miles W. of N. from Calais, with which it is connected by a good road, and 120 N. N. E. from Bangor. It is on the boundary of New Brunswick, and is a U. S. military station. The distance to Fredericton, N. B., is 75 miles W. N. W. The land is fertile, and the town thriving.

Houma, La., c. h. Terre Bonne parish. On the W. side of Bayou Terre Bonne. 132 miles S. W. from New Orleans.

Houndsfield, N. Y., Jefferson co. Bounded on the N. by Black River, and W. by Lake Ontario. Surface mostly level; soil clay and sandy loam. 6 miles W. from Watertown, and 160 N. W. from Albany.

Houston County, Ga., c. h. at Perry. Bounded N. by Bibb co., E. by the Ockmulgee River, separating it from Twiggs co., and by Pulaski co., S. by Dooley, and W. by Macon and Crawford counties. Drained by branches of the Ockmulgee River.

Houston, Mi., c. h. Chickasaw co. On the head branches of Otteibeha Creek. 145 miles N. E. from Jackson.

Houston, Mo., c. h. Texas co.

Houston County, Ts., c. h. at Crockett. E. central, between Trinity and Neches Rivers.

Houston, Ts., c. h. Harris co. This flourishing place is situated on the Buffalo Bayou, which opens into the N. W. arm of Galveston Bay, and about 80 miles from the city of Galveston, with which it is connected by regular steam communication. Being in the centre of an extensive cotton-growing region, it has a large and increasing business as a depot for this important article of commerce.

Howard County, Ia., c. h. at Kohomo.

Howard County, Mo., c. h. at Fayette. Bounded N. by Chariton and Randolph counties, E. by Boone co., S. and W. by the Missouri River, separating it from Cooper and Saline counties. Drained by Great Manitou and Bonne Femme Rivers, and Salt Creek.

Howard, N. Y., Steuben co. Drained by several small branches of Canisteo and Conhocton Rivers. Surface undulating; soil clay loam, well adapted to the growth of grass and grain. 10 miles W. from Bath village, and 228 W. by S. from Albany.

Howard Pa., Centre co. Watered by Bald Eagle Creek and its branches, and by Marsh and Beach Creeks. The main ridge of the Alleghany Mountains passes through this town. Soil calcareous loam in the valleys. 97 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Howell, Mn., c. h. Livingston co. 51 miles W. by N. from Detroit.

Howell, N. J., Monmouth co. Drained by Shark, Mettecunk, and Manasquan Rivers. Surface level; soil chiefly sandy loam and clay.

Howland, Me., Penobscot co. This is a large township of good land, in which the Piscataquis and Sebouis Rivers form a junction. At the mouth of the former, about 50 rods from the Penobscot, are several saw mills. The banks of the river are low and very beautiful. Howland was incorporated in 1826. It lies 117 miles N. E. from Augusta, and 34 N. from Bangor.

Hubbardston, Ms., Worcester co. Formerly a part of Rutland, named after Thomas Hubbard, of Boston, a principal proprietor. Hubbardston is pleasantly situated on the height of ground between Connecticut River and the

sea, and about 1000 feet above them. The surface is varied by hills and valleys, commanding wide and beautiful prospects. There is probably no town in New England, so elevated, which possesses so great a water power. There are springs, brooks, and rivers in almost every direction. Meadow and Canneystone Brooks, Burnshirt and Otter Rivers, are good mill streams. There is some choice meadow land in the town, and the soil is generally good. About a mile and a half S. E. from the handsome village, near the centre of the town, lies Great Asnaconcomick Pond, covering about 300 acres. About a mile N. E. from this is Moose Horn Pond, circular in form, and around which there are appearances of an ancient wall. 20 miles N. N. W. from Worcester, and 52 W. by N. from Boston, by the old road.

Hubbardston, Vt., Rutland co. 50 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 10 N. W. from Rutland.

Hudson, N. H., Hillsboro' co. The land is easy of cultivation. On the Merrimac are fine intervals, of a deep, rich soil. Distant from the river, the land is hilly and broken. There are 2 ponds, Little Massabesick and Otternick. The Merrimac River forms its western boundary, and on its banks the first settlements were made. This town was formerly called Nottingham West. First settlers, Messrs. Blodgett, Winn, Lovewell, Colburn, Hill, Greely, Cross, Cumings, Pollard, Marsh, and Merrill. 17 miles S. E. from Amherst, and 40 S. from Concord.

Hudson, N. Y. City and seat of justice for Columbia co. Situated on the E. bank of Hudson River, on fine navigable waters, 116 miles N. from New York city, and 29 S. from Albany. Population in 1820, 2900; in 1830, 5392; in 1840, 5672; in 1850, 6289. The ground on which the city stands is elevated about 60 feet above the river, terminating in a bold promontory in front, upon the brow of which a beautiful public ground has been laid out, and ornamented with trees and shrubs, commanding a fine view of the river, of Athens opposite, and of the distant landscape, extending to the Catskill Mountains on the N. and W. Upon either side of this promontory, which is formed of a silicious slate rock, the river makes up, and forms the two considerable bays called South Bay and North Bay, and which have a sufficient depth of water for large vessels. Around the margins of these bays, and at the foot of the promontory along the river bank, are the quays, which are carried out on a line with the base of the hill.

From the promenade on the lofty bank of the river, the city extends back, by a gradual ascent, about one mile, to a smoothly rounded hill, called Prospect Hill, about 200 feet high, which commands an entire view of the place. The streets are straight, and cross each other at right angles. The central and principal street, running S. E. from the promenade, is Warren Street, which is closely and handsomely built upon, and near its upper end, upon the N. side, has an extensive public square. The court house in Hudson is a spacious and handsome structure, situated on a small public square near the centre of the S. side of the city. This building, including the wings, presents a front of 116 feet. The main edifice, 40 feet by 60, and 60 feet high, is surmounted by a dome 40 feet high, towering above the other buildings of the city. The front entrance is decorated by a portico with 6 Ionic

columns. The material used for the front is the Stockbridge marble; and for the other parts the blue limestone of the neighborhood, which furnishes here a fine material for ornamental architecture. There are a number of handsome church edifices, of which the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Universalists have one each. There are 2 markets, 2 banks, an academy, a female seminary, and 3 or 4 extensive public houses, besides others of less note. The city is well supplied with pure water, which is brought in iron pipes from a fountain at the foot of Beercraft's Mountain, 2 miles distant.

Hudson was founded in 1784, by a company of 30 enterprising emigrants from Providence, R. I., and from Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, in Massachusetts. It had a rapid growth, and great prosperity in business, for many years, until the interests of commerce, and especially of the whale fishery, in which it had a large capital invested, experienced a check; after which its prosperity declined for a time, until its enterprise had found new channels to some extent. It is now rising again by a gradual and healthful advancement.

The construction of the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad, which connects this place with the Western Railroad between Boston and Albany, 34 miles long, has opened new facilities of travel and trade to this pleasant city. The resources of Berkshire co., in iron, lime, and marble, are abundant, and are in demand in all the Atlantic cities. By this road an eligible route of travel is opened from New York to the New Lebanon Springs, and to many of the most important places in Massachusetts. Hudson was incorporated as a city in 1785, the year after its settlement was commenced, with a mayor, aldermen and recorder; but the charter has been repealed and amended since that time.

Hull, Ms., Plymouth co. This town comprises the peninsula of Nantasket, which forms the S. E. side of Boston Harbor. It extends N. by W. from Cohasset, nearly 5 miles, and is celebrated for its beautiful beach 4 miles in length, and for its shell fish and sea fowl. The town lies between two hills of fine land, near Point Alderton, opposite Boston light-house. On one of the hills in this place is a well, 90 feet deep, which is frequently almost full of water. Hull was a mart of commerce, and the residence of eminent men, six years before Boston bore its present name, and four years before Salem became a town. The steamer which plies between Boston and Hingham stops at this place. 9 miles E. S. E. from Boston by water, and 21 by land.

Hume, N. Y., Alleghany co. Watered by the Genesee River and some of its branches. Surface undulating; soil clay loam, producing large crops of grass and grain. 14 N. from Angelica, and 26 W. from Albany.

Humphrey, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. The Five Mile Run and Great Valley Creek water this town, the surface of which is undulating, and the soil suitable for grass. 8 miles S. E. from Ellcottville, and 300 W. by S. from Albany.

Humphreys County, Tc., c. h. at Reynoldsburg. Bounded N. by Steward, E. by Dickson and Hickman, S. by Perry co., and W. by the Tennessee River, separating it from Benton co. Drained by Duck Creek and its branches.

Hunt County, Ts., c. h. at Greenville.

Hunter, N. Y., Greene co. Drained by some of the head branches of Schoharie Creek. The surface is mountainous, being covered by the Catskill range of mountains. The highest peak, called Round Top, is elevated 3804 feet above the Hudson. Soil mostly sterile. 18 miles W. from Catskill, and 55 S. W. from Albany.

Hunterdon County, N. J., c. h. at Flemington. Bounded N. by Warren and Morris counties, E. by Somerset, S. by Mercer co., and W. by the Delaware River, separating it from Pennsylvania. Drained by the S. branch of the Raritan and its tributaries, and by small creeks flowing into the Delaware. Surface mountainous in the N. and level in the S. portions; soil mostly of excellent quality.

Huntingdon County, Pa., c. h. at Huntingdon. Incorporated in 1787, and bounded N. by Centre co., E. by Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry, S. by Bedford, and W. by Blair co. Watered by the main and Raystown branch of the Juniata River. The Pennsylvania Canal runs parallel to the Juniata River through this county. Surface mountainous in some parts; soil mostly fertile. Iron ore, lead, bituminous coal, alum, and salt exist here.

Huntingdon, Pa., c. h. Huntingdon co. On the W. side of the Frankstown branch, at its entrance into Juniata River, and 92 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania Canal and the Pennsylvania Railroad pass through it.

Huntingdon, Pa., Adams co. Bounded W. by Bermudian Creek. Surface level; soil gravel and calcareous loam. 12 miles N. E. from Gettysburg.

Huntingdon, Pa., Luzerne co. North Mountain lies in the N., and Knob Mountain in the S. E. part of this town. The rest of the surface is undulating, and the soil fertile.

Huntingdon, Te., c. h. Carroll co. On the S. fork of Obion River. 98 miles W. from Nashville.

Huntington, Ct., Fairfield co. This is a township of uneven surface, but well adapted to agricultural purposes, to which the inhabitants are principally devoted.

Huntington County, Ia., c. h. at Huntington. Incorporated in 1832, and is bounded N. by Wabash co., E. by Allen and Wells, S. by Grant, and W. by Wabash. Watered by the Wabash and its branches, Salmaina and Little Rivers. The Wabash and Erie Canal also traverses this county. Surface level or undulating.

Huntington, Ia., c. h. Huntington co. On the N. side of Wabash River. 105 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

Huntington, N. Y., Suffolk co. A large town, extending across the widest part of Long Island, and including Oak Island Beach. It is indented by several large bays on the N., and watered on the S. by some small streams flowing into the Great South Bay. The surface is somewhat hilly; the soil various. 35 miles W. from Riverhead, and 198 S. S. E. from Albany.

Huntersville, Va., c. h. Pocahontas co. On Knapp's Creek. 6 miles from its mouth, at an elevation of 1800 feet above the Atlantic. W. N. W. from Richmond 190 miles.

Huntsville, Aa., shire town of Madison co. About 180 miles N. by W. from Montgomery, and 150 N. by E. from Tuscaloosa. It is a neat and thriving place, situated in the northern part of the state, about 10 miles N. of the Tennessee River, and 30 miles from the railroad at Decatur, which runs to Tusumbia. It is principally built of brick, and many of the houses are elegant and

costly. Among the public buildings, it contains a court house of Grecian architecture, which cost \$45,000; a banking house of hewn stone, with an Ionic portico, built at a cost of \$80,000; a handsome market house; a U. S. land office; an academy; and several churches. The streets are McAdamized, and kept remarkably clean. The town is abundantly supplied with pure and cool water from a spring, which breaks out at the foot of a rock with force sufficient to drive a forcing pump for elevating and distributing it to all the dwellings. A fine McAdamized road, commencing 4 miles N. of the town, passes through it, and extends to the Tennessee River.

Hurley, N. Y., Ulster co. Esopus Creek waters this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil fertile. 6 miles W. from Kingstown village, and 60 S. S. W. from Albany.

Huron, N. Y., Wayne co. Bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario. Port Bay lies wholly, and East and Sodus Bays partly, within this town. Surface level; soil sandy and gravelly loam. 14 miles N. from Lyons, and 195 N. W. from Albany.

Huron County, O., c. h. at Norwalk. It is bounded N. by Lake Erie, is very fertile, and is watered by the Huron and Vermilion Rivers, La Chapelle, Old Woman's, Pipe, and Cold Creeks. Sandusky Bay is on the northern boundary, and it has two excellent harbors on the shore of Lake Erie. Emigrants from Connecticut and other N. E. States were the first settlers. All the tract called *fire land* lies within this county. The railroad from Cincinnati to Lake Erie passes through the county, and it is a rising, prosperous region.

Huron County, Mn., includes the projection between Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron.

Huron, O., Huron co. The situation of this town causes it to be a place of great importance; it is located on the shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Huron River, and has an excellent artificial harbor. Commercial business is carried on here to a large extent; it has improved rapidly for a few years past. 47 miles W. from Cleveland, and 120 from Columbus.

Hyannis, Ms., Barnstable co. in the town of Barnstable. 5 miles S. E. from Barnstable court house, and 77 S. E. from Boston.

Hyde County, N. C., c. h. at Lake Landing. Bounded N. by Washington and Tyrrell counties, E. and S. by Pamlico Sound, and W. by Beaufort co. Surface flat and marshy.

Hyde Park, N. Y., Dutchess co. On the E. bank of the Hudson. Watered by Crum Elbow Creek and some other small streams. The surface is somewhat hilly and uneven, and the soil of a good quality along the border of the river. 6 miles N. from Poughkeepsie village, and 68 S. from Albany.

Hydepark, Vt., c. h. Lamoille co. The Lamoille, Green, and other rivers give this town a great water power. The soil is generally of a good quality, and easily cultivated. There are in the N. E. part of the town 12 ponds, containing from 1 to 50 acres, besides several smaller ones. Some of them have names, such as Great, Clear, George's, Zack's, Mud Pond. Hydepark village is situated in the S. W. part of the town, on a beautiful elevated plain. This town has a valuable water power, and is surrounded by a country rich in agricultural and mineral productions. The settlement was commenced by John McDaniel, Esq., who removed his family here July 4, 1787. He emi-

grated from Northfield, N. H. The town was named Hyde's Park in the charter, as a compliment to Captain Jedediah Hyde, the first named in that instrument. 27 miles N. from Montpelier.

Iberville Parish, La., c. h. at Plaquemine. Bounded N. by Point Coupee, East and West Baton Rouge parishes, E. and S. E. by Ascension parish, and S. and W. by the Atchafalaya River, separating it from St. Martin's and St. Landry parishes. Drained by outlets of the Mississippi River, which flows through the E. part. Surface level, and too low for cultivation, except on the borders of the streams, where the soil is fertile.

Iberville, La., c. h. Iberville parish. 92 miles W. N. W. from New Orleans.

Independence County, As., c. h. at Batesville. Bounded N. E. by Lawrence co., E. by Big Black and White Rivers, separating it from Jackson co., S. by White co., W. by Van Buren, and N. W. by Izard co. White River crosses this county from N. W. to S. E.

Independence, Ia., c. h. Buchanan.

Independence, Ky., c. h. Kenton co. 82 miles N. N. E. from Frankfort.

Independence, Mo., c. h. Jackson co. It is situated 6 miles S. from the Missouri River, near the W. boundary of the state, 134 miles W. from Jefferson City, the capital, and 264 miles, by the nearest land route, W. from St. Louis. The distance from St. Louis, by the river, is about 370 miles. This is the place of departure for the Santa Fe traders, and a point from which many of the emigrants to California start on their overland route, through the S. pass in the Rocky Mountains; and many of their supplies, of course, are obtained here.

The distances from St. Louis, by Independence, on this entire route, to Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, on the Pacific Ocean, as given in Appleton's United States Traveller's Guide, published in 1850, are as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
ST. LOUIS,		
To JEFFERSON CITY,	156	
INDEPENDENCE,	214	370
Kansas River Landing,	12	382
<i>By Land.</i>		
Kansas River Crossing,	75	457
Platt River,	220	677
Forks of River,	15	692
Chimney Rock,	155	847
Scott's Bluff,	22	869
Fort Laramie,	60	929
Red Butte,	155	1084
Rock Independence,	50	1134
South Pass, (Fremont's,)	110	1244
Green River,	69	1313
Beer Springs,	191	1504
Fort Hall,	50	1554
American Falls,	22	1576
Fishing Falls,	125	1701
Lewis River Crossing,	40	1741
Fort Boise,	130	1871
Burnt River,	70	1941
Grand Rond,	68	2009
Fort Wala Wala,	90	2099
Umatilla River,	25	2124
John Day's River,	70	2194
Falls River,	20	2214
The Dalles,	26	2234
Cascades,	45	2279
Fort Vancouver,	55	2334
ASTORIA,	100	2434

Independence, N. J., Warren co. Watered by Pequest Creek, and its tributary Bacon Creek. Surface hilly on the E. and W., with a valley between. 14 miles N. E. from Belvidere.

Independence, N. Y., Alleghany co. Cryder's and Independence Creeks water this town, the surface of which is elevated and rolling; soil clay loam. 20 miles S. E. from Angelica, and 258 W. by S. from Albany.

Independence, Va., c. h. Grayson co.

Indian Key, Fla., Dade co. This village is situated on a pleasant island containing about 7 acres. The foundation is entire Madrepore rock, but it has been covered with rich mould from the channel, and is cultivated with good success. It lies 75 miles N. E. from Key West, and 75 S. W. from Cape Florida.

Indian River, Fla., St. Lucie co. The only post office in the county is here.

Indian Springs, Ga., Butts co. This favorite watering-place is situated 10 miles W. from the Ockmulgee River, at the confluence of two small streams, which form one of its tributaries. W. from Milledgeville 52 miles. The waters are impregnated with sulphur, and are efficacious in cutaneous complaints.

Indiana, Pa., c. h. Indiana co. 155 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Indiana County, Pa., c. h. at Indiana. Bounded N. by Jefferson, E. by Clearfield and Cambria, S. by Westmoreland, and W. by Armstrong co. Drained by the head waters of the W. branch of the Susquehanna and by branches of Conemaugh River. Surface hilly, containing abundance of coal and salt, and small quantities of iron ore. The soil is mostly very fertile, being composed of loam, gravel, sand and clay.

Indiana, Pa., Alleghany co. Drained by Deer, Long, Squaw, and Pine Creeks. Surface hilly; soil loam. 10 miles N. E. from Pittsburg.

Indianapolis, capital of the state of Indiana, and seat of justice for Marion co. It is situated very near the geographical centre of the state, on the E. side of the W. fork of White River, which is navigable, except at low water, for steamboats from the Ohio and Wabash Rivers to this place. The ground on which it is built, together with the suburbs, embracing, all together, four sections of land, according to the government surveys, was secured to the state of Indiana by a compact with the United States, in 1820, when it was covered with a dense forest, as a permanent seat of government. In the spring of 1821, the town was laid out and surveyed by commissioners appointed for that purpose. The original plat of the town, which is on an extended plain, was a mile square; but it has since been extended in different directions beyond these limits. It was laid out into regular four-acre squares, each to contain 12 lots; and these squares were divided through the middle by alleys, from E. to W., 30 feet wide, and from N. to S. 15 feet wide. The streets, in general, were laid out 90 feet in width. Washington Street, which passes through the centre, and is the great business street, is 120 feet in width. Through this street the great national road passes. Near the centre of the town a square has been appropriated, as a site for the mansion of the governor of the state. In the centre of this square stands the Governor's House, on ground slightly elevated, 60 feet square, and having four elegant fronts. A circular street, 80 feet wide, encompasses this enclosure, and four

streets extend from it diagonally, towards the four corners of the city. The streets, with the exception of these four, all intersect each other at right angles. They bear the names of the different states of the Union.

The State House at Indianapolis is beautifully located, in the centre of one of the 40 acre squares, handsomely laid out and enclosed. It is one of the most splendid buildings in the west. It is 180 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 40 feet high, to the top of the cornice, and is surmounted with a handsome dome. It is on the model of the Parthenon at Athens, with the omission of the columns on the sides; for which pilasters, 13 in number, are substituted. On each front there is a beautiful portico, with 10 Doric columns. The two halls for the legislature are in the second story, to which the entrance is through a hall and rotunda in the centre. The Court House, which was formerly occupied as the State House, is also a handsome building. Some of the church edifices are large and of fine appearance.

Indianapolis is the centre of a number of stage routes from different sections of the west, and is fast becoming a place of extensive business. It is connected by railroad with Madison, on the Ohio River, a distance of 86 miles; being by this route about 150 miles from Cincinnati, and about the same distance from Louisville, Ky. The railroad will soon be completed to connect it with Peru, on the Wabash and Erie Canal.

Indianola, Ia., c. h. Warren co.

Industry, Mo., Franklin co. This town borders N. W. on Sandy River, and is a valuable tract of land. It lies 32 miles N. W. from Augusta, and is bounded S. W. by Farmington. Industry was incorporated in 1893: it has a pleasant village.

Ingham County, Mn., c. h. at Vevay. Incorporated in 1838. Bounded N. by Clinton and Shiawasse counties, E. by Livingston, S. by Jackson, and W. by Eaton co. Watered by Pine, Swampy, and Portage Lakes, and Red Cedar, Willow, Mud, and Sycamore Creeks. Surface mostly level, and soil fertile.

Ionia County, Mn., c. h. at Ionia. Bounded N. by Montcalm, E. by Clinton, S. by Eaton and Barry, and W. by Kent co. Drained by Grand River and its tributaries. Surface slightly undulating; soil of excellent quality.

Ionia, Mn., c. h. Ionia co. On both sides of Grand River. 136 miles W. N. W. from Detroit.

Iowa City, Io., Capital of the state, and seat of justice of Johnson co. It stands on the E. bank of Iowa River, 88 miles N. by W. from Burlington, and 50 miles W. from Davenport, these towns being on the Mississippi. This place was hunting ground for the Indian until 1839, when it was selected by the legislature to be the seat of government. Within one year from that time it contained between 500 and 700 inhabitants, with two hotels, stores, mechanics' shops, &c., and it has continued ever since rapidly to increase. The first plateau from the river, about 100 yards in width, is reserved as a public promenade. There is then an elevation of about 12 feet, and a second elevation of about 18 feet, upon which the city is built. Upon the brow of this second natural terrace, Capitol Street is laid out, 120 feet in width, and is intersected at right angles by Iowa Avenue, of the same width. The State House, on Capitol Street, and fronting Iowa Avenue, is an elegant building, constructed of 'birdseye marble,' at a cost of about \$120,000;

and is every way worthy of being the capitol of a great and wealthy state, such as Iowa in the future must become. It is 120 feet long by 60 feet wide, and two stories high above the basement. It is of the Grecian Doric order of architecture, and is surmounted with a dome resting on 22 Corinthian columns. Among the other public buildings are the court house and jail, and academy, and seven very handsome church edifices. The location is a beautiful and healthy one. By an act of the Iowa legislature, the State University is to be located here.

The Davenport and Council Bluffs, and the Dubuque and Keokuk Railroads will pass through Iowa City. Steamboats frequently ascend the river to this place. About a mile above the city there is an excellent water power, which is improved to drive a large merchant and custom flouring mill, a saw mill, and other machinery.

Iowa County, Io., c. h. at Marengo. S. E. part. Watered by the Iowa and branches.

Iowa County, Wn., c. h. at Mineral Point. Bounded N. by the Wisconsin River, separating it from Richland and Sauk counties, E. by Dane co., S. by Lafayette, and W. by Grant co. The N. part is drained by small tributaries of the Wisconsin, and the S. part by Pekatonokee and Fever Rivers. There are some fertile prairies in this county, and lead and copper ores abound.

Ipswich, Ms., Essex co. This town was bought by John Winthrop, Jr. in 1638, of an Indian sagamore, named Masconomet, for 20 pounds. It was first settled in 1633, and named after the town of Ipswich, in England. Its Indian name was Agawam, signifying a fishing station. Ipswich is one of the shire towns of the county, a port of entry, and a place long noted for its enterprise in commerce and manufactures. Ipswich River passes through the town, and flows into a bay of the same name. The river affords a good water power, and at its mouth is an excellent harbor. The surface is pleasantly interspersed with hills and vales; the soil is of a good quality. The village of Ipswich is very pleasant. It lies on both sides of the river, which is crossed by a stone bridge, with two arches, built in 1764, at a cost of 1000 pounds. The Ipswich Female Seminary is situated in the centre of the village. Distances, 25 miles E. from Lowell, and 25 from Boston by the Eastern Railroad.

Ira, N. Y., Cayuga co. The surface of this town is undulating, and watered by a few small streams; soil mostly sandy loam of good quality. 20 miles N. from Auburn, and 160 W. by N. from Albany.

Ira, Vt., Rutland co. This township is elevated; it contains good land for rearing cattle. Castleton River and Ira Brook wash a part of the town, but afford no valuable mill privileges. The town was organized in 1779. From Montpelier 40 miles S. W., and 8 S. W. from Rutland.

Irassburg, Vt., Orleans co. Irassburg is somewhat diversified with gentle hills and valleys. The soil is easy to cultivate, and; in general, produces good crops. Black River passes through the township in a north-easterly direction, and Barton River just touches upon the eastern corner. Nearly in the centre of the township is a small village. The settlement was commenced a little previous to the year 1800. Distance from Montpelier, 42 miles N. E.

Iredell County, N. C., c. h. at Statesville. Bounded N. by Wilkes and Surry counties, E. by Davie and Rowan, S. by Mecklenburg, and W. by Ca-

tauba and Caldwell counties. Watered on the S. W. border by Catawba River, and drained by branches of the South Yadkin.

Irondequoit, N. Y., Monroe co. Bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Irondequoit Bay, and W. by the Genesee River. The surface is chiefly level; soil gravelly and sandy loam. 5 miles N. from the city of Rochester, and 220 W. by N. from Albany.

Iroquois County, Is., c. h. at Montgomery. Bounded N. by Will co., E. by Indiana, and S. and W. by Vermilion co. Watered by the Iroquois River and branches, Kankakee River, and Sugar and Spring Creeks. Much of the land is fertile prairie.

Irvine, Ky., c. h. Estill co. On the N. side of Kentucky River. 68 miles S. E. from Frankfort.

Irwin County, Ga., c. h. at Irwinton. Bounded N. by Dooly, Pulaski, and Telfair, E. by Telfair and Ware, S. by Lowndes, and W. by Baker and Lee counties. Watered by the head branches of Santilla, Alapahaw, Withlacoochee, and Oclockouy Rivers; the Ockmulgee River also runs along its N. E. boundary.

Irwin, Pa., Venango co. This is a level town, watered by Scrub Grass Creek; soil loam. 12 miles S. W. from Franklin.

Irovisville, Ga., c. h. Irwin co. On the E. side of Alapahaw River. 105 miles S. from Milledgeville.

Irwinton, Ga., c. h. Wilkinson co. 4 miles W. from the Oconee River, between Commissioner's and Big Sandy Creeks, and 20 miles S. from Milledgeville.

Isle La Motte, Vt., Grand Isle co. An island in Lake Champlain, in the western part of the county. It was chartered by this name to Benjamin Wait and others, October 27, 1789. The settlement was commenced about the year 1785, and the town was organized about the year 1790. There are no streams on the island. A marsh extends across it, which abounds with excellent cedar. The rocks are limestone. 28 miles N. W. from Burlington, and 13 nearly W. from St. Albans.

Isle of Wight County, Va., c. h. at Isle of Wight. Bounded on the N. by Surry, and on the E. by Nansemond counties, on the N. E. by James River, separating it from Warwick, and W. by Blackwater River, separating it from Southampton.

Islesboro', Me., Waldo co., comprises several islands in Penobscot Bay. 56 miles E. from Augusta.

Islip, N. Y., Suffolk co. Washed on the S. by the Great South Bay. Surface level; soil light and sandy. 28 miles W. from Riverhead, and 197 S. S. E. from Albany.

Issaquena County, Mi., c. h. at Tallulah. New.

Italy, N. Y., Yates co. Watered by Flint Creek, and on the N. W. by Canandaigua Lake. Surface somewhat hilly; soil clay loam upon a basis of slate. 15 miles W. from Penn Yan, and 198 from Albany.

Itasca County, Ma., includes the sources of the Mississippi.

Ittawamba County, Mi., c. h. at Fulton. Bounded N. by Tishamingo co., E. by Alabama, S. by Monroe co., and W. by Pontotoc. Surface slightly uneven, and watered by the head branches of the Tombigbee River; soil fertile.

Ithaca, N. Y., shire town of Tompkins co., lies at the head of Cayuga Lake, 170 miles W. by S. from Albany, and 277 miles, by railroad, N. W. from New York. The lake extends S. into the town about 2 miles. Around its head are fine

alluvial flats, containing about 3000 acres. Back of these flats the hills rise gradually, on three sides, to an elevation of about 500 feet, exhibiting some of the most magnificent scenery, especially as the landscape presents itself to the eye upon the lake. Back of the hills the surface is undulating, and the soil of excellent quality. Several considerable streams, which drain the township, pour their waters over the hills in their course towards the lake; and by their beautiful cascades and stupendous cataracts, add much to the picturesque features of the scenery. The largest of these are the Cascadilla, Fall Creek, and Six Mile Creek. The Cascadilla, in one place, tumbles over a succession of ledges, in the form of a gigantic stairway, through a descent of 100 feet. Near the N. end of the village, Fall Creek descends over rocks, within a distance of one mile, 438 feet; in the course of which the whole sheet of water is at once precipitated over a perpendicular fall of 116 feet.

The village of Ithaca, founded about 1800, by Simon De Witt, surveyor general of the state, and incorporated in 1821, is very beautifully situated, about a mile and a half above the head of the lake. Small vessels and steamboats can come up to the village by the Cayuga Inlet. It lies partly on the alluvial plain, and partly on the rising acclivities behind it. It is handsomely laid out, having two or three fine avenues running from the lake to and through the village, and forming a part of the streets, which are numerous, and cross each other at right angles. The houses are tastefully and neatly built; and many of the streets are lined with beautiful shade trees, forming vistas which open charming views of the adjacent hills. That portion of the place which lies upon the hill commands a fine view of the lake, the valley, the inlet, and the surrounding country, which is highly cultivated.

Within the chartered limits of Ithaca, there exists hydraulic power equal to any in the state, for extent and facility of application. The water power on Fall Creek alone, it is said, is capable of operating 133,000 spindles, at all seasons of the year. There are at present on this and the other streams which pass by Ithaca into the lake, several large manufacturing establishments, among which are cotton and woollen mills, flouring mills, furnaces and machine shops, plaster mills, and mills for the manufacture of paper, sashes and blinds, oil, tobacco, &c.

This place is very advantageously situated for trade. By means of Cayuga Lake, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, it communicates with the Erie Canal. A beautiful steamboat for conveying passengers, runs daily on the lake, from Ithaca to Cayuga Bridge, a distance of 42 miles, where it meets the railroad from Albany to Buffalo. A railroad extends S. 29 miles to Owego, on the Susquehanna River, where it intersects the Great Erie Railroad, and thus opens a continuous railroad communication from Ithaca to Jersey City, opposite New York.

Izard County, As., c. h. at Athens. Bounded N. by Fulton co., E. and S. by Lawrence, Independence, and Van Buren, and W. by Searcy co. Watered by White River and its tributaries, and by some streams flowing into the Big Black.

Jacinto, Mi., c. h. Tishamingo co. At the head of Tusculumbia Creek. 233 miles N. N. E. from Jackson.

Jacksonboro', Te., c. h. Campbell co.

Jackson County, Ala., c. h. at Bellefonte. Bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by De Kalb co., S. by Marshall, and W. by Madison. Tennessee River flows near its E. and on its S. border, and Flint River on its S. W. It is also watered by Raccoon Creek and Paint Rock Creek and branches. Surface mountainous.

Jackson County, As., c. h. at Elizabeth. Bounded N. by Lawrence, E. by Poinsett, S. by St. Francis co., and W. by White and Big Black Rivers, separating it from White and Independence counties. Cache River runs nearly through the centre of this county.

Jackson County, Fla., c. h. at Marianna. Bounded N. by Alabama, E. by the Chattahoochee and Appalachian Rivers, separating it from Georgia and Gadsden co., S. by Washington co., and W. by the Choctawhatchee River, separating it from Walton co. Drained by Spring, Holmes, and Sandy Creeks. Surface somewhat uneven on the W., but elsewhere level; soil rich on the margins of the streams, and of excellent quality in some other portions.

Jackson County, Ga., c. h. at Jefferson. Bounded N. E. by Madison co., S. E. by Clarke, S. W. by Gwinnett, and N. W. by Hall. Branches of Oconee and Appalachian Rivers traverse its surface.

Jackson, Ga., c. h. Butts co. A few miles W. from Ockmulgee River, and 67 miles W. from Milledgeville.

Jackson County, Ia., c. h. at Brownsville. Incorporated in 1816, and bounded N. by Perry, E. by Franklin and Williamson, S. by Union co., and W. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Missouri, and by Randolph co. Drained by Muddy River and its branches, on the border of which, near Brownsville, salt is found. The N. E. portions are partly prairie land.

Jackson County, Ia., c. h. at Brownstown. Incorporated in 1815, and bounded N. by Brown and Bartholomew counties, E. by Jennings, S. by Washington, and W. by Lawrence co. Surface undulating, and drained by Muscatank River and the Driftwood Fork of White River, and Salt and White Creeks. Soil fertile.

Jackson County, Io., c. h. at Bellevue. Bounded N. by Dubuque co., E. by the Mississippi River, S. by Clinton, and W. by Jones co. The Macquetain River and branches drain the surface, which is rich in mineral products, the chief of which are iron, tin, copper, zinc, gypsum, and porcelain clay. The water in this county is remarkably pure, and the soil very fertile.

Jackson, Ky., c. h. Breathitt co.

Jackson Parish, La., Northern central. On the height of land between the Wachita and Dugdemonia.

Jackson, La., c. h. East Feliciana parish. On the E. side of Thompson's Creek, and is the seat of Louisiana College. 124 miles N. W. from New Orleans.

Jackson, Me., Waldo co. An interior township of good land. 49 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Jackson County, Mn., c. h. at Jackson. This county was incorporated in 1832, and is bounded N. by Eaton and Ingham counties, E. by Washenaw, S. by Lenawee and Hillsdale, and W. by Calhoun co. Grand River and branches, Kalamazoo and Raisin Rivers, and Portage, Goose, and Sandstone Creeks, besides several small lakes, water the surface, which is chiefly undulating. Limestone abounds here. Soil fertile.

Jackson, Mn., c. h. Jackson co. On Grand River, which affords a good hydraulic power. 79 miles W. from Detroit.

Jackson County, Mi., c. h. at Jackson. Bounded N. by Greene co., E. by Alabama, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Harrison and Perry counties. It is well watered by the Pascagoula River and branches, but the soil is sterile, producing little but pine trees and cotton.

Jackson, Mi., capital of the state, and seat of justice of Hinds co. It stands on the W. side of Pearl River, which is navigable for boats to this place. It is about 45 miles E. of Vicksburg, on the Mississippi River, with which point it is connected by a railroad. The town is regularly laid out, upon a level spot about half a mile square, and distant about a quarter of a mile from the river. The State House is an elegant structure, which is said to have cost \$600,000. Besides this the State Penitentiary, a large and handsome building, the Governor's House, the United States land office, the Court House, the Methodist and Baptist Churches, are public buildings which are ornamental to the place. A railroad extends E. to Brandon 14 miles.

Jackson County, Mo., c. h. at Independence. Bounded N. by the Missouri River, separating it from Clay co., E. by Lafayette and Johnson, S. by Van Buren co., and W. by Indian territory. Surface undulating, and drained by Big and Little Blue Rivers, and Fire Prairie Creek; soil productive.

Jackson, Mo., c. h. Cape Girardeau co. 10 miles W. from Mississippi River, on a branch of White-water River.

Jackson, N. C., c. h. Northampton co. 108 miles N. E. from Raleigh.

Jackson, N. H., Coos co. On the E. side of the White Mountains. The surface is uneven, but the soil rich and productive. Ellis's River is the principal stream. The principal elevations are Black, Baldface, and Thorn Mountains. Jackson was formerly called Adams. Excellent tin ore is found in this town. First settler, Benjamin Copp, in 1779. 90 miles N. E. from Concord, and 40 S. E. from Lancaster.

Jackson, N. Y., Washington co. The surface of this town is somewhat hilly; soil clay and sandy loam. 5 miles S. from Salem, and 42 N. E. from Albany.

Jackson County, O., c. h. at Jackson. Hocking and Athens bound it on the N., Athens and Gallier on the E., Lawrence and Scioto on the S., and Pike and Ross counties on the W. It was established in February, 1816. The land is well adapted for farming, although it is hilly and uneven. Little Raccoon, Little Scioto, Salt and Symmes Creek, are the most important streams. Millstone grit and stone coal are found in great plenty. Iron ore is also found in some parts.

Jackson, O., c. h. Jackson co. 63 miles S. S. E. from Columbus, and 28 S. E. from Chillicothe.

Jackson, Pa., Cambria co. Surface undulating; soil calcareous loam and clay.

Jackson, Pa., Columbia co. Watered by branches of Fishing Creek.

Jackson, Pa., Dauphin co. Drained by Powell's and Armstrong's Creeks, branches of the Susquehanna River. Surface diversified with hills and valleys, having Berry Mountain on the N., and Peter's on the S.; soil gravelly on the hills, and sandy loam in the valleys.

Jackson, Pa., Lebanon co. Tulpehocken and

Swatara Creeks water this town, and the Union Canal crosses it from E. to W. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. 7 miles E. from Lebanon.

Jackson, Pa., Susquehanna co. Lackawannock and Tunkhannock Creeks water this town, the surface of which is hilly; soil gravel and clay. 181 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Jackson, Pa., Tioga co. Surface hilly, and watered by Seely's and Mill Creeks; soil loam and gravel.

Jackson County, Te., c. h. at Gainesboro'. Bounded N. by Kentucky, E. by Overton co., S. by Putnam, and W. by Smith and Macon counties. Cumberland River and its branches water this county.

Jackson, Te., c. h. Madison co. On the N. side of Forked Deer River. 134 miles W. S. W. from Nashville.

Jackson County, Ts., c. h. at Texana. On La Vaca River.

Jackson County, Va., c. h. at Ripley. Bounded N. E. by Wood co., S. E. by Kanawha, S. W. by Mason, and N. W. by the Ohio River. Big Sand and Big Mill Creeks, and a tributary of Little Kanawha River, drain this county.

Jackson, Va., c. h. Jackson co. 336 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

Jacksonboro', Ga., c. h. Seriven co. On the W. side of Brier Creek. 116 miles E. S. E. from Milledgeville.

Jacksonville, Aa., c. h. Benton co. 2 miles E. from Tallasseechatchee Creek, and 139 E. N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Jacksonville, Pa., c. h. Duvall co. On the N. W. bank of St. John's River. 252 miles E. from Tallahassee.

Jacksonville, Is., c. h. Morgan co. 33 miles W. from Springfield, in the midst of a fertile prairie, the seat of Illinois College. See *Colleges*. One of the largest inland towns in the state, and connected with the Illinois River and with Springfield by railroad.

Jaffrey, N. H., Cheshire co. The Grand Monadnock lies in the N. W. part of this town, and in Dublin. Innumerable streams of water issue from it; the largest rises 100 rods from the summit, and descends in a S. E. direction. The soil of Jaffrey is uneven, affording numerous meadows and rich pastures. There are several ponds in Jaffrey. Out of 3 issue streams sufficient to carry mills. In the largest, which is 400 rods long, and 140 wide, is an island comprising about 10 acres. About 1½ miles S. E. from the mountain is the "Monadnock Mineral Spring." It preserves so uniform a temperature as never to have been known to freeze. The spring is slightly impregnated with carbonate of iron and sulphate of soda, and where it issues from the earth yellow ochre is thrown out. Jaffrey received its name from George Jaffrey, Esq., of Portsmouth, one of the original proprietors. First settlers, Mr. Grant and John Davison, in 1758. 46 miles S. W. by S. from Concord, and about 15 S. E. from Keene.

Jamaica Plains, Ms., in the town of West Roxbury, Norfolk co. 3½ miles S. W. from Boston, by railroad. Has many beautiful country seats.

Jamaica, N. Y., Queen's co. This town contains the greater part of Jamaica Bay, into which flows several small streams. The surface is hilly on the N. and on the S. are extensive salt marshes. The soil is chiefly sandy loam of good quality. Its W. part contains the Union Race

Course. 8 miles E. from Brooklyn, and 158 S from Albany.

Jamaica, Vt., Windham co. West River passes through this township, and, together with its tributaries, affords excellent mill privileges. The surface is broken and mountainous, and the elevations rocky; but the soil is in general warm and productive. A range of primitive limestone passes through the township. There is a pleasant and flourishing village near the centre of the town. The settlement was commenced in 1780, by people from Mendon, Ms., and its vicinity. 90 miles S. from Montpelier, and 14 N. W. from Newfane.

James City County, Va., c. h. at Williamsburg. Bounded N. E. by York River, separating it from Gloucester co., S. E. by York co., S. and W. by James and Chickahominy Rivers, separating it from Surry and Charles City counties, and N. W. by New Kent co.

Jamestown, N. Y., Chautauque co. On the S. E. end of Chautauque Lake, at its outlet. 331 miles W. by S. from Albany. A manufacturing place, in the shops of which are produced almost every variety of fabrics, wares, agricultural implements, and household utensils. A steambot runs to Maysville, 21 miles, at the western end of the lake.

Jamestown, R. I., Newport co. This town comprises Conanicut, a beautiful island in Narraganset Bay, about 8 miles in length; its average breadth is about a mile. The soil is a rich loam, and peculiarly adapted for grazing, and the production of Indian corn and barley. The inhabitants of this island are remarkable for their industry and agricultural skill, which, united with the fertility of the soil and the location of the island, renders it a delightful place. The distance from the town or island to Newport and South Kingston is about a mile each way; to each of those places a ferry is established. The island was purchased of the Indians in 1657.

Jamestown, Va., James City co. This is the oldest English settlement in the United States, having been made in 1608. It was located on a point of land extending into James River, 32 miles above its mouth, and is now in ruins, containing the remains of a church steeple and graveyard, some ancient fortifications, and 2 or 3 old houses. 8 miles S. W. from Williamsburg, and 65 E. S. E. from Richmond.

Janesville, Wn., c. h. Rock co. On Rock River. A flourishing place, 30 miles S. W. from Madison.

Jasper County, Ga., c. h. at Monticello. Bounded N. by Newton and Morgan counties, E. by Putnam, S. by Jones co., and W. by the Ockmulgee River.

Jasper County, Is., c. h. at Newton. Bounded N. by Cumberland, E. by Crawford, S. by Richard, and W. by Clay and Effingham counties. Surface flat, and rather low, two thirds being prairie. Embarrass River drains this county.

Jasper County, Ia., c. h. at Rensselaer. Bounded N. by the Kankakee River, separating it from Lake and Porter counties, E. by Stark, Pulaski, and White counties, S. by Benton co., and W. by Illinois. Drained by the Iroquois River, and Pine and Sugar Creeks.

Jasper, Ia., c. h. Dubois co. On the N. W. side of Patoka Creek. 124 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis.

Jasper County, Io., c. h. at Newton. S. central
Jasper County, Mi., c. h. at Paulding. Bounded

N. by Newton co., E. by Clarke, S. by Jones, and W. by Smith. Drained by tributaries of Leaf River.

Jasper County, Mo., Jasper shire town. Bounded N. by Bates co., E. by Cedar, Dade, and Lawrence, S. by Newton co., and W. by Indian territory. Surface undulating, and watered by a branch of Neosho River; soil fertile.

Jasper, N. Y., Steuben co. Watered by Bennett's and Tuscarora Creeks. Surface undulating; soil gravelly loam and clay. 18 miles S. W. from Bath, and 240 W. by S. from Albany.

Jasper, Te., c. h. Marion co. On the W. side of Sequatchy River. 114 miles S. E. from Nashville.

Jasper County, Ts., c. h. at Jasper. On the middle E. border, between the Sabine and Naches.

Java, N. Y., Wyoming co. Drained by Seneca and the head branches of Cattaraugus Creek. The surface is rolling; soil clay loam. 15 miles S. W. from Warsaw, and 263 W. from Albany.

Jay County, Ia., c. h. at Jay. Bounded N. by Wells and Adams counties, E. by Ohio, S. by Randolph, and W. by Delaware and Blackford counties. Drained by Salomie River. Soil chiefly fertile.

Jay, Ia., c. h. Jay co. On the N. side of Salomie River. 100 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

Jay, Me., Franklin co. Jay lies at a bend of Androscoggin River, 29 miles W. by N. from Augusta, and 12 S. S. W. from Farmington.

Jay, N. Y., Essex co. The E. branch of the Au Sable River waters this town, the surface of which is broken by the Adirondack range of mountains. Along the borders of the river are some extensive and fertile plains. 18 miles N. from Elizabeth, and 153 N. from Albany.

Jay, Vt., Orleans co. A part of this town is very mountainous — Jay's Peak, lying in the S. W. part; the other part is good arable land, and would produce good crops if well cultivated. A number of streams issue from the mountain, and produce an ample water power. Previous to the last war with Great Britain, 5 or 6 families had settled in this township, but during the war they nearly all left it. A few families have since returned, and the settlement has been advancing. 16 miles N. W. from Irasburg, and 50 N. from Montpelier.

Jefferson City, Mo. Capital of the state, and seat of justice of Cole co. 130 miles W. of St. Louis. It is situated on the S. side of the Missouri River, about 9 miles above the mouth of Osage River. The distance to St. Louis by steamboat is 154 miles. It is built on elevated and uneven ground, offering many handsome situations for private residence. The public buildings are the State House, a spacious and elegant house for the governor, the state penitentiary, an academy, and churches of various denominations. The place is rapidly growing in population, business, and wealth.

Jefferson County, Aa., c. h. at Elyton. Bounded N. by Blount co., E. and S. by St. Clair and Shelby, and W. by Tuscaloosa and Walker counties. Drained by Locust Fork of Black Warrior River and its tributaries.

Jefferson County, As., c. h. at Pine Bluffs. Bounded N. by Pulaski, E. by Arkansas, S. by Desha and Dallas, and W. by Dallas and Saline counties. The Arkansas River flows nearly through the centre of this county, which is also watered by branches of Bayou, Bartholomew, and Saline Rivers.

Jefferson County, Fa., c. h. at Monticello. Bounded N. by Georgia, E. by Oscilla River, separating it from Madison co., S. by Appalachee Bay, and W. by Wakulla and Leon counties. Micasuky Lake lies in the W. part, and its outlet, united with several other streams, and affording some water power, sinks into the earth, and disappears 2 miles S. E. from the lake. Soil fertile in many portions.

Jefferson County, Ga., c. h. at Louisville. Bounded N. and E. by Warren, Richmond, and Burke counties, S. by a branch of Ogeechee River, separating it from Emanuel co., and W. by Washington co. Brier Creek runs on its N. E. border, and Ogeechee River and branches. Reedy and Mill Creeks, drain the interior.

Jefferson, Ga., c. h. Jackson co. On the W. side of Oconee River. 95 miles N. from Milledgeville.

Jefferson County, Is., c. h. at Mount Vernon. Bounded N. by Marion, E. by Wayne and Hamilton, S. by Franklin, and W. by Berry and Washington counties. Branches of Big Muddy and Little Wabash water this county, of which one third of the surface is prairie, and the soil tolerably fertile.

Jefferson County, Ia., c. h. at Madison. Incorporated in 1809, and bounded N. by Jennings and Ripley, E. by Switzerland co., S. by the Ohio River and Clark co., and W. by Scott co. Surface diversified and drained by branches of Musentauk River, by Indian Kentucky, and Big and Lewis Creeks. Soil fertile.

Jefferson County, Io., c. h. at Fairfield. Incorporated in 1839, and bounded N. by Keokuk and Washington counties, E. by Henry, S. by Van Buren, and W. by Warelo co. Drained by Checauque or Skunk River and tributaries. Soil fertile. Limestone and anthracite coal are found here.

Jefferson County, Ky., c. h. at Louisville. Bounded N. by Oldham co., E. by Shelby, S. by Bullitt co., and W. by Salt River, separating it from Hardin co., and the Ohio River, separating it from Indiana. Floyd's Fork and Pond Creek, branches of Salt River, water this county, opposite which are the rapids of the Ohio, having a canal around them.

Jefferson Parish, La., c. h. at Lafayette. Bounded N. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Orleans parish, E. by Plaquemine parish, S. by Barrataria Bay, and W. by La Fourche Interior and St. Charles parishes. The surface is mostly too low for cultivation, except on the borders of the rivers.

Jefferson, Me., Lincoln co. Jefferson lies at the head of Damariscotta River, and embraces a large body of water. It is otherwise watered by several ponds, producing streams for mill seats, which give to Jefferson great facilities for sawing and transporting lumber. This is a flourishing town in its trade and agricultural pursuits. It is bounded N. by Washington, and S. by Newcastle. 28 miles E. S. E. from Augusta.

Jefferson County, Mi., c. h. at Fayette. This county is bounded N. by Claiborne, E. by Copiah, S. by Franklin and Adams counties, and W. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Louisiana. Drained by Bayou Pierre and Homochitto Rivers, and Fairchild's and Cole's Creeks and branches. Soil poor in the E., but fertile in the W. portions.

Jefferson County, Mo., c. h. at Hillsboro'.

Bounded N. by St. Louis co., E. by the Mississippi River, S. by St. Genevieve and Francois, and W. by Washington and Franklin counties. Drained by Big River and Joachim Creek. Surface rough and hilly; soil diversified. Minerals of different kinds and mineral springs are abundant.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., St. Louis co. This U. S. military station lies 142 miles E. from Jefferson City.

Jefferson, N. C., c. h. Ashe co. On the W. side of New River, 202 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.

Jefferson, N. H., Coos co. Pondicherry Pond, in this town, is about 200 rods in diameter. Pondicherry Bay is about 200 rods wide and 100 long. Around the base of Mount Pliny is excellent grazing and tillage land, and on its S. W. side are several fine farms, which command a delightful view of the White Mountains. Israel's River passes through Jefferson, and here receives a considerable branch. First settlers, Colonel Joseph Whipple, Samuel Hart, and others, in 1773. 98 miles N. from Concord, and 10 S. E. from Lancaster.

Jefferson, N. J., Morris co. This town is drained by Rockaway River, a good mill stream, and contains Hurd's Pond, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 1 mile wide, and enters Hopatcong Lake, which is from 3 to 4 miles long and 1 mile wide, covering about 3000 acres. This lake is a feeder to the Morris Canal. Iron ore abounds in the mountains. 15 miles N. W. from Morristown.

Jefferson County, N. Y., c. h. at Watertown. Incorporated in 1805. Bounded on the N. by St. Lawrence, E. by Lewis, S. by Oswego co., and W. by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, and is watered by Black, Chaumont, and Perch Rivers, and Sandy and Stony Creeks, besides several small lakes. The surface is generally level, or slightly uneven, and the soil mostly a rich sandy loam. This county is one of the richest in the state in mineral productions, containing immense quantities of iron ore, besides several localities of lead and copper.

Jefferson, N. Y., Schoharie co. Drained by the branches of Schoharie Creek, and some of the head branches of the Delaware River. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil sandy loam of indifferent quality, except in the valleys. 20 miles S. W. from Schoharie village, and 57 from Albany.

Jefferson County, O., c. h. at Steubenville, is bounded N. by Carroll and Columbiana counties, E. by the Ohio River, S. by Belmont, and W. by Harrison and Carroll counties. It has a fertile soil, which produces fine crops of wheat, and is watered by Yellow, Cross, and Short Creeks.

Jefferson, O., Scioto co., borders on the Scioto River, and is a township well adapted to raising grain and timber. In the early settling of the country, a sycamore tree, on the farm of Abraham Miller, admitted at one time within the hollow of the trunk 14 horses, all mounted.

Jefferson, O., c. h. Ashtabula co. 10 miles from Lake Erie and 204 N. E. from Columbus.

Jefferson County, Pa., c. h. at Brookville. It is bounded N. and N. E. by Warren and Elk counties, E. by Clearfield, S. by Indiana, and W. by Armstrong and Clarion counties. Watered by Toby's and Clarion Rivers, Manoning and Big and Little Sandy Creeks. Surface hilly, abounding with iron and coal; soil mostly fertile in the valleys.

Jefferson, Pa., Greene co. On the W. side of the Monongahela River, and watered by Ten

Mile Creek. Surface undulating; soil loam. 204 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg.

Jefferson County, Te., c. h. at Dandridge. Bounded N. by Hawkins co., E. by Greene and Union, S. by Sevier co., and W. by Holston River, separating it from Grainger co. The French Broad River runs on its S. W. border. Surface rough and uneven; soil rich in some portions.

Jefferson County, Ts., c. h. at Beaumont. In the S. E. corner.

Jefferson County, Va., c. h. at Charleston. Bounded N. E. by the Potomac River, separating it from Maryland, S. E. by Shenandoah River, separating it from Loudoun co., S. W. by Clarke, and N. W. by Berkeley co. Watered on the W. boundary by Opequan Creek. Surface rough and hilly; soil various.

Jefferson County, Wn., c. h. at Jefferson. Bounded N. by Dodge, E. by Waukesha, S. by Walworth and Rock, and W. by Dane co. Drained by Rock River. Surface marshy in some portions.

Jefferson, Ga., c. h. Camden co. On the S. bank of St. Illa River, at the head of navigation. 270 miles S. S. E. from Milledgeville.

Jefferson, Va., Culpeper co. On the W. side of Rappahannock River. 112 miles N. N. W. from Richmond. Lee's Sulphur Springs are near this place.

Jeffersonville, Ia., Clark co. On the N. bank of Ohio River, just above the rapids, and opposite Louisville, Ky. S. by E. from Indianapolis 117 miles, with which it is connected by railroad.

Jenner, Pa., Somerset co. Surface undulating, and drained by Beaver Dam Run, on the borders of which coal is found; soil clay. 12 miles N. W. from Somerset.

Jennings County, Ia., c. h. at Vernon. Incorporated in 1816, and bounded N. by Bartholomew and Decatur, E. by Ripley, S. by Jefferson and Scott, and W. by Jackson co. Watered by Graham's and the N. fork of Muscatuck River and Sand Creek, which afford valuable hydraulic power. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad passes through this co.

Jericho, Vt., Chittenden co. Jericho is watered with springs and brooks. Winoo-ki River washes the S. W. boundary, and Brown's River, Little River, and Mill Brook are within its limits. The soil and timber are various in different parts. It is a good farming town, and well adapted to raising most kinds of grain and grass. There is a village at the centre of the town, and another at the corner, in the W. part of the town. The settlement of Jericho was commenced in 1774, by Messrs. Messenger, Rood, and Brown, with their families, from the western part of Massachusetts. 25 miles N. W. from Montpelier, and 12 E. from Burlington.

Jersey County, Is., c. h. at Jerseyville. Bounded N. by Greene and E. by Macoupin co., S. by Madison co. and the Mississippi River, separating it from Missouri, and W. by the Illinois River, separating it from Calhoun co. Watered on the N. by a branch of the Illinois River.

Jersey City, N. J. City and seat of justice for Hudson co., situated on the W. bank of Hudson River, opposite the city of New York. The ground on which it is built projects into the river, having a bay both N. and S. of it. This peninsula, or point of land, was called by the Indians *Areseck*, by the Dutch, sometimes, *Areseck-*

Houck, and afterwards *Paulus-Hoek*, from which comes *Powles Hook*. From a remote period, this territory belonged to the Van Vorst family. In 1804 the title was conveyed to the "Association of the Jersey Company," which received an act of incorporation that year, and on the 28th of January, 1820, an act was passed to incorporate the "City of Jersey," under which, with various alterations and amendments, it still continues with a city government. At the time of its incorporation it was a mere village, with about 300 inhabitants. Since that time various causes have contributed rapidly to increase the business and population of the place. This is now the principal starting-point of the great line of southern travel. The New Jersey Railroad commences here, which connects with other railroads to Philadelphia. The Ramapo Railroad also commences here, uniting with and making a continuous line with the Erie Railroad. This also is the terminus of the Morris Canal, which, after a circuitous route of 101 miles, and a total rise and fall of 1669 feet, unites the waters of the Delaware with the harbor of New York.

The city, though small, is well laid out, with wide and convenient streets, crossing each other at right angles, and has many handsome buildings. It contains five or six churches, of different denominations; a high school for boys, and a female academy, both of which have an excellent reputation. Several branches of manufacture are carried on in Jersey City and its suburbs, upon an extensive scale. There is a pottery, where the beautiful Delft ware is made; a flint glass factory, employing not less than 100 hands; a ropewalk, a starch factory, two or three iron foundries, and two or three steam mills for the manufacture of carpets. Being closely connected with the city of New York, with which it has communication by steam ferry boats every 15 minutes, it is, in fact, though in a different state, a suburb of that city. It is connected with the collection district of New York, as a port of entry, together with all that part of New Jersey lying N. and E. of Elizabethtown and Staten Island. The British line of ocean steamers, running between New York and Liverpool, have established their dock at Jersey City. Population in 1840, 3050; in 1850, 6856.

Jersey Shore, Pa., Mifflin, Lycoming co. On the N. side of the W. fork of Susquehanna River, 99 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg. This place is on the western branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, and has considerable business.

Jerusalem, N. Y., Yates co. Watered by a part of Crooked Lake and a small stream flowing into its W. branch. Bluff Point lies in this town, the surface of which is rather hilly, and the soil productive. 5 miles W. from Penn Yan, and 192 from Albany.

Jessamine County, Ky., e. h. at Nicholasville. Bounded N. and E. by Fayette co., S. and S. W. by the Kentucky River, separating it from Madison and Garrard counties, and W. by Woodford co. Drained by Jessamine, Hickman, and branches of Clear Creek. Surface somewhat uneven; soil productive.

Jewett City, Ct., in the town of Griswold, New London co. On the E. side of Quinebaug, at its junction with Patchaug River, and on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. 47 miles E. by S. from Hartford. There is a fine water power here, and an active business in manufacturing.

Jo. Daviess County, Is., e. h. at Galena. Named from an officer who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe. The county is bounded N. by Wn., E. by Stephenson co., S. by Carroll co., and W. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Iowa. Surface undulating or hilly, and drained by Fever River and Rush's, Apple, and Pine Creeks; soil productive. Lead and copper ores are abundant.

Johnson County, N. C., e. h. at Smithfield. Bounded N. E. by the Moccasin River, separating it from Nash co., E. by Wayne co., S. by Sampson, S. W. by Cumberland, and N. W. by Wake co. Watered by the Neuse River and its tributaries.

Johnson County, As., e. h. at Clarksville. Bounded N. by Newton co., E. by Pope, S. by Yell, and W. by Franklin co. Watered by the Arkansas River and some of its branches. Surface rough and hilly; soil fertile on the borders of the streams.

Johnson County, Is., e. h. at Vienna. Incorporated in 1812, and bounded N. by Williamson co., E. by Pope, S. by Massac and Alexander, and W. by Union co. It is well watered. Surface generally level; the soil in some parts fertile, but, being low, is rather unhealthy.

Johnson County, Ia., e. h. at Franklin. Incorporated in 1822, and bounded N. by Marion, E. by Shelby, S. by Bartholomew and Brown, and W. by Morgan co. Surface undulating, and drained by Sugar, Young's, Stott's, and Indian Creeks. Soil of excellent quality. The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad passes through it.

Johnson County, Io., e. h. at Iowa City. Bounded N. by Linn co., E. by Cedar and Muscatine, S. by Louisa and Washington, and W. by Iowa co. Surface uneven, and watered by Iowa River and branches; soil fertile.

Johnson County, Ky., e. h. at Paintville. In the E. part of the state. Drained by affluents of the W. fork of Big Sandy, which flows through its eastern border from S. to N. Hilly.

Johnson County, Mo., e. h. at Warrensburg. Bounded N. by Lafayette, E. by Pettis, S. by Henry, and W. by Van Buren and Jackson counties. Watered by Blackwater River and its branches, and a branch of La Maine River.

Johnson County, Te., e. h. at Taylorsville. Bounded N. by Virginia, E. and S. E. by North Carolina, S. W. and W. by Carter and Sullivan counties. Watered by Watauga, a tributary of Holston River and its branches. It consists mostly of valley land, having mountain ridges on its N. W. and S. E. borders.

Johnson, Vt., Lamoille co. The River Lamoille enters this township near the S. E. corner, and running westerly about 2 miles, through a rich tract of intervalle, falls over a ledge of rocks about 15 feet in height into a basin below. This is called McConnell's Falls. Thence it runs north westerly over a bed of rocks about 100 rods, narrowing its channel and increasing its velocity, when it forms a whirlpool, and sinks under a barrier of rocks which extend across the river. The arch is of solid rock, about 8 feet wide. The surface of this township is uneven; the soil is a dark or yellow loam mixed with a light sand, is easily tilled, and very productive. In the north-eastern part, soapstone has been discovered. The village in Johnson is very pleasant. It was first settled in 1784, by a revolutionary hero of the name of Samuel Eaton. 5 miles N. W. from Hydepark, and 32 N. W. from Montpelier.

Johnston, R. I., Providence co. This town

lies 5 miles W. from Providence, from which it was taken in 1759. It is pleasantly variegated by hills and vales, with a soil adapted to the culture of corn and barley, and particularly to all sorts of vegetables and fruits, of which large quantities are annually sent to Providence market. The quarries of freestone in Johnston are valuable; they supply the wants, not only of the city and immediate vicinity, but distant places, with that useful material. The Wenasquatucket and Pochasset Rivers, with their tributary streams, give this town a good hydraulic power. Beautiful manufacturing villages are scattered along the banks of these waters, presenting to the eye of the traveller the pleasant union of our agricultural and manufacturing interests.

Johnstown, N. Y., Fulton co. Garoga and Cayudutta Creeks water this shire town. The surface is hilly; soil argillaceous loam. 45 miles N. W. from Albany.

Johnstown, Pa., Conemaugh, Cambria co. At the entrance of Stony Creek into Little Conemaugh River. 150 miles W. from Harrisburg. This is the western terminus of the Portage Railroad, running to Hollidaysburg. It connects here with the W. division of the Pennsylvania Canal, which has a large basin in the centre of the village.

Jones County, Ga., c. h. at Clinton. Bounded N. by Jasper and Putnam counties, E. by Baldwin and Wilkinson, S. by Twiggs, and W. by Bibb and Monroe. The Ockmulgee River runs on its W. border. Drained by Cedar Creek and its branches, a tributary of the Oconee River, and Falling and Walnut Creeks, tributaries of the Ockmulgee River.

Jones County, Io., c. h. at Edinburg. Bounded N. by Delaware and Dubuque counties, E. by Jackson, S. by Cedar, and W. by Linn. Watered by Wapsipinecon and Makoqueta Rivers and branches. Surface slightly undulating, comprising extensive prairies; soil fertile.

Jones County, Mi., c. h. at Ellisville. Bounded N. by Smith and Jasper counties, E. by Wayne, S. by Perry, and W. by Covington. Watered by branches of Leaf River.

Jones County, N. C., c. h. at Trenton. Bounded N. and E. by Craven co., S. by Carteret and Onslow, and W. by Duplin and Lenoir counties. Trent River and its branches water this county. Surface level, and marshy in many parts.

Jonesboro', Is., c. h. Union co.

Jonesboro', Me., Washington co. This town has Chandler's River and the head of Englishman's Bay on the E., Jonesport on the S., and the town of Addison on the W. Incorporated 1809. It lies 134 miles E. by N. from Augusta, and 12 S. W. from Machias.

Jonesboro', Te., c. h. Washington co. On Little Limestone Creek, 1 mile from its source, and 283 miles E. from Nashville.

Jonesport, Me., Washington co., includes the promontory and several islands on the W. side of Englishman's Bay. It has an excellent harbor. 138 miles E. by N. from Augusta, and 16 S. W. from Machias.

Jonesville, Mn., Hillsdale co. On the E. bank of St. Joseph River, of Lake Michigan. 92 miles W. S. W. from Detroit. The Michigan Southern Railroad passes through it.

Jonesville, Va., c. h. Lee co. On a branch of Powell's River. 384 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

Jordan's Saline, Ts., c. h. Vanzant co.

Juniata County, Pa., c. h. at Millin. Incorporated in 1831, and bounded N. by Millin and Union counties, E. and S. by Northumberland and Perry, and W. by Huntingdon and Millin. Surface hilly and mountainous, and watered by Juniata River, Licking, and Tuscarora Creeks; soil fertile in the valleys.

Juniata, Pa., Perry co. Raccoon, Buffalo, and Little Buffalo Creeks water this town. Surface mountainous; soil, in the valleys, slate, gravel, and calcareous loam. 39 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Junius, N. Y., Seneca co. The surface of this town is diversified, and the soil very fertile in some portions. 8 miles N. from Waterloo, and 173 W. by N. from Albany.

Kalamazoo County, Mn., c. h. at Kalamazoo. Incorporated in 1830, and is bounded N. by Allegan and Barry counties, E. by Calhoun, S. by St. Joseph, and W. by Van Buren co. Surface level, or slightly uneven, and drained by Kalamazoo and Portage River, and Four Mile, Bear, and Gull Creeks; soil rich black loam.

Kalamazoo, Mn., shire town of Kalamazoo co. 143 miles W. from Detroit, and about 132 E. by S. from Lansing, the capital of the state. It is a flourishing place, on the great route of the Michigan Central Railroad, between Detroit and Chicago. The village contains a court house, jail, a branch of the Bank of Michigan, a branch of the Michigan University, the Huron Literary Institute, and churches of several denominations. An active business is done here, by one flouring mill, several saw mills, distilleries, and tanneries, and by a considerable number of mercantile establishments.

Kalida, O., c. h. Putnam co.

Kanawha County, Va., c. b. at Kanawha Court House, otherwise called Charleston. Bounded N. by Jackson and Lewis counties, E. by Braxton and Nicholas, S. by Fayette and Logan, and W. by Cabell and Mason. Watered by Kanawha River and its branches, Elk and Coal Rivers, and numerous creeks. This county contains valuable saline springs and large quantities of coal.

Kanawha, Va., c. h. Kanawha co., otherwise called Charleston. On the N. bank of Great Kanawha River, at its junction with Elk River. 313 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. The river is here 300 yards wide and 20 feet deep, and is navigable for steamboats to this place. There are large steam flouring mills and other mills here.

Kanawha Saline, Va., Kanawha co. On the N. W. side of Kanawha River. 307 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. This village is connected with the salt trade in the vicinity.

Kane County, Is., c. h. at Geneva. Formed from De Kalb, in 1836. Bounded N. by McHenry co., E. by Cook and Du Page, S. by Kendall, and W. by De Kalb. Fox River and its branches afford hydraulic power.

Kanesville, Io., c. h. Potawatomie co. Founded by the Mormons after their expulsion from Illinois, and the point from which they despatch their emigrant trains to the Great Salt Lake valley. It was formerly the seat of a Catholic mission.

Karthauss, Pa., Clearfield co. On the N. bank of the W. fork of Susquehanna River. 114 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. Salt springs in the

vicinity, iron works, and coal give this place considerable trade.

Kaskaskia, Is., c. h. Randolph co. On the river of the same name, 11 miles from its junction with the Mississippi, and 142 S. from Springfield. This is one of the oldest places in the valley of the Mississippi, having been settled by the French in 1683. It contained as many as 100 families when it was ceded to Great Britain in 1763. In the early times of the country this was a place of great importance. A more beautiful site for a town can hardly be imagined. It is on an extensive plain, in the centre of a gently-sloping basin, drained by a fine navigable stream, and surrounded by a country of fertility and beauty unsurpassed. The Kaskaskia, at this point, approaches within about 6 miles of the Mississippi, and afterwards recedes again; so that the territory of this town occupies a sort of neck between the two rivers. The Roman Catholics have a nunnery here, and a church, and the inhabitants are mostly of the French descent to this day.

Kaufman County, Ts., e. h. at Kaufman. In the N. E. angle of the state. On the head waters of the Sabine.

Keating, Pa., McKean co. Traversed by the Alleghany River and its tributary, Potato Creek. Surface hilly and uneven, with broad, fertile alluvial bottoms.

Keene, N. H., c. h. Cheshire co., is one of the most flourishing towns in the state. The soil is various and generally good. Ashuelot River has its source in a pond in Washington, and discharges itself into the Connecticut at Hinsdale, 20 miles distant from Keene. The principal village is situated on a flat, E. of the Ashuelot, nearly equidistant from that and the upland. It is particularly entitled to notice for the extent, width, and uniform level of its streets. The main street, extending one mile in a straight line, is almost a perfect level, and is well ornamented with trees. Keene has ever been an important site for inland trade: but since the construction of the Cheshire Railroad, great additions to its business must be the consequence. First settlers, Jeremiah Hall, Elisha Root, Nathaniel Rockwood, Josiah Fisher, and Nathan Blake, in 1734. From Concord, by stage, 55 miles, and about four hours' ride from Boston by railroad.

Keene, N. Y., Essex co. This large town is watered by the E. and W. branches of the Au Sable River, which afford immense water power, also by Placid and several smaller lakes. The highest peaks of the Adirondack Mountains are in this town, Mount Marcy being elevated 5467 feet above the tide waters of the Hudson. Iron ore is found among these mountains in great quantities. 12 miles W. from Elizabeth, and 138 N. from Albany.

Keesville, N. Y., Essex and Clinton counties. On both sides of Au Sable River, in the towns of Au Sable and Chesterfield. 4 miles W. from Lake Champlain. Here is an extensive water power, on which are large manufactories of iron.

Kelly, Pa., Union co. Buffalo Creek and its branches water this town, the surface of which is slightly uneven, and the soil calcareous loam. 9 miles N. from New Berlin.

Kenner County, Mi., e. h. at De Kalb. Bounded N. by Winston and Noxubee counties, E. by

Pennsylvania, S. by Lauderdale co., and W. by Neshoba. The Sookanitechie and a branch of Oktibeha River water this country.

Kendall County, Is., c. h. at Yorkville. The surface is undulating, and watered by Fox River.

Kenduskeag, Me., Penobscot co. A new town, taken from Levant in 1852. 10 miles N. W. from Bangor.

Kendall, N. Y., Orleans co. On the shore of Lake Ontario. 250 miles W. by N. from Albany.

Kennebec County, Me., c. h. at Augusta. South-eastern central, extending from the Androscoggin across the Kennebec, which flows S. through the middle of it. Surface undulating; soil excellent.

Kennebec, Me., Kennebec co. A new town, formed from parts of Hallowell, Augusta, Redfield, &c., in 1850.

Kennebunk, Me., York co. On the S. W. side of Kennebunk River, which affords some water power. It is a port of entry, but the harbor is barred, and its commerce, once considerable, has greatly declined. 80 miles S. W. from Augusta, and 25 S. W. from Portland.

Kennebunk Port, Me., York co. On Kennebunk River opposite Kennebunk, and distant from it 4 miles N. E.

Kennet, Pa., Chester co. Watered by Red Clay Creek. Surface hilly; soil rich calcareous loam. 28 miles S. W. from Philadelphia.

Kenosha County, Wn., c. h. at Kenosha. In the S. E. corner of the state.

Kenosha, Wn., c. h. Kenosha co. Formerly called Southport. A flourishing place, with considerable trade.

Kensington, N. H., Rockingham co. This town has no streams of any note; its surface is pretty even. There is much good land fit for grazing and tillage. It is a pleasant place, and was formerly a part of Hampton. 44 miles S. E. from Concord, and 6 S. of Exeter.

Kent, Ct., Litchfield co. First settled 1738; incorporated 1739. This is a mountainous township, with some fine land on the banks of the Housatonic, which passes through its western border. Good iron ore is found here. The Housatonic, calm and still, winding gracefully at the foot of a high and rugged mountain, renders the scenery from the neat and quiet village highly picturesque and beautiful.

"There is in this town," says Dr. Trumbull, "convincing evidence that it was a grand seat of the native inhabitants of this country, before Indians, who more lately inhabited it, had any residence in it. There are arrow heads, stone pots, and a sort of knives, and various kinds of utensils, frequently found by the English, of such curious workmanship as exceeds all the skill of any Indians since the English came into this country, and became acquainted with them. These were not only found when the town was first settled, but they are still found on the sides of Housatonic River." 50 miles W. from Hartford.

Kent County, De., c. h. at Dover. Bounded N. by New Castle co., E. by Delaware Bay, S. by Sussex co., and W. by Maryland. Surface slightly uneven, and drained by Jones, Little Duck, and Mother Kill Creeks; soil fertile.

Kent County, Md., c. h. at Chester. Bounded N. by an arm of Chesapeake Bay, separating it from Cecil co., E. by Delaware, S. by Chester River, separating it from Queen Anne co., and W. by Chesapeake Bay. Surface somewhat uneven; soil diversified.

Kent County, Mn., c. h. at Grand Rapids. Bounded N. by Neevawgo and Meecoosta counties, E. by Montcalm and Ionia, S. by Barry and Allegan, and W. by Ottawa co. Grand River and its branches water this county, affording good water power. Surface hilly or uneven; soil rich vegetable loam. It contains limestone and salt springs.

Kent, N. Y., Putnam co. Croton River waters this town, the surface of which is hilly and mountainous, and the soil favorable to the growth of grass. 4 miles N. from Carmel, and 101 S. from Albany.

Kent County, R. I., c. h. at East Greenwich. Extending from Narraganset Bay to the Connecticut line. E. part level; W. part rough and hilly; fertile. Traversed by the Stonington Railroad.

Kenton County, Ky., c. h. at Independence. Bounded N. by the Ohio River, separating it from Ohio, E. by the Licking, separating it from Campbell co., S. by Pendleton and Grant counties, and W. by Boone co. Surface slightly uneven; soil fertile.

Kenton, O., c. h. Hardin co. On the W. side of Scioto River. 71 miles N. W. of Columbus.

Keokuck County, Io., c. h. at Lancaster. In the S. E. part of the state. Skunk River flows through it from W. to E.

Keokuck, Io., Lee co. On the W. side of Mississippi River, just below the lower rapids.

Keosauqua, Io., c. h. Van Buren co.

Kershaw District, S. C., c. h. at Camden. Bounded N. by Lancaster co., E. by Chesterfield and Darlington, S. by Sumpter and Richland, and W. by Fairfield co. Watered by Wateree River and branches, and Lynch and Little Lynch Creeks. The soil of the uplands is sandy, but productive, while that bordering on the rivers is remarkably fertile.

Keytesville, Mo., c. h. Chariton co. 2 miles W. from Grand Chariton River, and 15 miles from its mouth. N. W. from Jefferson City 91 miles.

Key West, Fla., c. h. Monroe co. On the N. W. end of Key West, or Thompson's Island, which is one of the Florida keys. The island is about 4 miles in length by 1 mile in width. This place has a good harbor, admitting vessels requiring 27 feet of water. The village was incorporated in 1829, and has considerable trade. Salt is manufactured here in large quantities by solar evaporation. Many of the inhabitants are employed as "wreckers," in saving the effects of the numerous vessels which are wrecked every year on the Florida Reef. For services thus rendered, these persons receive from 80,000 to 100,000 dollars annually. The entire island rests upon a bed of limestone, which is but a foot or two beneath the surface.

Kilkenny, N. H., Coos co. This place was granted in 1744. It is a poor town. 120 miles N. from Concord, and about 15 N. E. from Lancaster.

Killbuck, O., Holmes co. A township on Killbuck Creek, adjoining Coshocton co., S. from Millersburg.

Killingly, Ct., Windham co. This town is rough and hilly, but there is a great deal of beauty about it, and its history is full of romantic stories relating to the first settlers and the red men. The town is well watered by the Quinebaug and its branches. There are three villages, Pleasant Valley, Daysville, and Danielsonville, all pleasant and flourishing manufacturing places. Killingly contains excellent quarries of freestone, and

of a slate rock, soft, and easily wrought; also of a slate rock composed of granular quartz, almost white. A rich bed of porcelain clay is found on Mashentuck Hill, said to equal French or Chinese clay. 45 miles E. from Hartford.

Killingworth, Ct., Middlesex co. This town, the Indian Hammonnasset, was first settled in 1663. It lies on Long Island Sound, with a harbor for small vessels. Many vessels are built at this place. There are 1000 acres of good salt meadow in Killingworth, and the soil of the uplands, although hard and uneven, is rendered productive by industry and skillful management. The village is very pleasant, with a wide street a mile and a half in length, crossed about midway by Indian River, a small stream which enters the harbor. Killingworth is a healthful, interesting place. 38 miles S. E. from Hartford.

Kilmarnock, Me., Piscataquis co. This town is well watered by Piscataquis River and the outlet of Scootum Lake. It lies 103 miles N. E. from Augusta, and 22 N. N. E. from Dover. Incorporated 1824.

Kinderhook, N. Y., Columbia co. About 18 miles S. by E. from Albany. The surface of this township is agreeably diversified, with a soil of sandy loam and clay, generally fertile and well cultivated. It is drained by Kinderhook Creek, which is a large and important mill stream.

The village of Kinderhook is delightfully situated on a plain, 5 miles E. of the Hudson, and 20 S. from Albany. It was incorporated as a village in 1838. No place in the vicinity of the Hudson exceeds this for the beauty of its location and salubrity of its climate. This is the birth-place and residence of Ex-President Van Buren. His country seat is handsomely situated, about 2 miles S. of the village.

Kings County, N. Y., c. h. at Brooklyn. It is bounded on the N. by the East River and New York Harbor, E. by Queens co., S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by New York Bay and the "Narrows." Surface chiefly level; soil very productive when well tilled. It is watered by a few small streams, and contains a number of bays, of which Gravesend and Jamaica are the principal. The Long Island Railroad crosses the N. part of this county.

King and Queen County, Va., c. h. at King and Queen. Bounded N. W. by Caroline, N. E. by Essex and Middlesex, S. E. by Gloucester, and S. W. by New Kent and King William counties. Piankatank and Mattaponi Rivers, branches of York River, form the N. E. and S. W. boundaries.

King and Queen, Va., c. h. King and Queen co. On a plain three quarters of a mile from Mattaponi River, and 53 E. N. E. from Richmond.

King George County, Va., c. h. at King George. Incorporated in 1720, and bounded N. and N. E. by the Potomac River, separating it from Maryland, E. by Westmoreland co., S. by the Rappahannock, separating it from Essex and Caroline counties, and W. by Stafford co. Surface hilly; soil diversified.

King George, Va., c. h. King George co.

Kingfield, Me., Franklin co. A fine farming township, E. of Mount Abraham, and watered by Seven Mile Brook and one of its tributaries. It lies 55 miles N. W. by N. from Augusta, and 25 N. from Farmington. Incorporated 1808.

Kingsbury, Me., Piscataquis co. 70 miles E. of N. from Augusta.

Kingsbury, N. Y., Washington co. Half shire town with Salem. Watered by the Hudson River and a branch of Wood Creek. The surface is mostly level; soil generally fertile. 55 miles N. from Albany.

King's Bridge, N. Y., New York co. At the N. end of Manhattan Island, near a bridge crossing Spuyten Duval Creek, which connects the East and North Rivers. N. from City Hall 13 miles, and S. from Albany 136. The Hudson River Railroad passes through it.

Kingsessing, Pa., Philadelphia co. This town comprises several islands lying in the Delaware River, which bounds it on the S. E. The Schuylkill River also runs on its E., and Darby Creek on its W. border. Mud Island, in the Delaware, was the site of Fort Mifflin, which made an obstinate defence against the British in 1777. Bordering on the Schuylkill is a fine botanical garden, founded by the celebrated naturalist Bartram. The surface of the town is level; soil alluvial. 7 miles S. W. from Philadelphia, and 98 E. by S. from Harrisburg.

Kingston, Aa. c. h. Antauga co. On the W. side of Antauga Creek. 86 miles from Tuscaloosa.

Kingston, Ms., Plymouth co., was formerly a part of Plymouth, and set off and called Jones's River Parish, in 1717. The harbor of Kingston, in common with that of Duxbury, lies within the Gurnet, which forms the northern boundary of Plymouth Harbor. Jones's River, a small stream, the outlet of several ponds, gives the town good mill privileges. Monk's Hill, near the line of Plymouth, commands delightful views on every side. The village, which is elevated, presents fine views of the harbor and sea. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. W. from Plymouth, and $33\frac{3}{4}$ S. E. from Boston by the Old Colony Railroad.

Kingston, Mo., c. h. Caldwell co.

Kingston, N. H., Rockingham co. There are several ponds in this town. The largest, Great Pond, contains upwards of 300 acres, with an island of 10 or 12 acres, covered with wood. There are no high hills; Great Hill and Rockrimmon Hill are the highest. The soil is generally loamy. First settled in 1694. 38 miles S. E. from Concord, and 6 S. from the railroad depot at Exeter.

Kingston, N. J., Middlesex and Somerset counties. On Millstone Creek, midway between Philadelphia and New York, and 14 miles N. E. from Trenton. The Delaware and Raritan Canal passes through it.

Kingston, N. Y., c. h. Ulster co. Bounded on the E. by the Hudson, and watered by Esopus Creek. Surface rolling; soil fertile sandy loam upon a basis of lime and slate. 58 miles S. S. W. from Albany. This is a landing place for visitors to the Catskill Mountains.

Kingston, Pa., Luzerne co. Bounded on the S. E. by the Susquehanna River. Surface uneven; soil productive. 127 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Kingston, R. I., c. h. Washington co. 32 miles S. by W. from Providence.

Kingston, Te., c. h. Roane co. At the junction of Clinch and Tennessee Rivers. 143 miles E. by S. from Nashville.

Kingstree, S. C., c. h. Williamsburg district. On Black River. 105 miles E. S. E. from Columbia.

King William County, Va., c. h. at King William. This county lies between Mattapony River

on the N. E., separating it from King and Queen co., and the Pamunkey on the S. W., separating it from New Kent and Hanover counties. Caroline co. bounds it on the N. W. Drained by tributaries of Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers.

King William, Va., c. h. King William co. 38 miles N. E. by E. from Richmond.

Kingwood, N. J., Hunterdon co. Watered by Loakatong Creek. Surface hilly and undulating; soil fertile, consisting of red shale, clay, and loam. 29 miles N. W. from Trenton.

Kinston, N. C., c. h. Lenoir co.

Kirby, Vt., Caledonia co. There are some tracts of good land in Kirby, but the township is generally either wet and cold or too mountainous for cultivation. It has a number of springs, brooks, and a good fish pond. The settlement was commenced about the year 1799, by Phineas Page and Theophilus Grant. 15 miles N. E. from Danville, and 45 N. E. from Montpelier.

Kirkland, Me., Penobscot co. 15 miles N. N. W. from Bangor.

Kirkland, N. Y., Oneida co. Oriskany Creek waters this town, the surface of which is varied, and the soil fertile calcareous loam. 10 miles S. W. from Utica, and 105 W. by N. from Albany.

Kirkville, Mi., c. h. Adair co.

Kiskiminitas, Pa., Armstrong co. Bounded on the S. E. by the Kiskiminitas or Conemaugh River. Salt is found in this town, and the Pennsylvania Canal traverses a part of it. 187 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Kittaning, Pa., c. h. Armstrong co. On the Alleghany River. 187 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Kittery, Me., York co. A seaport town on the N. E. bank of the Piscataqua River, being the extreme south-western boundary of the state, on the Atlantic, adjoining York on the N. E., and Elliot on the N. W. It is one of the earliest settlements in the province, or state, and had its share of trial and suffering with others of their days, from repeated incursions of the Indians. The river, or inlet, called Spruce Creek, affords a convenient harbor for vessels usually employed in the coasting trade and fishery, and formerly considerable trade was carried on with the West Indies from this place; but at present there is little done in the way of navigation, except in ship building and the fishery. Kittery is divided from Portsmouth, N. H., by the Pisentaqua. A bridge connects it with that place. Another bridge connects it with Badger's Island, on which is the United States navy yard. Kittery lies 50 miles S. W. from Portland.

Knowlton, N. J., Warren co. Paulin's Kill, Beaver Brook, and Shawpocussing Creek water this town, and on its N. border lies Blue Mountain, where is the celebrated Water Gap. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam in the valleys, and slaty in the elevated portions. 66 miles N. by W. from Trenton.

Knox County, Is., c. h. at Knoxville. Bounded N. by Henry, E. by Stark and Peoria, S. by Fulton, and W. by Warren and Mercer counties. Watered by Spoon and Henderson Rivers and branches. A large part of the surface is prairie; soil fertile.

Knox County, Ia., c. h. at Vincennes. Incorporated in 1802, and bounded N. by Sullivan and

Greene counties, E. and S. by White River, separating it from Daviess and Pike counties, and W. by the Wabash, separating it from Illinois. Soil very fertile.

Knox County, Ky., c. h. at Barbourville. It is bounded N. by Laurel and Clay counties, E. by Harlan co., S. by Tennessee, and W. by Whitely co. The Cumberland River traverses this county from E. to W., and with its branches waters the surface.

Knox, Me., Waldo co. 32 miles N. E. by E. from Augusta. A good farming town.

Knox County, Mo., c. h. at Edina. In the N. E. angle of the state, crossed by the North, Middle, and South Fabius, and the N. fork of Salt River.

Knox, N. Y., Albany co. Watered by the Bozack and a branch of Foxes Creek. Surface broken and hilly, being partly covered by the Helderberg limestone ridge, in which there is quite a large cavern. Soil mostly productive. 18 miles W. from Albany.

Knox County, O., c. h. at Mount Vernon. Richland bounds it on the N., Coshocton and Holmes on the E., Licking on the S., and Delaware and Marion counties on the W. The eastern part is uneven, and the soil rather poor; the western is level, and both are watered by fine streams. The central part has a pleasant variety of hills and vales, and the beautiful Vernon River, with its streams, waters the whole of it. In this and the western part is found a vegetable mould, based upon yellow clay mixed with sand.

Knox County, Te., c. h. at Knoxville. Bounded N. by Anderson and Grainger counties, E. by Sevier, S. by Blount, and W. by Roane. Watered by the Tennessee River, and Holston and French Broad Rivers, its head branches, and by Beaver Creek, a branch of Clinch River. Surface mostly mountainous; soil very fertile on the streams.

Knoxville, Te. City and seat of justice of Knox co. This fine city is located on the N. bank of Holston River, at the head of steamboat navigation, and 4 miles below the entrance of French Broad River. It is laid out with regularity, and handsomely built. The court house is a fine building. This is the seat of East Tennessee College. (See *Colleges*.) There are also two academies here, one for males and one for females. A railroad route from Charleston, S. C., through Augusta, Ga., has nearly reached this place. 183 miles E. by S. from Nashville.

Knoxville, Ga., c. h. Crawford co. 50 miles S. W. by W. from Milledgeville.

Knoxville, Ia., c. h. Knox co. On an elevated prairie. 100 miles W. N. W. from Springfield.

Kohono, Ia., c. h. Howard co.

Kortright, N. Y., Delaware co. The surface is hilly and mountainous; soil fertile loam, yielding large crops of grass. 15 miles N. from Delhi, and 68 S. W. from Albany.

Kosciusko County, Ia., c. h. at Warsaw. Tippecanoe River and other streams afford hydraulic power.

Kosciusko, Mi., c. h. Attala co. 67 miles N. E. from Jackson.

Lackawannock, Pa., Mercer co. Uneven. 6 miles S. W. from Mercer.

Lackawaxen, Pa., Pike co. Watered by the Delaware River and Lackawaxen and other creeks. 182 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

La Clerk County, Mo. S. central. Crossed from S. to N. by the head waters of Gasconade.

The N. W. part is drained by tributaries of the Osage.

Lacon, Is., c. h. Marshall co. On the E. side of Illinois River. 99 miles N. from Springfield.

La Crosse County, Wn. On the Mississippi. Drained by the La Crosse.

Lafayette County, As., c. h. at Lewisville. Watered by Red River and tributaries. S. W. corner. *Lafayette, Ia.*, c. h. Tippecanoe co. On the E. side of Wabash River, at the head of steamboat navigation. The Wabash Canal connects this growing place with Lake Erie. 10 miles below the mouth of Tippecanoe River, and 70 N. W. from Indianapolis.

Lafayette Parish, La., c. h. at Vermilionville. Bounded N. by St. Landry co., E. by St. Martin's and St. Mary's counties, S. by Vermilion Bay, and W. by Vermilion co. Surface flat, and mostly too wet for agriculture.

Lafayette, La., city and seat of justice of Jefferson parish. This city borders on the Mississippi River, and is a suburb of the city of New Orleans. It is crossed by the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad, and lies 2 miles W. by S. from New Orleans.

Lafayette County, Mi., c. h. at Oxford. Bounded N. by Tallahatchie River, separating it from Marshall co., E. by Pontotoc co., S. by Chickasaw and Yalabusha, and W. by Ponola co. Watered by Tallahatchie and Yocanapuafia Rivers and branches. Surface undulating; soil productive.

Lafayette County, Mo., c. h. at Lexington. Bounded N. by the Missouri River, separating it from Bay and Carroll counties, E. by Saline co., S. by Johnson, and W. by Jackson co. Drained by several mill streams flowing into the Missouri. Surface slightly undulating; soil rich.

Lafayette, N. Y., Onondaga co. Onondaga Creek waters this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil clay loam. 10 miles S. from Syracuse village, and 134 N. of W. from Albany.

Lafayette, O., Williams co. Pleasantly situated on Beaver Creek; the land is rolling, and of an excellent quality. 22 miles from Napoleon, and 21 from Defiance.

Lafayette, O., Deer Creek township, Madison co., is located on the national road, about 21½ miles W. from Columbus.

Lafayette County, Wn. On the southern border of the state. Watered by the head streams of the Pictouica.

La Fourche, Interior Parish, La., c. h. at Thibodauxville. Bounded N. by Assumption, St. James, and St. John Baptist parishes, E. by St. Charles and Jefferson parishes, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Terrebonne parish. Watered by the Bayou La Fourche and other streams. The surface is flat, and mostly too wet for cultivation, except on the borders of the streams, where the soil is rich, producing sugar and cotton.

Lagadu, Te., Wilson co. 30 miles E. from Nashville.

La Grange, Aa., Franklin co. On high ground. 16 miles S. from Tennessee River, and 136 N. by W. from Tuscaloosa. Site of La Grange College. See *Colleges*.

La Grange, Ga., c. h. Troup co. 6 miles E. from Chattahoochee River, on one of its small tributaries. 121 miles W. from Milledgeville.

La Grange County, Ia., c. h. at Lima. It is bounded N. by Michigan, E. by Stenben co., S. by Noble, and W. by Elkhart co. Watered

by Pigeon, Fawn, and Little Eikhart Rivers, and several small lakes. Surface undulating, consisting of prairies on the N.; the soil is fertile.

La Grange, Ia., c. h. La Grange co.

La Grange, Me., Penobscot co. This town is watered by Birch Stream and its branches. 95 miles N. E. from Augusta.

La Grange, N. Y., Dutchess co. Sprout and Wappinger's Creeks water this town, the surface of which is somewhat hilly and uneven, and the soil productive gravelly loam. 7 miles E. from Poughkeepsie, and 80 S. from Albany.

Lake County, Is., c. h. at Little Fort. Bounded N. by Wisconsin, E. by Lake Michigan, S. by Cook, and W. by McHenry co. Watered by Des Plaines and Fox Rivers. Surface undulating, being mostly prairie land.

Lake County, Ia., c. h. at Crown Point. Bounded N. by Lake Michigan, E. by Porter co., S. by the Kankakee River, separating it from Jasper co., and W. by Illinois. Drained by Deep River and Cedar and Eagle Creeks. Surface mostly level, and in parts marshy; along the lake is a ridge of bluffs and sand hills.

Lake County, O., c. h. at Painesville. N. E. part of the state. Has Lake Erie on the N. W. Watered by Grand and Chagrin Rivers.

Lake Pleasant, N. Y., c. h. Hamilton co. This is a large township, about 50 miles in length. It is watered by Sacandaga and Indian Rivers, and other branches of the Hudson. It also contains Lakes Emmons and Pleasant, and Round Lake, besides several smaller ones. The surface is greatly diversified, being mostly a wilderness. 72 miles N. W. from Albany.

Lake Providence, La., Carroll parish. The sheet of water from which this village takes its name was formerly the bed of the Mississippi River, and its outlet, flowing to the S., now forms Tensas River. 366 miles N. N. W. from New Orleans.

Lamar, Pa., Clinton co. Watered by Big Fishing and Cedar Creeks. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam in the valleys.

Lamar County, Ts. In the N. E. angle of the state, bordering on Arkansas.

Lamoille County, Vt., c. h. at Hydepark. This county was established in 1836. It is bounded N. by Franklin or Orleans counties, E. by Orleans and Caledonia counties, S. by Washington co., and W. by Chittenden and a part of Franklin counties. This county lies on the Green Mountain Range, and is the source of many streams. The River Lamoille passes nearly through its centre, and, with its tributaries, gives the county a great hydraulic power. The elevation of the county renders the soil more adapted for grazing than for tillage; yet there are large tracts of excellent meadow bordering its streams.

Lampeter, Pa., Lancaster co. Bounded S. E. by Pecuqua Creek, N. W. by Conestoga River, and drained by Mill Creek, a branch of Conestoga River.

Lancaster, Io., c. h. Keokuck co.

Lancaster, Ky., c. h. Garrard co. Located a few miles E. from Dick's River, and 57 miles S. by E. from Frankfort.

Lancaster, Mo., c. h. Schuyler co.

Lancaster, Ms., Worcester co. This is the *Weshakim*, or *Washoray*, of the Indians, and is the oldest town in the county. Lancaster lies on both sides of Nashua River, and has a remarkably fine alluvial soil, in a high state of cultivation. The village is very beautiful; it is

neatly built on an alluvial plain, shaded by elms, surrounded by hills, and watered by a large and placid stream. The N. and S. branches of the Nashua meet near the centre of the town, and produce a valuable water power. George Hill, on the westerly side of the town, comprises some good farms. Turner's, Spectacle, Fort, Sandy, and other ponds, add much to the scenery of this delightful town. 34 miles W. N. W. from Boston, and 25 S. W. from Lowell. A railroad passes in the neighborhood.

Lancaster, N. H., c. h. Coos co. On the southeastern bank of Connecticut River, which forms and washes its N. W. boundary, a distance of ten miles. Besides this the town is watered by Israel's River, and several brooks. Across this river a bridge and several dams are thrown, forming a valuable water power. There are several ponds; the largest is called Martin Meadow Pond, from Martin, a hunter. This communicates with Little Pond. Lancaster is situated near lofty mountains, but is not itself mountainous. There are 3 hills in the S. part, called Martin Meadow Hills. The soil along the Connecticut is alluvial, the meadows extending back nearly three fourths of a mile. The village lies on a street extending from the bridge across Israel's River northwardly. It is pleasant, and is the site of considerable trade. First settlers, Captain David Page, Emmons Stockwell, and Edward Bucknam, in 1763. 95 miles N. from Concord, and about 40 N. E. from Haverhill.

Lancaster, N. Y., Erie co. Seneca, Ellicott's, and Cayuga Creeks water this town. The surface is undulating; soil fertile, yielding large crops of grass and grain. 12 miles E. from Buffalo, and 272 W. from Albany.

Lancaster, O., c. h. Fairfield co. This town was laid out in 1800. It is a thriving place, pleasantly located near the source of Hocking River, in a fertile valley, surrounded by very valuable land. This town is connected with the Ohio Canal by the Lancaster Canal, 8 miles distant; it is also connected with it by the Hocking Canal. 34 miles N. E. from Chillicothe, and 28 S. E. from Columbus.

Lancaster County, Pa., c. h. at Lancaster. It is bounded N. by Dauphin, Lebanon, and Berks counties, S. E. by Chester co., and S. W. by the Susquehanna River, separating it from York co. This was the 4th county formed in the state, and is admirably located, the Susquehanna River running more than 40 miles on its border. It is also drained by Conestoga, Pecuqua, Conewago, and other creeks, affording fine water power. Iron ore and sulphate of magnesia, or epsom salts, are the principal minerals.

Lancaster, Pa. City, and seat of justice for Lancaster co. Situated near the right bank of the Conestoga Creek, 12 miles E. of where it empties into the Susquehanna, at Columbia. It is 70 miles W. from Philadelphia, and 37 miles S. E. from Harrisburg, the capital of the state. Population in 1820, 6663; in 1830, 7704; in 1840, 8417; in 1850, 12,382.

This place was for many years the seat of government of Pennsylvania, until the capital was removed to Harrisburg, in 1812. It was first chartered as a borough in 1754, and incorporated as a city in 1818. It is located on elevated ground, about a mile and a half W. of the creek, and is handsomely laid out with broad streets, crossing each other at right angles, which are

chiefly paved and curbed, and are neatly kept. The two principal streets are King and Queen Streets, at the intersection of which, in the centre of the city, is a handsome square, containing the court house. Many buildings still remain in the ancient style, as built by the German settlers, which are principally one story brick houses, with wide roofs and dormer windows; but the houses of more recent date are lofty, and many of them elegant, with every modern convenience and embellishment. Besides the peculiarities above mentioned, which had their origin in the fashions of the olden time, a stranger is struck with the number and character of the tavern signs which are hung out in the principal streets, and which, as one writer remarks, "form a sort of out-door picture gallery," in which "may be seen half the kings of Europe — the king of Prussia, of Sweden, and the prince of Orange; then the warriors — Washington, Lafayette, Jackson, Napoleon, William Tell, and a whole army of others; and then the statesmen — Jefferson, Franklin, and others; and then comes the Red Lion of England, leading a long procession of lions, bears, stags, bulls, horses, eagles, swans, black, white, dun, and red; not to mention the inanimate emblems, the globe, the cross-keys, the plough, the wheat sheaf, the compass and square, and the hickory tree." These numerous inns were formerly much more in demand than at present; when the whole business of transportation was carried on in wagons, over the great Western Turnpike, passing through this place from Pittsburg to Philadelphia.

Lancaster is an illustration of the change made in the prospects of many an inland town in our country by the introduction of railroads. When spoken of by Governor Pownall, who visited it in 1754, as already a "growing town," with fair promise of increase, some one, in alluding to this opinion, remarked, that "from its local situation, remote from water, Lancaster was not, nor could it ever possibly become, a place of business." Such, until recent times, would have been the natural conclusion from the fact that a place had not been located upon a large navigable river. But the era of internal improvements, especially the construction of railroads, has changed all this. Speaking of Lancaster as it now appears, a descriptive author observes, "This place well deserves the title of a city; there is nothing rural in its aspect. The streets, laid off at right angles, are paved and lighted; the houses, generally of brick, are compactly arranged; and those of modern date are lofty and well built; . . . the place is supplied with water by an artificial basin and waterworks; stores, taverns, and shops abound in every quarter; railroad cars, stages, canal boats, and wagons are constantly arriving or departing; and all together there is that rattle and din that remind one of city life."

Among the manufactories of this place are two for cotton fabrics, which employ about 900 persons.

Lancaster has had the benefit of every species of internal improvement in the order in which they have arisen. The turnpike from this place to Philadelphia, completed in 1794, at a cost of \$465,000, paved at first with stone, and since McAdamized, was the first road of the kind built in the United States. The splendid stone bridge over the Conestoga Creek, built by in-

dividual enterprise, in 1799, was a work of which, at that early period, the state might have been proud, and which contributed, in no small measure, to the prosperity of the place. Then followed, in 1829, the improvements for rendering the Conestoga Creek navigable from Lancaster to the Susquehanna River, a distance of 18 miles, which was accomplished by means of a series of 9 locks, creating slack water pools, at a cost of about \$75,000. By means of this work, in connection with a tide water canal to Port Deposit, a navigable communication was opened to Baltimore. In 1834, the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, passing by Lancaster, was opened; and, in 1838, the railroad from Lancaster to Harrisburg, since extended to Pittsburg, and in another direction to Hagarstown, in Maryland.

A college was established at Lancaster in 1787, called "Franklin College," for which spacious buildings were erected; but it afterwards declined to the rank of an academy or high school.

Lancaster District, S. C., c. h. at Lancaster. Bounded N. by North Carolina, E. by Lynche's Creek, separating it from Chester district, S. by Kershaw district, and W. by Catawba River, separating it from Chester district. Drained by branches of Catawba River and Lynche's Creek.

Lancaster, S. C., c. h. Lancaster district. On a small branch of Catawba River. 72 miles N. N. E. from Columbia.

Lancaster County, Va., c. h. at Heathville. It is bounded N. by Richmond co., E. by Northumberland co. and Chesapeake Bay, and S. and W. by the Rappahannock River, separating it from Middlesex co.

Lancaster, Va., c. h. Lancaster co. 38 miles E. by N. from Richmond.

Laudyore, Vt., Bennington co. This town is on elevated land, at the N. E. corner of the county. Some of the head branches of West River have their sources here. The lands are too rough and high for much improvement. The settlement was commenced by William Utley and family, in June, 1769, emigrants from Ashford, Ct. 33 miles N. E. from Bennington, and 70 S. from Montpelier.

Landaff, N. H., Grafton co. Wild and Great Ammonoosuc Rivers pass through this town. Landaff Mountain, Cobble and Bald Hills are the principal elevations. The farmers here are very industrious, and the soil well rewards them for their labor. The town of Landaff was granted, in 1764, to James Avery and others. 12 miles N. E. from Haverhill, and 95 N. by W. from Concord.

Lanesboro', Ms., Berkshire co., was incorporated on the 20th of June, 1765, and then included a large part of the present town of Cheshire. The soil is of an excellent quality, mostly clay loam. The S. branch of the Hoosic rises in the S. E. corner of the town, the W. branch of the Housatic passes by the centre and runs through Lanesboro' Pond into Pittsfield. This pond is partly in the latter town. It abounds with fish. The scenery, from various points, is picturesque and delightful. This town affords iron ore, and extensive beds of beautiful white and clouded marble, and graphic slate. There is in Lanesboro' a large rock, so equally balanced upon another that it can be easily moved. The settlement of this town commenced in 1754. 5

miles N. from Pittsfield, from which, by the Western Railroad, is 151 miles to Boston.

Langdon, N. H., Sullivan co. The principal village is 3 miles E. from Connecticut River, and 6 from Bellows Falls. A branch of Cold River passes S. W. through the town, and unites with the main branch, near the S. line. Langdon was named in honor of Governor Langdon. First settlers, Seth Walker, Nathaniel Rice, and Jonathan Williard, in 1773. 18 miles S. S. W. from Newport, and 56 W. by S. from Concord.

Lanier, Ga., c. h. Macon co. On the W. side of Flint River. 76 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

Lanier, O., Preble co., was named for a citizen of the county, Alexander C. Lanier, Esq. The township was organized in 1811, and has well-cultivated, well-watered lands.

Lansing, Mn. Capital of the state. Situated on Grand River, about 55 miles N. from Jackson, which is on the Michigan Central Railroad, and 132 miles W. by N. from Detroit, via Jackson. In 1847 the place upon which it stands was covered with a thick forest. Now there are about 400 buildings, including several large hotels. Both steam and water power are used for driving several flouring mills and saw mills. The state house is finely situated upon an eminence about 50 feet above the river, overlooking the town. It is a large and handsome edifice, and is surrounded by an ample enclosure, to be tastefully laid out and ornamented. Many things, in a town so recent, must be yet rough and incomplete; but their outline is sufficiently developed to indicate the beauty which will speedily adorn the new capital of this rich and enterprising state.

Lansing, N. Y., Tompkins co. Drained by Salmon Creek and its branches. Surface hilly; soil productive. 8 miles N. from Ithaca, and 166 W. from Albany.

Lansingburg, N. Y., Rensselaer co. On the E. bank of the Hudson; the surface is hilly, except on the border of the river, where is an extensive plain; the soil mostly gravelly and clay loam, of good quality. 3 miles N. from Troy, and 9 N. N. E. from Albany.

Lapeer County, Mn., c. h. at Lapeer. Bounded N. by Tuscarora and Sanilac counties, E. by St. Clair, S. by Macomb and Oakland, and W. by Genesee co. Watered by Flint River and branches, Belle River and Mill Creek. Surface slightly uneven; soil fertile.

Lapeer, Mn., c. h. at Lapeer co. Situated at the junction of Flint River and Farmer's Creek. 61 miles N. from Detroit.

La Pointe County, Wn. In the N. W. corner of the state, on the S. shore of Lake Superior.

La Porte County, Ia., c. h. at La Porte. Bounded N. W. by Lake Michigan, N. by Michigan, E. by St. Joseph co., S. by Stark, and W. by Porter co. Drained by Kankakee, Little Kankakee, and Gallien Rivers and Trail Creek.

Laredo, Ts., c. h. Webb co.

Larissa, Ts., Cherokee co. This pleasant and thriving town is situated in Eastern Texas, 25 miles N. from Rusk, in the same county, and 30 miles E. from Palestine, in Anderson co. It is decidedly the most prosperous inland village in Eastern Texas. It is situated in the centre of a large body of fertile lands, well watered and densely populated by thrifty farmers. The state of society is one of the chief attractions of the

place. In a population of about 400, there are three regularly-organized churches—a Presbyterian, a Cumberland Presbyterian, and a Baptist.

Larue County, Ky. Central part. Washed on the N. by the Rolling Fork of Salt River.

La Salle County, Is., c. h. at Ottawa. Incorporated in 1831. Bounded N. by Lee and De Kalb counties, E. by Kendall and Grundy, S. by Livingston and Woodford, and W. by Putnam and Bureau counties. Drained by Illinois, Fox, and Vermilion Rivers, and their branches, which afford water power. Land mostly fertile prairie. The Illinois and Michigan Railroad traverses this county.

La Salle, Is., La Salle co., at the head of navigation on the Illinois River, 213 miles from its mouth, where the Illinois and Michigan Canal terminates by a conjunction with the river. This is a new place, created entirely by its being made the terminus of the canal, and is destined from this circumstance to become a place of considerable importance. Steamboats on the river, and canal boats from the lake, are continually arriving and departing; and a number of steamers are almost always lading and unloading at the wharves. The distance on the canal, from this place to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, is 102 miles.

Latimore, Pa., Adams co. This is a level town, watered by Bermudian Creek and branches. Soil red shale. About two miles S. from the village are York Sulphur Springs. 15 miles N. E. from Gettysburg.

Lauderdale County, Aa., c. h. at Florence. Bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Limestone co., and S. and W. by the Tennessee River, separating it from Lawrence and Franklin counties and Mississippi. Drained by Blackwater, Shoal, Second, Cypress, and other creeks flowing into the Tennessee. Surface uneven; soil of excellent quality. A canal here extends around the Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee River.

Lauderdale County, Mi., c. h. at Marion. Bounded N. by Kemper co., E. by Alabama, S. by Clarke, and W. by Newton co. Watered by Oktibbeha River and branches.

Lauderdale County, Te., c. h. at Ripley. Bounded N. by Dyer co., E. by Gibson, S. by Haywood and Tipton counties, and W. by the Mississippi River. Soil very fertile, and watered by Forked Deer and Big Hatchee Rivers and Coal Creek.

Laurel County, Ky., c. h. at Loudon. Bounded N. by Madison co., E. by Clay, S. by Knox and Whitely, and W. by Rockcastle Creek, a head branch of Cumberland River. In the S. E. part of the state. Watered by several tributaries of the Cumberland, namely, South Fork, Little Rockcastle, and Laurel Creeks. The surface is hilly.

Laurens County, Ga., c. h. at Dublin. Bounded N. E. by Emanuel, S. E. by Montgomery, S. W. by Pulaski, and N. W. by Wilkinson and Washington counties.

Laurens, N. Y., Otsego co. Watered by Otsego Creek. The surface is elevated and hilly; soil rich sandy loam. 15 miles S. W. from Cooperstown, and 84 W. from Albany.

Laurens District, S. C., c. h. at Laurensville. Bounded N. E. by Enmore River, separating it from Spartanburg and Union districts, S. E. by Newberry district, S. W. by Saluda River, separating it from Abbeville district, and N. W. by Greenville district.

Laurens, S. C., c. h. Laurens district. On the ridge which separates the waters of Ennoree and Saluda Rivers. 70 miles N. W. by W. from Columbia.

Lausanne, Pa., Northampton co. Watered by Lehigh River and Laurel Run. Surface mountainous; soil gravelly and sterile. The Beaver Meadow coal mine is in Spring Mountain, in this town. 100 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

La Yucca County, Ts. S. central part of the state.

Lawrence County, Aa. c. h. at Moulton. Bounded by the Tennessee River, separating it from Lauderdale co., E. by Morgan, S. by Walker, and W. by Franklin co. Watered by Big Nance and Town Creeks and branches, and by the head branches of Black Warrior River.

Lawrence County, As. c. h. at Jackson. Bounded N. by Missouri and Randolph co., E. by Cache River, separating it from Greene co., S. by Jackson and Independence, and W. by Izard and Fulton counties. Drained by Big Black, Current, and Strawberry Rivers. Surface level in the E. and uneven in the W. portions.

Lawrence County, Ky., c. h. at Louisa. Bounded N. by Carter co., E. by Big Sandy River, separating it from Virginia, S. by Johnson, and W. by Morgan co. Little Sandy River and Blane's Creek drain this county, affording important water power. Soil fertile.

Lawrence County, Is. c. h. at Lawrenceville. Incorporated in 1821. Bounded N. by Crawford co., E. by the Wabash River, separating it from Indiana, S. by Wabash co., and W. by Richland co. Watered by Fox and Embarrass Rivers and Raccoon Creek. The land is excellent in some portions, but that on the borders of the streams is liable to inundation.

Lawrence County, Ia., c. h. at Bedford. Bounded N. by Monroe, E. by Jackson and Washington, S. by Orange, and W. by Martin and Greene counties. White river, Salt, Guthrie's, Leatherwood and Beaver Creeks water the surface, which is mostly hilly. The streams afford water power.

Lawrence, Ms., Essex co. 26 miles N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from Boston. Population, 1850, 8500. Projected by the Essex Company, in 1844, and incorporated as a town in 1847. It contains 1980 acres on the S. side of Merrimac River, taken from Andover, and 2050 acres on the north side, taken from Methuen. The Essex Company was organized in April, 1845, and the following officers constituted its first board: Hon. Abbott Lawrence, president; Messrs. Patrick T. Jackson, William Sturgis, Nathan Appleton, John A. Lowell, and Ignatius Sargent, directors; and Charles S. Storrow, treasurer and chief engineer. The Essex Company have created a water power, by the erection of a stone dam, laid in cement, 35 feet thick at base, 12 feet 6 inches at crest, 900 feet long between abutments, with wings respectively 324 feet and 405 feet, giving an effective head and fall of 28 feet for the whole Merrimac River, and a water power equal to that at Lowell, which is about 10 miles above, on the same river. Cost of dam, \$250,000. From this dam they convey water for manufacturing purposes, by a canal on the N. side of the river, 5330 feet in length, 100 feet wide at the upper end, 60 feet wide at the lower end, and 12 feet deep in the centre. This canal is parallel with the river, at a distance of 400 feet, giving that space for mill

sites. The following manufacturing companies are in operation:—

Atlantic Cotton Mills. Capital, \$1,800,000. Manufacture coarse sheetings and shirtings. 45,000 spindles, 1200 looms, employ 1000 operatives, and consume 13,000 bales of cotton per annum.

Bay State Mills. Capital, \$1,800,000. Manufacture woollen goods of all kinds. 93 sets of cards, 379 broad, 213 narrow looms, employ 2100 operatives. Amount of wool consumed equal to 12,000 lbs. American fleece per day.

Essex Company's Machine Shop. Make steam engines, locomotives, cotton and woollen machinery of all kinds; employ 500 to 800 hands.

Charter Paper Company. Manufacture printed paper hangings.

Besides these concerns, there is a mill of the Plymouth Duck Company, which contains about 5000 spindles.

The Pacific Mills, for the manufacture of fine lawns and barege de laines for printing. 50,000 spindles, 1000 looms.

The Essex Company are still the owners of the principal part of the land and water power. Capital, \$1,500,000.

The Lawrence Gas Light Company furnish gas for lighting the mills and public buildings. Present capital, \$55,000.

Other smaller manufactures, of various kinds, are in operation, the most prominent of which are a steam saw mill, card factory, file shop, a piano-forte factory, a carriage factory, and a steam planing mill.

The school department consists of 1 high school, 2 grammar, 2 mixed, 6 middle, and 7 primary schools. 28 teachers are employed, and 1700 scholars are enrolled. Annual cost \$10,000. The Town Hall is a handsome brick edifice, 121 feet by 64 feet, and 55 feet high, containing the town offices on the lower floor, and the town hall above, with seats for 1500 people.

Ten religious societies have been organized; seven of which have built handsome churches. A reservoir has been constructed, at a height of 150-feet above the level of water in the canal, containing 1,395,000 gallons, to supply water in case of fire. This reservoir is kept filled by the force pumps of the different mills.

Six lines of railway diverge from this place to Boston, Salem, Newburyport, Dover, Portland, Manchester, N. H., and Lowell, affording unsurpassed facilities for intercourse and business.

A common, of 18 acres, in the centre of the town, has been presented to it by the Essex Company, and trees have been planted, and walks laid out, for the benefit of future inhabitants.

A generous donation of 4 acres of land, in the centre of the town, has been made by the Hon. Daniel A. White, of Salem, the proceeds to be applied to the maintenance of a course of public lectures, and also of a public library, for the benefit of the citizens.

This town received its name in honor of the Lawrence family, well-known merchants of Boston, originally from Groton, to whose intelligence and enterprise the progress of Massachusetts in manufactures has been greatly indebted. The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, one of its members, has ably represented the country at the court of St. James, and, as well as his elder brother, Amos, the founder of the family, has been greatly dis-

tinguished for a liberal, philanthropic, and public-spirited employment of his ample income.

Lawrence County, Mi., c. h. at Monticello. Bounded N. by Cossah and Simpson counties, E. by Covington. S. by Marion and Pike, and W. by Franklin co. Soil various, and watered by Pearl River and branches, and the head branches of Homochitto River.

Lawrence County, Mo., c. h. at Mount Vernon. In the S. W. angle of the state, on the height of land between the Sac, Neosho, and White Rivers.

Lawrence, N. J., Mercer co. Assumpink Creek and Stony Brook drain this town. Surface undulating; soil clay and loam. 6 miles N. E. from Trenton.

Lawrence, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Drained by Deer and St. Regis Rivers. Surface uneven; soil of good quality. 25 miles N. E. from Canton, and 230 N. N. W. from Albany.

Lawrence County, O., c. h. at Burlington. Jackson co. bounds it on the N., Gallia on the E., Scioto on the W., and the Ohio River on the S., which, with Symmes and Indian Guyandot Creeks, are the principal streams. The land is barren and hilly. Irish and Dutch emigrants from Pennsylvania and Virginia first settled here about the year 1800. 42 miles of this county are bounded by the Ohio River. The land near it is good and productive. Iron ore and stone coal are found here in great abundance. There has also been found a valuable bed of clay for stone ware.

Lawrence County, Pa., c. h. at New Castle. On the western border of the state. Watered by Chenango Creek, (the E. branch of Beaver River,) which passes through it from N. to S. Hilly.

Lawrence County, Te., c. h. at Lawrenceboro'. Bounded N. by Hickman and Maury counties, E. by Giles co., S. by Alabama, and W. by Wayne co., Shoal Creek and its branches, some branches of Sugar Creek and Buffalo River, drain this county.

Lawrenceburg, Ia., c. h. Dearborn co. On the N. bank of Ohio River, 1 mile below the mouth of Great Miami river, and 86 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

Lawrenceburg, Te., c. h. Lawrence co. On the E. side of Shoal Creek. 75 miles S. S. W. from Nashville.

Lawrenceville, Ga., c. h. Gwinnett co. Near the sources of Yellow River. 84 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

Lawrenceville, Is., c. h. Lawrence co.

Lawrenceville, Va., c. h. Brunswick co. Watered by a branch of Meherin River. S. S. W. from Richmond 73 miles.

Lawsville Centre, Pa., Susquehanna co. On Snake Creek. 187 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg. On a branch of the creek is a salt spring.

Leacock, Pa., Lancaster co. Peequa Creek forms the S. E., and Conestoga River the W. boundary of this town, which is also watered by Mill Creek. Surface level; soil clay and calcareous loam. Distant 44 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

Leake County, Mi., c. h. at Carthage. Bounded N. by Atala co., E. by Neshoba, S. by Scott, and W. by Madison. Watered by Pearl River and tributaries.

Lebanon, Aa., c. h. De Kalb co. On the N. side of Big Wills Creek. 112 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Lebanon, As., c. h. Searcy co. On the S. side

of the Buffalo Fork of White River. 95 miles N. by W. from Little Rock.

Lebanon, Ct., New London co. First settled about 1700. The surface of the town is uneven — moderately hilly. The soil is of a chocolate color; — a rich deep mould, very fertile, and well adapted for grass. Husbandry is the principal business of the inhabitants. The village is on a street more than a mile in length, wide, pleasant, and interesting. 30 miles S. E. from Hartford.

Lebanon, Is., St. Clair co. 71 miles from Springfield. The seat of McKendree College. See *Colleges*.

Lebanon, Ia., c. h. Boone co. 25 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

Lebanon, Ky., c. h. Marion co. On a small branch of Salt River. S. W. by S. from Frankfort 59 miles.

Lebanon, Me., York co. This town is bounded W. by Salmon Fall River, on the line of New Hampshire. It is a large agricultural township, with some trade and manufactures. It lies 50 miles S. W. by W. from Portland, and is bounded S. E. by North Berwick.

Lebanon, N. H., Grafton co. The Connecticut and Mascomy Rivers water this town, and afford many valuable mill sites. The principal village is situated on a plain at the head of the falls of Mascomy River. It is a pleasant village, and has become an important place in consequence of the Northern Railroad passing through it. Olcott's Falls, in the Connecticut, in this town, afford a great water power, — 40 feet fall in one mile. These have been locked and canalised by the White River Company. Lyman's Bridge connects this town with Hartford, Vt. A medicinal spring, a lead mine, and a vein of iron ore have been discovered here. Lebanon was the first town settled on Connecticut River to the north of Charlestown. First settlers, Wm. Dowser, Wm. Dana, Levi Hyde, Charles Hill, Silas Waterman, and Nathaniel Porter. 4 miles S. from Dartmouth College, and 65 N. W. from Concord by the Northern Railroad.

Lebanon, N. J., Hunterdon co. The south branch of Raritan River and Spruce Run water this town. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil rich clay and loam. 40 miles N. by W. from Trenton.

Lebanon, N. Y., Madison co. Chenango River and some of its branches water this town. The surface is hilly; soil clay loam. 10 miles S. from Morrisville, and 103 W. from Albany.

Lebanon, O., c. h. Warren co. Between two branches of Turtle Creek, on a branch of Little Miami River, and 85 miles W. S. W. from Columbus.

Lebanon County, Pa., c. h. at Lebanon. Bounded N. E. by Schuylkill and Berks counties, S. E. by Lancaster, and S. W. and N. W. by Dauphin co. Drained by Swatara Creek and branches. Surface slightly uneven; soil rich. The Union Canal passes through this county.

Lebanon, Pa., Wayne co. Watered by branches of Dyberry Creek. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam.

Lebanon, Te., c. h. Wilson co. On a branch of Cumberland River. 32 miles E. from Nashville. Cumberland University is located here. (See *Colleges*.) There is a large steam cotton factory near this place.

Lebanon, Va., c. h. Russell co. On a branch of Clinch River. 325 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

Ledyard, Ct., New London co. This town was taken from Groton in 1836. It was formerly called North Groton. There is a pretty village, of some thirty houses, at Gale's Ferry, on the Thames. This town was named in honor of two brothers, natives of Groton — Colonel Ledyard, the brave defender of Groton Heights, in 1781, and John Ledyard, the celebrated traveller, who died at Cairo, in Egypt, in 1789, aged 38. John Ledyard was probably as distinguished a traveller as can be found on record. 7 miles N. by E. from New London.

Ledyard, N. Y., Cayuga co. Bounded on the W. by Cayuga Lake, and watered by several small streams flowing into it. Surface rolling; soil fertile clay loam and marl. 12 miles S. W. from Auburn, and 168 W. from Albany.

Lee County, Ga., c. h. at Starkville. Bounded N. by Sumpter co., E. by Dooly, S. by Irwin and Baker, and W. by Randolph co. Flint River and branches water this county.

Lee County, Is., c. h. at Dixon. Bounded N. by Ogle co., E. by De Kalb, S. by Lasalle and Bureau, and W. by Whitesides. Drained by Rock, Green, and Bureau Rivers.

Lee County, Iowa, c. h. at Fort Madison. Incorporated in 1837. Bounded N. by Henry and Des Moines counties, E. and S. E. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Illinois, S. W. by Des Moines River, separating it from Missouri, and W. by Van Buren co. Skunk River runs on its N. E. border, and Sugar, Halfbreed, and Lost Creeks drain the interior. Surface undulating; soil productive.

Lee, Me., Penobscot co. It lies 120 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Lee, Ms., Berkshire co., was settled by Mr. Isaac Davis, in 1760. The town was named for General Lee, of the revolutionary army. It presents a diversified appearance, and forms part of the intervalle between the Taconic and Green Mountain ranges. The Green Mountain range runs partly within the eastern limits of the town; these mountains are for the most part of gentle acclivity, and are cultivated, in some places, quite to their summits. From the base of these mountains the surface is rather uneven, occasionally rising into hills of considerable height, but generally descending, until it reaches the plain upon the banks of the Housatonic. At the N. E. corner of the town enters the Housatonic, and it passes out at the S. W. corner, dividing the town into two nearly equal parts. It receives, in its passage, the waters of Washington Mountain, Scott's Pond, Greenwater Pond, and Goose Pond, also, on the summit of the mountain, the waters of Hop Brook, as well as several other streams of less size. On each side of the Housatonic are extensive plains of rich alluvial land. The soil of the uplands is a loam, interspersed with gravel and stones. Limestone and white and clouded marble are found here. This is one of the most flourishing towns in the county or state; its villages are neat and handsome. 10 miles S. from Pittsfield.

Lee, N. H., Stafford co. In the N. part of this town lies Wheelwright's Pond, containing about 165 acres, and forming the principal source of Oyster River. This pond is memorable for the battle which was fought near it, in 1690, between a scouting party of Indians and two companies of rangers, under Captains Floyd and Wiswall. Lamprey, Little, North, and Oyster Rivers water

this town. 31 miles E. S. E. from Concord, and 12 S. W. from Dover.

Lee, N. Y., Oncida co. Drained by Canada and Fish Creeks. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam and clay. 22 miles N. W. from Utica, and 115 from Albany.

Lee County, Va., c. h. at Jonesville. Bounded E. by Russell and Scott counties, S. by Tennessee, and W. and N. by Kentucky. This county is situated in the valley between Cumberland and Powell's Mountains, and is drained by Powell's River and branches.

Leeds, Me., Kennebec co. This is a large and flourishing agricultural town, finely watered by a large and beautiful pond. The outlet of this pond into the Androscoggin gives the town a good water power, for saw mills and other manufactories. The villages in Leeds are very neat and pleasant. The soil is fertile and productive. Leeds was incorporated in 1802. It lies 30 miles W. S. W. from Augusta.

Leesburg, Va., c. h. London co. On an elevated plain at the base of Kittotetan Mountains. 1½ miles N. from the Potomac River, and 153 N. from Richmond.

Lehigh County, Pa., c. h. at Allentown. Bounded N. E. by the Lehigh River, separating it from Northampton co., S. E. by Bucks co., S. W. by Berks, and N. W. by Carbon. It lies mostly in the valley between South and Blue or Kittany Mountains. Surface diversified, and watered by branches of the Lehigh River; soil very fertile in some portions.

Lehigh, Pa., Northampton co. Bounded W. by the Lehigh River, and drained by Indian Creek. In the N. W. corner of this town is the Lehigh Water Gap. Surface hilly in parts; soil calcareous loam and gravel.

Lehigh Gap, Pa., Carbon co. At the passage of Lehigh River through Blue Mountain. 104 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg. The chasm through which the river here passes is 1200 feet deep, and the scenery of the most romantic description.

Leighton, Pa., Carbon co. On an elevated table land, on the W. bank of Lehigh River, half a mile above Mahoning Creek, and 96 miles N. E. by E. from Harrisburg, at the point of junction of the Lehigh Canal with the railroad leading to the coal mines. The old Moravian village of Gnadenhutzen stood about three quarters of a mile from this place, near the mouth of the Mahoning Creek, and an old church is still standing on the spot.

Lehman, Pa., Luzerne co. Watered by Harvey's, Bowman's, and Mahopeny Creeks, all fine mill streams, and by Lehman's Lake, and its outlet Lehman's Creek. Surface uneven. 121 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Leicester, Ms., Worcester co., was first settled about the year 1713. It was at first called Strawberry Hill. Its Indian name was Towtaid. This town is situated on the height of land between the ocean and Connecticut River, and is famed for its hills. These hills are of a strong, deep soil, rather cold and wet, but well adapted to the cultivation of the various grains, grasses, and fruits common to the climate. The most noted elevations are Strawberry, Indian, Bald, Moose, and Cary's Hills, and Mount Pleasant. The town is watered by springs, rivulets, and several large brooks, which take their rise in this town, and empty into the Chicopee, the Quinebang, and

the Blackstone. These, with the aid of several large reservoirs which have been constructed, afford valuable mill sites. The village on Strawberry Hill, near the centre of the town, is very pleasant, and commands delightful views for many miles around. Here is situated an academy, founded in 1784. Clappville, a busy, pleasant village, on the Western Railroad, lies 4 miles S. from Strawberry Hill village, and 53 W. S. W. from Boston.

Leicester, N. Y., Livingston co. On the W. side of the Genesee River. The surface on the W. is elevated, sloping towards the river; soil of good quality. 5 miles W. from Genesee, and 232 from Albany.

Leicester, Vt., Addison co. Leicester is watered by a river of its own name, by Otter Creek, and by a part of Lake Dunmore. These waters are too sluggish to afford the town much water power. The soil is of a sandy loam, interspersed with some flats of clay. Along the rivers the soil is rich and productive. The highlands are hard and fit for grazing. There are in this town several beautiful ponds, which abound in trout and other fish. The first settlement was commenced in 1773, by Jeremiah Parker, from Massachusetts. 26 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 10 S. by E. from Middlebury. The Rutland Railroad passes through this town.

Lemington, Vt., Essex co. This is a mountainous township, on the W. side of Connecticut River, with a small portion of intervalle. There are several brooks in the town, and a beautiful cascade of 50 feet. There is a mountain in the town called the "Monadnock of Vermont." Generally not adapted to cultivation. 25 miles N. from Guildhall, and 64 N. E. from Montpelier.

Lempster, N. H., Sullivan co. The surface is uneven, and the eastern part mountainous. The soil is moist, and better suited for grass than grain. The town is well watered, although its streams are small. One branch of Sugar, and the S. and W. branches of Cold River, afford conveniences for water machinery. Near the W. boundary line is a pond, 320 rods long, and 80 wide. Sand Pond lies in this town and Marlow. First settlers, emigrants from Connecticut, in 1770. 42 miles W. from Concord, and about 12 S. E. from Newport.

Lenaue County, Ga., c. h. at Adrian. Bounded N. by Jackson and Washtenaw counties, E. by Monroe co., S. by Ohio, and W. by Hillsdale co. Surface slightly undulating, and watered by Raisin and Ottawa Rivers; soil fertile, consisting of sand and argillaceous loam. Iron ore is found here.

Lenoir County, N. C., c. h. at Kingston. Bounded N. by Greene co., E. by Pitt and Craven, S. by Jones, and W. by Duplin and Wayne counties. Watered by Neuse River and tributaries.

Lenoir, N. C., c. h. Caldwell co. On the S. side of Yadkin River, near its head.

Lenox, Ms., c. h. Berkshire co. It was first settled in 1750, and received the family name of the Duke of Richmond. The land in the N. and W. parts is hilly, in some parts stony, and in some broken. The soil is more favorable to grass than grain. The town abounds in limestone, also various kinds of marble, and an abundance of iron ore. The Housatonic passes through the town from N. to S., and furnishes a small water power. The centre of the town is very handsome. It is built upon a hill, on two streets,

intersecting each other nearly at right angles. Lenox has fine mountain air, and is surrounded by equally fine mountain scenery. 6 miles S. from Pittsfield, and 157 W. from Boston, by Pittsfield and the Western Railroad.

Lenox, N. Y., Madison co. Partly bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake, and is watered by Cowasalon and Oneida Creeks. The surface is level, or slightly uneven; the soil mostly fertile. 12 miles N. from Morrisville, and 125 W. by N. from Albany.

Lenox, Pa., Susquehanna co. Drained by Tunkhannock Creek and branches. Surface hilly; soil gravel and clay. 170 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Leominster, Ms., Worcester co., was formerly a part of the town of Lancaster. The first house was built by Gorham Haughton, in 1725. The surface is rather plain than hilly; the greatest elevation is Wauhnoosnock Hill, in the westerly part of the town. The soil is clayey, and generally of a good quality. The town is well watered in every part by springs and rivulets. The Wauhnoosnock, a branch of the Nashua River, and the N. branch of the Nashua produce fine mill privileges. A rich alum rock has been found in this town. The village in the centre of the town makes a fine appearance. It lies about a mile and a half S. from the Fitchburg Railroad; from thence to Boston is 43 miles.

Leon County, Fla., c. h. at Tallahassee. Bounded N. by Georgia. Some of the land is fertile.

Leon, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Conewango Creek waters this town, the surface of which is elevated, but chiefly level, and the soil productive. 310 miles W. by S. from Albany.

Leon County, Ts., c. h. at Leona. E. central part of the state, between the Navasota and Trinity Rivers.

Leonardtown, Md., c. h. St. Mary's co. On a small branch of the Potomac. 87 miles S. from Annapolis.

Le Ray, N. Y., Jefferson co. Watered by Indian and Black Rivers. Surface undulating; soil easily cultivated and very productive. 158 miles N. W. from Albany.

Le Roy, N. Y., Genesee co. Drained by Allen's Creek. Mostly a level town, with a fertile soil, yielding large crops of grain. 10 miles E. from Batavia, and 234 N. of W. from Albany.

Letcher County, Ky., c. h. at Whitesburg. Taken mostly from Perry co., and incorporated in 1842. Bounded N. and N. E. by Perry and Floyd counties, S. E. and S. by Virginia, and W. by the head branch of Kentucky River, separating it from Harlan and Perry counties.

Letterkenny, Pa., Franklin co. Surface chiefly level, and watered by Conelogwint and Raccoon Creeks. Soil slaty. Blue Mountain covers the W. part of this town, which lies 7 miles N. W. from Chambersburg.

Levant, Me., Penobscot co. A fertile township on the Kenduskeag. 10 miles N. W. from Bangor.

Leverett, Ms., Franklin co., was formerly a part of Sunderland. The surface is somewhat mountainous; the soil is strong and well adapted for pasturage. The town is watered by Roaring Brook, and several small streams. Roaring Brook is a rapid stream, on which is a cascade, and some wild scenery. 10 miles S. E. from Greenfield, and 80 W. by N. from Boston.

Lewis County, Ky., c. h. Clarksburg. Bounded N. by the Ohio River, separating it from Ohio, E. by Greenup co., S. by Craven and Fleming, and W. by Mason co. Drained by Salt Lick and Kinniconick Creeks, branches of the Ohio River.

Lewis County, Mo., c. h. at Waterloo. Bounded N. by Clark co., E. by the Mississippi River, S. by Marion and Shelby counties, and W. by Knox co. Drained by Fabius and Wyaconda Rivers. Surface undulating; soil excellent.

Lewis County, N. Y., c. h. at Martinsburg. Bounded on the N. by Jefferson and St. Lawrence, E. by Herkimer, S. by Oneida, and W. by Oswego and Jefferson counties. It is watered by Black, Beaver, Independence, Moose, Indian, Oswegatchie, and Salmon Rivers, and Salmon and Fish Creeks. Surface hilly and broken; soil diversified, being very fertile on the borders of Black River. Iron ore and galena are mined to a considerable extent.

Lewis, N. Y., Essex co. Watered by Boquet River and its branches. The surface is diversified with hills and mountains; the soil tolerably good. 10 miles N. from Elizabeth, and 141 from Albany.

Lewis County, On. N. of the Oregon River.

Lewis County, Te., c. h. at Newburg. New.

Lewis, Vt., Essex co. Lewis is an uninhabited township in the N. part of Essex co. It was chartered June 29, 1762. It is mountainous, and has no streams of consequence excepting the N. branch of Nulhegan River, which crosses the N. E. corner.

Lewis County, Va., c. h. at Weston. Bounded N. by Ritchie, Harrison, and Barbour counties, E. by Randolph, S. by Braxton and Kanawha, and W. by Wood co. Watered by the Little Kanawha River and branches, and by the W. and branches of the E. fork of the Monongahela River. Surface rough and broken.

Lewisboro', N. Y., Westchester co. Watered on the W. by Croton River and some of its branches. Surface rather broken; soil clay and sandy loam. 18 miles N. from White Plains, and 119 S. from Albany.

Lewisburg, Pa., Union co. On the W. bank of Susquehanna River, just below the entrance of Buffalo Creek, on the West Branch Canal, and 67 miles N. from Harrisburg. A place of much manufacturing business.

Lewisburg, Te., c. h. Marshall co. 54 miles S. of Nashville.

Lewisburg, Va., c. h. Greenbrier co. 9 miles W. from the White Sulphur Springs, and 214 miles W. from Richmond. Here are the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of Virginia. See *Mineral Springs*.

Lewiston, Me., Lincoln co. On the E. side of the Androscoggin, which here descends 47 feet in the distance of 12 or 15 rods, producing a great water power, which is already availed of for cotton factories, and which promises to render Lewiston one of the great manufacturing towns of New England. The Waterville Railroad, branching from the Portland and Atlantic, passes through it. The town extends along the river 13 miles, and at the foot of the falls is connected with Minot by a bridge 1000 feet long. 33 miles W. of N. from Portland.

Lewiston, N. Y., Niagara co. On the Niagara River, opposite Queenstown, U. C., at the head of navigation, 7 miles from Lake Ontario. The surface is level, with the exception of a high ridge

extending from E. to W. 15 miles W. from Lockport, and 10 by railroad from Niagara Falls.

Lewistown, Pa., c. h. Mifflin co. On the N. side of Juniata River, at the entrance of Kishoquillas Creek. 57 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. A large and handsome place, with streets crossing each other at right angles. The Pennsylvania Canal passes here.

Lewisville, As., c. h. Fayette co. A few miles E. of Red River.

Lexington, Ga., c. h. Oglethorpe co. 70 miles N. from Milledgeville.

Lexington, Ia., c. h. Scott co. 11 miles W. from the Ohio River, on the head branches of the Mus catauck Fork of White River. S. by E. from Indianapolis 89 miles.

Lexington, Ky., city, and seat of justice for Fayette co., is situated on the Town Fork of Elkhorn River, 24 miles E. S. E. from Frankfort, and 74 miles E. from Louisville. Population 7000.

It is one of the handsomest places in Kentucky, and was formerly the capital of the state. The city is laid out two miles square, with broad streets intersecting each other at right angles, many of them paved and well built. The main street is about a mile and a half in length, with a width of 80 feet. There are upon this street many splendid buildings. In the centre of the city is a public square, upon which is a market house, richly supplied from the surrounding country. The district of country in which Lexington is situated is highly fertile and beautiful. Few towns have in this respect a more delightful location than this. It has also, within itself, an air of neatness, opulence, and repose, which is grateful to the eye and to the heart of a stranger. The churches and public edifices are built mostly of brick, as are a great number of the stores and private dwellings. Besides the court house and county prison, the city contains the buildings of several literary and philanthropic institutions, which are highly ornamental in their architectural effect, as well as indicative of intelligence and refinement in the citizens. Transylvania University was established here by the legislature of Kentucky, in 1798, and continued, until within a few years, to be a state institution. It has lately passed into the hands of the Methodist Episcopal church. The "Transylvania Seminary," which preceded the university, and which with the Kentucky Academy, was merged in that institution when the state took it up, was established by the legislature of Virginia in 1780, and was the first literary institution of the kind established in the west. The university has a medical department, whose graduates are more numerous than those of any other institution in the country, excepting two in Philadelphia. The University Hall and the Medical Hall are both beautiful buildings. The Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, is one of the noblest institutions in the state. The buildings are very extensive and commodious, with grounds embracing 30 acres, handsomely improved and ornamented. Another handsome edifice is that of the Masonic Hall. In the vicinity of the city are numerous country seats, including that of our late distinguished statesman Henry Clay. Ashland, as the late domicile of Mr. Clay is named, is on the turnpike road leading to Richmond, a mile and a half S. E. of the court house in Lexington. The house is a spacious brick mansion, with wings, surrounded with lawns and pleasure grounds, which are planted with

almost every variety of American shrubbery and forest trees. The whole estate consists of 500 or 600 acres of the best land in Kentucky, upon which its distinguished proprietor, as a recreation amidst the cares of public life, bestowed much skill and successful husbandry.

In the year 1775, a party of hunters, while temporarily encamped on one of the branches of the Elkhorn, received intelligence of the first blood shed in the war of the revolution, at the battle of Lexington. As expressive of their deep interest in this event, they gave this name, ever after to be memorable in their country's history, to the place of their encampment. Upon this spot has arisen one of the most beautiful cities west of the Alleghany Mountains. The settlement commenced about four years later, by the erection of a block house, and three rows of cabins, the two outer serving as the walls of the fortification. It was first incorporated by Virginia, in 1782. It received its charter as a city from the legislature of Kentucky, in 1831. A railroad, by way of Frankfort, connects Lexington with Louisville, on the Ohio River, thus establishing an easy communication with the great channels of business and travel in the west. Several fine McAdamsized roads diverge from this city towards different sections of the state.

In 1798, 9 years before Fulton's experiment upon the Hudson, a Mr. West, an ingenious mechanic of Lexington, having constructed a steamboat upon a small scale, tried it in the presence of hundreds of persons, upon the Town Fork of the Elkhora, which had been dammed up for the purpose; when it is said to have "moved through the water with great velocity." This is believed by many to have been the first successful illustration of the application of steam to navigation. Several of the identical parts of Mr. West's miniature engine are now to be seen in the museum of the Adelphi Society, in the Transylvania University.

Lexington, Ms., Middlesex co., was formerly a part of Cambridge, and is watered by several branches of the Shawshen River. The surface is varied by hills and valleys, and the soil is rendered productive by the industry and skill of its proprietors. There is considerable woodland in the town, and extensive meadows. Lexington will ever be an interesting place, as here the first blood was shed in the cause of American independence. A monument is erected on the village green, and on the site of the battle. 11 miles by railroad N. W. from Boston, and 15 S. S. E. from Lowell.

Lexington, Mi., e. h. Holmes co. On the N. side of a branch of Yazoo River. 62 miles N. from Jackson.

Lexington, Mo., e. h. Lafayette co. 1 mile S. from the Missouri River, and 132 W. N. W. from Jefferson City.

Lexington, N. C., e. h. Davidson co. It is on the W. side of Abbott's Creek, a branch of Yadin River. 117 miles W. from Raleigh.

Lexington, N. Y., Greene co. Watered by Schoharie Creek and some of its head branches. The surface is broken by the Catskill range of mountains. 28 miles W. from Catskill, and 50 S. W. from Albany.

Lexington District, S. C., c. h. at Lexington. Bounded N. and E. by Broad and Congaree Rivers, separating it from Fairfield and Richland districts, S. by Orangeburg district, and W. by

Edgefield and Newberry districts. Drained by Saluda, which unites with Broad River on the W. border of this district to form the Congaree. The E. fork of Edisto River also runs on its S. W. border.

Lexington, S. C., c. h. Lexington district. On a small branch of Saluda River. 12 miles W. from Columbia.

Lexington, Va., Rockbridge co. 146 miles W. of Richmond, on an elevated bank of the W. side of North River, the seat of Washington College, and of the Virginia Military Institute. See *Colleges*.

Leyden, Ms., Franklin co., is a mountainous township, on the line of the state. It was formerly a part of Bernardston. Two branches of Deerfield River, Green River, and Budington Creek pass through the town, on which are good sites for mills. There is some good arable land in the town, but the greater part is fit only for grazing. On Green River is a narrow, rocky passage, called the "Glen," a curious place, much admired for its romantic scenery. Distances, 9 miles N. by W. from Greenfield, and about 100 W. N. W. from Boston.

Leyden, N. Y., Lewis co. Black and Mooso Rivers water this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil productive. 15 miles S. from Martinsburg, and 116 N. W. from Albany.

Liberty County, Ga., c. h. at Hinesville. Bounded N. and N. E. by Bryan co., S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by McIntosh co. and the Altamaha River, separating it from Wayne co., and W. by Tatnall co. Surface level, and watered by Little Cannonchee River and Taylor's Creek.

Liberty, Ia., c. h. Union co. On the E. side of Silver Creek. 72 miles E. by S. from Indianapolis.

Liberty, Me., Waldo co. 29 miles E. from Augusta, and 18 W. S. W. from Bangor.

Liberty, Mi., e. h. Amite co. On the E. side of the W. fork of Amite River. 101 miles S. S. W. from Jackson.

Liberty, Mo., c. h. Clay co. 159 miles W. N. W. from Jefferson City.

Liberty, N. Y., Sullivan co. Watered by the Callicoon and other small tributaries of the Delaware River, which bounds this town on the S. W. Surface mountainous; soil mostly gravelly loam. 15 miles N. W. from Monticello, and 123 S. W. from Albany.

Liberty, Pa., Columbia co. Watered by Chillisquaque and Mahoning Creeks. Surface mostly level; soil clay.

Liberty, Pa., Tioga co. The surface of this town is hilly; soil clay and gravel. 123 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg.

Liberty County, Ts., c. h. at Liberty. In the S. E. angle of the state. On Galveston Bay and both banks of the Trinity.

Liberty, Va., c. h. Bedford co. On a branch of Otter River. W. by S. from Richmond 142 miles.

Licking County, O., c. h. at Newark. Bounded N. by Knox, E. by Muskingum, S. by Perry and Fairfield, and W. by Franklin and Delaware counties. The soil is fertile, and is finely watered by Licking Creek, which runs through every part of the county. Emigrants from Pennsylvania and Virginia settled here in 1800, and they were soon followed by people from New England. Large beds of iron ore are found here.

Ligonier, Pa., Westmoreland co. This town lies in a valley watered by Loyahanna Creek and

branches. Soil calcareous loam. 149 miles W. from Harrisburg.

Lima, N. Y., Livingston co. Honeoye Creek and one of its branches water this town. Surface rolling; soil fertile. 12 miles N. E. from Geneva, and 213 N. of W. from Albany.

Lima, O., c. h. Allen co. On Ottawa River, 20 miles from its mouth, and 100 miles N. W. by W. from Columbus.

Limerick, Me., York co. Little Ossipee River waters this town. It lies 28 miles W. from Portland, 85 S. from Augusta, and 15 N. by W. from Alfred. This is a good farming town, with a pleasant village, and an academy, incorporated in 1812. The town was incorporated in 1787.

Limerick, Pa., Montgomery co. Bounded S. by the Schuylkill River. 78 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Limestone County, Ala., c. h. at Athens. Bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Madison co., S. by the Tennessee River, separating it from Morgan and Lawrence counties, and W. by Lauderdale co. Elk River and its branches, Swan River, and Piney and Limestone Creeks drain this county.

Limestone, Pa., Columbia co. A level town, watered by Chilisquaque Creek and Limestone Run. Soil calcareous loam. 10 miles N. W. from Danville.

Limestone County, Ts., c. h. at Springfield. A central county. Between the Brazos and Trinity Rivers.

Limington, Me., York co. This town is bounded on the S. by Limerick, and is watered by Saco River on the S. and W. The town has a good soil, very productive of hay, wheat, and other grain. It lies 28 miles W. N. W. from Portland.

Lincoln County, Ga., c. h. at Lincolnton. Bounded N. by Broad River, separating it from Elbert co., E. by the Savannah River, separating it from South Carolina by Little River, separating it from Columbia co., and W. by Wilkes co. Drained by Fishing and Soap Creeks, branches of the Savannah.

Lincoln County, Ky., c. h. at Stanford. Bounded N. by Doyle, E. by Garrard and Rockcastle, S. by Pulaski, and W. by Casey co. Watered by Dick's River and branches, and the head branches of Green River. Surface elevated table land.

Lincoln County, Me., Topsham, Wiscasset, and Warren shire towns. In the S. W. part of the state. Bounded S. by the Androscoggin and the coast between the Kennebec and the Penobscot, comprising many rivers, inlets, and excellent harbors. The Kennebec, Muscongus, Damariscotta, Sheepscot, and St. George's Rivers flow S. through it. The soil is tolerably fertile, but commerce and the fisheries chiefly engross attention. The Kennebec Railroad passes N. and S. through it.

Lincoln, Me., Penobscot co. A large township on the E. side of the Penobscot, at the mouth of Matanawcook, where is a pleasant village. 45 miles N. by E. from Bangor.

Lincoln, Ms., Middlesex co. Though rough, it contains some of the best farms in the county. Flint's or Sandy Pond, containing about 197 acres, derived its name from its being situated on the farm of Ephraim Flint, one of the original owners of Lincoln. It is a favorite resort for pickerel. From the depot of the Fitchburg Railroad, in this town, to the centre village, is about a mile and a half; to Boston 16½ miles.

Lincoln County, Mo., c. h. at Troy. Bounded N. W. and N. by Pike co., E. by the Mississippi River, S. by St. Charles and Warren counties, and W. by Montgomery co. Watered by Cuivre River and branches.

Lincoln County, N. C., c. h. at Lincolnton. Bounded N. by Catawba co., E. by Great Catawba River, separating it from Iredell and Mecklenburg counties, S. by South Carolina, and W. by Cleveland co. Drained by Little Catawba River and branches, Dutchman's Creek, and Buffalo Creek, a branch of Broad River.

Lincoln, N. H., Grafton co., is a mountainous township. The middle branch of the Pemigewasset passes through the town. Bog, Fish, and Loon Ponds are here. There are many elevations, of which Kinsman's Mountain is the largest. In the N. part of the town are two large gulfs, made by an extraordinary discharge of water from the clouds, in 1774. The numerous "slips" from the mountain commence near the summit, and proceed to its base, forcing a passage through all obstructions. The soil here is poor. Wild animals are very numerous. First settlers: this town was granted, in 1764, to James Avery and others. 80 miles N. from Concord, and about 20 E. from Haverhill.

Lincoln County, Te., c. h. at Fayetteville. Bounded N. by Marshall and Bedford counties, E. by Franklin co., S. by Alabama, and W. by Giles co. Watered by Elk River and branches.

Lincoln, Vt., Addison co. Lincoln is considerably uneven. The western part is watered by New Haven River, which is formed here; and several small branches of Mad River rise in the eastern part. The timber is principally hard wood, with some tracts of spruce. The settlement was commenced about the year 1790. The first settlers were mostly Quakers. 21 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 15 N. E. from Middlebury.

Lincolnton, N. C., c. h. Lincoln co. On the E. side of Little Catawba River. 172 miles W. by S. from Raleigh.

Lincolntonville, Me., Waldo co. On the W. side of Penobscot Bay. 10 miles S. from Belfast and 51 E. from Augusta.

Linden, Ala., c. h. Marengo co. 8 miles E. from Tombigbee River, on the S. side of Chickasaw Bogue Creek. S. by W. from Tuscaloosa 80 miles.

Lindley, N. Y., Steuben co. Watered by Tioga River. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam and clay. The Corning and Blossburg Railroad passes through the centre of this town. 25 miles S. E. from Bath, and 221 from Albany.

Linkleau, N. Y., Chenango co. Watered by some tributaries of Otsego River. Surface slightly uneven; soil argillaceous loam. 18 miles N. W. from Norwich, and 110 W. from Albany.

Linn County, Io., c. h. at Marion. Incorporated in 1837. Bounded N. by Buchanan and Delaware, E. by Jones, S. by Johnson, and W. by Benton co. Watered by Wabesipinica River, Buffalo Creek, and the Cedar Fork of Iowa River. Surface slightly undulating; soil excellent.

Linn County, Mo., c. h. at Linnco. Bounded N. by Sullivan, E. by Macon, S. by Chariton, and W. by Livingston and Grundy counties. Watered by Locust and Yellow Creeks.

Linn, Mo., c. h. Osage co.

Linnco, Mo., c. h. Linn co.

Lisbon, Ct., New London co. This town is 7 miles N. from Norwich, from which it was taken in 1786. It is watered by Quinebaug and She-

tucket Rivers, which unite in the S. part of the town. The soil is a gravelly and sandy loam, with some alluvial meadow. This is an excellent farming town.

Lisbon, Me., Lincoln co. On the E. side of the Androscoggin, 6 miles below Lewiston Falls. There are also falls here, called the Five Miles Falls. There are some manufactures of cotton and wool, and many saw mills. 30 miles S. S. E. from Augusta.

Lisbon, N. H., Grafton co., is watered by Ammonoosuck River and several smaller streams. Here are several ponds; the most noted is called Mink, and affords mill sites at its outlet. The meadows on Ammonoosuck are generally very productive; the plain land has a light, thin soil, requiring considerable manure to make it productive; and the uplands have a strong, good soil, which affords many good farms. Blueberry Mountain is the principal elevation. Large quantities of iron ore and of limestone are found here. Franconia Iron Works receive their supply of ore from this town. This town was called Concord until 1824. First settlers: Lisbon was granted, in 1763, to Joseph Burt and others. 20 miles N. E. from Haverhill, and 95 N. W. from Concord.

Lisbon, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Bounded on the N. W. by the St. Lawrence River; and watered by Grass River and several small streams. Surface undulating; soil fertile and heavily timbered. Isle au Gallope, lying in the St. Lawrence, belongs to this town. 10 miles N. W. from Canton, and 211 from Albany.

Lisle, N. Y., Broome co. Watered by Tioughnioga River and some of its branches. Surface undulating; soil well adapted for grazing. 18 miles N. from Binghamton, and 140 S. of W. from Albany.

Litchfield County, Ct., c. b. at Litchfield. This is the largest and most elevated county in the state. The surface is hilly, and in some parts mountainous; the soil is chiefly a gravelly loam, under good cultivation, and very productive of butter, cheese, beef, and pork. It abounds in iron ore, which is extensively manufactured. This county is watered by numerous ponds, by the beautiful Housatonic, and by many rivers rising in the high grounds. The streams give a valuable water power, and flourishing manufacturing establishments are found in almost every town. Litchfield county was incorporated in 1751. It is bounded N. by Berkshire co., Ms., E. by Hartford and New Haven counties, S. by the counties of New Haven and Fairfield, and W. by the state of New York.

Litchfield, Ct., c. h. Litchfield co. This town, the Indian *Bantum*, is elevated, and its surface presents a diversity of hills and valleys. Bantum was first settled in 1720, and incorporated by its present name in 1734. The soil is a gravelly loam, deep, strong, and admirably adapted for grazing. Great Pond is a beautiful sheet of water; it comprises an area of 900 acres, and is the largest pond in the state. The waters of the Naugatuck, Shepung, and Bantum give the town a good water power.

Litchfield village, on "Litchfield Hill," is a delightful place. It is situated on an elevated plain, surrounded by interesting scenery, and affords extensive prospects. In the W. part of the town, Mount Tom rears a front of 700 feet above the Naugatuck, presenting a panoramic landscape of great beauty and vast extent. Near

this town is a mineral spring "which is saturated with iron and sulphur." A law school of great respectability was established in this town, by the Hon. Tapping Reeve, in 1784. 30 miles W. from Hartford.

Litchfield, Ky., c. h. Grayson co. 109 miles S. W. by W. from Frankfort.

Litchfield, Me., Kennebec co. A good farming township. 16 miles S. S. W. from Augusta.

Litchfield, N. H., Hillsboro' co., is a small, fertile township on the E. bank of Merrimac River. It has an excellent soil. There are 2 ferries—Thornton's, on the post road from Amherst to Portsmouth, and Read's, 3 miles above. This town was originally known by the Indian name of *Natticott*, and by the English one of *Brenson's Farm*. 8 miles E. from Amherst, and 30 S. by E. from Concord. The Concord Railroad passes on the opposite bank of the river, where there is a station.

Litchfield, N. Y., Herkimer co. Drained by one of the head branches of the Unadilla, and several small tributaries of the Mohawk River. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. 10 miles S. W. from Herkimer, and 83 N. W. from Albany.

Litchfield, Pa., Bradford co. Surface hilly, and drained by branches of Westpassing Creek; soil gravelly loam. 156 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Little Compton, R. I., Newport co. This very pleasant town, the Indian *Saconnet*, lies on the ocean, at the eastern entrance into Narraganset Bay. The soil of the town is uncommonly fertile. Saconnet Rocks, at the south-eastern extremity of the town, where a breakwater has been erected by government, are well known to sailors, and memorable as the place where a treaty was made between the English and the queen of the powerful Saconnet tribe in 1674. That tribe is now extinct. Saconnet Rocks are their only monument. Little Compton is becoming celebrated as a place of resort, in summer months, for sea air and bathing, and very justly so, for very few parts of our coast exhibit a more interesting location. 9 miles E. by N. from Newport.

Little Beaver, Pa., Beaver co. A branch of Little Beaver Creek waters this town. Surface undulating; soil rich calcareous loam.

Little Falls, N. J., Passaic co. The Passaic River has a fall of 33 feet at this place, affording great hydraulic power. The Morris Canal passes here. 79 miles N. E. by E. from Trenton.

Little Rock, As. Capital of the state, and seat of justice of Pulaski co. On the S. side of the Arkansas River, about 150 miles from its mouth, where it enters the Mississippi. The river is navigable for steamboats to this place at all stages of the water. The town is built upon a high bluff, from 150 to 200 feet above the river. It is said to be the first place above the mouth of the river in which rocks are found. It is laid out upon a regular plan, and contains the state house, court house, jail, and other public offices for the state and county, a United States arsenal, a United States land office, a penitentiary, and churches of all the principal denominations. This place was laid out and settled in 1820.

Littleton, N. H., Grafton co. Littleton extends on the Connecticut River about 14 miles. There are 3 bridges over the river. The beautiful Connecticut, in passing down the rapids called Fifteen Mile Falls, extending the whole length of Littleton, runs in foaming waves for miles together, which renders it impossible to ascend or

descend with boats in safety. The Amonoosuck waters the S. part, having on its banks small tracts of excellent intervals. The principal village is on this river, and is called Glynnville. Raspberry, Black, Palmer's, and Iron Mountains are the most prominent elevations. Near Amonoosuck River is a mineral spring, the water of which is said to be similar to the Congress Spring at Saratoga. Hone slate is found here in great abundance and purity. Littleton is an important point for travellers passing from the Connecticut River to and from the White Mountains. First settler, Captain Nathan Caswell, about 1774. 30 miles N. by E. from Ilverbill, and 100 N. N. W. from Concord.

Littleton, Ms., Middlesex co. This township was granted in 1714, and named for George Littleton, a member of the British parliament. Its Indian name was *Nashobah*. The surface is pleasantly variegated, containing a number of beautiful ponds; the soil is not very strong. There are 2 pleasant villages in the town. The Fitchburg Railroad passes through the town. 13 miles N. W. from Concord, and 31½ N. W. from Boston.

Livernore, Me., Oxford co. A good township of land on both sides of the Androscoggin, with 3 pleasant villages and falls on the river, producing a large water power. 25 miles W. from Augusta.

Liverpool, N. Y., Onondaga co. On the E. side of Onandaga Lake, in the township of Salina, 5 miles N. of Syracuse. Incorporated as a village in 1830. The principal business of the village is the manufacture of fine salt from the saline springs situated here, and belonging to the state, from which vast quantities are produced. See *Salina*. The Oswego Canal passes through this place. 136 miles W. by N. from Albany.

Liverpool, O., Medina co. 125 miles N. E. by N. from Columbus. A flourishing place, with salt springs, a petroleum spring, and iron ore.

Liverpool, Pa., Perry co. Bounded E. by the Susquehanna River, and watered by a small creek flowing into it. Surface hilly; soil slate and gravel on the hills, and calcareous loam in the valleys. 29 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg.

Livingston, Aa., c. h. Sumpter co. On the N. side of Sacarnachee River. 68 miles S. W. from Tuscaloosa.

Livingston County, Is., c. h. at Pontiac. Bounded N. by Lasalle and Grundy counties, E. and S. by Vermilion and McLean, and W. by Woodford co. Watered by Vermilion River and tributaries. Surface slightly undulating; soil fertile.

Livingston County, Ky., c. h. at Salem. Bounded E. by Crittenden and Caldwell, S. by Marshall and McCracken counties, and W. and N. by the Ohio River, separating it from Illinois. Tennessee River runs on its S. border, and Cumberland River passes through it. Surface mostly level; soil fertile.

Livingston Parish, La., c. h. at Springfield. Bounded N. by St. Helena parish, E. by St. Tammany, S. by St. John Baptist and Ascension, and W. by East Baton Rouge parish. Watered on its S. E. border by Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, and on its S. and W. by Amite River, flowing into Lake Maurepas. Drained by small rivers flowing into the lakes.

Livingston County, Mo., c. h. at Howell. Bounded N. by Shiawassee and Genesee counties, E. by Oakland, S. by Washtenaw, and W. by Ingham co. Watered by Shiawassee, Cedar, and Huron

Rivers. Surface slightly undulating; soil fertile. Iron ore is found in the S. E., and salt in the central portions.

Livingston County, Mo., c. h. at Chillicothe. Bounded N. by Grundy, E. by Linn and Chariton, S. by Carroll, and W. by Caldwell and Daviess counties. Watered by Grand River and tributaries. Surface level; soil of fine quality.

Livingston, N. J., Essex co. Bounded on the W. by Passaic River, and drained by small streams flowing into it. Surface mountainous and uneven, except on the border of the Passaic. 9 miles N. W. from Newark, and 58 N. E. from Trenton.

Livingston County, N. Y., c. h. at Geneseo. Formed from Ontario and Genesee counties in 1821. It is bounded N. by Monroe, E. by Ontario, S. by Alleghany and Steuben, and W. by Genesee and Wyoming counties, and watered by Genesee River, Canaseraga Creek, and Conesus and Hemlock Lakes, with their outlets. Surface much diversified; soil mostly of good quality, and in the Genesee valley very fertile. Gypsum and bog iron ore exist here in large quantities, and the Avon Sulphur Springs have long been celebrated. The Genesee Valley Canal and a side branch pass through this county.

Livingston, N. Y., Columbia co. On the E. side of the Hudson, and watered by Aneram or Roeliff Jansen's Creek. The surface is varied; soil gravel, clay, and loam, based upon lime and slate. 10 miles S. from Hudson.

Livingston, Tc., c. h. Overton co. 100 miles E. by N. from Nashville.

Livonia, N. Y., Livingston co. Watered by the outlet of Hemlock Lake and a few small streams flowing W. into Conesus Lake. Surface slightly uneven; soil productive. 8 miles E. from Geneseo, and 217 W. from Albany.

Locke, N. Y., Cayuga co. Watered by the inlet of Owasco Lake. The surface is hilly; soil gravelly loam, based upon slate. 20 miles S. from Auburn, and 153 W. from Albany.

Lockhaven, Pa., c. h. Clinton co. On the S. side of Susquehanna River. 107 miles N. W. by N. from Harrisburg.

Lockport, Is., Will co. On the Illinois and Michigan Canal. 34 miles W. from Chicago, and 170 N. E. by N. from Springfield. It is at the termination of the lake level, and here the canal has a fall of 20 feet, by two locks. From the surplus water of the canal, and likewise of the Des Plaines River, which has a fall of 15 feet at this place, a large amount of hydraulic power is obtained.

Lockport, N. Y., c. h. Niagara co. It is watered by Tonawanda and a branch of Eighteen Mile Creek. The surface is hilly; soil sandy and calcareous loam. This town contains several large quarries of fine building stone. 277 miles W. by N. from Albany.

Lodi, N. J., Bergen co. This town is bounded E. and S. E. by the Hackensack, and W. and S. W. by the Passaic River. Surface level. 5 miles S. W. from Hackensack.

Lodi, N. Y., Seneca co. On the E. shore of Seneca Lake. Watered by several streams flowing into Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. Surface rolling; soil clay loam, based upon lime and slate. 20 miles S. from Waterloo, and 175 W. from Albany.

Logan County, Is., c. h. at Postville. Bounded N. by Tazewell and De Witt counties, E. by De

Witt and Macon, S. by Sangamon, and W. by Menard and Mason counties. Drained by Sugar Creek and other branches of Sangamon River. Surface level, including much prairie land.

Logan County, Ky., c. h. at Russellville. Bounded N. by Muhlenburg and Butler counties, E. by Simpson co., S. by Tennessee, and W. by Todd co. Watered by branches of Green and Cumberland Rivers. Surface table land.

Logan County, O., c. h. at Bellefontaine. Hardin co. bounds it on the N., Union on the E., Champaign on the S., and Shelby on the W. Miami and Mad Rivers, Boques, Mill, and Darby Creeks rise here, and water the land, which is level and fertile. This county was named for General Logan, of Kentucky, and was organized in 1818. The first settlers came from North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, about the year 1806.

Logan, O., c. h. Hocking co. On the N. bank of Hocking River, 1 mile below the Great Falls. It was laid out in 1816, and is 46 miles S. E. from Columbus, and 18 S. E. from Lancaster.

Logan, Pa., Clinton co. Watered by Big Fishing Creek. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam in the valleys. 20 miles N. E. from Bellefontaine.

Logan County, Va., c. h. at Logan. Bounded N. by Cabell and Kanawha counties, E. by Fayette and Mercer, S. by Tazewell, and W. by the Tug Fork of Sandy River, separating it from Kentucky, and by Wayne co. Drained by Guyandotte and Coal Rivers. Surface rough and uneven.

Logan, Va., c. h. Logan co. On the E. side of Guyandotte River. 351 miles W. from Richmond.

Logansport, Ia. City, and seat of justice of Cass co. Situated on the Wabash River, at the junction of Eel River. 68 miles N. of Indianapolis. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes through it, giving it a fine advantage of position for business. It has a valuable water power, on which are several flouring mills and saw mills. The site of the town is on ground gradually rising from the junction of the rivers, where it is about 10 feet above high-water mark, for the distance of 100 rods, to an elevation of 30 or 40 feet, which is about the altitude of the highest bluffs along the Wabash River. Bridges here cross both the Wabash and Eel Rivers. The town contains a court house, jail, an academy, and churches of the leading Christian denominations. It promises to become one of the principal towns in northern Indiana.

London, O., c. h. Madison co. 27 miles W. by S. from Columbus.

Londonderry, N. H., Rockingham co., adjoins the E. line of the county of Hillsboro'. This town has a very fertile soil, and contains but little waste land. The principal stream is Beaver River, issuing from Beaver Pond, a beautiful body of water, nearly circular in form, and about 300 rods in diameter. 3 miles N. W. from this pond are 3 other small ponds, Scoby's, Upper, and Lower Shields. Small streams issuing from these unite and fall into Beaver River, on which are extensive and valuable meadows. There are several other ponds in the town. Londonderry was settled in 1719, by a colony of Presbyterians from the vicinity of the city of Londonderry, in the north of Ireland. 16 families, accompanied by Rev. James McGregor, on the day of their

arrival performed religious services under an oak, on the E. shore of Beaver Pond. They introduced the culture of the potato, a vegetable till then unknown in New England; also the manufacture of linen cloth. In 1828 part of this town was taken to form Derry. 26 miles S. S. E. from Concord, and 35 S. W. from Portsmouth.

Londonderry, Pa., Chester co. Surface level, and watered by Doe Run, a branch of Brandywine River, and by the head branches of Elk and White Clay Creeks. Soil sandy loam.

Londonderry, Pa., Dauphin co. Watered by Conewago and Spring Creeks, the latter affording water power. Surface somewhat hilly; soil gravel and calcareous loam. 14 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

Londonderry, Pa., Lebanon co. Bounded N. by Swatara Creek, and drained by Conewago and Quitaphilla Creeks and Klinger's Run. Surface hilly on the N. and S., but more level in the central portions. Soil gravel and calcareous loam. 8 miles S. W. from Lebanon.

Londonderry, Vt., Windham co. West River passes through this town, and receives several tributaries in it. The land on the streams is rich and fertile; the uplands are good for grazing, except those parts that are mountainous. There are in this town 2 pleasant villages. The settlement was commenced in 1774, by people from Londonderry, N. H. 28 miles S. W. from Windsor, and 30 N. E. from Bennington.

London Grove, Pa., Chester co. Watered by White Clay Creek and branches. Surface undulating; soil calcareous loam. 71 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg.

Long Branch, N. J., Shrewsbury, Monmouth co. A long beach, on the Atlantic, 50 miles E. from Trenton, a place of fashionable resort for persons seeking the recreations of sea air and bathing.

Long Lake, N. Y., Hamilton co. The territory of this large town is mostly a wilderness, watered by numerous streams and lakes. The surface is somewhat uneven; soil tolerably fertile. 35 miles N. from Lake Pleasant, and 100 N. W. from Albany.

Longmeadow, Ms., Hampden co. This town was formerly the second parish of Shrewsbury. It was first settled about 1644, and derived its name from the long meadow within the town. Its Indian name was *Massacsick*. Longmeadow is finely located on the eastern bank of Connecticut River, and has some rich meadow land. The town is watered by some small streams. The village is delightfully situated about a mile from the river; it is built on one wide, level street, beautifully shaded by tall native elms. The Hartford and Springfield Railroad passes through here, about 21 miles from Hartford: to Springfield it is 4 miles, and from Springfield to Boston, by the Western Railroad, it is 98 miles.

Long Swamp, Pa., Berks co. Drained by Little Lehigh River. Surface hilly; soil gravel and calcareous loam. 72 miles E. by N. from Harrisburg.

Lorain County, O., is bounded N. by Lake Erie, E. by Cuyahoga and Medina counties, S. by Wayne and Richland, and W. by Huron co. The branches of Black River and Beaver Creek rise in the county. It was organized in 1824, and has a rich, productive soil. The fall in Black River furnishes the county with an immense water power.

Lorraine, N. Y., Jefferson co. Watered by Sandy Creek and its branches. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam and clay. 15 miles S. from Watertown, and 145 N. W. from Albany.

Los Angeles County, Ca., c. h. at Puebla de Los Angeles. In the S. part of the state.

Los Angeles, Ca., c. h. Los Angeles co. Former Mexican capital of California.

Loudon, N. H., Merrimac co. Suncook River passes through Loudon, furnishing valuable mill privileges. There is some good intervals on its borders. Loudon was originally a part of Canterbury, and lies on the E. side of Merrimac River. First settlers, Abraham and Jethro Batchelder and Moses Ordway. About 10 miles N. E. from the state house in Concord.

Loudon County, Va., c. h. at Leesburg. Bounded N. E. by the Potomac River, separating it from Maryland, S. E. by Fairfax co., S. W. by Prince William and Fauquier, and N. W. by Clarke and Jefferson counties. Drained by Killoctan and Goose Creeks, and branches, which afford good water power. Surface mountainous, the Blue Ridge lying on the N. W. border. Soil of various qualities.

Lousa County, Io., c. h. at Wappello. Bounded N. by Johnson and Muscatine counties, E. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Illinois, S. by Des Moines and Henry, and W. by Washington co. Drained by Iowa River and branches, which afford hydraulic power. Soil of fine quality, especially on the borders of the rivers.

Louisa, Ky., c. h. Lawrence co. Located on the W. side of Big Sandy River. 158 miles E. from Frankfort.

Louisa County, Va., c. h. at Louisa Court House. Bounded N. and N. E. by Pamunkey River, separating it from Orange and Spottsylvania counties, S. E. by Hanover, S. W. by Goochland and Fluvanna, and N. W. by Albemarle co.

Louisburg, N. C., c. b. Franklin co. On the N. side of Tar River. 36 miles N. E. from Raleigh.

Louisville, As., c. h. Lafayette co.

Louisville, Ga., c. h. Jefferson co. On Rocky Comfort Creek, just above its junction with Ogeechee River, and 53 miles E. from Milledgeville.

Louisville, Ky. City, port of entry, and seat of justice of Jefferson co. It is 52 miles W. by N. from Frankfort, the capital of the state. The population in 1800 was 800; 1810, 1357; 1820, 4012; 1830, 10,336; 1840, 21,210; 1850, 43,000. Louisville is situated on the S. side of the Ohio River, at the head of the rapids. Opposite to the city the river is a mile wide, and for many miles above spreads out into a most beautiful sheet of water. The city is built on a gradual ascent from the river, about 75 feet above low-water mark, with streets running parallel to the river, nearly E. and W., from 60 to 120 feet wide, intersected at right angles by streets running up from the river, which are uniformly 60 feet wide. The areas enclosed by the intersecting streets are 420 feet square; which, however, are in most instances subdivided by narrower streets and alleys. The public buildings of Louisville are, many of them, of the most convenient and elegant construction. The City Hall, for the accommodation of the municipal courts and offices, is a spacious and magnificent building. The city and county prison is constructed on the most approved model of modern improvements, combining health, convenience, and security.

The Marine Hospital is a fine building, erected in 1820, by a grant of \$40,000 from the state; a donation for the site, containing about 7½ acres of ground, having been made by two noble-minded citizens. The establishment is well endowed, admirably regulated, and abundantly sufficient for all the purposes of its design. There is in Louisville a Medical Institute, which is well furnished with books and apparatus, and has been in very successful operation for a number of years. There is here a school for the blind, endowed by the state. There are two orphan asylums, and a Magdalen asylum; a city workhouse, a hospital, a prison, several markets, and banking houses. It has several spacious hotels, which are among the best in the country. Some of the church edifices are fine specimens of architecture, of which there are in the city 3 Presbyterian, 6 Methodist, 4 Baptist, 1 Campbellite Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Friends, 1 Unitarian, 1 Universalist, several colored churches, 1 free church, and a Jews' synagogue. The Mercantile Library Association has a library of between 4000 and 5000 volumes. The Kentucky Historical Society has accumulated a large and valuable collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscript documents, connected with the settlement and history of the state. An Agricultural and a Horticultural Society have been organized. The system of free schools was introduced into Louisville earlier than any where else west of the mountains; and the city is well provided with the means of education, which are open to children of every age, and of all classes. Large banking facilities have been provided.

The principal business of Louisville is foreign and domestic commerce. It is extensively resorted to by merchants from the river towns above and below, and from the interior of the adjacent states, as an eligible wholesale market for dry goods and groceries. In this commerce are employed more than 300 steamboats, besides boats of other descriptions with which the western rivers are navigated. The import and export trade of Louisville, in 1850, amounted to near \$50,000,000. The exports consist of tobacco, bagging, and bale rope, pork, lard, bacon, flour, whiskey, feathers, flaxseed, beeswax, and live stock; to which should be added steam engines, sugar mills, and various kinds of machinery manufactured here. There are several large founderies and machine shops, in which engines and machinery of the best description are produced. Many steamboats of the largest class, every year, are built at Louisville and the adjoining towns, and furnished with engines from these establishments. Two extensive steam bagging factories are in full operation, and several ropewalks, converting tons of raw hemp daily into bagging, cordage, and bale rope. There are manufactories of cotton and woolen; a number of flouring mills, breweries, and distilleries. White lead, linseed and lard oil, starch and hydraulic cement, tobacco, snuff, cigars, &c., are manufactured here in large quantities. The book trade, printing, binding, and paper making, are carried on with great energy and success. All, or nearly all, these branches of manufacture are rapidly extending their business.

The city is abundantly supplied with excellent water, and gas works have been established for lighting the city.

The greatest falls in the Ohio River are those just below this city; which are caused by a bed of limestone extending across the river, over which the waters pour with a broken and irregular current, for a distance of 2 miles, making a descent of 22 feet, and, excepting one or two mouths during the period of the highest flood, entirely intercepting the passage of loaded boats up and down the river. To overcome this obstruction to the important commerce of the Ohio, the Louisville and Portland Canal was constructed, extending from the city to Portland, a village lying at the foot of the falls, which was formerly the port at which the boats and shipping from below were obliged to stop and discharge their cargoes. The length of the canal is between 2 and 3 miles, 50 feet wide at the surface, and overcoming 22½ feet of fall by 4 locks, sufficiently capacious to admit steamboats of the largest size. Almost the entire line is excavated out of the solid limestone rock, to the average depth of 10 feet. This great and useful work was finally completed in 1833, in a most thorough and substantial style of execution. The cost was \$1,000,000. The United States are stockholders to the amount of \$290,000. The amount of business done upon this river is so great, that this large outlay has proved a most judicious and profitable investment. In 1843, the tolls received, since the canal began to be used in 1830, had amounted to \$1,225,350. It is believed that these falls may be made available for the purpose of obtaining an incalculable amount of water power; and that, at some future period, Louisville may become one of the greatest manufacturing cities in the Union.

In 1778, a fort was built at this place, and a settlement commenced. For several years the inhabitants were harassed by Indian hostilities. In 1780, the legislature of Virginia authorized the laying out of a town at the falls of the Ohio, to which they gave the name of Louisville, in honor of Louis XVI., of France, the first ally of the republic. The next year a fort was built, and the place was made secure against the assaults of the Indians. For many years, owing to the miasmata arising from several surrounding swamps and ponds, Louisville continued to be exceedingly unhealthy. But, in 1823, these local causes were effectually removed; since which time, it is believed that no large city in the country has been more uniformly healthy than Louisville.

Louisville, Mi., c. h. Winston co. On the head branches of Pearl River. N. E. from Jackson 92 miles.

Louisville, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Bounded on the N. W. by the St. Lawrence, and watered S. by Grass River. Several islands lying in the St. Lawrence River belong to this town. The surface is undulating; soil fertile loam, based upon limestone. 20 miles N. from Canton, and 231 N. W. from Albany.

Lovell, Me., Oxford co. This town embraces Kezer Pond, a large sheet of water, and other ponds whose outlet is into the Saco, at Fryeburg. Lovell lies 10 miles N. from Fryeburg, 20 W. S. W. from Paris, and 67 W. S. W. from Augusta. Incorporated 1800. "In this town are Lovell's Falls, a great natural curiosity. Where the water makes over into the tremendous basin below, it falls perpendicularly 40 feet. Above the falls, there is a chain of 8 ponds, partly in Lovell and partly in Waterford, connected by small natural dams, 1 or 2

rods in width, through which there are sluiceways, which will admit the passage of a common sail boat. The scenery of the mountains and ascending lands in the vicinity is rural and beautiful."

Lowington, Va., c. h. Nelson co. 105 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

Lowell, Me., Penobscot co. Formerly called *Huntsville*. Incorporated by its present name in 1838. 30 miles E. of N. from Bangor.

Lowell, Ms., City, and one of the seats of justice of Middlesex co. Situated on the Merrimac River, at the point where it receives the Concord River. 26 miles N. W. from Boston, 45 N. N. E. from Worcester, 13 S. W. from Lawrence, and 50 S. S. E. from Concord, N. H. The rapid growth of this city, the variety and richness of its manufactures, and the peculiar character of its population, have rendered it an object of interest and inquiry throughout the world. In these respects, it stands unrivalled in this country, and is well entitled to the appellation of the "Manchester of America."

The township was taken from Chelmsford in 1826, and embraces a territory, including the village of Belvidere, on the opposite side of the Concord River, which has since been annexed to Lowell from the corner of Tewksbury, of about 5 square miles. The number of inhabitants on this territory in 1820 was less than 200; and the whole valuation of property did not exceed \$100,000. The first purchases, with a view to the establishment of manufactories here, were made in 1821. The Merrimac Company, which was the first incorporated, was established in 1822, with a capital of \$1,500,000; and the first cloth woven was in one of their mills, in 1823. There are now 12 incorporated companies in Lowell, employing a capital of nearly \$14,000,000, besides about \$500,000 more of other manufacturing and mechanical investments, which is employed by individual enterprise. The population in 1830 was 6477; in 1840, 20,796; in 1850, 33,385; and at the present time, (1852,) not less than 35,000.

All the principal water privileges at Lowell are owned by a company called "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimac River." This company was incorporated in 1792, for the purpose of constructing a canal from the head of Pawtucket Falls, so called, in the Merrimac River, to the Concord River, near its junction with the Merrimac, for the purpose of affording a passage to boats and rafts navigating the river. This canal is a mile and a half long, 60 feet wide, and 6 or 8 feet deep. It is still used to some extent for the purpose originally intended. But when the design was entertained of applying the immense water power thus created to manufacturing purposes, this company, having secured the title to a considerable area on the south side of the river, sold out to other companies the sites for mills, agreeing to furnish them with a certain amount of water for a stipulated annual rent. They also erected an extensive shop for the manufacture of machinery, from which, in as short a time as three months, they can furnish the machinery complete for a cotton mill of 6000 spindles; and in the same time, if required, they also build the mill itself, to the orders of a new company, and furnish it ready to be operated. The facilities thus afforded contributed

rapidly to build up the place, and the energy and foresight of these enterprising capitalists were largely rewarded.

This old canal having, of late years, proved in some degree insufficient, a new one was constructed in 1847, of great capacity and superior workmanship, costing \$640,000. This canal is nearly 1 mile in length, averaging 100 feet wide and 15 feet deep; and for size, solidity, and the completeness of all its arrangements, is said to exceed any thing of the kind in the United States.

The whole number of mills belonging to the 12 manufacturing corporations of Lowell, on the 1st of January, 1851, was 50; containing 325,500 spindles and 9906 looms; the number of males employed, 3702; females, 8274; pounds of cotton consumed per week, 575,400; pounds of wool consumed per week, 69,000; making of cotton cloth, per week, 2,190,000 yards; of woollen cloth, 20,477 yards; and of carpeting, 15,000 yards. The average wages earned by males, clear of board, is 80 cents per day; and by females, clear of board, \$2 per week.— These mills are all now lighted with gas, and warmed by steam. Besides these there are extensive powder mills, paper mills, and mills for making batting, the Lowell bleachery, a foundery and planing mill, with a variety of other manufactures, carried on by individual proprietors of large means, which together employ as many as 1500 hands.

The public buildings of Lowell are a Court House, City Hall, Market House, a Hospital, a Mechanics' Hall, the houses for public worship, which are generally handsome, and the edifices for the public schools. The Mechanics' Hall was erected by an association of mechanics, incorporated as early as 1825. It is a spacious and expensive building, in the heart of the city, furnished with a fine library and reading room, with philosophical apparatus and a mineralogical cabinet. Courses of lectures, literary and scientific, are delivered here. There is also a valuable library of 7000 volumes belonging to the city, which is open to all persons for the small fee of fifty cents per annum. The Hospital was established in 1839, by the several manufacturing companies, for the convenience and comfort of persons employed by them, when sick; where, for a very small price, an experienced physician and nurses are provided.

Perhaps nothing has contributed more to encourage industry, frugality, and thrift, among the operatives, than the Institutions for Savings, of which there are now two in Lowell. The laborers are the principal depositors in these banks, the greater part being females. The number of depositors November 1, 1851, was 6224; and the amount of deposits \$812,598.63.

The fire department in this city is very efficient and well organized. A reservoir of great capacity has been constructed on the high ground in Belvidere, for the purpose of furnishing a ready supply of water to any part of the city in case of fires. The water is carried into the reservoir by forcing pumps from the Lowell Machine Shop, and thence distributed through pipes to the hydrants in the city.

The number of churches in Lowell of all denominations is 23. The population, although so largely composed of young persons but recently removed from the counsels and restraints of the parental roof, is superior to that of most cities,

for general intelligence, sobriety and correct deportment

For nothing, perhaps, does Lowell deserve more credit than for her liberal provision for the public schools. This wise policy was early adopted, and has perseveringly enlarged its operations with the growth of the city. From \$1200, the amount appropriated for the support of the public schools in 1827, the annual appropriation in 1850 had risen to \$43,000. These schools consist of a high school, 10 grammar schools, and 46 primary schools. The total expenditures of the city for 1850 was \$178,614.

The place where Lowell stands was known in the early annals of the country as one of the best fishing grounds of the Indians in all New England. The "Apostle Eliot" speaks of one or two excursions which he made to "Pawtucket Falls," to become acquainted with the tribes of Indians from the interior, and to teach them the principles of Christianity. They continued even to a late day, after the country around began to be settled, to retain their title to a right at this fishing ground. There are still evident marks, it is said, of a trench which once enclosed a large area, about the junction of Merrimac and Concord Rivers, which was expressly reserved for the use of the Indians. How altered now the scene! How different the enterprise, which brings such multitudes to sojourn at these falls!

Lowell must be considered as a magnificent and most successful experiment of an American manufacturing city, upon which our countrymen look with pride and foreigners with admiration. To its founders, a few Boston capitalists, belongs the credit of establishing a wise system of means to produce at once the most successful pecuniary, social, and moral results; in a great measure precluding the evils of ignorance, degradation, and vice, which were once thought inseparable from large manufacturing towns. No community, for the period of its existence, has enjoyed more of the substantial comforts of life, or possesses better intellectual and moral advantages, than Lowell. It has become an honor to the state in which it is located, and a model to the manufacturing cities springing up around it, and in other parts of the land. May this great and industrious city always continue to be worthy of the title given it by the Hon. Edward Everett, in his *Memoirs of FRANCIS C. LOWELL*, from whom it derives its name—"*The noble City of the Arts.*"

Lowell, Vt., Orleans co. The Missisco River originates in a small pond, nearly on the line between this township and Eden, and taking a northerly course, and receiving a number of considerable tributaries, enters Westfield near its S. E. corner. Although encompassed by mountains on all sides, except the N. E., much of the township is handsome land, easy to till and generally productive. At the grist mill, near the centre of Lowell, the whole river passes through a hole in the solid rock. This natural bridge is situated at the foot of a fall in the river of about 10 feet. The first permanent settlement was made in 1806, by Major William Caldwell. 9 miles S. W. from Irasburg, and 40 N. from Montpelier.

Lower Chichester, Pa., Delaware co. Surface level, and watered by Hook, a branch of Naaman's Creek; soil loam.

Lower Dublin, Pa., Philadelphia co. Penny

pack Creek and Saw Mill Run flow through this town, affording water power. Surface gently uneven; soil sandy loam.

Lower Macungy, Pa., Lehigh co. Surface level; soil calcareous loam.

Lower Mahantango, Pa., Schuylkill co. Deep and Swatara Creeks water this town, which is crossed by Broad and Sharp's Mountains. Soil red shale, and fertile in the valleys. Anthracite coal exists here. 55 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Lower Makefield, Pa., Bucks co. Bounded on the E. by Delaware River. Surface undulating; soil clay and sandy loam.

Lower Merion, Pa., Montgomery co. Schuylkill River and Mill and Cobb's Creeks water this town, which has an undulating surface and rich, loamy soil. It lies 93 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Lower Nazareth, Pa., Northampton co. Watered by Manookisky Creek. Surface level; soil calcareous loam.

Lower Oxford, Pa., Chester co. Drained by branches of Octorara and Elk Creeks. Surface somewhat uneven; soil loam.

Lower Paxton, Pa., Dauphin co. Beaver and Paxton's Creeks water this town, and Blue Mountain lies on its N. border. 6 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Lower Providence, Pa., Montgomery co. Perkiomen Creek, on the borders of which lead is found, and Shippack Creek, water this town. Surface hilly; soil red shale.

Lower Salford, Pa., Montgomery co. Watered by branches of Perkiomen and Shippack Creeks. Surface undulating; soil loam and red shale.

Lower Saucon, Pa., Northampton co. Watered by Lehigh River and Saucon Creek and branches. Surface hilly; soil gravel and calcareous loam. 99 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Lower St. Clair, Pa., Allegheny co. Bounded on the N. by Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, and drained by Cbartier's Creek and Saw Mill River. Surface hilly; soil loam. Coal is abundant.

Lower Swatara, Pa., Dauphin co. Bounded S. W. by the Susquehanna River, and drained by Spring and other creeks. Surface hilly; soil slate and calcareous loam. 5 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

Low Hill, Pa., Lehigh co. Surface hilly; soil gravel. 88 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Lowndes County, Ala., c. h. at Haynesville. It is bounded N. by Alabama River, separating it from Autauga co., E. by Montgomery and Pike counties, S. by Butler, and W. by Wilcox and Dallas counties. Drained by branches of Alabama River.

Lowndes County, Ga., c. h. at Troupsville. It is bounded N. by Irwin co., E. by Ware, S. by Indiana, and W. by Thomas and Baker counties. Alapaha and Withlacoochee Rivers, branches of the Suwannee, flow through this county.

Lowndes County, Mi., c. h. at Columbus. It is bounded N. by Monroe co., E. by Alabama, S. by Noxubee, and W. by Oktibbeha co. Watered by Tombigbee River and branches. Surface undulating; soil productive.

Louville, N. Y., Lewis co. On the W. side of Black River. Surface rolling; soil good, and, on the banks of the river, very fertile. 7 miles N. from Martinsburg, and 132 N. W. from Albany.

Lubec, Me., Washington co. In the N. E. corner of the state, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay. It has an excellent harbor, easy

of access, and never obstructed by ice. The principal village occupies a point of land jutting into the harbor, and makes a fine appearance. It is largely engaged in navigation, and has a thriving business. 3 miles S. from Eastport, 31 S. E. from Calais, and 173 E. by N. from Augusta.

Lucas County, Io., c. h. at Chariton. Southern central.

Lucas County, O., c. h. at Maumee City. Situated in the N. W. part of the state, having the Maumee River for its S. E. boundary, and for its N. boundary the state line, dividing it from Michigan. It has been recently constituted a county, being a part of the former territory of Wood and Henry counties. The surface is generally level, a portion of it covered by the Black Swamp, and a portion of the northern part dry and sandy. In this county, not far from the present locality of Maumee City, was fought, August 20, 1794, the "Battle of the Fallen Timbers," in which the Americans, under General Wayne and General Scott, gained an important victory over the Indians, assisted by Canadian militia and volunteers. This part of the Maumee valley was also the theatre of important operations in the war of 1812. This county is at present but sparsely settled, but is destined, at no distant day, to become populous and wealthy.

Ludlow, Ms., Hampden co. This was formerly a part of Springfield, and called Stony Hill. The town is watered by branches of Chicopee River, and by that river itself, at the S. part of the town, where is situated a flourishing manufacturing village. The surface of the town is pleasant, with some elevations on its eastern section. The soil is good and productive. The North Wilbraham depot, on the Western Railroad, is near the village in Ludlow. 9 miles from Springfield, and 89 from Boston.

Ludlow, Vt., Windsor co. Black River passes through the centre of the town, and has many valuable mill sites. In the upper part of its course it widens into 4 large basins, the largest in Ludlow being nearly circular, and 1 mile in diameter, known as the Ludlow and Plymouth Ponds. In the N. W. corner of the town is the "Tiney Pond," several hundred feet above the level of the river, and nearly half a mile in diameter. There is another large collection of water in the western part of the town, and several extensive bogs upon both sides of the river. The soil upon the river is alluvial, and throughout the town is fertile. The prevailing rock is mica slate. The settlement was commenced in 1784-5, by emigrants from Massachusetts. 61 miles S. from Montpelier, and 18 S. W. from Windsor.

Ludlowville, N. Y., Tompkins co. On Salmon Creek, which has a fall of nearly 100 feet at this place. W. by S. from Albany 172 miles.

Lumberland, N. Y., Sullivan co. Bounded on the S. W. by the Delaware River, and watered by Mongoupon River and several other tributaries of the Delaware. The surface is hilly, and heavily timbered; soil gravelly loam. 12 miles S. W. from Monticello, and 125 from Albany.

Lumberton, N. C., c. h. Robeson co. On the E. bank of Lumber River. 91 miles S. by W. from Raleigh.

Lumpkin County, Ga., c. h. at Dahlonega. It is bounded N. by Union, E. by Habersham and Hall, S. by Forsyth, and W. by Cherokee and Gilmer counties. Watered by Etowah and Chetatee Rivers and branches. Surface hilly; soil

very rich on the streams. Gold dust of a superior quality is found here.

Lunenburg, Ms., Worcester co. This was originally a part of "Turkey Hills," or Fitchburg, and was so called in compliment to George II., or to his title of Duke of Lunenburg. Many of the first settlers were emigrants from Scotland and Ireland. The soil is fertile. Though the land is generally high, yet by reason of its cohesive texture, and having a clayey stratum within a few feet of its surface, it retains moisture sufficient for vegetation through the whole summer, unless in seasons of severe drought. There are 3 handsome ponds, but the town is singularly destitute of water power. Lunenburg is a flourishing town, with a pleasant village near its centre. This village is 5 miles N. W. from Shirley depot, on the Fitchburg Railroad, and 37 from Boston.

Lunenburg, Vt., Essex co. On the W. side of Connecticut River, and watered by Neal's Branch and Pond, and Catbow Branch, good mill streams. Some of the land is very good, but the most of it is stony. It is good for grazing. This town was probably settled as early as 1770. 13 miles S. from Guildhall, and 55 N. E. by E. from Montpelier.

Lunenburg County, Va., e. h. at Lewistown. It is bounded N. by Nottoway River, separating it from Prince Edward and Nottoway counties, E. by Dinwiddie and Brunswick counties, S. by Meherin River, separating it from Mecklenburg, co., and W. by Charlotte co. Drained by small streams flowing into Nottoway and Meherin Rivers.

Lunenburg, Va., c. h. Lunenburg co. 78 miles S. W. from Richmond.

Lurgan, Pa., Franklin co. Watered by the N. and S. branches of Conedogwinit Creek. Surface mostly slaty valley land. 13 miles N. from Chambersburg.

Luray, Va., e. h. Page co. It is situated on Hawksbill Creek. 130 miles N. W. from Richmond.

Luzerne, N. Y., Warren co. On the E. side of the Hudson River, and watered by a chain of small lakes extending from Lake George to the Hudson. It is a hilly town, the E. part being covered by the Palmertown Hills. 6 miles S. W. from Caldwell, and 55 N. from Albany.

Luzerne County, Pa., c. h. at Wilkesbarre. Bounded N. by Wyoming and Susquehanna counties, E. by Wayne and Monroe, S. by Carbon and Schuylkill, and W. by Northumberland, Columbia, and Lycoming counties. Watered by Susquehanna and Lehigh Rivers. The surface is much diversified, and anthracite coal is abundant; soil fertile in the valleys.

Luzerne, Pa., Fayette co. In the great bend of the Monongahela River, which bounds it N. and W. It is also watered by Dumlap's Creek. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. 12 miles N. W. from Uniontown.

Lycoming County, Pa., e. h. at Williamsport. Bounded N. by Tioga and Bradford counties, E. by Wyoming and Luzerne, S. by Columbia, Northumberland, and Union, and W. by Clinton co. Watered by the W. branch of the Susquehanna and its tributaries. A canal passes through this county, and unites with the Pennsylvania Canal at the mouth of the Juniata. Surface rough and mountainous; soil fertile in the valleys.

Lycoming, Pa., Lycoming co. Watered by Lycoming Creek, a branch of the Susquehanna River. Surface mostly mountainous; soil rich calcareous loam in the valleys.

Lykens, Pa., Dauphin co. Wiconisco, Little, and Mahantango Creeks water this town. Surface mountainous, containing coal; soil red shale. 26 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Lyman, Me., York co. This is a pleasant town, watered by several ponds, which empty, some into the Saco, and others into the Kennebunk and Mousum. It lies 87 miles S. W. from Augusta, 5 E. from Alfred, and 6 N. N. W. from Kennebunk.

Lyman, N. H., Grafton co. is situated on Connecticut River. Lyman's Mountain is in this town: from it the N. W. branch of Burnham's River has its source. There are several ponds in the E. part of Lyman, through the largest of which Burnham's River has its course. The lower bar of Fifteen Mile Falls is in this town. Carleton's Falls are several miles below; and below these is Stevens's Ferry, which communicates with Barnet. The scenery in this town is wild and romantic. Lyman was granted, in 1761, to a number of proprietors, of whom was Daniel Lyman, from whom it probably received its name 13 miles N. from Haverhill, and 100 N. E. from Concord.

Lyme, Ct., New London co. Lyme is situated at the mouth of Connecticut River, on the E. side, opposite to Saybrook. It is a pleasant town, generally of good soil, but greatly diversified in regard to surface; some parts are mountainous and rocky, while others are level, with large tracts of salt meadow. The town is watered by several streams and ponds, and the shores on the sound and river are indented by small bays and harbors, which afford the town some navigable privileges. There are several neat villages in the town. Incorporated 1667. Its Indian name was *Nehantic*. Among the first settlers was Matthew Griswold, the ancestor of two governors, and of a numerous and highly respected family in the state. 40 miles S. E. from Hartford.

Lyme, N. H., Grafton co. The soil here is similar to that of other towns on Connecticut River, with this difference, that there is a less proportion of intervals, and a less difference between that directly adjoining the river and the other parts of the town. Three small streams pass through the town. There are two small ponds; the largest is called Port's. Here is an elevation called Snart's Mountain. The town received its name from Lyme, Ct. First settlers, Walter Fairfield, John and William Sloan, and others, from Connecticut. 20 miles S. from Haverhill, and 55 N. W. from Concord.

Lyme, N. Y., Jefferson co. Watered by Chaumont and St. Lawrence Rivers, and comprises Fox and Grenadier Islands, lying in Lake Ontario, which bounds the town on the S. Surface slightly uneven; soil fertile sandy and marly loam. 12 miles W. from Watertown, and 172 N. W. from Albany.

Lynchburg, Va., Campbell co. On the S. side of James River, 20 miles below its passage through the Blue Ridge, and 116 W. from Richmond. The James River and Kanawha Canal is in operation between this place and Richmond, with five packet boats for passengers, leaving and arriving every day except Sundays. The town is handsomely situated, on ground ascending from the river in

the midst of bold and beautiful scenery, within view of the Blue Ridge and the Peaks of Otter. It was incorporated in 1805, and has risen to the rank of a flourishing commercial mart. The buildings, both public and private, are substantial and elegant, indicative of the wealth, intelligence, and taste of the inhabitants. Seven or eight of the prevailing religious denominations have churches here. There are six or seven large hotels, a large cotton factory, an iron foundery, several extensive flouring mills, and about thirty tobacco factories, in which from 35,000 to 40,000 boxes of tobacco are manufactured annually. Lynchburg has an extensive trade with the N., the N. W., and S. parts of Virginia, and with the adjacent parts of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. A bridge crosses the James River in front of the town; and by a dam, some distance above, water is taken out of the river, and raised, by machinery, through an ascending pipe 2000 feet long, to an elevation 253 feet above the stream, for the supply of the inhabitants. A water power is also created by this dam which is capable of extensive application to manufacturing purposes.

Lyndeboro', N. H., Hillsboro' co. This is an elevated township, having a considerable mountain, which divides it from E. to W. There is below the mountain a plain, where there is a small village, pleasantly situated near Piscataquog River. The soil, though stony, is deep and strong, and excellent for grazing. The streams are small. In 1753, Benjamin Lynde, Esq., of Salem, purchased a large part of the township and adjoining lands. From him the place took the name of Lyndeboro'. First settlers: the earliest names were Putnam, Chamberlain, and Cram. 10 miles W. N. W. from Amherst, and 30 S. S. W. from Concord.

Lyndon, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Drained by Iseha and Oil Creeks. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam and clay. 18 miles E. from Elllicottville, and 274 S. of W. from Albany.

Lyndon, Vt., Caledonia co. Lyndon is one of the best townships in the state; its surface is undulating, with a soil of rich loam, free from stone, and easy to cultivate. It is well watered by the Passumpsic and some of its tributaries. Two important falls of that river are in the town, one of 65 feet in the distance of 30 rods, the other of 18 feet. These are called Great and Little Falls, and afford a water power of great extent. Agaric mineral, used for chalk, and a good substitute for Spanish white, is found here. The principal village is very pleasant, and the seat of considerable business. The settlement was commenced by Daniel Cahorn, Jr., in 1788. 14 miles N. E. from Danville, and 44 N. E. from Montpelier.

Lynn, Ms., Essex co. This city lies on the N. shore of Massachusetts Bay, 9 miles, by the Eastern Railroad, N. N. E. from Boston, and 5 miles S. from Salem. It extends 6 miles on the sea, this portion of the township being a plane, bounded on the N. by a chain of bold, rocky hills, chiefly composed of porphyry. Beyond this rocky barrier lies an extensive tract of woodland, into which Lynn extends about 5 miles. Its Indian name was Saugus. It is surrounded almost by water, having the River Saugus on the W., the harbor on the S., the ocean on the S. E., and a chain of large ponds, called the "Lakes of Lynn," on the N. From the S. side a peninsula,

with a splendid beach, extends four miles into the ocean, at the extremity of which is the celebrated watering-place Nahant. See *Fashionable Resorts*. On another projection of this romantic shore, is Phillips's Point, which also is a place of fashionable resort in the summer season. A mineral spring in the N. part of the town is also a place of much celebrity.

The city is neatly built, on wide and pleasant streets, and is one of the most flourishing and beautiful places in New England. The population in 1790 was 2291; 1800, 2837; 1810, 4087; 1820, 4515; 1830, 6138; 1840, 9367; 1850, 14,257.

There are in Lynn 15 churches of various denominations, nine or ten principal school houses, an academy, banks, insurance offices, and a large number of literary, social, and beneficent societies. This place has risen to wealth and importance by the industry and enterprise of its people in the manufacture of shoes, for which it has been longer celebrated than any other town in the country. The manufacture of ladies' shoes was commenced here before the revolutionary war. Previous to the war, the market for Lynn shoes was principally confined to New England, except that a few were sent to Philadelphia. Many individuals with small capital carried on the business in their own families; fathers, sons, apprentices, with one or two journeymen perhaps, all in one small shop, forming the whole establishment. After the revolution, the business assumed a different aspect. Enterprising individuals embarked in it on a more enlarged scale, building large shops, and employing a great number of journeymen. Master workmen exported their shoes to the south, and to other parts of the country, so that the shoes from Lynn soon took the place of the English and other imported shoes.

There are in Lynn upwards of 130 principal shoe manufacturers and merchants, giving employment in this species of industry to about 10,000 persons, of both sexes. More than 3,000,000 pairs of ladies' and misses' shoes are made there annually. From 300,000 to 400,000 pairs besides are purchased from other towns for the trade, making an annual business, in this article alone, of nearly \$2,500,000.

The other principal business of Lynn is the cod and mackerel fishery, which is often very productive.

From the eminences back of the city a most enchanting prospect is presented to the eye, comprehending the harbors of Boston and Salem, with their numerous islands; the spires and domes of those cities, and nearly the whole compass of Massachusetts Bay, with the Blue Hills and the outline of Cape Cod stretching along the southern horizon. Jutting out into the sea, a few furlongs on the S., appear the rugged cliffs of Nahant, and the hard, polished beach leading to it, like a narrow footpath of sand upon the waters.

Lynn County, Ont. In the valley of the Willamette.

Lynnfield, Ms., Essex co. This was formerly the N. parish of Lynn, and called Lynn End. The town is watered by Ipswich and Saugus Rivers and two very handsome ponds. The surface is uneven, but the soil is strong and fertile. Lynnfield contains large tracts of woodland, and no town, so near the city, presents more wild and romantic scenery. 13 miles N. from Boston, and 8 W. by N. from Salem.

Lyons, Mn., Ionia co. On both sides of Grand River, 100 miles from its mouth, and at the head of steamboat navigation. The river has a fall at this place, affording good hydraulic power. 134 miles W. N. W. from Detroit.

Lyons, N. Y., c. h. Wayne co. At the junction of Mud Creek and the Canandaigua outlet, which form Clyde River. Surface hilly; soil fertile sandy and calcareous loam. 171 miles N. of W. from Albany.

Lysander, N. Y., Onondaga co. Bounded on the S. by Seneca River. Surface chiefly level, and soil of good quality. 15 miles N. W. from Syracuse, and 158 from Albany.

McArthurstown, O., c. h. Vinton co. 71 miles S. E. from Columbus.

McCormelsville, O., c. h. Morgan co. On the E. bank of Muskingum River, on a pleasant spot, from 10 to 30 feet above high water. 75 miles S. E. from Columbus, and 38 N. W. from Marietta.

McCraken County, Ky., c. h. at Paducah. Bounded N. by the Ohio River, separating it from Illinois, E. by Marshall, S. by Graves, and W. by Ballard co. Drained by Clark's River and branches. Surface level; soil fertile.

McDonald, Mo., c. h. Barry co. On the N. side of a small branch of White River. 200 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

McDonald County, Mo. In the S. W. corner of the state. Watered by branches of Elk River, a tributary of the Neosho.

McDonough, Ga., c. h. Henry co. Between Towelagga and South Ockmulgee Rivers. 65 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville.

McDonough County, Is., c. h. at Macomb. Incorporated in 1829. Bounded N. by Henderson and Warren counties, E. by Fulton, S. by Schuyler, and W. by Hancock co. Watered by Crooked River and branches. Most of the land is fertile prairie.

McDowell County, N. C., c. h. at Marion. In the W. part of the state. On the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge. Contains the westernmost sources of the Catawba.

McHenry County, Is., c. h. at McHenry. Bounded N. by Wn., E. by Lake co., S. by Kane and De Kalb, and W. by Boone co. Watered by Des Plaines and Fox Rivers and branches, and the N. branch of Chicago River. The soil on the E. side of Fox River is clay, and on the W. rich sandy loam. Limestone is abundant.

McInubes Falls, Vt. In the town of Barnet, Caledonia co. At the head of navigation on the Connecticut, and on the Passumpsic Railroad. 46 miles E. by N. from Montpelier.

McIntosh County, Ga., c. h. at Darien. Bounded N. W. and N. E. by Liberty co., S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and S. W. by the Altamaha River, separating it from Glynn and Wayne counties. South Newport River runs on its N. E. border, and Sapelo River, Jones and Doctor's Creeks drain the interior. Surface level; soil productive. Sapelo, Black Bend, Wolf, and several other islands, belong to this county.

McKean County, Pa., c. h. at Smithport. Incorporated in 1804. Bounded N. by New York, E. by Potter and Clinton counties, S. by Elk, and W. by Warren co. Watered by Alleghany River and branches, and by Sinnemahoning Creek, a head branch of the W. fork of the Susquehanna. Surface hilly, abounding with iron, coal, and salt; soil suitable for grazing.

McKean, Pa., Erie co. Watered by Walnut

Creek and branches, and by Elk Creek. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. 9 miles S. from Erie, and 265 N. W. by W. from Harrisburg.

Machias, Me., c. h. Washington co. On Machias River. It contains numerous saw mills, and has an extensive trade in lumber. It is also a place where ship building is largely carried on, and the falls of the river above the tide water afford considerable water power. It formerly included Machias Port and East Machias. 143 miles E. N. E. from Augusta.

Machias Port, Me., Washington co. 146 miles E. N. E. from Augusta, and 3 S. of Machias. It has an excellent harbor, and a great number of saw mills.

Mackinac County, Mn., c. h. at Mackinac. This county embraces the whole upper peninsula of Michigan lying beyond the Straits of Mackinac, and between parts of Lakes Michigan and Superior, containing about 13,500 square miles, and likewise several islands in the straits, which are about 40 miles long, between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, and 4 miles wide, in the narrowest part. Mackinac Island is elevated about 300 feet above the lake. A settlement was commenced here in 1764. The interior is yet, to a great extent, a wilderness.

Mackinac, Mn., c. h. Mackinac co. This village, 300 miles N. N. W. from Detroit, occupies the S. E. extremity of an island of the same name, at the W. extremity of Lake Huron. It has a fine, spacious harbor, is the centre of an extensive fur trade, and exports large quantities of fish. Fort Mackinac stands on a rocky eminence, 150 feet above the village, commanding the passage of the straits. This has long been a station of the Roman Catholic missions. The Protestant mission of the A. B. C. F. M. have also established schools here.

McLean County, Is., c. h. at Bloomington. Bounded N. by Woodford and Livingston counties, E. by Vermilion and Champaign, S. by Platt, De Witt, and Logan, and W. by Tazewell co. Watered by Mackinaw River and Kickapoo and Salt Creeks. Surface slightly undulating, a large part being prairie; soil fertile.

McLeansboro, Is., c. h. Hamilton co. On a head branch of the N. fork of Salina Creek. S. S. E. from Springfield 156 miles.

McMinn County, Tc., c. h. at Athens. Hiwassee River and its branches water this county.

McMinnville, Tc., c. h. Warren co. 75 miles S. E. from Nashville.

McNairy County, Tc., c. h. at Purdy. Bounded N. by Madison and Henderson, and E. by Hardin co., S. by Mississippi, and W. by Hardeman co. Drained by tributaries of Big Hatchee.

McNutt, Mi., c. h. Sunflower co.

Macomb County, Mn., c. h. at Mount Clemens. Incorporated in 1818. Bounded N. by Lapeer and St. Clair counties, E. by St. Clair co. and Lake St. Clair, S. by Wayne, and W. by Oakland co. Drained by Clinton River and its branches. Surface level in the E., but more hilly and uneven in the W. portions. Soil mostly very fertile, and well adapted to grass and grain. Saline springs are found here.

Macon County, Aa., c. h. at Tuskegee. Bounded N. by Tallapoosa and Chambers, E. by Russell, S. by Barbour and Pike, and W. by Montgomery co. Watered by Tallapoosa River and branches, and by branches of Chattahoochee and Choctaw-hatchie Rivers.

Macon County, Ga., c. h. at Lanier. Bounded N. by Talbot and Crawford counties, E. by Houston, S. by Dooly and Sumpter, and W. by Marion co. Flint River traverses this county from N. to S., and with its branches waters the surface.

Macon, Ga. City, and seat of justice of Bibb co., at the head of steam navigation on the Ockmulgee River, 30 miles S. W. from Milledgeville. The town is built on both sides of the river, over which there is a bridge, about 400 feet in length. This place has had a very rapid growth since 1822, when there was but a single cabin on the site where it now stands. By its population it now ranks among the largest places in the state. Besides the county buildings, which are large and handsome, there is an elegant market house, and 5 or 6 churches. A great amount of cotton is shipped from this place, employing 8 or 10 steamboats on the Ockmulgee, besides tow boats and pole boats. There are 10 or 12 foreign commission houses, with a large capital employed, and many stores occupied with an extensive retail trade. This city is connected by railroads with Savannah, 191 miles; Augusta, 165 miles, and Charleston, 300 miles; with Montgomery, on the navigable waters of the Alabama, 276 miles; and with other important points on the Chattahoochee and Tennessee Rivers.

Macon County, Is., c. h. at Decatur. Bounded N. by De Witt, E. by Platt and Moultrie, S. by Shelby and Christian, and W. by Christian, Sangamon, and Logan counties. Watered by Kaskaskia River, by the N. fork of Sangamon River, and by Salt Creek. The surface is chiefly level, and soil fertile.

Macon County, Mo., c. h. at Bloomington. Bounded N. by Adair and Knox, E. by Shelby, S. by Randolph and Chariton, and W. by Linn co. Chariton and East Chariton Rivers, and the branches of Salt River, water this county.

Macon County, N. C., c. h. at Franklin. Bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Haywood and Henderson counties, S. by South Carolina and Georgia, and W. by Cherokee co. Watered by the head branches of Tennessee River. Surface elevated, and in parts mountainous.

Macoupin County, Is., c. h. Carlinville. Incorporated in 1829. Bounded N. by Morgan and Sangamon counties, E. by Montgomery, S. by Madison, and W. by Jersey and Greene counties. Watered by Macoupin Creek and branches, and by the head branches of Cahokia and Wood Creeks. Surface gently undulating; soil mostly of excellent quality.

Macungy, Pa., Lehigh co. Surface level, and watered by Jordan and Little Lehigh Creeks. Soil fertile calcareous loam. 83 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Madawaska Plantation, Me. Aroostook co. On the St. John's, opposite the mouth of the Madawaska.

Madbury, N. H., Strafford co. The soil is generally productive. In some parts of the town, bog iron ore and red and yellow ochre have been found. Bellamy Bank River is the only stream of any magnitude, and Barbadoes Pond the only considerable body of water. This pond lies between Dover and Madbury, and is 120 rods long and 50 wide. Madbury was formerly a part of Dover. 36 miles E. S. E. from Concord, and about 3 miles from the railroad depot at Dover.

Madbury, N. H., Strafford co. 36 miles E. S. E. from Concord.

Madison County, Aa., c. h. at Huntsville. Bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Jackson co., S. by the Tennessee River, separating it from Marshall and Morgan counties, and W. by Limestone co. Watered by Flint River and other branches of the Tennessee. Surface somewhat hilly; soil very fertile.

Madison County, As., c. h. at Sevierville. It is bounded N. by Missouri, E. by Carroll and Newton, S. by Franklin, and W. by Washington and Benton counties. Watered by White River and branches.

Madison, Ct., New Haven co. This town was taken from Guilford in 1826. The soil is stony, and naturally hard to cultivate; but it is made quite productive by the use of *whitefish*, ploughed in. These fish appear in the Sound about the 1st of June, and continue 3 or 4 months. They are taken in great quantities, and are considered an excellent manure. They were first thus used about the year 1798. This place has a small harbor and some navigation. Ship building is the most important mechanical pursuit. 18 miles E. by S. from New Haven.

Madison County, Fa., c. h. Madison. Bounded N. by Georgia, E. by Suwanee River, separating it from Columbia, Alachua, and Levy counties, S. and S. W. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Oscilla River, separating it from Jefferson co. This county contains numerous small lakes, and has good water. Surface undulating; soil sterile in the central portions, but fertile elsewhere.

Madison, Fa., c. h. Madison co.

Madison County, Ga., c. h. at Danielsville. It is bounded N. by Franklin, E. by Elbert, S. by Oglethorpe and Clarke, and W. by Jackson co.

Madison, Ga., c. h. Morgan co. 41 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville.

Madison County, Is., c. h. Edwardsville. It is bounded N. by Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties, E. by Bond and Clinton, S. by St. Clair co., and W. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Missouri. Drained by Cahokia, Silver, and Wood Creeks, and their branches.

Madison County, Ia., c. h. at Andersontown. Bounded N. by Grant, E. by Delaware, S. by Hancock, and W. by Hamilton and Richardville counties. Watered by White River and its tributaries, which afford hydraulic power. Surface level; soil productive.

Madison, Ia. City, and seat of justice of Jefferson co. On the N. side of the Ohio River. 86 miles S. from Indianapolis, 92 W. from Cincinnati, and 41 E. from Louisville. This place is well situated on a bend of the river, above the reach of the highest floods. In the rear of the city the hills rise abruptly to the height of 250 feet. This is the S. terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, which extends by branches in different directions beyond Indianapolis, N. and W. Madison is handsomely built, mostly with brick. The streets are broad and straight, and several of them are paved. The principal public buildings are a court house, jail, a branch of the State Bank, and 5 or 6 church edifices. It is a place of much enterprise and success in business. Large manufacturing operations are carried on here by steam power, among which are iron foundries, cotton factories, a steam-engine factory, flouring mills, oil mills, &c. A great business is done here in the

slaughtering and packing of hogs, which are driven in large droves from the interior. The advantages for commerce which this place possesses must secure to it, as the resources of the state are more and more developed, a steady increase of prosperity and wealth.

Madison County, Io., c. h. at Winterset. S. central part of the state.

Madison County, Ky., c. h. at Richmond. It is bounded N. by Kentucky River, separating it from Jessamine and Fayette counties, E. by Estill co., S. by Laurel, and W. by Rockcastle and Garrard counties. Drained by branches of the Kentucky River.

Madison Parish, La., c. h. at Richmond. It is bounded N. by Carroll parish, E. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Missouri, S. by Tensas parish, and W. by the Bayou Macon, separating it from Franklin and Carroll parishes. Drained by Roundaway Bayou.

Madison, Me., Somerset co. On the E. side of Kennebec River. 34 miles N. from Augusta.

Madison County, Mi., c. h. at Canton. Bounded N. by Atala, and E. by Leake co., S. E. by Pearl River, separating it from Franklin co., S. by Hinds co., and W. by the Big Black River, separating it from Yazoo co.

Madison County, Mo., c. h. at Fredericktown. Bounded N. by Franeois, E. by Cape Girardeau, S. by Wayne, and W. by Reynolds co. Watered by St. Francis and Whitewater Rivers and branches.

Madison County, N. Y., c. h. at Eaton. Formed from Chenango co. in 1806. It is bounded on the N. by Oneida, E. by Oneida and Otsego, S. by Chenango, and W. by Onondaga co. Watered by Oneida Lake, which lies on the N. boundary, and by the streams flowing into it, and S. by the head branches of Unadilla, Chenango, Otsego, and Tioughnioga Rivers. Surface rather level in the N. parts, but more hilly in the S., being crossed by an elevated ridge. Soil fertile, especially in the valleys. Gypsum and water limestone are the most important mineral productions, and marl and bog iron ore are found in several places. Near Chittenango village are 2 celebrated sulphur springs. The Erie Canal, and Syracuse and Utica Railroad pass through the N. part of this county.

Madison County, O., c. h. at London. Union bounds it on the N. Franklin and Pickaway on the E., Fayette on the S., and Greene, Clark, and Cbampaign counties on the W. It was settled in the year 1815; the land is excellent for grazing, and is watered by Darby and Deer Creeks.

Madison, Pa., Columbia co. Watered by Little Fishing and Mahoning Creeks. Surface quite uneven; soil loam and clay. 10 miles N. from Danville.

Madison County, Te., c. h. at Jackson. Bounded N. by Gibson and Carroll, E. by Henderson, S. by McNairy and Hardeman, and W. by Daywood co. Drained by the S. fork of Forked Deer and its branches.

Madison County, Va., c. h. at Madison. Bounded N. E. and E. by Rappahannock and Culpeper, S. E. by Orange, S. W. by Madison, and N. W. by Page co. Watered by Robertson's, and other branches of Rapid Ann Rivers. Surface somewhat uneven; soil of medium quality.

Madison, Va., c. h. Madison co. 97 miles N. W. from Richmond.

Madison, Wn. Capital of the state, and seat of justice of Dane co., 80 miles W. from Milwan-

kie, and 90 miles N. E. from Galena, Illinois. It is pleasantly situated between two small lakes, which constitute the third and fourth of the chain denominated "the Four Lakes," which are among the sources of the Rock River. There is a regular and gentle descent each way from the site on which the town is built to the lakes on either side, affording a delightful prospect of the water. The town is regularly laid out, with a handsome central square, 914 feet on a side, and streets intersecting each other at right angles. The first improvements here were made by the general government, when Wisconsin was organized as a territory. Having selected this spot as the territorial seat of government, appropriations were made for laying out the town, enclosing the public square, and erecting a capital in its centre. This handsome edifice is of stone, two stories high above the basement, surmounted with a dome, which can be seen at the distance of 10 miles in every direction. In 1837, the contractor with the government for building the capital, with 40 men and 5 females, started from Milwaukee, and cut their way through the wilderness in a tedious journey of 11 days, to commence their undertaking. The growth of the place has been rapid, and its prosperity substantial. It has now churches for several of the principal religious denominations, many handsome hotels, stores, and public buildings, and is a great thoroughfare of travel between important points on Lake Michigan and Green Bay on the E. and N., and the Upper Mississippi on the W.

Madison Springs, Ga., Madison co. 99 miles N. from Milledgeville. The chalybeate waters here are efficacious in the cure of many complaints; and good accommodations are provided to render a residence at the springs agreeable.

Madisonville, Ky., c. h. Hopkins co. On high land between Green and Tradewater Rivers. 127 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

Madisonville, La., St. Tammany parish. A seaport on Chefonte River, a northern tributary of Lake Pontchartrain. 35 miles N. from New Orleans.

Madrid, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Watered by Grass River and several small streams flowing into the St. Lawrence, which bounds it on the N. W. The Isle au Rapid Plat and some smaller Islands are attached to this town. Surface slightly undulating; soil fertile loam. 12 miles N. from Canton, and 227 N. N. W. from Albany.

Mahaska, Io., c. h. at Askaloosa. S. central.

Mahoning County, O., c. h. at Enfield. On the N. E. border. The N. E. corner is traversed by the W. fork of Beaver River and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal.

Mahoning, Pa., Mercer co. Bounded S. by the Susquehanna River, and drained by Mahoning Creek. Surface varied; soil gravel and clay.

Mahoning, Pa., Indiana co. Watered by Great and Little Mahoning Creeks, and on the borders of the latter iron ore is found. Surface hilly; soil clay. 173 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg.

Maiden Creek, Pa., Berks co. Watered by the Schuylkill River and its tributary, Maiden Creek. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. 60 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Maidstone, Vt., Essex co. Watered by Paul's Stream and Maidstone Lake. The settlement here is mostly confined to the margin of Connecticut River, along which a road passes through the township. The settlement was probably com-

menced about the year 1770. 3 miles N. from Guildhall, and 71 N. E. from Montpelier.

Malden, Ms., Middlesex co. This town is connected with Charlestown by a bridge across Mystic River, of 2420 feet in length, built in 1787. It was formerly a part of Charlestown, and called Mystic Side. Malden has a rich soil, varied surface, and good water power. There are two delightful and flourishing villages in the town, through both of which the Maine railroad passes. 5 miles from Boston.

Malden, N. Y., Ulster co. On the W. bank of Hudson River, 43 miles S. by W. from Albany. Leather and flagging stone pavements are exported from this place in large quantities.

Malone, N. Y., c. h. Franklin co. It is bounded on the N. by Canada, and is drained by Salmon and Trout Rivers. The Ogdensburg Railroad passes through it. 61 miles E. from Ogdensburg, and 212 miles N. N. W. from Albany.

Malta, N. Y., Saratoga co. Drained by the outlet of Round and Ballston or Long Lakes, and by Anthony's Kill. Saratoga Lake also lies on the N. E. boundary. Surface undulating; soil clay loam and sand. 6 miles S. E. from Ballston Spa, and 24 N. from Albany.

Mamakating, N. Y., Sullivan co. Watered by Bashe's Kill, nearly parallel to which runs the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The surface is hilly and mountainous, Shawangunk Mountain lying in the E., and a high ridge in the W. part. 12 miles E. from Monticello, and 101 S. S. W. from Albany.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Westchester co. Bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, and drained by Mamaroneck Creek. Surface hilly; soil clay and sandy loam. 7 miles S. from White Plains, and 138 S. from Albany.

Manayunk, Pa., Philadelphia co. On the E. bank of the Schuylkill River. 7 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia, and 99 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg. The waste water of the Schuylkill Canal makes a large water power. The Norristown Railroad passes through this place. There is a large amount of manufacturing and other business done here.

Manchester, Ct., Hartford co. An important manufacturing town on the Hoekanum. The first cotton mill in this state was built here in 1794. The face of the town is uneven, but the soil, a sandy and gravelly loam, is quite productive. 9 miles E. from Hartford.

Manchester, Ky., c. h. Clay co. On the W. side of Goose Creek, a branch of Kentucky River, and 119 miles S. E. from Frankfort.

Manchester, Ms., Essex co. This town was formerly a part of Salem, called Jeffrey's Creek, and was settled by William Jeffrey, as early as 1628. The surface of the town is rocky, but pleasantly diversified; the soil is various, but generally good. Massachusetts Bay is on the S. of this town. The harbor here is well protected. The village is pleasantly situated on a southern declivity towards the harbor. Manchester is celebrated for producing the magnolia, a beautiful flowering tree, rarely found in New England. It is about a dozen feet in height, with deep-green leaves and white flowers. It possesses a delicious fragrance, and flowers about the first of July. 8 miles N. E. from Salem, and 22 N. E. from Boston. The railroad between Beverly and Gloucester passes through the town.

Manchester, N. H., Hillsboro' co. This town lies

on the E. side of Merrimac River, on which it is bounded, 9 miles; it is otherwise bounded N. by Hooksett, E. by Chester, and S. by Litchfield.

Massabesick Lake lies at the E. of the town. It is a fine sheet of water, with many islands, and presenting some of the finest prospects in this part of the state. This lake or pond is divided into two nearly equal parts by a narrow strait crossed by a bridge; each of these parts is about 3 miles long by 1 mile wide. Its outlet, the Cohas Brook, is a fine mill stream, and the only considerable stream rising in the town.

The soil of a considerable part of the town is light and sandy. The intervals on the river are inconsiderable, but of easy cultivation and productive, and the swells afford some fine farms.

The Amoskeag Falls, between Manchester and Goffstown, are the largest on the Merrimac. At an ordinary stage of the water, the fall to the foot of the locks is 47 feet, and the whole fall in the distance of a mile is 54 feet. A permanent stone dam is erected across the river at the head of the falls, and on the E. side, guard gates of most substantial masonry are constructed, through which the water passes into a spacious basin connected with the upper canal for the use of the mills, and with the Amoskeag Canal for purposes of navigation.

The upper canal is 4950 feet long, 75 feet wide at the basin, from which it is gradually narrowed to 45 feet, is 10 feet deep, and walled throughout with stone. The lower canal, which occupies the place of the Amoskeag Canal, is 7500 feet long, of a size and depth corresponding with the upper canal, and constructed in a similar manner. The fall from the upper into the lower canal is 20 feet, and from the latter into the river varies from 20 to 30 feet. The water power is estimated by competent engineers to be sufficient to drive 216,000 spindles, with all the machinery to complete the manufacture of the cloth. The rapid fall of the river below prevents any obstruction from back water.

There are now in operation at this place 7 large cotton mills, 4 owned and operated by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and 3 by the Stark Mills Corporation, containing 105,000 spindles and 3000 looms, employing 640 males and 3500 females, consuming annually 36,000 bales cotton, 635,000 pounds potato starch, 31,000 gallons sperm oil, 6700 cords wood, 1200 tons anthracite coal, and producing 39,500,000 yards of sheeting, shirting, ticking, denims, merino stripes, and cotton flannel.

There are connected with these mills an extensive blue dyeing establishment, long ranges of cotton warehouses and buildings for repair shops and counting houses, numerous blocks of boarding houses for the operatives, containing 166 tenements, all of which buildings are built of bricks in the most substantial manner, with slated roofs, and well adapted for the purposes for which they are used.

There is a large machine shop and foundry owned by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, in which are employed 500 hands, and consumes 350 tons bar iron and steel, 400 tons anthracite coal, 3000 tons pig iron, 30,000 bushels charcoal, and can furnish annually 25 locomotives and the machinery necessary for a 25,000 spindle mill. There are blocks of houses containing 66 tenements for the help employed in the shop and foundry, and more in contemplation.

The mousseline de laine works owned by the Manchester Print Works Corporation include two large mills, print works, dye house, and bleach house, with the necessary appurtenances. These mills contain 48,000 spindles, 1230 looms, and together with the print works connected therewith give employment to 600 males and 1150 females, and consume annually about 600,000 pounds of cotton, 1,100,000 pounds of wool, 4000 cords of wood, 1000 tons of coal, 10,000 gallons of olive oil, 8000 gallons of sperm oil, 6000 gallons of whale oil, 60,000 pounds of oil soap, and 60,000 pounds of starch, and produce about 10,000,000 yards of mousseline de laines and fine prints, that are celebrated for the brilliancy of their colors and the taste displayed in the patterns.

Since the beginning of the year 1839, a large village has grown up near the mills, in which are 8 meeting houses erected at an expense of more than \$50,000, for the use of the Congregationalists, Baptists, Universalists, Methodists, Freewill Baptists, Episcopalians, and Unitarians. Several of these are large and handsome buildigs. 9 school houses afford accommodations for 15 schools, and upwards of 900 scholars. There are 4 large hotels, 75 stores, and more than 400 private dwellings. A town house 90 by 68 feet, 2 stories high, with a spacious town hall, cupola, clock, bell, &c., erected in 1841, at an expense of \$23,000, was destroyed by fire in August, 1842, and is now rebuilt.

The village is beautifully situated on a plain about 90 feet above the river, the boarding houses of the corporations occupying the slope towards the canals. It is laid out upon a plan at once neat and convenient. The principal street is 100 feet wide, and extends more than a mile N. and S., and from 60 to 100 rods distant from the river; 10 other streets intersect this at right angles, and 4 others run parallel to it. These streets are about 50 feet wide. Four large squares have been laid out for public use, some of which are enclosed and planted with trees.

A public cemetery, called the Valley, containing 20 acres, at a short distance from the village, is a beautiful spot. It is intersected by a deep valley and a running stream, and is laid out with winding paths and avenues. It is always a place of great resort, and of just pride to the citizens.

An Athenæum was established in January, 1844, which has a library of 2200 volumes, and a reading room for periodicals and newspapers; and a law library has been commenced, which has now about 400 volumes.

Two free bridges across the Merrimac connect this town with Goffstown and Bedford. These are new and handsome structures, erected at an expense of more than \$28,000.

The villages of Piscataquog and Amoskeag, on the W. side of the river, are connected by these bridges with Manchester, and, in fact, constitute with it but one place of business.

At the mouth of the Cohas is a thriving village growing up around the mills on that stream.

The growth of the city of Manchester is unrivalled by any place in this country except Lowell, and is a magnificent specimen of the enterprise and skill of the New England people. The population within the limits in 1838 was about 50; in 1848, it contained 12,000 inhabitants; in 1850, 13,933. Manchester was incorporated as a city in 1846.

Manchester is on the great Northern Railroad,

58 miles from Boston and 17 from Concord. It is also connected by railroad with the Boston and Maine Railroad, direct to Lawrence, Ms., 27 miles, and thence to Salem, Ms., 23 miles, where it is connected with the Eastern Railroad.

Manchester, N. J., Passaic co. Incorporated in 1836. It is watered by Ramapo, Pompton, and Passaic Rivers, which afford extensive water privileges. Surface hilly and mountainous.

Manchester, N. Y., Ontario co. Drained by the Canandaigua outlet. Clifton Springs, situated in the E. part of this town, are quite celebrated. 8 miles N. E. from Canandaigua.

Manchester, Tc., c. h. Coffee co. On the head waters of Duck River. 68 m. S. E. from Nashville.

Manchester, Vt., Bennington co. One of the county towns. Situated between the Green Mountains on the E., and Equinox Mountain on the W. There are two neat villages in this valley. The town is watered by the Battenkill and its branches, and affords good mill sites. The soil along the watercourses is good, but the principal part of the town is better for grazing than tillage. Here are large quarries of beautiful marble, and a curious cavern; also a variety of minerals. 25 miles N. by E. from Bennington, and about 40 W. from Bellows Falls, across the mountains.

Manchester, Va., Chesterfield co. On the S. side of James River, opposite Richmond. There are numerous manufactories here, among which are those of cotton seed oil, tobacco, and flour.

Manhattanville, N. Y., New York co. On the E. side of Hudson River, and has a good landing. 8 miles N. from the City Hall, New York. The New York Lunatic Asylum is located near this village. There is an extensive white lead factory here. The Hudson River Railroad passes through it.

Manheim, N. Y., Herkimer co. Bounded on the S. by the Mohawk River, and drained by East Canada Creek, one of its tributaries. This is a hilly town, with a fertile soil. 10 miles E. from Herkimer, and 70 N. W. from Albany.

Manheim, Pa., Lancaster co. Watered by Great Conestoga on its E., and Little Conestoga Creek on its S. W. border. Moravia Creek also traverses its N. E. corner. Surface undulating; soil calcareous loam and clay. 33 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

Manheim, Pa., York co. Watered by Hammer, a branch of Codorus Creek. Surface undulating; soil rich loam. 16 miles S. W. from York.

Manheim, Pa., Schuylkill co. Watered by the Schuylkill and tributaries; gravelly and barren.

Manitowoc County, Mn., c. h. at Manitowoc. On the W. shore of Lake Michigan, opposite Lake Winnebago.

Mandus, N. Y., Onondaga co. Chittenango and Limestone Creeks water this town, the surface of which is somewhat rolling, and the soil uncommonly fertile. 10 miles E. from Syracuse, by railroad, and 120 N. of W. from Albany.

Mannington, N. J., Salem co. Surface level, and watered by Salem River and Mannington Creek; soil rich loam. 6 miles N. E. from Salem.

Manny, Ia., c. h. Sabine parish. 30 miles S. W. from Natchitoches.

Manor, Pa., Lancaster co. Drained by streams flowing into Conestoga River, which forms its S. E. boundary. 6 miles S. W. from Lancaster.

Mansfield, Ct., Tolland co. Mansfield, the Indian *Naubsetuck*, was taken from Windham in 1703. The face of the town is uneven, and some of the hills have considerable elevation. The

town is watered by Willimantic River, and the Natchaug and its tributaries — Mount Hope and Fenton. A larger quantity of silk is manufactured here than in any other place in the United States. This branch of industry was introduced into the country by Dr. Aspinwall, of this place, above 70 years since, who established the raising of silk worms in New Haven, Long Island, and Philadelphia. 27 miles E. from Hartford.

Mansfield, La., c. h. De Soto co.

Mansfield, Ms., Bristol co., was originally the north parish of the town of Norton. Mansfield is watered by several branches of Taunton River. The soil is thin, and the surface level. About the year 1836, a mine of anthracite coal was discovered here in digging a well. Among a variety of berries, which flourish in Mansfield, is the white whortleberry, rarely known to exist in any other place. The New Bedford and Taunton Railroad meets the Boston and Providence Railroad in the centre of the town. 11 miles N. W. from Taunton, and 24 S. from Boston.

Mansfield, N. J., Burlington co. Drained by Black's, Craft's, and Assisennk Creeks, branches of the Delaware River. Along the river is a kind of clay which makes superior fire bricks. Surface level; soil sand, clay, and loam of good quality. 7 miles N. from Mount Holly.

Mansfield, N. J., Warren co. Musconetcong and Pohatcong Creeks water this town, which is also traversed by the Morris Canal. Surface mountainous, containing iron ore and a chalybeate spring. Soil rich calcareous loam. 48 miles N. N. W. from Trenton.

Mansfield, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Watered by branches of Cattaraugus Creek and of the Alleghany River. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam, yielding good crops of grass and grain. 5 miles W. from Ellicottville, and 297 S. of W. from Albany.

Mansfield, O., c. h. Richland co. Pleasantly situated on elevated ground. 63 miles N. E. from Columbus.

Marathon, N. Y., Cortland co. Watered by Tioughnioga River and some of its branches. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. 15 miles S. E. from Cortland, and 145 W. from Albany.

Marblehead, Ms., Essex co., was originally a part of Salem, and for some time after its settlement was called Marble Harbor. It is bounded on the N. by Salem Harbor, E. and S. by Massachusetts Bay, and W. by Salem and Salem Harbor. The surface is exceedingly irregular and rocky, and considerably elevated. The harbor, in front of the town, a mile and a half long, and half a mile wide, formed by a narrow neck at the S. W., which separates it from Lynn Bay, and connects the town with Great Neck, is deep and excellent, capable of being entered at all times by ships of the largest size, and by a breakwater, constructed in 1845, for the protection of Little Harbor, will be rendered a safe retreat from storms. This harbor is protected by Fort Sewall, near its entrance. Marblehead has always been noted for the enterprise of its people in the fisheries. The village is very pleasant in summer, and an excellent place to witness the raging of the ocean in a storm. A railroad passes from this town to Salem, 4 miles, and to Boston, 16 miles.

Marbletown, N. Y., Ulster co. Drained by Esopus and Rondout Creeks, and is crossed by the Shawangunk Mountain. The soil is productive. 7 miles S. W. from Kingston, and 65 S. S. W. from Albany.

Marecellus, N. Y., Onondaga co. Drained by Nine Mile Creek. A hilly town, with a fertile soil. 10 miles S. W. from Syracuse, and 140 N. of W. from Albany.

Marcy, N. Y., Oneida co. Watered by Nine Mile Creek, a branch of the Mohawk River, which forms its S. boundary. Surface hilly, the Hassen-cleaver Mountain partly covering it; soil chiefly clay and sandy loam. 6 miles N. from Utica, and 100 miles N. W. from Albany.

Marengo County, Aa., c. h. at Linden. Bounded N. by Greene, E. by Perry, Dallas, and Wilcox, S. by Clarke co., and W. by the Tombigbee River, separating it from Washington and Sumpter counties. The Warrior River runs on its N. W. border. Soil sterile.

Marengo, Io., c. h. Iowa co.

Marianna, Fa., c. h. Jackson co. On the W. side of Chipola River. 77 miles W. N. W. from Tallahassee.

Marietta, Io., c. h. Marshall co.

Marietta, O., c. h. Washington co. On both sides of the Muskingum, at its entrance into the Ohio. It is regularly laid out with wide streets, and neatly and compactly built. It is the oldest town in the state, having been laid out in 1788, and named after the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, queen of Louis XVI. After 50 years of very slow progress, it has recently taken a decided start, and the arrangements for railroad communication with Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Baltimore, and Philadelphia promise to enhance its importance. 104 miles E. S. E. from Columbus, and 300 by the river above Cincinnati.

Marietta, Pa., Lancaster co. On the N. E. bank of Susquehanna River, above the junction of Little Chiques Creek, and 27 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

Marion County, Aa., c. h. at Pikeville. Bounded N. by Franklin co., E. by Walker, S. by Fayette co., and W. by Mississippi. Watered by Bear Creek, a branch of the Tennessee River, and by Buttahatchie River and branches.

Marion, Aa., c. h. Perry co. 58 miles S. from Tusealoosa.

Marion County, As., c. h. at Yellville. Bounded N. by Missouri, E. by Fulton co., S. by Searcy, and W. by Carroll co. Drained by White River and its branches.

Marion, As., c. h. Crittenden co. 6 miles W. from the Mississippi River, and 140 E. N. E. from Little Rock.

Marion County, Ca. In the N. peninsula, between the Bay of San Francisco and the Ocean.

Marion County, Fa. In the centre of the peninsula.

Marion County, Ga., c. h. at Tazewell. Bounded N. by Talbot, E. by Macon, S. by Sumpter and Stewart, and W. by Muscogee co. Drained by branches of Flint River.

Marion, Ga., c. h. Twiggs co. 41 miles S. S. W. from Milledgeville.

Marion County, Is., c. h. at Salem. Incorporated in 1823; and is bounded N. by Fayette, E. by Clay and Wayne, S. by Jefferson, and W. by Washington, Clinton, and Fayette counties. Watered by Kaskaskia River and branches, and the Skillet Fork of Little Wabash River. A large part of the surface is prairie land.

Marion, Is., c. h. Williamson co. 172 miles S. S. E. from Springfield.

Marion County, Ia., c. h. at Indianapolis. Bounded N. by Boone and Hamilton counties,

E. by Hancock and Shelby, S. by Johnson and Morgan, and W. by Hendricks co. Drained by the W. fork of White River, and by Fall and Eagle Creeks. Surface level; soil of excellent quality.

Marion, Ia., c. h. Grant co. On Missisnewa River, 25 miles from its junction with the Wash, and 73 N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

Marion, Io., c. h. Linn co. 4 miles E. from Cedar River.

Marion, Io., c. h. at Knoxville. S. central.

Marion County, Ky., c. h. at Lebanon. A central county. Watered by the Rolling Fork of Salt River and its tributaries.

Marion, Ky., c. h. Crittenden co.

Marion, As., c. h. Crittenden co.

Marion, Ms., Bristol co. A new town, taken from Rochester.

Marion County, Mi., c. h. at Columbia. Bounded N. by Lawrence and Covington, E. by Perry, S. by Harrison and Hancock counties, S. W. by Louisiana, and W. by Pike co. Drained by Pearl and Leaf Rivers and Black Creek. Soil fertile on the borders of the streams.

Marion, Mi., c. h. Lauderdale co. On the head branches of Oktibbeha Creek. E. from Jackson 110 miles.

Marion County, Mo., c. h. at Palmyra. Bounded N. by Lewis co., E. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Illinois, S. by Ralls and Monroe, and W. by Shelby co. Drained by South Fabius and North Rivers, branches of the Mississippi. Surface undulating; soil very rich.

Marion, Mo., c. h. Cole co. On the S. bank of Missouri River. 15 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

Marion City, Mo., Marion co. The landing for the town of Palmyra. It extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the W. bank of the Mississippi.

Marion County, N. C., c. h. at Monroe. Midway of the southern border.

Marion, N. C., c. h. McDowell co.

Marion, N. Y., Wayne co. Surface uneven; watered by a branch of Mud Creek; has a soil well adapted for grain. 14 miles N. W. from Lyons, and 195 N. of W. from Albany.

Marion County, O., c. h. at Marion. Cranford is on the N., Richland on the E., Hardin on the W., and Delaware and Union counties on the S. It was constituted in February, 1820, and settled the same year; but it was not organized until January, 1824. The principal waters are the Scioto, Little Scioto, and Whetstone Rivers. The land is rich and fertile, and part of it is an open plain; it is well improved.

Marion County, On. In the valley of the Wilmette.

Marion District, S. C., c. h. at Marion Court House. Bounded N. E. by North Carolina, S. E. by the Little Pedee River, separating it from Horry district, S. W. by Great Pedee River and Lynch's Creek, separating it from Georgetown and Williamsburg districts, and N. W. by Darlington and Marlboro' districts. Surface level, and in some portions marshy.

Morron, S. C., c. h. Marion district. On the E. side of Catfish Creek, a branch of the Great Pedee River, and 146 miles E. from Columbia.

Marion County, Tc., c. h. at Jasper. Bounded N. by Warren and Bledsoe, and E. by Hamilton co., S. by Georgia and Alabama, and W. by Franklin and Coffee counties. Drained by Tennessee and Sequatchie Rivers and branches.

Marion County, Tc. New; taken from Smith co. In the N. central part of the state.

Marion County, Va., c. h. at Fairmount. N. W. part. Includes part of the valley of the Upper Monongahela, the two forks of which unite in the S. part of the county, and thence flow N. through it. Hilly. Crossed from E. to W. by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Marion, Va., c. h. Smyth co. On the Middle Fork of Holston River. W. by S. from Richmond 275 miles.

Mariposa County, Ca. About the banks of the San Joaquin.

Marksville, Ia., c. h. Avoyelles parish.

Marlboro', Ct., Hartford co. Marlboro' was taken from 3 towns which belonged to 3 different counties, in 1803. The surface of the town is hilly and stony, and the lands best adapted for grazing. Dark hollow, in the western part of the town, presents some wild scenery of more terror than beauty. 14 miles S. E. from Hartford.

Marlboro', Ms., was granted to some people at Sudbury in 1655. Its Indian name was *Okonakamesitt*. The town is remarkable for its fine undulating surface and fertile soil. The Assabet River waters the western part of the town, and affords Feltonville, a flourishing manufacturing village, a fine water power. The town is otherwise watered by several small streams, and a number of beautiful ponds. The villages are handsome, and largely engaged in the shoe trade, and other manufactures. 27 miles W. from Boston, and 14 S. W. from Concord.

Marlboro', N. H., Cheshire co. There are several ponds in this town, which are the sources of some of the branches of Ashuelot River. The soil is rocky, but good for grazing. 6 miles S. E. from Keene, and 58 S. W. from Concord. The Cheshire Railroad passes through the town.

Marlboro', N. Y., Ulster co. Bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and is watered by the Old Man's Kill, one of its branches. Surface hilly; soil clay loam, based upon slate. 20 miles S. from Kingston, and 88 S. S. W. from Albany.

Marlboro', Pa., Montgomery co. Watered by Perkiomen and Swamp Creeks. Surface undulating, containing iron ore; soil red shale.

Marlboro' District, S. C., c. h. at Bennettsville. Bounded N. and N. E. by North Carolina, S. E. by Marion district, S. W. and N. W. by the Yadkin River, separating it from Darlington and Chesterfield districts.

Marlboro', Vt., Windham co. The town is well watered by the W. branch of West River, Whetstone Brook, and Green River. It has a good soil, and is very productive in grain. Here are a pleasant village, several fine trout ponds, various kinds of minerals, and medicinal springs. The settlement was commenced in the spring of 1763, by Abel Stockwell, from West Springfield, Ms., and Thomas Whitmore, from Middleton, Ct. 8 miles S. from Newfane, and 24 E. from Bennington.

Marlow, N. H., Cheshire co. Ashuelot River passes through almost the whole length of this town. There are no ponds of note, nor any mountains. The soil is wet, but productive. There are excellent tracts of meadow land on Ashuelot River, and other streams. The land is uneven, and produces the various kinds of grain. First settlers, Joseph Tubbs, Samuel and John Gustin, N. Royce, N. Miller, Nathan Huntley,

and others. 15 miles N. from Keene, and 50 W. by S. from Concord.

Marquette County, Wn., c. h. at Marquette. Bounded E. by Winnebago and Fond du Lac, and S. by Dodge and Portage counties, and W. and N. by Puckaway Lake and Fox River, separating it from Portage co.

Marshall County, Aa., c. h. at Warrenton. Bounded N. by the Tennessee River, separating it from Madison and Jackson counties, E. by De Kalb co., S. by Blount, and W. by Morgan co. Drained by small streams flowing into the Tennessee River.

Marshall County, Is., c. h. at Lacon. Illinois River runs on the W. border of this county.

Marshall, Is., c. h. Clarke co. 123 miles E. S. E. from Springfield, on the national road.

Marshall County, Ia., c. h. at Plymouth. Bounded N. by St. Joseph co., E. by Kosciusko, S. by Fulton, and W. by Stark co. Watered by Yellow and Tippecanoe Rivers.

Marshall, Io., c. h. at Marietta. Central.

Marshall County, Ky., c. h. at Benton. W. part of the state. Washed on the N. E. by the Tennessee River.

Marshall, Mn., c. h. Calhoun co. 105 miles W. of Detroit. On the Northern Michigan Railroad.

Marshall County, Mi., c. h. at Holly Springs. Bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Tippab and Pontosec counties, S. by the Tallahatchie River, separating it from Lafayette co., and W. by Poino and De Soto counties. Watered by the head branches of Tallahatchie and Coldwater Rivers. Surface undulating; soil productive.

Marshall, Mo., c. h. Saline co. 87 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

Marshall, N. Y., Oneida co. Drained by the Oriskany Creek, and is also crossed by the Chenango Canal. The surface is rolling; soil rich sandy loam. 12 miles S. W. from Utica, and 106 N. of W. from Albany.

Marshall County, Te., c. h. at Lewishurg. Bounded N. by Williamson co., E. by Bedford, S. by Lincoln and Giles, and W. by Maury co. Watered by Duck River and tributaries. Surface undulating; soil productive.

Marshall County, Va., c. h. at Elizabethtown. Bounded N. by Ohio co., E. by Pennsylvania, S. by Tyler co., and W. by the Ohio River, separating it from Ohio. Drained by Grave Creek and other small branches of the Ohio. Surface hilly; soil well adapted to grazing and the growth of grain.

Marshfield, Ms., Plymouth co. Until its incorporation in 1641, this town was a part of Duxbury, and was called Green's Harbor, or Rexham. Its Indian name was *Misnacatucket*. North River separates Marshfield from Scituate on the N., and Massachusetts Bay bounds it on the N. E. The surface is pleasantly diversified. South and North Rivers give to Marshfield a good water power. The lamented WEBSTER'S country seat was situated in the S. part of the town, about 12 miles N. from Plymouth.

Marshfield, Vt., Washington co. The surface of this township is very uneven. That part of it W. of the river is timbered with hard wood, and the soil is good. E. of the river the timber consists principally of evergreens, and the surface is broken, wet, and stony. The town is watered principally by Winooski River. Here in this stream is a fall, said to be 500 feet in the

distance of 30 rods. In the N. E. part of the town is a considerable natural pond. The rocks are principally slate and granite. In the N. part of the town is a pleasant village. The town was granted to the Stockbridge tribe of Indians October 16, 1782, and chartered to them June 22, 1790. The township was purchased of the Indians by Isaac Marsh, Esq., of Stockbridge, Ms., from whom the town derives its name, for £140, and was decided to him July 29, 1789. The improvements were commenced here in the spring of 1790, by Martin and Calvin Pitkin, from East Hartford, Ct. 15 miles N. E. from Montpelier.

Marshpee District, Ms., Barnstable co. A tract of 22 square miles, reserved for the Marshpee Indians. It was incorporated in 1834 as a district, the people having the privilege of choosing their own officers, and managing their own affairs, assisted by a commissioner appointed by the state. The land cannot be sold without the consent of all the inhabitants, who are only 102 by the census of 1850, — the largest remnant of New England Indians west of the Penobscot, — and of these only five or six are of pure blood.

The land is good for grain, and is well watered by Marshpee and Quoshmet Streams, and numerous ponds. It lies on the ocean, 12 miles S. W. from Barnstable.

Martie, Pa., Lancaster co. Beaver, Muddy, and Pecquea water this town, affording good hydraulic power. The Susquehanna River also runs on its S. W. border. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. 10 miles S. from Lancaster.

Martin County, Ia., c. h. at Mount Pleasant. Bounded N. by Green, E. by Lawrence and Orange, S. by Dubois, and W. by Daviess co. The E. fork of White River drains this county, its branches affording water power. The surface E. of White River is rough and hilly, and W. level, or slightly uneven.

Martin County, N. C., c. h. at Williamston. Bounded N. by the Roanoke River, separating it from Bertie co., E. by Washington co., S. by Beaufort and Pitt, and W. by Edgecombe co. Surface level, and some portions marshy.

Martinez, Ca., c. h. Contra Costa co.

Martinsburg, N. Y., c. h. Lewis co. Watered by Martin's Creek, a branch of Black River, which bounds it on the E. Surface undulating; soil rich loam, well adapted to the growth of grain. 142 miles N. W. from Albany.

Martinsburg, Va., c. h. Berkeley co. 21 miles N. W. from Harper's Ferry, and 169 N. by W. from Richmond.

Martinsville, Ia., c. h. Morgan co. On a beautiful plain about half a mile E. from the E. branch of White River.

Martinsville, Va., c. h. Henry co. On Smith's River, a branch of Dan River. 194 miles S. W. from Richmond.

Maryland, N. Y., Otsego co. Schenevas Creek waters this town, the surface of which is hilly, Crumhorn Mountain lying in the W. part. The soil, consisting of clay loam, is fertile in the valleys. 12 miles S. from Cooperstown, and 66 W. from Albany.

Marysville, Ca., c. h. Yuba co. On the Yuba, just above its confluence with the Feather River.

Marysville, O., c. h. Union co. On the S. side of Mill Creek, a branch of Little Scioto River. 30 miles N. W. from Columbus.

Maryville, Te., Blount co. On a branch

of Pistol Creek, a tributary of Little River. 18 miles S. S. W. from Knoxville. This is the seat of the Southwestern Theological Seminary. See *Theological Seminars*.

Mason County, Ia., c. h. at Bath. W. central part of the state. In the angle formed by the junction of the Sangamon with the Illinois.

Mason County, Ky., c. h. at Washington. Bounded N. by the Ohio River, E. by Lewis, S. by Fleming, and W. by Nicholas and Bracken counties. Drained by North Lick, a branch of Licking River.

Mason County, Mo. On the E. shore of Lake Michigan, half way from the head to the foot.

Mason, N. H., Hillsboro' co. The surface is uneven; the hills are chiefly large swells, with narrow valleys between them. The streams are rapid. There are no natural ponds. Souhegan is the principal stream, affording many fine mill sites. The soil in the E. part is light; in the W. is a strong, deep soil, but stony. 15 miles S. W. from Amherst, and 45 S. S. W. from Concord.

Mason County, Va., c. h. at Point Pleasant. Bounded N. E. by Jackson co., S. E. by Kanawha, S. W. by Cabell co., and N. W. and N. by the Ohio River, separating it from Ohio. Great Kanawha River and its branches, and some small branches of the Ohio, water this county. Surface rough; soil mostly fertile. Salt is found near the Kanawha.

Masonville, N. Y., Delaware co. Watered by some small branches of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. The surface is hilly and mountainous. 23 miles W. from Delhi, and 105 S. W. from Albany.

Massanutton, Va., Page co. 188 miles N. W. from Richmond. Near this village is a stream from Massanutton Mountain, which has an unbroken fall of nearly 50 feet, presenting a most beautiful spectacle.

Massena, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Racket and Grass Rivers water this town, which comprises 2 large islands, lying in the St. Lawrence River, and contains a sulphur spring of some celebrity. Surface slightly uneven; soil fertile loam, based upon lime. 28 miles N. from Canton, and 236 N. N. W. from Albany.

Massillon, O., Stark co., is on the Ohio Canal 65 miles S. from Cleveland, and 116 N. E. from Columbus. This place was laid out in 1826. It is now one of the most flourishing and inviting places in the interior of Ohio. It is the seat of a large commercial and manufacturing business, contains iron works and flouring mills extensive business blocks, good hotels, fine churches, a model Union School, splendid private residences, and all the adornments of shrubbery, shade, and good taste, which characterize an intelligent, enterprising, and prosperous people. The location of the town on the Tuscarawas River is a beautiful one, and affords good soil and a variety of landscape, with choice, slightly building spots in abundance. Many of these are occupied and improved with rare taste. Superior building stone abounds in the immediate vicinity of Massillon, and the public and private improvements are of the most durable character. A substantial stone bridge has recently been finished over the Tuscarawas.

The Union School at Massillon is deservedly the pride of all the citizens. It was one of the first established in Ohio, and stands first in site, building, and good management. All the chil-

dren of the town are free scholars, and may advance from the primary to the highest department. Over 500 attend regularly.

Massillon is known as the Wheat City, and justly so. No town in the state, or in the Union, it is said, is the market of such large quantities of wheat, direct from the hands of the producers, as Massillon. The receipts from wagons alone some days have been as high as thirty thousand bushels. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad running from this place to Pittsburg, Pa., and connecting with the railroad from Cleveland to Pittsburg, brings Massillon into connection with all the great lines of steam communication through the east and west.

Matagorda County, Ts., c. h. at Matagorda. S. part. On the coast and includes both banks of the Lower Colorado.

Matteawan, N. Y., Dutchess co. On Fishkill Creek, a mile and a half from the landing on the Hudson River. The creek falls 40 feet, and gives a great water power, improved for the manufacture of stuffs for hats, machinery, &c.

Matthews County, Va., c. h. at Matthews. This county consists of a peninsula situated between Piankatauk Bay on the N., Chesapeake Bay on the E., Mobjack Bay on the S., and Gloucester co. on the W.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., Carbon co. Township and village. In the midst of the Schuylkill coal fields. The surface is mountainous, the soil gravel. The village is on the W. bank of the Lehigh River, at the head of the Lehigh Canal, in a deep and romantic ravine, between rocky mountains, which rise precipitously 800 or 1000 feet. An inclined plane and a railroad 9 miles long extend to the coal mines.

Maumee City, O., c. h. Lucas co. On the W. side of Maumee River, and at the head of navigation, which is here interrupted by the rapids. The place has considerable trade, for which its location on the river, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, gives it good facilities. The canal is here connected with the river by a side cut. The water power at this place is very extensive, and is partially improved for several flouring mills and factories. 8 miles S. from Toledo, and 124 miles N. N. W. from Columbus.

Maurice River, N. J., Cumberland co. Bounded S. by Delaware Bay, and W. by Maurice River, and drained by Tuckahoe and Tarkill Creeks, tributaries of Maurice River. Surface level; soil clay and loam on the streams, and sandy elsewhere. 20 miles S. E. from Bridgeton.

Mauzy, La., c. h. Sabine parish.

Mauzy County, Te., c. h. at Columbia. Bounded N. by Williamson co., E. by Marshall, S. by Giles and Lawrence, and W. by Hickman co. Well watered by Duck River and branches.

Mazatawny, Pa., Berks co. Drained by Maiden Creek and its tributary Sacony Creek, both mill streams. Surface level; soil rich calcareous loam and gravel. 74 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Mayfield, N. Y., Fulton co. Watered by several streams flowing into the Sacandaga River. It is a hilly and mountainous town, the N. part being traversed by a range of hills called the Mayfield Mountains; soil chiefly sandy and clay loam. 8 miles N. E. from Johnstown, and 52 N. W. from Albany.

May's Landing, N. J., c. h. Atlantic co. Situated on both sides of Great Egg Harbor River, at the head of sloop navigation. 16 miles from

the ocean, and 73 miles S. from Trenton. It has a considerable wood and lumber trade.

Maysville, Is., c. h. Clay co. Near the Little Wabash River, on the margin of Twelve Mile Prairie. 122 miles S. E. from Springfield.

Maysville, Ky., Mason co. This city is located on the S. bank of the Ohio River, and is enclosed in the rear by a ridge of high hills. It has 3 streets running parallel with the river, and others crossing them at right angles. The harbor for boats is good; and a large part of the goods imported into the N. E. section of the state are landed here. There are some manufactures of leather, cotton, flour, &c. 81 miles N. E. by E. from Frankfort.

Maysville, Mo., c. h. De Kalb co.

Maysville, N. Y., c. h. Chautauque co. At the N. end of Chautauque Lake. 344 miles W. by S. from Albany. A steamboat plies on the lake between this place and Jamestown, at the other end of the lake.

Mead County, Ky., c. h. at Brandenburg. Bounded N. W. and N. E. by the Ohio River, separating it from Indiana, E. by Hardin co., and S. and W. by Breckenridge co. Drained by Otter and Spring Creeks, and other small branches of the Ohio.

Meadville, Mi., c. h. Franklin co. On the W. bank of Hiochocitto River. 80 miles S. W. from Jackson.

Meadville, Pa., seat of justice of Crawford co., 37 miles S. from Erie, and 234 N. by W. from Harrisburg. Pleasantly situated on the E. side of French River, from which it gradually rises to its central part, where is a handsome public square, containing about 5 acres. On the E. side of the square stands the court house, which is a fine edifice of brick and hammered stone, ornamented with a cupola. The place has 7 or 8 churches, an academy, a state arsenal, and a considerable number of stores. It is the seat of Alleghany College. See *Colleges*.

Mechanicsburg, O., Champaign co. 36 miles W. by N. from Columbus.

Mecklenburg County, N. C., c. h. at Charlotte. Bounded N. by Iredell co., E. and S. E. by Cabarrus and Union counties, and S. W. and W. by Catawba River, separating it from South Carolina and Lincoln co. Drained by branches of the Catawba River. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Rich gold ore is found here.

Mecklenburg County, Va., c. h. at Boydton. Bounded N. by Meherin River, separating it from Lunenburg co., E. by Brunswick co., S. by North Carolina, and W. by Halifax and Charlotte counties. Drained by the Roanoke River and its branches.

Medfield, Ms., Norfolk co. This was a part of Dedham, and called Dedham village until its incorporation. It is a pleasant, flourishing town, watered by Charles and Stop Rivers, containing a good soil and diversified surface. 8 miles S. W. from Dedham, and 17 S. S. W. from Boston. The Norfolk County Railroad passes near this town.

Medford, Ms., Middlesex co. This beautiful town is situated at the head of navigation on Mystic River. The soil is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. Winter Hill, memorable as the place of encampment of General Burgoyne and his army, after their capture at Saratoga, borders the town. It is 125 feet above tide water, and presents a view of great extent and

beauty. Medford has long been, and still is, distinguished for ship building. It is connected with Boston by railroad, and is the locality of many beautiful country seats. 5 miles N. W. from Boston, and 14 E. by S. from Concord.

Medina County, O., c. h. at Medina. Bounded on the N. by Cuyahoga and Lorain, E. by Portage, S. by Wayne and Stark, and W. by Lorain counties. The Ohio Canal passes through the S. E. corner of it, and the other waters are Black and Rocky Rivers.

Medina County, Ts., c. h. at Castroville. In the W. central part of the state. Watered by the Medina, an upper tributary of the San Antonio.

Medway, Ms., Norfolk co. This was attached to Medfield until its incorporation as a town in 1713. The surface is undulating, with soil of a moderate quality. Medway is finely watered by Charles River on the E. and S., and otherwise by its branches. There are a number of pleasant villages in Medway. Factory village is a place of considerable business. There are manufactures of cotton, woollens, boots, shoes, scythes, bells, cabinet wares, ploughs, &c., to the annual value of half a million dollars or more. 22 miles S. E. from Boston, with which it communicates by the Norfolk County Railroad.

Meigs County, O., c. h. at Pomeroy. Washed by the Ohio River, and the interior parts by Shade and Leading Creeks.

Meigs County, Tc., c. h. at Decatur. Bounded W. by the Tennessee River, separating it from Rhea co. Surface hilly; soil productive.

Melendez, Ts., c. h. Benton co.

Melmore, O., Eden township, Seneca co., is a thriving place on the N. bank of Honey Creek. 80 miles N. from Columbus, and 8 S. E. from Tiffin.

Meloville, Va., c. h. Orange co.

Melrose, Ms., Middlesex co. A new town, formed from the N. part of Malden, on the Maine Railroad. 7 miles from Boston. A new and handsome village, principally inhabited by persons doing business in Boston.

Memphis, Tc., Shelby co. On the Mississippi River. 135 miles W. S. W. from Nashville. It is built on the site of old Fort Pickering, upon an elevated bluff, called the Fourth Chickasaw Bluff, immediately below the mouth of Wolf River, near the S. W. corner of the state. This place is increasing rapidly, and becoming an important mart of trade. Large quantities of cotton are brought from the interior to this port, and sent off in various directions. This place is favorably situated to obtain timber for ship building, and the river is deep enough to float the largest ships, when built, down to New Orleans. A U. S. naval depot is located here, to which is attached a ropewalk 1400 feet in length.

Menard County, Is., c. h. at Petersburg. It is bounded N. by Mason co., E. by Logan, S. by Sangamon and W. by Cass co. Watered by Sangamon River and its branches.

Mendham, N. J., Morris co. Watered by the head streams of the N. branch of the Raritan River, and by branches of Whippany River. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil clay and calcareous loam. 56 miles N. from Trenton.

Mendon, Ms., Worcester co. Mendon is the oldest town in the county, except Lancaster. It was originally settled by people from Braintree and Weymouth. *Nipmug* was its original name. May 15, 1667, this plantation, which was then called *Quinshepaug*, was incorporated by the

name of *Mendon*, probably after Mendham, in the county of Suffolk, England. The face of the town is fertile, producing large crops of hay and grain, and has for a long time been noted for the variety and abundance of its winter apples. This is a pleasant, healthy, and flourishing town. 32 miles S. W. from Boston, and 18 S. E. from Worcester.

Mendon, N. Y., Monroe co. Irondequoit and Honeoye Creeks water this town, the surface of which is undulating, and the soil of good quality. 12 miles S. from Rochester, and 209 N. of W. from Albany.

Mendon, Vt., Rutland co. There is some good land in the town, but it is generally too high up the Green Mountains for cultivation. Mendon was chartered to Joseph Banker and others, February 23, 1781, by the name of *Medway*. Parker's Gore was annexed to it, and the whole incorporated into a township by the name of *Parkerstown*, November 7, 1804; and, November 6, 1827, the name was altered to *Mendon*. 47 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier.

Mentz, N. Y., Cayuga co. Bounded on the N. and W. by the Seneca River, and watered by the Owaseo outlet. The Erie Canal crosses the Owaseo outlet by a stone aqueduct, in this town, and the Montezuma Salt Springs lie a short distance N. from the canal, and communicate with it by a side branch. Surface undulating; soil rich, sandy loam. 8 miles N. from Auburn, and 156 N. of W. from Albany.

Mercer County, Is., c. h. at Millersburg. It is bounded N. by Rock Island co., E. by Henry and Knox, S. by Warren and Henderson counties, and W. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Iowa. Drained by Edwards and Pope River and the N. fork of Henderson River. Surface undulating, much of the middle and E. portions consisting of prairies; soil very fertile.

Mercer County, Ky., c. h. at Harrodsburg. It is bounded N. by Anderson, E. by Woodford and Garrard, S. by Lincoln and Casey, and W. by Marion and Washington counties. Bounded N. E. by Kentucky River, and drained by head branches of Salt River. Soil of excellent quality.

Mercer, Me., Somerset co. 32 miles N. N. W. from Augusta.

Mercer County, Mo. On the N. border, of the state. On the upper waters of Crooked Fork of Grand River.

Mercer County, N. J., c. h. at Trenton. Bounded N. by Somerset co., E. by Middlesex and Monmouth, S. by Burlington, W. by the Delaware River, separating it from Pennsylvania, and N. W. by Hunterdon co. Drained by Assunpink Creek, a tributary of the Delaware, and by a head branch of Millstone River, a tributary of the Raritan.

Mercer County, Pa., c. h. at Mercer. Is distinguished for its large extent of water power, for its bituminous canal coal, iron ore, lime, and fine soil, and especially for its being the county where the Chenango or Mercer potato was first produced from the potato ball. They were produced upon the banks of the Neshanock Creek, which enters into the Chenango, and are called there the Neshanock potato. Bounded N. by Crawford co., E. by Venango and Butler, S. by Beaver co., and W. by Ohio. Drained by Mahoning River, by Chenango Creek and branches, and by Deer, Sandy, and Slippery Rock Creeks. Surface uneven; soil fertile, and particularly adapted to grazing

Mercer County, O., c. h. at St. Mary's. Vanwert bounds it on the N., Dark on the S., Allen and Shelby counties on the E., and the state of Indiana on the W. The land is level, rich, and fertile, and is watered by the St. Mary's and Wabash Rivers and their branches.

Mercer, Pa., c. h. Mercer co. Near Neshanock Creek. 57 miles N. by W. from Pittsburg, and 234 W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Mercer County, Va., c. h. at Princeton. Bounded N. E. by New River, separating it from Monroe co., S. E. by Giles, S. by Tazewell, and W. and N. W. by Logan and Fayette counties. Drained by Blue Stone and East Rivers, and Lick Creek, all branches of New River.

Mercersburg, Pa., Montgomery township, Franklin co. On a branch of Conococheague Creek. 15 miles S. W. from Chambersburg, and 62 S. W. from Harrisburg. Marshall College is located here. See *Colleges*.

Meredith, N. H., Belknap co. There is in this town a pond adjoining Centre Harbor, about 2 miles long and 1 wide, emptying into the lake near the village. Besides this, there are several smaller ponds. There is probably no town in the country more pleasantly and advantageously situated, or of a better soil, than Meredith. The Winnipiseogee Lake and River bound it on the N. and E. Near the upper part of the town, the traveller passing along the road is presented with a beautiful landscape. On the E. and S. E., the placid Winnipiseogee, the largest lake in New Hampshire, with its numerous islands, arrests the eye, and bounds the circle of vision in a S. E. direction. On the N. E., Ossipee Mountain rises to view. On the N., the prospect is intercepted by Red Hill. Meredith Bridge is a handsome and flourishing village, and the seat of much business. The water power of Meredith is immense. It is connected with the principal village of Gilford, by a bridge over the Winnipiseogee. The railroad from Concord to Montreal passes through this town. By the Concord and Montreal Railroad, 24 miles N. from Concord, and 1 mile N. W. from Gilford.

Meredith Village, N. H., in Meredith, Belknap co. At the outlet of Winnipiseogee Lake, 37 miles N. from Concord. See *Meredith*, N. H.

Meredith, N. Y., Delaware co. Drained by several small tributaries of the E. branch of the Delaware, and by Olcott Creek, a branch of the Susquehanna River. Surface hilly; soil suitable for grazing. 6 miles N. from Delhi, and 77 S. W. from Albany.

Meriden, Ct., New Haven co. 17 miles N. E. from New Haven, 17 S. W. from Hartford, on the Quinepiac River, and the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. Hilly, but fertile. A flourishing manufacturing town, particularly of hardware, of which it produces a large value and great variety.

Merrivether County, Ga., c. h. Greenville. Bounded N. by Coweta co., E. by Flint River, separating it from Pike co., S. E. by Talbot, S. W. by Harris, and W. by Troup co. Drained E. by branches of Flint, and W. by branches of Chattahoochee River.

Merrimac County, N. H., c. h. at Concord. N. by Grafton and Belknap counties, E. by Strafford and Rockingham, S. by Hillsboro', and W. by Sullivan. Its greatest length is 36 miles; its breadth, at the broadest part, 26 miles. The surface is uneven; the soil very fertile. Tho

northerly part is rough and mountainous. Kearsage is the highest mountain, its summit being about 2400 feet above the level of the sea. The Ragged Mountains, so called from their appearance, lie N. E. of Kearsage, and between Andover and Hill. They are nearly 2000 feet high, at the N. points of the range. Bear's Hill, Sunapee, Catamount, and Peak are the other most considerable elevations. A part of Lake Sunapee lies in Newbury; and there are numerous ponds interspersed throughout the whole territory. The Merrimac River meanders through nearly the centre of the county, and forms the boundary some distance at the N. E. part. It receives from the W. Blackwater and Contoocook Rivers, and from the E. Sonecook and Suncook, and other smaller streams.

Merrimac, N. H., Hillsboro' co. The Merrimac waters the E. borders of this town, opening a communication by water from this place to Boston. Souhegan also passes through it, and has fine water privileges. Babboosuck Brook empties into Souhegan River, and Penichook Brook forms the southern boundary. The soil is fertile, and there are fine intervals on the Merrimac. This town claims the first manufacture, in this region, of Leghorn bonnets. They were first made by the Misses Burnaps. Some of their bonnets sold at auction for \$50 each. The first house in this town was erected on the margin of the river for a house of traffic with the Indians. 6 miles S. E. from Amherst, and 28 S. from Concord, by railroad. The railroad between Lowell and Concord passes through this town.

Methuen, Ms., Essex co. On the N. bank of the Merrimac. It was taken from Haverhill in 1725. In this town is a pleasant and flourishing village, on both sides of Spigot River, which here has a fall of 36 feet, over a rocky precipice. The natural resources of the town are various—a fertile soil, abundance of wood, and inexhaustible beds of excellent peat. The site of the village is very elevated, and commands an extensive prospect of the beautiful and romantic scenery with which it is environed. It adjoins the city of Lawrence on the N. 25 miles N. by W. from Boston, and 20 N. W. by N. from Salem.

Metropolis City, Is., c. h. Monroe co. On the Ohio River.

Mexico, Me., Oxford co. This town lies on the N. side of Androscoggin River, and is watered by two of its tributaries. It has a good soil and a good water power. It lies 47 miles W. N. W. from Augusta, and 20 N. from Paris. Incorporated 1818.

Mexico, Mo., c. h. Audrain co. On the E. side of Salt River. 47 miles N. from Jefferson City.

Mexico, N. Y., Oswego co. Drained by Salmon Creek, a tributary of Lake Ontario, which bounds this town on the N. Surface undulating; soil productive. 16 miles E. from Oswego, and 152 N. W. from Albany.

Miami County, Ia., c. h. at Peru. Bounded N. by Kosciusko co., E. by Wabash and Grant, S. by Richardville, and W. by Cass and Fulton counties. Drained by Wabash, Eel, and Missis-sinewa Rivers. The Erie and Wabash Canal also passes through this county. Surface undulating; soil very fertile.

Miami County, O., c. h. at Troy. Shelby is on the N., Champaign and Clark on the E., Montgomery on the S., and Dark on the W. The county was organized in 1807, and settled in 1799,

by John Knorp, from Pennsylvania, and Shadrach Hudson, from New Jersey. It is well improved, very productive, and is watered by the Miami Canal and River, South-west Branch, Spring, Honey, and Lost Creeks.

Miami, O., Hamilton co. 119 miles W. S. W. from Columbus. It is on the W. bank of Miami River, about 15 miles from its junction with the Ohio. The Miami is here crossed by a bridge. A McAdamsized turnpike leads to Cincinnati, 14 miles E.

Miamisburg, O., Montgomery co. This is a very flourishing, pleasant town, on the E. bank of the Great Miami River. The Miami Canal passes through it, and a very large artificial mound is within its limits. 80 miles from Columbus, and 40 from Cincinnati.

Michigan City, Ia., Laporte co. 157 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis. This place, which is on the S. shore of Michigan, is the only harbor in the state. It is at the mouth of Trail Creek, and was laid out in 1835. It is well situated for trade, as a lake port, and is now connected both with the Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern Railroads, which unite, and pass through this place to Chicago, 41 miles W.

Middleboro', Ms., Plymouth co. This is the largest town in the commonwealth. Middleboro' was so named from the circumstance that Nemasket, the central Indian village in the town, was half way between the seat of the Pilgrims in Plymouth and the seat of the great Indian sachem, Massasoit, towards Mount Hope, near Bristol, Rhode Island. The Nemasket River flows through the town, and there are several handsome villages in different parts. The great ponds, for which this town has been distinguished, are Sowampset, Quiticasset, Perksha, and Pockaninna; also Long Pond. Some of the streams on which the manufactures are conducted are these: Whetstone, Ravens, Bartlett, Fall Brook, Trout Brook, and Stillwater. On the rocks in this town are the prints of naked hands and feet. The first planters of Middleboro' came mainly from Plymouth. Middleboro' Four Corners, a large and handsome village, lies 36 miles S. S. E. from Boston. The railroad between Boston, Fall River, and Wareham passes through this village. From the Four Corners to Central village, is about 2 miles N. E.; to Eddyville, 4 miles N. E.; to Muttock village, 1 mile N.; to Titicut, 4 miles N. W.; and to Sowampset village, near the Great Pond, is 4 miles S. W. The New Bedford and Taunton Railroad passes through the S. part of the town.

Middlebourne, Va., c. h. Tyler co. On the E. side of Middle Island Creek. 307 miles N. W. from Richmond.

Middleburg, N. Y., Schoharie co. Watered by the head branch of the Catskill Creek, and a large pond or marsh called the Vly, from which flows a powerful mill stream, emptying into Schoharie Creek. Surface hilly; soil, in the valleys, very fertile loam. 6 miles S. from Schoharie, and 37 S. W. from Albany.

Middlebury, N. Y., Wyoming co. Allen's Creek and a branch of the Tonawanda water this town, the surface of which is rolling, and the soil sandy and clay loam, yielding large crops of grass and grain. 6 miles N. from Wursaw, and 248 W. from Albany.

Middlebury, Vt., shire town of Addison co., is a large and flourishing town on both sides of

Otter Creek, 31 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 33 S. E. from Burlington. The fathers of this town were Colonel John Chipman and the Hon. Gamaliel Painter, who came here and settled in 1773. The settlement advanced but slowly until after the revolutionary war; it then began to increase, and is now one of the most important towns in the state. In 1791 it became the shire town of the county, and in 1800 Middlebury College was founded here. See *Colleges*. The surface of the town is generally level. Chipman's Hill, 439 feet above Otter Creek, is the highest elevation. The soil is fertile and productive, and furnishes large quantities of wool, beef, pork, butter, and cheese. The town is admirably watered by Otter Creek and Middlebury River. At the falls on Otter Creek, the site of this flourishing village, are extensive manufacturing establishments; and large quantities of white and variegated marble, with which the town abounds, are sawed and polished for various uses, and transported to market.

Middlebury is well built, on ground ascending gradually each way from the creek, and presenting many eligible sites for the location of dwellings and public buildings. There are five or six churches of different denominations; also one or two flourishing academies. The Rutland and Burlington Railroad passes through Middlebury, and connects it with all the other great routes, N., S., and E.

Middle, N. J., Cape May co. Bounded E. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Delaware Bay, and is drained by Goshen, Dyer's, Green, and Fishing Creeks, which empty into Delaware Bay. Hereford Inlet also extends from the Atlantic inland 4 miles. Surface level and marshy; soil sandy.

Middlefield, Ms., Hampshire co. Previous to 1783, this town was a part of Worthington and other towns. The features of this town are bold and rough, but the soil is strong and well adapted for grazing. The town is well watered by a number of the upper branches of the W. branch of Westfield River. 135 miles W. from Boston, and 16 from Pittsfield.

Middlefield, N. Y., Otsego co. Watered on the W. by Otsego Lake and its outlet, and on the E. by Cherry Valley Creek. It is a hilly town, with a soil of sandy, calcareous loam. 3 miles E. from Cooperstown, and 59 W. from Albany.

Middle Haddam, Ct. In the town of Chatham, Middlesex co., on the E. side of Connecticut River. 21 miles S. S. E. from Hartford.

Middle Paxton, Pa., Dauphin co. Drained by Fishing, Stony, and Clark's Creeks. Surface mountainous; soil gravel. 9 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Middleport, c. h. Iroquois co. 192 miles N. E. of Springfield.

Middlesex County, Ct., Middletown and Haddam, shire towns. This county is bounded N. by Hartford co., E. by Hartford and New London counties, S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New Haven co. The general surface of the county is uneven. The soil is generally good, particularly adjacent to Connecticut River. There are many small streams which afford mill privileges, fertilizing the soil and giving beauty to the county. The waters of the Connecticut afford it an important business in navigation, especially in the coasting trade.

Middlesex County, Ms., Concord, Cambridge,

and Lowell, shire towns. Surface uneven, growing hilly on the W.; soil various, though generally light. Highly cultivated. The Merrimac enters the N. E. border, by the affluents of which, including the Nashua and Concord Rivers, the county is crossed from S. W. to N. E. In the S. E. is the Charles River, flowing into Boston Harbor. The Maine, Lowell, Fitchburg, and Worcester Railroads, with their branches, afford easy communication with Boston. This county abounds with manufacturing establishments.

Middlesex County, N. J., c. h. at New Brunswick. Bounded N. by Essex co., E. by Staten Island and Sound, and Monmouth co., S. by Monmouth and Mercer counties, and W. by Somerset co. Drained by Raritan River and its branches, Millstone and Rahway Rivers. Raritan Bay, in the E. part, forms a fine harbor, communicating with the ocean and with Staten Island Sound. Surface level in the S. E., and undulating in the N. and N. E.; soil diversified, being very fertile in some parts.

Middlesex, N. Y., Yates co. Bounded on the W. by Canandaigua Lake, and drained by West Creek. Surface somewhat hilly; soil very rich gravelly loam. 12 miles W. from Penn Yan, and 194 from Albany.

Middlesex, Vt., Washington co. The S. part of Middlesex is watered by Winooski River, which furnishes here one of the best stands for mills in the county. The N. branch of this river runs across the N. E. corner of the town. Middlesex is uneven, but the only mountain of consequence lies along the line between the town and Waterbury, and is called the Hogback. The timber is such as is common to the mountain towns, and the soil generally good. The channel worn through the rocks by Winooski River, between this township and Moretown, is a considerable curiosity. On the bank of the Winooski River, at the falls, near the middle of the S. line of Middlesex, is a flourishing village. Mr. Thomas Mead was the first settler. He began improvement, in 1781 or '82, and the next year moved his family here from Chelmsford, Ms. 6 miles N. W. from Montpelier. The Central Railroad passes through the town.

Middlesex County, Va., c. h. at Urbana. Bounded N. E. and E. by the Rappahannock River, separating it from Lancaster co., S. E. by Chesapeake Bay, and S. and W. by Piankatank River, separating it from Matthews, Gloucester, and King and Queen counties, and N. W. by Essex co.

Middletown, Ct. City, port of entry, and half shire town of Middlesex co., lies on the W. bank of Connecticut River, 14 miles S. from Hartford, and 24 miles N. E. from New Haven. The town ship was originally about 9 miles N. and S., varying from 4 to 10 miles E. and W., and embracing four parishes; but that part of the town formerly known as Upper Middletown, has recently been constituted a distinct township, by the name of Cromwell. The soil of Middletown, which rests on a base of secondary red sand stone, is generally good; and the surface is undulating, and in many parts highly picturesque. There are fine meadows, on a considerable stream entering the river N. of this city, which contain about 650 acres. On this and other streams there are several manufacturing establishments; among which are two or three, on a large scale,

for the manufacture of arms for the United States. A range of hills with a base of granite, about two miles below the city, crosses the Connecticut, compressing the channel into a strait of about 35 rods in width, and rising from 400 to 600 feet above the river. At this point occurs an inexhaustible deposit of the finest feldspar, used in the manufacture of porcelain ware. Masses of several hundred weight are often found, without any admixture of other minerals.

The city of Middletown is very beautifully situated on ground gently rising from the river, which is here from 80 to 100 rods in width. The main street runs parallel with the river, on which are the principal retail stores, the hotels, which are large and handsome, most of the houses of worship, the court house, custom house, and other elegant buildings. Parallel with this are other streets, both above and below, which are intersected by several, running up from the river, at right angles. The more elevated portion of the city, W. of the main street, is adorned with some of the most splendid private mansions in the state, having an advantage of position, for beauty and extent of prospect, rarely equalled.

The public edifices of handsomest architectural appearance are the custom house, of Chatham freestone; the court house, with a Grecian portico, and the Episcopal Church, also of the Chatham stone. The meeting house of the South Congregational Church is a neat specimen of the Grecian style. The buildings of the Wesleyan University are on elevated ground in the rear of the city, overlooking the surrounding country, and presenting a handsome appearance as they are seen from a distance. See *Colleges*.

The wharves at Middletown are commodious for the shipping, there being 10 feet of water, which is sufficient for all vessels that can cross the bar at the river's mouth. Steamboats stop here daily on their trips between Hartford and New York. A branch railroad connects this place with the railroad between Hartford and New Haven.

In March, 1650, the lands in Mattabesett, the Indian name of Middletown, were explored with a view to a settlement. Three years later the place received its present name. In 1760, there were over 50 families. The ancient burial ground, near the river, N. of the city, contains many interesting memorials of the early settlers. Here, under a handsome monument, repose the remains of Commodore Macdonough, the hero of Lake Champlain.

Middletown, Ms., Essex co. This town was taken from Salem, Topsfield, Boxford, and Andover, in 1728. It was formerly called Wills Hill. This is a small, but pretty town. Its soil is not by nature of the first quality, but the industry of the people has made it quite productive. The surface is varied by hill and dale. Ipswich River passes along its southern and eastern borders, and receives the waters of three small tributaries. There are some fine ponds in the town, and a neat village near its centre. From this village to Salem is 8 miles S. E., to Boston 18 S.

Middletown, N. H., Strafford co., is a level township, having no high ground except a part of Moose Mountain, which separates it from Brookfield. There are no rivers nor ponds, and the soil is rocky. Settled a short time before the revolution. It was incorporated as a town in 1773. 25

miles N. W. from Dover, and 40 N. E. from Concord.

Middletown, N. J., Monmouth co. Watered on the S. by Sandy Hook Bay, and drained by Swimming and Neversink Rivers. Bounded E. by the sand beach called Sandy Hook, and S. W. by the highlands of Neversink. Surface hilly in the E. and central portions, and elsewhere level; soil sand, clay, and loam. Situated 51 miles E. N. E. from Trenton.

Middletown, N. Y., Delaware co. Watered by the Papacton branch of the Delaware River. A mountainous town, with a productive soil. 16 miles S. E. from Delhi, and 79 S. W. from Albany.

Middletown, O., Butler co. On the E. side of Miami River, 30 miles N. from Cincinnati, and 90 W. S. W. from Columbus. The Miami Canal passes through this place. It has some manufactures.

Middletown, Pa., Bucks co. Bounded W. by Neshaminy Creek, and drained by one of its branches and Bristol Creek. Surface undulating; soil clay.

Middletown, Pa., Dauphin co. Near the junction of Swatara and Susquehanna Rivers. 10 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania and Union Canals unite here. The place has an active trade in iron, coal, and lumber.

Middletown, Pa., Delaware co. Bounded E. by Ridley, and W. by Chester Creek. Surface level; soil clay and loam.

Middletown, Pa., Susquehanna co. Drained by Wyalusing Creek and branches. Surface hilly; soil clay and gravel.

Middletown, R. I., Newport co. This is the middle township on the Island of Rhode Island. The surface of the town is undulating, and affords many interesting and beautiful landscapes. The soil is a rich loam, very productive, and under a high state of cultivation; the lands are highly valued, and command a great price. The inhabitants of the town are principally farmers.

Middletown, Vt., Rutland co. This town lies between two mountains, is watered by Poultney River, and has a good soil for grazing. It has a neat and flourishing village. A settlement was commenced here, a short time before the revolution, by Thomas Morgan and others. 14 miles S. W. from Rutland, and 45 N. from Bennington.

Middletown Point, N. J., Monmouth co. A port of entry, situated on an elevated bank of Middletown Creek. 3 miles from Raritan Bay, and 43 E. by N. from Trenton.

Mifflin County, Pa., c. h. at Lewistown. Bounded N. by Centre and Union counties, E. by Juniata co., and S. and W. by Huntingdon co. The Juniata River flows on the S. E. and S. border of this co., and parallel to it runs the Pennsylvania Canal. Surface rough and mountainous; soil very fertile in some portions.

Mifflin, Pa., Dauphin co. Watered by Wiconisco Creek. Mahantango Mountain forms the N., and Berry's Mountain the S. boundary. Soil red shale. 23 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Mifflin, Pa., Cumberland co. Bounded on the N. by Blue Mountains, and S. by Conedogwinit Creek. Surface hilly; soil slaty. 17 miles N. W. from Carlisle.

Mifflin, Pa., Alleghany co. Bounded N. E. and S. E. by the Monongahela River, and drained by Thompson's and Strut's Runs and Peter's Creek. Surface hilly; soil loam. 8 miles S. from Petersburg.

Mifflintown, Pa., c. h. Juniata co. On the E. bank of Juniata River. 45 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Milan, N. H., Coos co. The Upper Amonoosuck and Androscoggin Rivers pass through this town. There are several ponds, and some considerable mountains. It was called Paulsburg until 1824. First settlers: this town was granted in 1771 to Sir William Mayne and others. 150 miles N. by E. from Concord, and 22 N. E. from Lancaster.

Milan, N. Y., Dutchess co. Watered by the Sawkill and a branch of Roeliff Jansen's Creek. Surface hilly; soil clay and gravelly loam, upon a foundation of limestone and slate. 18 miles N. from Poughkeepsie, and 66 S. from Albany.

Millan County, Ts., c. h. at Nashville. On the left bank of the Brazos.

Milford, Ct., New Haven co. This is one of the towns which composed the "Old Jurisdiction of New Haven." The settlement commenced in 1639. The first purchase of land was made of the Indians for the consideration of "6 coats, 10 blankets, 1 kettle, besides a number of hoes, knives, hatchets, and glasses." The Indians made a reservation of 20 acres in the town, which was sold by them, in 1661, for 6 coats, 2 blankets, and a pair of breeches.

The Indian name of the place was *Wepowaug*. The town is generally level, and the soil productive. There is a quarry of beautiful serpentine marble in the town, and a harbor for small vessels.

Poconock or Milford Point is a noted place, where are a number of huts on the beach, occupied by persons engaged in the oyster and clam business.

Milford village is very pleasant, and the scenery variegated and interesting. 10 miles S. W. from New Haven, on the railroad to New York.

Milford, Ms., Worcester co. Milford was once the E. parish of Mendon. It was called *Wopowage* by the Indians, and Mill River by the whites. The surface is uneven, and the soil of an excellent quality. A branch of Charles River on the E. side of the town, Mill River, a branch of the Blackstone on the W., with numerous brooks and ponds, water the town in every part, and give it a great water power. The village in the centre of the town is neat, and pleasantly situated near Cedar Swamp Pond. The Fraternal Community, at Hopedale, in this town, own 400 acres of land. 28 miles S. W. from Boston, by the old road, and 18 S. E. from Worcester.

Milford, N. H., Hillsboro' co. Milford lies on both sides of Souhegan River, which runs through the town from W. to E., forming a rich meadow or intervalle, from a quarter to half a mile wide. The banks of this river are annually overflowed, by which means the soil, which is black and deep, is much enriched. This town has extensive water privileges, and has become the seat of large manufactures, and an active trade, being connected with Nashua, Lowell, and Boston by railroad. 32 miles S. by W. from Concord, and about 5 S. W. from Amherst.

Milford, N. Y., Otsego co. The Susquehanna River and some of its branches water this town. The surface is hilly; soil in the valleys fertile loam. 13 miles S. from Cooperstown, and 73 W. from Albany.

Milford, Pa., Somerset co. Drained by Castleman's River and branches and Laurel Hill Creek.

Iron ore and anthracite coal are abundant. 7 miles S. W. from Somerset.

Milford, Pa., c. h. Pike co. Situated on the W. side of the Delaware River. 162 miles N. E. by E. from Harrisburg.

Milford, Pa., Bucks co. Watered by Swamp, a branch of Perkiomen Creek. Surface undulating; soil clay and gravel.

Millbury, Ms., Worcester co. This is one of the most beautiful and flourishing towns in the county. It was formerly the N. parish in Sutton. The Blackstone River and Canal pass through the town. The Blackstone River, and Singletary Pond, which lies mostly in Sutton, furnish excellent water privileges. The soil is fertile, well cultivated, and yields abundance of all the varieties of agricultural products common to this fruitful region. The surface is delightfully varied by hills and valleys, decorated by lovely ponds, and spread out with neat and prosperous villages. The Worcester Railroad has a branch to the centre of the town. 6 miles S. S. E. from Worcester, and 42 W. S. W. from Boston.

Miller County, Mo., c. h. at Tuscumbia. Bounded N. by Moniteau and Cole counties, E. by Osage and Pulaski, S. by Pulaski and Camden, and W. by Camden and Morgan counties. Watered by Osage River and branches. Soil very fertile on the streams.

Millersburg, Is., c. h. Mercer co.

Millersburg, O., c. h. Holmes co. On the E. side of Killbuck Creek. 87 miles N. E. from Columbus.

Millersburg, Pa., Dauphin co. On the E. bank of Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Wiconisco Creek. 31 miles N. from Harrisburg. There is a railroad to the river at this point from the coal mines in Lyken's Valley.

Milledgeville, Ga. City, capital of the state, and seat of justice of Baldwin co. 187 miles N. W. from Savannah, and 89 W. S. W. from Augusta. It is situated on the W. side of Oconee River, at the head of navigation, and at the junction of Fishing Creek, 193 miles N. from Darien, at the mouth of the river. The city is built upon an uneven surface, but is laid out with great regularity, having 10 streets running parallel with the river, and 10 others intersecting them at right angles, all of which are 100 feet wide, except Washington Street, in the centre, which is 120 feet in width. There are 3 public squares, each 450 feet on a side, called State House Square, Governor's Square, and Penitentiary Square. In the centre of State House Square, which is in an elevated part of the city, about three fourths of a mile from the river, stands the state house; which is a handsome Gothic edifice, erected in 1828, at a cost of \$115,000. On this square also is an academy, an arsenal, and a powder magazine. There are churches of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist denominations.

Milledgeville was laid out in 1803. The first house, of logs, was built the next year, and the first framed house in 1805. A railroad, 17 miles long, to Gordon, connects Milledgeville with the long railroad route from Savannah to Macon.

Mills County, Io., c. h. at Coonville. In the S. W. angle, on the Missouri.

Millsfield, N. H., Coos co. Clear Stream waters its N. extremity, and Philips River, with several small streams, the other parts. Here are several ponds: the largest is about 300 rods long, 140 wide. This town was named from Sir

Thomas Mills, a grantee. The surface is too rough and the climate too cold for cultivation. First settlers: Millsfield was granted, in 1774, to George Boyd and 87 others. 150 miles N. from Concord, and about 35 N. E. from Lancaster.

Milville, N. J., Cumberland co. Drained by Maurice River and its branches, the principal of which is Manantico Creek. Surface level; soil sandy and rather sterile. 67 miles S. by W. from Trenton.

Milo, Me., Piscataquis co. This is a beautiful township, on the fertile banks of Sebec and Pleasant Rivers, at their union with the Piscataquis. It lies 103 miles N. E. from Augusta, and 15 N. E. from Dover. Incorporated in 1823.

Milo, N. Y., c. h. Yates co. Bounded W. by Crooked Lake, and N. by its outlet. Surface undulating; soil very productive. 189 miles W. from Albany.

Milton, Me., Piscataquis co. 94 miles from Augusta.

Milton, Ms., Norfolk co. Milton was a part of Dorchester until 1662. The Indians called the place *Unquety* or *Uncataquisset*. Neponset River washes its northern border, and affords the town numerous valuable mill sites. Milton possesses fine granite. The soil of the town is strong and fertile; and the surface presents many finely-cultivated farms, and large tracts of wood and meadow lands. Milton contains many elegant country seats, and much delightful scenery. The views from Milton Hill, near the head of the Neponset, and Blue Hill, a celebrated landmark for sailors, 635 feet above the sea, in this town and Canton, are among the most admired in our country. The village called the "Mills," comprising a part of Dorchester, at the head of navigation on the Neponset, is a wild, romantic place, and the seat of considerable trade and manufacture. The village at the railroad, near the granite quarry, in Quincy, is very pleasant and flourishing. By a new and beautiful bridge, called the Granite Bridge, across the Neponset, the distance to the city is reduced to 6 miles. There is an academy in this place. The first paper mill in New England was erected in this town. This interesting and pleasant town lies 7 miles S. from Boston, and 6 E. from Dedham.

Milton, N. H., Strafford co. The Salmon Fall River washes its whole eastern boundary, a distance of 13 miles. Teneriffe, a bold and rocky mountain, extends along the eastern part of Milton, near which lies Milton Pond, of considerable size, connecting with Salmon Fall River. This town was formerly a part of Rochester. 40 miles N. E. from Concord, and 20 N. W. by N. from Dover.

Milton, N. Y., Saratoga co. Shire town. Watered by Kayaderosseras Creek and some of its tributaries. Surface chiefly level; soil sandy and clay loam. 30 miles N. from Albany.

Milton, Vt., Chittenden co. Milton is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is finely watered by the River Lamoille. The soil is generally good. A little distance from the neat and flourishing village are the Great Falls, on the Lamoille. In the course of 50 rods the whole river falls 180 feet. About the middle of the rapid is a small island, by which the water passes on each side, with great violence and loud roaring. There is another pleasant village 2 miles W. of the falls, called Checker Berry. The immense water power of this town, and the facilities afforded it

by Lake Champlain for an extensive commerce, added to the advantage of railroad communication with Burlington, Montreal, and Boston, will, doubtless, render this place a site of important business. A bridge, called the Sand Bar Bridge, connects this town with South Hero. The settlement of this place was commenced February 15, 1782. 12 miles N. from Burlington, and 40 N. W. from Montpelier.

Milwaukee County, Wn., c. h. at Milwaukee. Bounded N. by Washington co., E. by Lake Michigan, S. by Racine, and W. by Waukesha co. Drained by Milwaukee, Manawakee, Root, Des Plaines, and Fox Rivers, and branches of Rock River.

Milwaukee, Wn., c. h. Milwaukee co., situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan. 95 miles N. from Chicago, and 80 miles E. from Madison, the capital of the state. The town lies on both sides of the Milwaukee River, which here runs nearly parallel to the shore of the lake, and empties into it just below.

This place is the natural outlet of one of the finest regions for the production of cereal grains in the United States. Its growth has been remarkably rapid. In 1834 it contained only two log houses. A census of the town, taken in June, 1846, showed a population of 9508; and another in December, 1847, only 18 months afterwards, of 14,071. The population in 1850 was 22,137.

The site of Milwaukee is eligible in various respects. It commences about a mile above the mouth of the river, at a point called Walker's Point, and extends from a mile and a half to two miles up the river, which is sufficiently wide and deep, to a point some distance above the town, to accommodate a large amount of shipping. At the head of this navigable portion of the river, a dam, erected by the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company, for the purpose of producing a slack water navigation about two miles farther up the stream, throws a large body of water into that section of the canal which courses into the town, creating there a water power which is estimated to be equal to about 100 runs of mill-stones. The manufactories erected on this canal have the advantage of being also located on the bank of the navigable river, which almost washes their foundations in the rear, so that they may be approached by the largest vessels and steamboats from the lakes.

The ground occupied by the town is elevated and uneven, rising from the river to the height of 50 to 100 feet, and affording beautiful situations for residences, commanding a full view of the river, the bay, the lake, and the body of the town itself.

The Bay of Milwaukee is an elliptical indentation of the lake shore against the town, of about three miles in depth, and extending about six miles between its N. and S. points or capes, sufficiently separated from the body of the lake to protect the shipping from the effect of all the storms or gales of wind except such as come from the east, which here seldom occur. The river enters this bay about half a mile below its centre, and the whole distance between the mouth of the river and the commencement of the town is occupied by a low, impassable marsh, by some supposed once to have been a part of the bay.

This place, for one of such rapid growth, is finely built. From a certain quality of the clay which abounds here, the brick made from it,

instead of being of the usual red, are of a light yellow or cream color, which gives to the warehouses and solid portions of the town, where this material is used, a peculiarly bright and beautiful appearance. Steamboats ply continually between this place and Buffalo, in the season of lake navigation; and also to connect it with Chicago and other ports south, on Lake Michigan, and with the termini of the Michigan Central and Southern Railroads. Plank roads are rapidly extending from this point into the interior; a railroad is in progress to the Mississippi, and one is proposed to Chicago.

Mina, N. Y., Chautauque co. Watered by French Creek and Finley's Lake, a small sheet of water. Surface uneven; soil gravelly loam and clay. 15 miles S. W. from Mayville, and 348 S. by W. from Albany.

Minden, La., c. h. Claiborne parish. 404 miles N. W. from New Orleans.

Minden, N. Y., Montgomery co. Bounded on the N. by the Mohawk River, and drained by Otsnaque Creek. The surface is diversified and the soil fertile, particularly in the valley of the Mohawk, where are some rich alluvial marshes. 15 miles W. from Fonda, and 67 N. W. from Albany.

Mineral Point, Wn., Iowa co. On a head branch of Pekatonia River. 52 miles W. S. W. from Madison. Here are several smelting furnaces for copper and lead.

Minesville, Pa., Schuylkill co. 66 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. In the Schuylkill coal field.

Minerva, N. Y., Essex co. The Hudson River and some of its branches water this town, the surface of which is hilly and mountainous, being partly covered by the Adirondack range, and the soil fertile in some of the valleys. 30 miles S. W. from Elizabeth, and 92 N. by W. from Albany.

Minot, Me., Cumberland co. A large township, on the E. side of the Androscoggin, opposite Lewiston, with two pleasant villages. 33 miles S. W. from Augusta, and 35 N. from Portland.

Minster, O., Mercer co. 94 miles W. N. W. from Columbus.

Mississippi County, As., c. h. at Osceola. Bounded N. by Missouri, E. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Tennessee, S. by Crittenden co., and W. by St. Francis River, separating it from Poinsett and Greene counties. Whitewater River waters the interior.

Mississippi County, Mo., c. h. at Osceola. On the eastern border, opposite the mouth of the Ohio.

Mobile County, Ala., c. h. at Mobile. Bounded N. by Washington co., E. by Tombigbee and Mobile Rivers and Mobile Bay, separating it from Clarke and Baldwin counties, S. by Pascagoula Bay, and W. by Mississippi. Drained by branches of the Mobile River on the E., and of the Pascagoula on the W. Surface hilly in the N., and undulating in the S. portions; soil sterile.

Mobile, Ala. City, port of entry, and seat of justice of Mobile co. Situated on the W. side of Mobile River, at its entrance into Mobile Bay, 30 miles N. of Mobile Point, at the entrance of the bay. 217 miles S. by W. from Tuscaloosa, 160 E. N. E. from New Orleans, and 55 W. by N. from Pensacola, Fla. Population in 1830, 3194; 1840, 12,672; 1850, 20,500.

It is the only town of much importance in the lower part of Alabama. It is pleasantly situated

on an extended plain, elevated 15 feet above the highest tides, and has a beautiful prospect of the bay, extending 30 miles, with an average width of 12 miles, to the Gulf of Mexico. Access to the town is rendered somewhat difficult by a swampy island opposite, so that vessels drawing more than 8 feet of water cannot come directly in, but must pass up Spanish River, six miles, round this island, into Mobile River, and then drop down to the city, into a harbor perfectly secure from winds, storms, or enemies. It has about 50 wharves, and, next to New Orleans, is the largest cotton market in the United States. Its business and prosperity have increased with great rapidity since it came under the government of the United States. Although one of the earliest settled towns in the country, it never became, under the French and Spanish régime, which continued to 1813, any thing more than a military post. The churches of the city are of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Roman Catholic denominations. There is an academy, called Barton Academy, a court house, jail, custom house, a United States naval hospital, and a city hospital. An aqueduct, by which water is brought through iron pipes 2 miles, supplies the city abundantly with this element of life, purity, and comfort. There are many steamboats running between Mobile and the more important places above it, on the Mobile, Tombigbee, and Alabama Rivers; and also a line of communication by steamboats with New Orleans, by the way of Lake Pontchartrain. There are also a great number of packet schooners, which run between Mobile and New Orleans; some by the way of the lake, and some by the Mississippi. The great project, now in a state of hopeful progress, of constructing a railroad from this city to Cairo, at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to connect with the Illinois Central Railroad, running thence, and terminating by its northern branches at Dubuque, on the Upper Mississippi, and at Chicago, on Lake Michigan, cannot fail, when accomplished, of bringing an immense increase of business and prosperity to Mobile.

This place was ceded to the Americans by Spain in 1813, chartered as a town in 1814, and incorporated as a city in 1819. It has suffered repeatedly by desolating fires. In 1827, 170 buildings were consumed; and in 1839, 600. But the town has been rebuilt with increased convenience and beauty.

Mohawk, N. Y., Herkimer co. On the S. side of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal. 79 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

Mohawk, N. Y., c. h. Montgomery co. Bounded on the S. by the Mohawk River. The surface is hilly on the N., and the soil fertile in the Mohawk valley. 42 miles N. W. from Albany.

Moura, N. Y., Franklin co. The Little Salmon River waters this town, the surface of which is level, and the soil sandy loam. 13 miles W. from Malone, and 225 N. N. W. from Albany, on the Ogdensburg Railroad, from which latter place it is distant 47 miles.

Moniteau County, Mo. In the central part of the state. On the S. bank of the Missouri.

Monkton, Vt., Addison co. The western part of the town is watered by Little Otter Creek, and the eastern part by Pond Brook. Lewis Creek runs a short distance in the north-eastern part. These streams afford but few mill privi-

leges. Monkton Pond lies in the N. part of the town, and is about a mile in length and half a mile wide. A mountain, called the Hogback, extends along the eastern boundary of Monkton, and there are several other considerable elevations. Iron ore is found in the S. part of this township in large quantities. About a mile N. of the iron ore bed is an extensive bed of racin, or porcelain earth. In the S. part of this township is a pond, curiously located on the summit of a considerable hill. In the north-western part is a remarkable cavern. Monkton was settled in 1774, by John and Ebenezer Stearns, Barnabas Burnham, and John Bishop. They left during the war, but returned in 1784. 27 miles W. from Montpelier, and 16 N. from Middlebury. The Vermont Central Railroad passes through the town.

Monmouth, Me., Kennebec co. On the sources of the Cobbessecontee. 15 miles S. W. from Augusta.

Monmouth County, N. J., c. h. at Freehold. Bounded N. by Staten Island Sound, E. and S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. W. and W. by Burlington, Mercer, and Middlesex counties. Drained by Millstone and South Rivers, branches of the Raritan, by Assunpink, Crosswick's, and Rancocas, branches of the Delaware, by Never-sink, Tom's, Shrewsbury, and Forked Rivers, and Manasquan. Cedar, Oyster, Westcunk, and Manahocking Creeks. Surface mostly level; soil alluvial, being a mixture of sand, clay, gravel, and vegetable mould. Marl is abundant in some parts.

Monongahela, Pa., Greene co. Bounded E. by Monongahela River, and drained by Whitley Creek. Surface undulating; soil loamy. 14 miles S. E. from Waynesburg.

Monongahela County, Va., c. h. at Morgantown. Bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Preston, S. by Marion, and W. by Tyler co. Drained by the Monongahela and its tributary, Cheat River. Surface uneven; soil fertile.

Monroe County, Ala., c. h. at Monroeville. Bounded N. by Wilcox co., E. by Butler and Conehu, S. by Baldwin co., and W. by the Alabama River and Clarke co. Drained by the Alabama and its tributaries; soil bordering on some of the streams fertile.

Monroe County, As., c. h. at Lawrenceville. Bounded N. by St. Francis and Pulaski counties, E. by Phillips, S. by Desha, S. W. by Arkansas, and W. by Pulaski co. Drained by Cache and White Rivers, and branches.

Monroe, Ct. Fairfield co. This town was taken from Huntington in 1823. The soil is good, and well adapted for grazing, but the surface is rough and stony. Agriculture is the principal business of the inhabitants. There are excellent orchards of various kinds of fruit in the town, a pleasant village on elevated ground, and a classical school. 15 miles W. by N. from New Haven.

Monroe County, Fa., c. h. at Key West. The main land of this county is bounded E. by Dade co., S. by the Florida Channel, and W. by the Gulf of Mexico. It also embraces the islands called the Florida Keys, and an inundated tract of land called the Everglades. In the N. W. part is some good land.

Monroe County, Ga., c. h. at Forsyth. Bounded N. by Butts co., E. by Jasper, Jones, and Bibb, S. by Crawford, and W. by Upson and Pike counties. Drained by small streams flowing into

the Ockmulgee River, which forms its N. E. boundary.

Monroe, Ga., c. h. Walton co. Situated at the head of Ockmulgee River. 61 miles N. W. by N. from Milledgeville.

Monroe County, Is., c. h. at Harnisonville. Bounded N. E. by St. Clair, S. E. by Randolph co., and S. W. and N. W. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Missouri. Drained by Horse, Eagle, De Long, and Prairie Creeks. The surface is rough and hilly in the W. portions, but in the E. there is much good land.

Monroe County, Ia., c. h. at Bloomington. Bounded N. by Morgan co., E. by Brown and Jackson, S. by Lawrence, and W. by Green and Owen counties. Drained by branches of the E. and W. forks of White River.

Monroe, Io., c. h. at Albia. S. E. part. Watered by Cedar Creek and other southern tributaries of the Des Moines.

Monroe County, Ky., c. h. at Tompkinsville. Bounded N. by Barren co., E. by Cumberland, S. by Tennessee, and W. by Allen co. Watered by Cumberland River, and the Big Barren and its branches.

Monroe, La., c. h. Wachita parish. On the E. bank of Wachita River, at the head of steamboat navigation, and 300 miles N. W. by N. from New Orleans.

Monroe, Me., Waldo co. This town is watered by Marsh River, a branch of the Penobscot. It lies 59 miles N. E. from Augusta, and 14 N. from Belfast.

Monroe, Ms., Franklin co. Monroe was formerly a part of Rowe, and an unincorporated tract called the "Gore." There is some land in the town fit for the plough; but being very mountainous, the greater part is adapted only to grazing. Monroe was named in honor of James Monroe, late president of the United States. 28 miles W. N. W. from Greenfield, and 115 W. by N. from Boston.

Monroe County, Mn., c. h. at Monroe. Bounded N. by Washtenaw and Wayne counties, E. by Lake Erie, S. by Ohio, and W. by Lenawee co. Drained by Raisin River, and Otter, Plum, Stony, Sandy, and Swan Creeks. Surface level; soil fertile.

Monroe, Mn., c. h. Monroe co. This city is located on Raisin River, 2½ miles from its mouth, and has great water privileges. It is connected by a canal with Lake Erie. 37 miles S. S. W. from Detroit, and is one of the eastern termini of the Southern Michigan Railroad.

Monroe County, Mi., c. h. at Athens. Bounded N. by Itawamba co., E. by Alabama, S. by Lowdes co., and W. by Chickasaw co. Watered by Tombigbee and Battahatchee Rivers.

Monroe County, Mo., c. h. at Paris. Bounded N. by Shelby and Marion counties, E. by Ralls, S. by Audrain, and W. by Randolph co. Drained by Salt River and its branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Monroe, N. C., c. h. Union co.
Monroe County, N. Y., c. h. at Rochester. Taken from Ontario and Genesee counties in 1821. It is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Wayne co., S. by Ontario and Livingston, and W. by Genesee and Orleans counties. Surface chiefly level, or slightly uneven, being crossed by the Mountain Ridge and Alluvial Way, or Ridge Road, and watered by the Genesee River, and several streams flowing N. into Lake Ontario;

soil mostly very fertile, being particularly adapted to the growth of wheat. Iron ore, gypsum, marl, and sulphur springs are abundant. The Erie and Genesee Valley Canals form a junction at Rochester; also the Auburn and Rochester and Tonawanda Railroads.

Monroe, N. Y., Orange co. The Ramapo River, a branch of the Passaic, waters this town. Surface hilly and broken, being partly covered by the Highland range, and abounding in some places with iron ore. 14 miles S. E. from Goshen, and 117 S. S. W. from Albany.

Monroe County, O., c. h. at Woodsville. Belmont co. is on the N., Washington on the S., Morgan on the W., and the Ohio River on the E. The most important streams are Little Muskingum, Sunfish, Duck, and Wills Creeks. The soil is good. In some parts the land is level, in others hilly and rough. Stone coal and iron ore are found in great plenty.

Monroe County, Pa., c. h. at Stroudsburg. Bounded N. by Wayne and Pike counties, E. by the Delaware River, separating it from New Jersey. S. by Northampton and Carbon, and W. by Carbon and Luzerne counties. Bounded N. W. by the Lehigh, and drained by branches of Lehigh and Delaware Rivers. Surface rough and hilly; soil fertile.

Monroe, Pa., Cumberland co. Yellow Breeches Creek waters this town, affording hydraulic power. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. 7 miles S. E. from Carlisle.

Monroe County, Te., c. h. at Madisonville. Bounded N. by Roane co. E. by the Tennessee River, separating it from Blount co., S. E. and S. by North Carolina, and W. by Polk and McMinn counties. Drained by tributaries of the Tennessee.

Monroe County, Va., c. h. at Union. Bounded N. by Greenbrier co., E. by Alleghany and Botetourt, S. by Giles co., and W. by New River, separating it from Mercer co. Drained by Greenbrier River. Surface elevated and mountainous, the Alleghany range traversing the E. part; soil fertile calcareous loam, particularly adapted to grazing.

Monroe, Wn., c. h. Greene co. Watered by a branch of Pekatomica River. 81 miles S. from Madison.

Monroeville, O., Huron co. On Huron River. Connected with Sandusky City by railroad. 97 miles N. from Columbus. The river affords good water power.

Monroe Works, N. Y., Orange co. On the Erie Railroad. 105 miles S. by W. from Albany. Iron ore of good quality is found in the region, which furnishes the material for large iron works at this place.

Monson, Me., Piscataquis co. This town is watered by Piscataquis River and Wilson's Stream. Monson comprises a fine tract of land, and is settled by a worthy class of people. Incorporated 1822. It lies 83 miles N. by E. from Augusta, and 20 N. W. from Dover. A stage runs between this town and Bangor three times a week. Distance from Monson to Bangor, 60 miles; to Moosehead Lake, 15.

Monson, Ms., Hampden co. Before its incorporation, in 1760, Monson was a part of the town of Brimfield. The surface is agreeably diversified by hill and dale, with much good soil, and many excellent farms. The position of its central village, in a vale running N. and S., and

bounded on either hand by sloping hills, is beautiful and romantic. A branch of the Chicopee runs through the centre of the town. Nearly a mile from the centre of the village is an inexhaustible quarry of granite of a beautiful quality. 17 miles E. from Springfield, and 80 W. S. W. from Boston.

Montague, Ms., Franklin co. This town, previous to 1753, was the north parish in Sunderland, and was called *Hunting Hills*. The town contains some fine plains, and large tracts of good meadow on Connecticut River, on the E. side of which the town is situated. It is bounded on the N. partly by the Connecticut, and partly by Miller's River. Turner's Falls, at the northerly part of the town, are more interesting than any in the state. The canal for passing these falls, 3 miles in length, and 75 feet lockage, with an immense dam across the river, greatly facilitates the navigation on Connecticut River. This place has great water power and romantic scenery; but the water power remains as yet unimproved. The village in the centre of the town lies 83 miles W. by N. from Boston, and 7 S. E. from Greenfield. It is on the railroad from Greenfield to Fitchburg.

Montague, N. J., Sussex co. Mountainous in the S. E. portions. Soil fertile, being partly alluvial. 91 miles N. from Trenton.

Monterey County, Ca., c. h. at Monterey. On the coast, S. of Monterey Bay.

Monterey, Ca., c. h. Monterey co. Situated on the S. side of the Bay of Monterey, about 150 miles S. of San Francisco. This is an old Spanish town, and was for a long time the principal one in California. The houses are built on a broad, gentle slope of land, about 2 miles from Point Pinos, the southern extremity of the bay. The land rises fast behind it, the coast range approaching within 4 miles of the town. The harbor is equal to any in California. The climate is fine, and the town, though not immediately connected with the mining region, is growing rapidly.

Monterey, Ms., Berkshire co. Taken from the S. part of Tyringham in 1847. A mountainous township. 15 miles S. by E. from Lenox.

Monterey, Va., c. h. Highland co. About 30 miles N. W. from Stamton.

Montezuma, Io., c. h. Poweshick co.

Montezuma, N. Y., Cayuga co. At the junction of the Cayuga and Seneca and Erie Canals. It contains important salt springs, and is in the vicinity of the Montezuma Marshes, which extend 14 miles along the outlet of Cayuga Lake, and along Seneca River. They are from 2 to 3 miles wide, and are covered with high grass. The village lies 162 miles W. by N. from Albany.

Montgomery County, Aa., c. h. at Montgomery. Bounded N. by Coosa co., E. by Macon and Pike, S. by Pike and Lowndes, and W. by Lowndes and Autauga counties. Watered by Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers and branches.

Montgomery, Aa. City, capital of the state, and seat of justice of Montgomery co. Situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Alabama River. The town is built on a high bluff. It contains the state house, the usual county buildings, churches for 5 or 6 denominations, stores, and other buildings, which are of handsome appearance. A large amount of cotton is annually shipped from this place. It is connected by steamboat navigation with the Gulf of Mexico on the S., and, by continuous lines of

tributary, the Auchenahatchee, on its S. and S. W. border. Drained by the Oconee and branches, and Pendleton Creek.

Montgomery County, Is., c. h. at Hillsboro'. Bounded N. by Sangamon and Christian counties, E. by Shelby and Fayette, S. by Bond and Madison, and W. by Macoupin co. Shoal Creek and its branches, the head waters of Macoupin Creek, and a branch of the S. fork of Sagamon River water this county. Surface high and undulating; soil fertile.

Montgomery County, Ia., c. h. at Crawfordville. Bounded N. by Tippecanoe, E. by Boone and Hendricks, S. by Putnam, and W. by Parke and Fountain counties. Sugar, Big and Little Raccoon Creeks drain this county. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Montgomery County, Ky., c. h. at Mount Sterling. Bounded N. and N. E. by Bourbon and Bath counties, E. by Morgan, S. by Breathitt and Owensley, and W. by Estill and Clark counties. Drained by Red River and branches, a branch of Kentucky River, and a branch of Licking River.

Montgomery County, Md., c. h. at Rockville. Bounded N. E. by the Patuxent River, separating it from Ann co., S. E. by Prince George co. and the District of Columbia, S. W. by the Potomac River, separating it from Virginia, and N. W. by Frederick co. Drained by branches of Potomac and Patuxent Rivers. Surface somewhat uneven; soil rather poor, except on the streams.

Montgomery, Ms., Hampden co. This is a mountainous township, well watered by Westfield River and Moose Meadow Brook, and produces rich pasturage. Montgomery lies, by the Western Railroad, which passes the S. W. border of the town, 18 miles N. W. from Springfield, and 116 W. by S. from Boston.

Montgomery County, Mo., c. h. at Danville. Bounded N. by Audrain and Pike counties, E. by Lincoln and Warren, S. by the Missouri River, separating it from Gasconade co., and W. by Callaway co. Drained by An Cuivre and Loutre Creeks. Surface undulating; soil diversified.

Montgomery County, N. C., c. h. at Lawrenceville. Bounded N. by Randolph co., E. by Moore, S. by Richmond, and W. by the Yadkin River, separating it from Stanley co. Surface hilly and mountainous, and drained by branches of the Yadkin; soil fertile.

Montgomery, N. J., Somerset co. Beden's Brook and branches, and Stony Brook, water this town. Surface hilly; soil clay, sand, and red shale. 12 miles S. W. from Somerville.

Montgomery County, N. Y., c. h. at Mohawk. Formed from Albany co., in 1772, but since reduced in size by the formation of new counties. Bounded N. by Fulton, E. by Saratoga and Schenectady, S. by Schenectady and Schoharie, and W. by Herkimer co. It is watered by the Mohawk River and its branches, the principal of which are East Canada, Ottsquake and Schoharie railroad communication, with Charleston and Savannah on the Atlantic coast. It has thus become a great thoroughfare for travellers between the north and south. This city was laid out and began to be settled in 1817.

Montgomery County, Ga., c. h. at Mount Vernon. Bounded N. E. by Emanuel co., S. E. by Tatnal and Appling, S. W. by Telfair, and N. W. by Laurens co. It has the Ockmulgee and its

Creeks. Surface rather hilly and mountainous, being partly covered by a range of the Highlands and the Klips, a branch of the Mayfield Mountain; soil mostly good, and along the margins of the streams remarkably fertile. A fine quality of building stone is quarried here in large quantities. The Erie Canal runs along the N., and the Utica and Schenectady Railroad the S. side of the Mohawk River, through this county.

Montgomery, N. Y., Orange co. Watered by the Walkill. Surface hilly; soil well adapted to grass and grain. 10 miles N. from Goshen, and 95 S. S. W. from Albany.

Montgomery County, O., c. h. at Dayton. Miami is on the N., Green on the E., Preble on the W., and Warren and Butler counties on the S. It was constituted and organized in 1803. The land is generally level, and is watered by the Miami, South-West Branch, and Mad Rivers, besides Wolf, Hole's, Bear, and Trim Creeks. This county is fast improving in wealth and population.

Montgomery County, Pa., c. h., at Norristown. Bounded N. E. by Bucks, and S. E. by Philadelphia co., S. W. by the Schuylkill River, separating it from Chester co., and N. W. by Berks co. The Schuylkill River affords extensive water power, and it is also drained by Manatawny, Perkiomen, Wissihickon and Pennypack Creeks. Surface slightly uneven; soil fertile, especially along the Schuylkill.

Montgomery, Pa., Franklin co. Drained by Conococheague Creek and branches. Surface level; soil mostly calcareous loam. 16 miles S. W. from Chambersburg.

Montgomery, Pa., Montgomery co. Drained by Wissihickon, a branch of the Schuylkill, and by the W. fork of Neshaminy Creek, a branch of the Delaware. Surface level; soil loam and red shale.

Montgomery County, Te., c. h. at Clarksville. Bounded N. by Kentucky, E. by Robertson co., S. by Dickson, and W. by Steward co. Drained by Cumberland River and its branches, the chief of which is Red River.

Montgomery County, Ts., c. h. at Montgomery. On the E. banks of the Brazos and Navasota and upper waters of San Jacinto.

Montgomery, Vt., Franklin co. This town lies in a mountainous country, but it has a valuable tract of land on Trout River, a good mill stream, a branch of the Missisco. Montgomery was granted March 13, 1780, and chartered October 8, 1789, to Stephen R. Brandley and others. Captain Joshua Clap, a revolutionary officer, removed his family from Worcester co., Ms., into this town, in March, 1793. 40 miles N. from Montpelier, and 27 E. N. E. from St. Albans.

Montgomery County, Va., c. h. at Christiansburg. Incorporated in 1777. Bounded N. by Giles and Roanoke counties, E. by Roanoke and Franklin, S. by Floyd co., and W. by New River, separating it from Pulaski co. Drained by branches of New and head branches of Staunton River. Surface rough and mountainous, having the Blue Ridge on its E. border; soil fertile on the streams.

Monticello, As., c. h. Drew co.

Monticello, Fa., c. h. Jefferson co. On a ridge 4 miles E. from Mickasooky Lake, and 29 E. N. E. from Tallahassee.

Monticello, Ga., c. h. Jasper co. 35 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville.

Monticello, Ia., c. h. White co. On the W. bank of Tippecanoe River. 73 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis.

Monticello, Ia., c. h. Piatt co. On the E. side of Sangamon River.

Monticello, Ky., c. h. Wayne co. On the N. side of Beaver Creek, a branch of Cumberland River. 110 miles S. from Frankfort.

Monticello, Mi., c. h. Lawrence co. On the W. side of Pearl River. 85 miles S. of Jackson.

Monticello, Mo., c. h. Lewis co. On the N. E. side of North Fabius River. 145 miles N. by E. from Jefferson City.

Monticello, N. Y., c. h. Sullivan co. 110 miles S. W. from Albany.

Monticello, S. C., c. h. Fairfield district. 31 miles N. from Columbia.

Montour County, Pa., c. h. at Danville. In the N. angle of the state, between the E. and W. branches of the Susquehanna. Washed on the S. by the former.

Montrose, Io., Lee co. Beautifully situated on a prairie, on the W. side of the Mississippi, opposite the late Mormon city of Nauvoo, and commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country for 20 miles. Interesting remains of ancient mounds abound here.

Montrose, Pa., c. h. Susquehanna co. Near the sources of Wyalusing and Mishoppen Creeks, branches of the Susquehanna River, and 175 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Montpelier, Vt., Washington co. The capital of the state, and shire town of the county. 206 miles N. W. by N. from Boston by railroad. Montpelier became the seat of government in 1805, and the shire town of the county in 1811. It is finely watered by Winooski River, and by several branches of that stream. These streams afford a good water power, on which are manufacturing establishments of various kinds. The surface of the town is very uneven and hilly, but not mountainous. The soil is very good along the streams, and the highlands produce excellent pasturage. This township was granted October 21, 1780. The village of Montpelier is surrounded by hills of considerable elevation; and although it is too low to command an extensive prospect, is very pleasant, and quite romantic in its appearance. It is located very near the centre of the state: it is a great thoroughfare from all directions, and commands a large and valuable interior trade. The buildings are in good style, and some of them are very handsome.

The state house stands on an elevated site, about 325 feet from State Street, on which it fronts, and is alike beautiful in design and execution. The yard and grounds pertaining to it are large and spacious, and, in the manner they are laid out, give great importance to the building. Through the whole design, a chaste architectural character is preserved, which, combined with the convenient arrangement of the interior and the stability of its construction, renders this edifice equal in every respect to any in New England, and probably to any in the United States. The building is in the form of a cross, showing in front a centre, 72 feet wide, and two wings, each 39 feet, making the whole length 150 feet. The centre, including the portico, is 100 feet deep; the wings are 50 feet deep. The six columns of the portico are 6 feet in diameter at their base, and 36 feet high, supporting an entablature of classic proportions. The dome rises 36 feet above the ridge, making the whole height from the ground 100 feet. The order of architecture used is the Grecian Doric, and is made to conform to the peculiar arrange-

ment necessary in this building. The walls, columns, cornices, &c. are of dark Barre granite, wrought in a superior manner: the dome and roofs are covered with copper.

In the interior, the lower story contains an entrance hall, rooms for the secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, and numerous committee rooms. The second or principal story contains a vestibule, and stairways, a representatives' hall, 57 by 67 feet, with a lobby, and galleries for spectators; a senate chamber, 30 by 44 feet, with lobby and gallery; a governor's room, 24 by 20 feet, with an anteroom, and a room for his secretary adjoining; a library room, 18 by 36 feet; rooms for the several officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and several committee rooms. The cost of this building, including all expenses, was about \$132,100; of which the inhabitants of Montpelier paid \$15,000.

Montville, Ct., New Loudon co. On the W. side of the Thames. 35 miles S. E. from Hartford, and 8 N. from New London. Here is a reservation of 2700 acres for the use of the Mohegan Indians, and a few descendants of that tribe still dwell upon it.

Montville, Me., Waldo co. A fine township on the head branches of Sheepscot River. 26 miles E. N. E. from Augusta.

Montville, N. J., Morris co. In a deep valley, 67 miles N. by E. from Trenton. The Morris Canal passes through this valley by two inclined planes.

Moors, N. Y., Clinton co. Bounded on the N. by Canada, and is watered by Chazy and English Rivers. The surface is hilly, being traversed by the Chateaugay range; the soil various. 18 miles N. from Plattsburg, and 182 N. from Albany.

Moore County, N. C., c. h. at Carthage. Bounded N. by Randolph and Chatham counties, E. and S. by Cumberland and Richmond, and W. by Montgomery co. Watered by Deep and Haw, and the head branches of Lumber River. Soil mostly fertile on the borders of the streams.

Moore, Pa., Northampton co. Drained by the head branches of Hoekendoque and Monokissy Creeks. Blue Mountain lies on its N. border, in which is the opening called Smith's Gap. Surface undulating; soil gravelly.

Morefield, Va., c. h. Hardy co. In a rich valley on the E. bank of the S. branch of Potomac River, at the junction of the S. fork. 178 miles N. W. from Richmond.

Moravia, N. Y., Cayuga co. Watered by a part of Owasco Lake, and by its inlet, a fine mill stream. The surface is somewhat hilly; the soil very fertile in the valleys. 16 miles S. from Auburn, and 160 W. from Albany.

Moreau, N. Y., Saratoga co. The Hudson River bounds this town on the N. and E. Surface chiefly level; soil various. 20 miles N. from Ballston Spa, and 48 N. from Albany.

Morehouse Parish, La., c. h. at Bastrop. In the N. E. angle, bordering on Arkansas.

Morehouse, N. Y., Hamilton co. Watered by a great many lakes and ponds, which are the sources of numerous streams. The surface is diversified, and the soil productive, although a large part of the town is as yet a wilderness. 20 miles W. from Lake Pleasant, and 82 N. W. from Albany.

Morehouseville, N. Y., c. h. Hamilton co. Near the S. bank of Canada Creek. 117 miles N. W. from Albany.

Moreland, Pa., Lyeoming co. Surface hilly, and watered by Little Muncy Creek. Soil gravelly. 94 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Moreland, Pa., Montgomery co. Drained by Pennypack Creek and its branches. Surface undulating; soil rich loam. 94 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Moretown, Vt., Washington co. Mad River, a branch of the Winooski, waters this town, and gives it good mill sites. The surface is mountainous, and a great part of the soil unfit for cultivation. The settlement was commenced about the year 1790, and the town was organized 3 or 4 years after. 13 miles S. W. from Montpelier.

Morgan County, Aa., c. h. at Summerville. Bounded N. by the Tennessee River, separating it from Limestone and Madison counties, E. by Marshall co., S. by Blount and Walker, and W. by Lawrence co. Drained by Flint River and Cotaeco Creek and branches.

Morgan County, Ga., c. h. at Madison. Bounded N. E. by a head branch of Oconee River, separating it from Clarke and Greene counties, S. E. by Putnam co., S. W. by Jasper, and N. W. by Walton co.

Morgan County, Is., c. h. at Jacksonville. Bounded N. by Cass co., E. by Sangamon, S. by Macoupin and Greene, S. W. by Scott co., and W. by the Illinois River, separating it from Pike and Brown counties. Drained by Indian, Mauvaiseterre, Apple, and Sandy Creeks, all mill streams. Soil very fertile.

Morgan County, Ia., c. h. at Martinsville. Bounded N. by Hendricks and Marion, E. by Johnson, S. by Brown and Monroe, and W. by Owen and Putnam counties. Drained by the W. fork of White River and its branches. Surface hilly or undulating; soil of fine quality.

Morgan County, Ky., c. h. at West Liberty. Bounded N. by Fleming and Carver counties, E. by Lawrence and Johnson, S. by Floyd and Breathitt, and W. by Montgomery and Bath counties. Drained by Licking River and its branches.

Morgan County, Mo., c. h. at Versailles. Bounded N. by Cooper, E. by Moniteau and Miller, S. by Camden, and W. by Benton and Pettis counties. Watered by the S. fork of La Mine River, Osage River and its branches, and Moreau Creek. It contains some minerals, and the soil is fertile on the borders of the streams.

Morgan County, O., c. h. at McConnellsville. Muskingum and Guernsey counties are on the N., Monroe and Washington on the E., Washington and Athens on the S., and Perry on the W. The land is hilly, and the soil fertile. Muskingum River runs across the county, and it is also watered by several creeks which rise here.

Morgan County, Te., c. h. at Montgomery. Bounded N. by Fentress and Campbell counties, E. by Anderson, S. by Roane, Rhea, and Bledsoe, and W. by White and Putnam counties. Watered by Emery River and its branches, and by the head branches of the S. fork of Cumberland River. Surface mountainous, being crossed by the Cumberland range.

Morgan, Te., c. h. Morgan co. On the W. side of Emery's River. 156 miles E. from Nashville.

Morgan, Vt., Orleans co. The surface of the town consists of swells and valleys, and is mostly susceptible of cultivation. Timber, generally hard wood. Soil good. A head branch of Clyde River, called Farrand's River, passes through

the E. part of Morgan, and Seymour's Lake, which is about 4 miles long and nearly 2 wide, lies in the central part. It discharges its waters to the S., through Echo Pond, into Clyde River. The settlement was commenced about the year 1800, by Nathan Wilcox. 18 miles N. E. from Irasburg, and 60 N. E. from Montpelier.

Morgan County, Va., c. h. Bath. Bounded N. W. and N. E. by the Potomac River, separating it from Maryland, S. E. by Berkeley co., and S. W. by Frederick and Hampshire counties. Drained by Cacapon River and Sleepy Creek, branches of the Potomac. Surface rough and rocky; soil fertile in the valleys.

Morganfield, Ky., c. h. Union co. 10 miles S. of the Ohio River, and 221 W. S. W. from Frankfort.

Morgantown, Ky., c. h. Butler co. On the S. side of Green River. 143 miles S. W. by W. from Frankfort.

Morgantown, N. C., c. h. Burke co. On the S. side of Catawba River. 197 miles W. from Raleigh.

Morgantown, Va., Monongalia co. On the E. bank of Monongahela River, at the head of steamboat navigation, and 295 miles N. W. from Richmond. The centre of an extensive manufacturing region.

Morris, Is., c. h. Grundy co.

Morris County, N. J., c. h. at Morristown. Bounded N. by Sussex and Passaic counties, E. by Essex, S. by Somerset and Hunterdon, and W. by Warren co. Watered by Passaic River and its tributaries, Rockaway and Whippany Rivers, and by the head branches of Raritan River. Surface hilly and mountainous in the N. portions, abounding with magnetic iron ore; soil principally red shale. The Morris Canal traverses this county.

Morris, N. J. Morris co. Drained by Whippany River and by small streams flowing into the Passaic River, which bounds it on the W. and S. Surface hilly in the N. and central, but more level in the S. portions.

Morris, Pa., Tioga co. The surface of this town is hilly; soil gravel and clay. 133 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg.

Morrisania, N. Y., Westchester co. On the N. E. side of Haerlem River.

Morristown, Is., c. h. Henry co. 4 miles S. from Green River, and 141 N. N. W. from Springfield.

Morristown, N. J., seat of justice of Morris co. 53 miles N. E. from Trenton. Situated on an elevated plain, and commanding a fine view of the adjacent country. It is one of the most beautiful villages in the Union. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles, on which are many elegant private dwellings, with tasteful yards and gardens, giving an air of neatness and comfort. There is in the centre of the town a large public square, enclosed with a handsome fence, and ornamented with trees, on which front many of the stores, hotels, and other buildings. The Morris County House, located here, is one of the most magnificent hotels in the country. The First Presbyterian Church fronts upon the square, besides which there are four or five other churches in the village.

There are extensive manufactories of carriages in Morristown, and a great variety of mechanic shops. The Speedwell Iron Works are here. The Morris and Essex Railroad connects this

place with Newark, 19 miles E., and thence, by the Jersey Railroad, with New York, from which the distance is 26 miles.

The American army under Washington had their winter quarters twice in Morristown and the vicinity. The dwellings occupied on these different occasions as the general's head quarters are objects of interest to the visitor. The remains of an old revolutionary fort are still seen in the rear of the court house.

Morristown, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Bounded on the S. E. by Black Lake, and N. W. by the St. Lawrence River. Surface undulating; soil chiefly clay loam. 25 miles S. W. from Canton, and 194 N. W. from Albany.

Morristown, O., Belmont co. 105 miles E. from Columbus.

Morristown, Vt., Lamoille co. The soil is of a good quality, and easily cultivated. Morristown is, in point of agricultural products, the second in the county. Lamoille River and several other streams pass through the town. Along the river are some fine tracts of intervale, and on it are two excellent mill sites. Morrisville is a pleasant, flourishing village, situated near the Great Falls. At the falls, a few rods W. of the village, holes are worn in the solid rock by the water, some of which are nearly 8 feet deep and 4 broad. The river at this place pours itself into a channel, cut directly across the stream, 20 feet deep and 30 broad. This channel the early settlers denominated the pulpit, from the resemblance of the rocks at the N. end. Cadysville is situated 2 miles below Morrisville, and bids fair to become a place of considerable business. At the centre of the town is a small village, pleasantly located. In the S. E. corner of the town is Joe's Pond. The People's Academy, in this town, was incorporated in 1847. Mr. Jacob Walker, from Bennington, commenced a settlement here in the spring of 1790. Morristown lies 3 miles S. from Hydepark, and 30 N. from Montpelier.

Morrisville, N. Y., c. h. Madison co. 102 miles W. by N. from Albany.

Morrisville, Pa., Bucks co. On the W. bank of Delaware River, opposite Trenton. 125 miles E. from Harrisburg. It has a good water power. The Delaware is here crossed by a bridge 1100 feet long. The Delaware Canal and the railroad from Bristol to Newark both pass through it.

Morrow County, O., c. h. at Mount Gilead. S. central part of the state. Traversed by the railroad from Cleveland to Columbus.

Moscow, Me., Somerset co. On the E. side of the Kennebec. 53 miles N. from Augusta.

Moscow, N. Y., Livingston co. Situated on high ground, 1 mile W. from Genesee Flats, and 236 miles W. from Albany.

Mottville, N. Y., Onondaga co. At the outlet of Skanateles Lake. 149 miles W. by N. from Albany.

Moulton, Aa., c. h. Lawrence co. On the E. side of Big Namee Creek. 20 miles S. from Tennessee River, and 103 miles N. from Tuscaloosa.

Moultrie County, Is. E. central part of the state. Watered by the Upper Kaskaskia River and its affluents.

Moultonboro', N. H., Carroll co. This town lies on the N. W. shore of Winnepiscogee Lake. Its surface is broken by mountains and ponds. Red Hill, 2000 feet above the sea, lies wholly in this town, commanding most beautiful prospects of the lake and country. Squam Lake lies partly

in this town, and Long Pond, both beautiful sheets of water. Red Hill River passes through this town, emptying into the Winnepiscogee. First settlers, Ezekiel Moulton and others. 50 miles N. from Concord.

Mount Airy, Va., Pittsylvania co. S. W. by W. from Richmond 145 miles. Little more than a mile from this village is a sulphur spring.

Mount Carmel, Is., c. h. Wabash co., occupies high ground on the W. side of Wabash River, opposite the mouth of White River. 166 miles S. E. from Springfield.

Mount Carroll, Is., c. h. Carroll co.

Mount Carmel, Mn., c. h. Macomb co. On the N. bank of Clinton River. 18 miles N. E. from Detroit. Small vessels come to this place, and a steamboat runs to Detroit.

Mount Desert, Me., Hancock co. On the island of that name. 100 miles E. from Augusta. It has a good soil, and a number of excellent harbors.

Mount Gilead, O., c. h. Morrow co.

Mount Holly, N. J., c. h. Burlington co. On Rancocas Creek, at the head of navigation. 18 miles S. from Trenton. A pleasant town, with considerable commerce and manufactures.

Mount Holly, Vt., Rutland co. Mill River is the only stream of consequence. In the north-eastern part is a considerable pond, called Palche's Pond. The soil is similar to that of the mountain towns, being better adapted to grass than grain. In 1848, the two tusks, one grinder, and several of the bones of a fossil elephant were found in this town, at the summit of the Green Mountains, 1360 feet above the sea. They were found in the bottom of a muck bed, 13 feet below the surface. The settlement was commenced in 1781. 60 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 17 S. E. from Rutland.

Mount Joy, Pa., Adams co. Between Willow's Creek on the E., and Rock Creek on the W. Surface level; soil red shale. 6 miles S. from Gettysburg.

Mount Joy, Pa., Laneaster co. Bounded E. by Chiques Creek, and N. W. by Conewago Creek. Surface undulating; soil calcareous loam. 25 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

Mount Morris, N. Y., Livingston co. The surface is diversified; soil good clay loam. 10 miles S. from Genesee.

Mount Pleasant, Ia., c. h. Martin co.

Mount Pleasant, Io., c. h. Henry co. A flourishing place, with good schools.

Mount Pleasant, N. Y., Westchester co. It is bounded E. by Bronx River, W. by Tappan Bay, an expansion of the Hudson, and by Croton River, while Saw Mill River waters the central part. A somewhat celebrated mineral spring is situated 3 miles E. from Sing Sing village. Surface chiefly hilly; soil of good quality. There are extensive marble quarries in the neighborhood of Sing Sing, and a copper mine was formerly worked in this town. (See *Sing Sing*) 6 miles N. W. from White Plains, and 125 miles S. from Albany.

Mount Pleasant, Pa., Adams co. Drained by Plum and White Runs, branches of Rock Creek, and Swift and Bush Runs, branches of Conewago Creek. Surface level; soil red shale. 17 miles E. from Gettysburg.

Mount Pleasant, Pa., Westmoreland co. Drained by Big Sewickly and Jacob's Creeks. Surface slightly uneven; soil gravel and loam. 170 miles W. from Harrisburg.

Mount Pleasant, Pa., Wayne co. Watered by the head branches of Lackawaxen, Dyberry, and Great Equinunk Creeks.

Mount Sterling, Ky., e. h. Montgomery co. On a small branch of the S. fork of Licking River. 59 miles E. from Frankfort.

Mount Tabor, Vt., Rutland co. Otter Creek rises in this town, by a branch on each side of a mountain. Most of the land is unfit for cultivation, it being so high on the Green Mountain range. Although the surface is elevated and uneven, it affords good pasturage for cattle. The town was chartered in 1761. A part of Danby was annexed to it in 1848. 66 miles S. by W. from Montpelier, and 19 S. by E. from Rutland.

Mount Vernon, Aa., Mobile co. 3 miles W. from Mobile River, and 184 miles S. by W. from Tuscaloosa.

Mount Vernon, Ga., e. h. Montgomery co. 112 miles S. E. by S. from Milledgeville.

Mount Vernon, Ia., c. h. Jefferson co. 129 miles S. S. E. from Springfield.

Mount Vernon, Ia., c. h. Posey co., occupies very high land on a N. bend of Ohio River. 188 miles S. W. by S. from Indianapolis.

Mount Vernon, Ky., c. h. Rock Castle co. 75 miles S. S. E. from Frankfort.

Mount Vernon, Me., Kennebec co. This town lies W. of Belgrade, E. of Vienna, and 15 miles N. W. from Augusta. Incorporated 1792. There are three pleasant villages in the town; the soil is remarkably good, and is watered by a number of beautiful ponds and small streams.

Mount Vernon, N. H., Hillsboro' co. There is but one stream of any note, and this was called by the Indians *Quohquinapassokessananagnoq*. The situation is elevated, and on the highest point is a flourishing village. This town was taken from Amherst in 1803. First settlers, see *Amherst*. 3 miles N. W. from Amherst, and 29 S. W. from Concord.

Mount Vernon, O., seat of justice of Knox co. Situated 45 miles N. E. of Columbus, on ground slightly ascending from Vernon River, which is one of the best and most durable streams in the state, affording at this place a good hydraulic power. The town is substantially and compactly built, and some of the structures are elegant. The principal business street is about a mile long, on which there are many brick blocks 3 stories in height. The court house is a superior building of its kind. The Episcopal Church is an elegant stone edifice, near the public square. Besides this church, the town contains churches of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic denominations. A railroad, to connect Sandusky with Columbus, is completed as far as Mount Vernon. A canal has been constructed about half the distance, to connect this place with the Grand Ohio Canal at Roscoe. This town, with the country around it, has always been considered as among the most healthy sections of the state. Population in 1840, 2363; in 1850, 3710.

Mount Washington, Ms., Berkshire co. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Muhlenburg County, Ky., e. h. at Greenville. Bounded N. and E. by Green River and one of its branches, separating it from Owen, Ohio, and Butler counties, S. by Logan and Todd counties, and W. by another branch of Green River, separating it from Madison co.

Muncietown, Ia., c. h. Delaware co. On the S.

bank of White River, at an elevation of 30 feet. 58 miles N. E. from Indianapolis. There is a good water power here.

Muncy, Pa., Lycoming co. Bounded E. by Muncy and W. by Loyalsock Creek. Surface mountainous; soil diversified. Situated 13 miles N. E. from Williamsport.

Muncy Creek, Pa., Lycoming co. Drained by Big and Little Muncy Creeks, tributaries of the W. branch of Susquehanna River. Surface hilly; soil clay. Distance S. E. from Williamsport 13 miles.

Murfordsville, Ky., c. h. Hart co. On the N. bank of Green River. 111 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

Murfreesboro', Te., c. h. Rutherford co., occupies an elevated position in a fertile country, on a branch of Stone Creek. S. E. from Nashville 34 miles. It was once the capital of the state.

Murphy, N. C., c. h. Cherokee co. At the junction of Hiawasse and Valley Rivers, 367 miles W. by S. from Raleigh.

Murray County, Ga., c. h. at Spring Place. Bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Gilmer co., S. by Cass, and W. by Floyd and Walker counties. Drained by Oostanula River and tributaries. Surface mountainous; soil productive.

Murray, N. Y., Orleans co. Watered by Sandy Creek. It is a level town, with a good soil. 8 miles E. from Albion village, and 245 N. N. W. from Albany.

Muscooke County, Ga., c. h. at Columbus. Bounded N. by Harris and Talbot counties, E. by Marion, S. by Stewart co., and W. by the Chattahoochee River, separating it from Alabama. Upotoi Creek and branches, tributaries of the Chattahoochee, drain this county.

Muscatine County, Io., c. h. at Bloomington. Bounded N. and E. by Cedar and Scott counties, S. E. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Illinois, S. by Louisa, and W. by Johnson co. Drained by Red Cedar River and its branches, and Pine Creek, a good mill stream. Soil rich, particularly in the E. portions, and in the Mississippi is a large, fertile island, belonging to this county, and called the Muscatine Slue.

Muskingum County, O., c. h. at Zanesville. Situated towards the S. E. part of the state, having Coshocton county on the N., Guernsey on the E., Morgan on the S., Perry on the S. E., and Licking on the W. It is about 27 by 23 miles in extent. It was organized in 1804. Persons began to settle in several places in this county as early as 1798, and after the lands came into the market, in 1801, the county was rapidly settled by emigrants, principally from the Eastern States. Its principal streams are the Muskingum and Licking Rivers, which unite at Zanesville, and several other smaller streams or creeks. The whole county lies in the coal region of Ohio; but in the neighborhood of the Muskingum River that mineral is found in great abundance and in great purity. Pipe clay, and also a peculiar kind of clay suitable to be used for crucibles, cellula-quartz, of which the hurr-millstones are made, and iron ore, are found in different sections of the county. Salt is manufactured to a considerable amount from water obtained by boring into a stratum of whitish sandstone, which lies at the depth of from 350 to 700 feet, dipping from the N. in a southerly direction.

The national road passes through this county, and crosses the river at Zanesville. Upon this road

there is a vast amount of travel. The Muskingum is navigable for small steamboats to Dresden, 16 miles above Zanesville; from which point a canal, 2 miles long, forms a connection with the Ohio Canal, which itself traverses 3 of the north-western townships of the county.

Mystic, Ct. In the town of Stonington, New London co. On the E. bank of Mystic River, opposite Portersville. 52 miles S. E. from Hartford. The two places are connected by a bridge.

Mystic Bridge, Ct. In the town of Groton, New London co. 56 miles S. E. from Hartford. Connected with Mystic village by a bridge. The river is navigable to the bridge for vessels of 400 tons. The people are employed in coasting and the whale fishery. Several vessels are employed as wreckers along the coast. Considerable business is done here in ship building.

Nacogdoches County, Ts. c. h. at Nacogdoches. In the E. part of the state. On the N. E. bank of the Neches.

Nahant, Ms., Essex co. See *Fashionable Resorts.*

Nansemond County, Va. c. h. at Suffolk. Bounded N. by Isle of Wight and York counties, E. by Norfolk co., S. by North Carolina, and W. by Southampton co. Watered on the N. E. border by James, and S. W. by Blackwater Rivers. Drained by branches of Nansemond River. It contains a part of Dismal Swamp, and Lake Drummond in this swamp supplies the Dismal Swamp Canal by means of a feeder 5 miles in length. Soil fertile in many portions.

Nanticoke, N. Y., Broome co. Watered by Nanticoke Creek, a branch of the Susquehanna River. Surface undulating; soil suitable for grass. 14 miles N. W. from Binghamton, and 144 S. of W. from Albany.

Nanticoke Springs, N. Y., Broome co. Here is a sulphur spring of considerable note. W. S. W. from Albany 142 miles.

Nantucket, Ms., county and town. On an island of the same name in the Atlantic Ocean, about 30 miles S. of Cape Cod. This island is about 15 miles in length from E. to W., and about 4 miles in average breadth, containing about 50 square miles. It is mostly a plain, varying from 25 to 40 feet above the level of the sea, entirely destitute of trees and shrubbery, or any sign of them, although it was once covered with forest. The highest point of elevation on the island is 80 feet above the sea. The land is owned in common by proprietors, and not fenced, excepting a few house lots adjoining the town. As many as 500 cows and 7000 sheep used formerly to feed together in this large pasture. They are now excluded, however, by the proprietors from the common field.

In 1759, the title to this island was granted by Governor Mayhew, whose ancestor, Thomas Mayhew, had obtained it of William, Earl of Stirling, at New York, in 1641, to 27 proprietors, many of whom settled at Nantucket. Among them was Peter Folger, — a man of great influence, whose daughter became the mother of Dr. Franklin, — and three men by the name of Coffin. Both of these names have numerous representatives on the island at the present day. The Coffin School at Nantucket originated in a donation by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, of the British navy, who visited this place in 1826; and finding that a large part of the inhabitants were more or less remotely related to him, expressed a desire to confer on

his kindred some mark of his attachment. By his liberality, after taking measures to ascertain the preference of the people in regard to the way in which it might be most acceptably applied, a building was provided for a school of a high order, and a fund of about \$12,500 invested for its permanent support. For many years past, great attention has been paid to education in Nantucket, and the public schools, as well as others, will not suffer in comparison with any in the state.

The town is situated at the bottom of a bay, on the N. side of the island, made by two points of the beach, nearly three fourths of a mile apart, on one of which, called Brant Point, is a lighthouse. The harbor of Nantucket is good, with seven and a half feet of water at low tide on the bar at its mouth. The town is built on a site where the ground ascends more rapidly from the water than at almost any other part of the shore. It embraces nearly all the houses on the island, and is very compactly built. Many of the streets are very narrow, and the houses are mostly constructed of wood. There are many handsome buildings, however, both of wood and of brick; and some of the churches, of which there are nine or ten in number of various denominations, are tasteful edifices. There are several fine buildings for the public schools. The Nantucket Athenæum, incorporated in 1834, has a commodious building, with an Ionic portico in front; erected in 1847, after the burning of the former edifice, in which are contained a library of over 2500 volumes, and a large number of interesting curiosities, chiefly from the islands in the Pacific Ocean. In the upper story is a fine hall for public lectures.

The whale fishery commenced at Nantucket in 1690; and this place is more celebrated than any other for the enterprise and success of its inhabitants in that species of nautical adventure. Indeed, it has been the mother of this great branch of wealth in America, if not in the world. The first establishments in New Bedford were started by persons from Nantucket. Of late a considerable diversion from this business has been occasioned by the tide of adventure setting to California; so that the statistics of the whale fishery, if taken now, would not perhaps exhibit fairly the amount of energy and of capital ordinarily embarked in it. In the year ending April 1, 1844, Nantucket employed 78 vessels in the whale fishery, the tonnage of which was 26,684 tons; 1,086,488 gallons of sperm and whale oil were imported, the value of which was \$846,000. The number of hands employed was about 2000. The capital invested was \$2,730,000, including the ships and outfits only.

There are manufactures, on the island, of vessels, whale boats, bar iron, tin ware, boots, shoes, oil casks, and candle boxes. The whole amount of the manufactures of oil and candles, in 1844, was \$1,375,745.

On the night of the 13th of July, 1846, a fire broke out in the most compact part of the town, and in a few hours it destroyed not less than 350 buildings; among which were two banking houses, a church, the Athenæum, seven oil and candle factories, &c. The loss was estimated at \$900,000.

The village of Siasconset is situated at the S. E. extremity of the island, about 7 miles from the town, and contains about 70 houses. The cod fishery was carried on there a few years since, but of late it has been nearly relinquished. The

houses, with few exceptions, are occupied only in the warm season. A fine hotel is maintained here, affording the most genteel accommodations during the season of company. The village is compactly built on a level grass plat, near the edge of a steep cliff, the land rising in the rear so as to cut off a view of the town of Nantucket. This place presents uncommon attractions in the warm season for invalids and persons seeking recreation. It has a fine bracing air and excellent water. In front of the village "the eye rests on a broad expanse of the Atlantic, and below, the surf, rolling and breaking, gives animation to the scene by day, and lulls to repose by night."

An excellent steamboat plies between Nantucket and New Bedford, touching at Holmes Hole, on Martha's Vineyard, and Wood's Hole, 5 miles from Falmouth. The distance from Boston to Nantucket is 110 miles, of which one half is travelled by railroad, and the other half by steamboats.

Naples, Is., Scott co. Located on Illinois River, 2 miles above the entrance of the Manvaiseterre, and 56 miles W. from Springfield. The trade of this place is extensive. Steamboats in great numbers arrive here.

Naples, Me., Cumberland co. This town was formed from Otisfield and Raymond, and incorporated in 1834. It is watered by Sebago and Songo Ponds, and Crooked and Muddy Rivers. It has good mill privileges and a productive soil. Naples lies 63 miles W. S. W. from Augusta, and 27 N. N. W. from Portland.

Naples, N. Y., Ontario co. The outlets of Canandaigua and Honeoye Lakes water this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil clay loam, based upon slate. 18 miles S. from Canandaigua, and 211 W. from Albany.

Napa County, Ca. On the height of land between the Sacramento and the coast.

Napoleon, O., e. h. Henry co.

Napoli, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Coldspring Creek waters this town, which has an elevated and rolling surface and productive soil. 12 miles W. from Ellicottville, and 307 S. of W. from Albany.

Nash County, N. C., e. h. at Nashville. Bounded N. by Halifax co., E. by Edgecombe, S. by Johnson, and W. by Franklin co. Drained by Moccasin River, and Tar River and branches.

Nashua, N. H., Hillsboro' co. This town, which was called Dunstable until 1836, originally embraced a large extent of territory.

In the N. E. corner of the town, (and in Nashville,) on Nashua River, is the flourishing village of Nashua, the centre of a large trade and the seat of important manufactures. The village lies partly in Nashua and partly in Nashville, the river forming the dividing line. (See *Nashville*.) That part of the village lying in Nashua contains 4 churches, a beautiful town house, a large number of handsome dwelling houses, stores, public houses, &c.

The Nashua Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1823. It has 4 mills, two 155 feet in length, 45 in breadth, and 6 stories in height; two about 190 feet in length, 50 feet in breadth, and 5 stories high. They contain 37,000 spindles, 100 looms, and manufacture 13,000,000 yards of cloth per annum, use 10,000 bales cotton, weighing 4,000,000 pounds, and their pay roll is about \$16,000 every 4 weeks. Their canal is 3 miles long, 60 feet wide, and 8 feet deep, head

and fall 36 feet. There are about 1000 females and 200 males employed in these mills.

In 1845, the Nashua Company built a large machine shop; the main building is 150 feet long, with an addition of 153 feet, used for a blacksmith's shop, furnace, &c. The main building is occupied by shuttle and bobbin makers, locksmiths, gunsmiths, manufacturers of axes, hoes, ploughs, and by artisans in other branches; there are about 300 men employed in this concern. About \$40,000 worth of mortise locks and latches for dwelling house doors, and rose-wood and brass knobs for the handles of the same, are manufactured annually.

In 1845, a large and extensive iron foundry was erected; more than 4000 pounds of castings per day are manufactured from pig iron; 18 tons can be melted in 12 hours; more than 30 men are employed, and the business exceeds \$40,000 a year.

The same year a cotton manufacturing establishment went into operation in the Salmon Brook, at the "Harbor," so called; about \$30,000 worth of goods are annually manufactured. There are also other valuable manufactures on Nashua River and the waters of Salmon Brook. In the spring of 1848, an extensive concern went into operation for making railroad iron.

The soil of Nashua has considerable variety. The land in the E. part of the town, on Merrimac River, is level and fertile, as well as some portion of the valleys of the Nashua and Salmon Brook, but a considerable part of the town is sandy or uneven. It is watered by Salmon Brook, a small stream flowing from Groton, Ms., and emptying into the Merrimac, and by the Merrimac and Nashua Rivers.

This was the earliest settlement in the southern part of New Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1673, and settled before that time. Since 1679 it has had a settled minister. It was a frontier settlement for 50 years, and as such peculiarly exposed to Indian attacks. In 1675, during Philip's war, it was abandoned. In 1691, several persons were killed in town by the Indians. From this time to 1706, frequent attacks were made, and ravages committed, in one of which, the celebrated friendly Indian, Joc. English, was killed. In 1724, 2 persons were captured in Nashville, and carried away. A party of 11 persons started in pursuit, but were soon waylaid by the Indians, and 10 of them killed. The only survivor was Josiah Farwell, who was the next year lieutenant in Lovewell's expedition.

In 1725, Captain John Lovewell, of this town, raised a company of volunteers, and marched northward in pursuit of the enemy. In his first expedition, they killed 1 Indian and took 1 prisoner; in his second excursion, they killed 10 Indians, but in his third expedition, he fell into an ambuscade at Lovewell's Pond, in Fryeburg, Me. Captain Lovewell, Lieutenant Farwell, and Ensign Robbins, all of this town, were killed, as also the chaplain, Mr. Frye, and 12 others, and 11 wounded. In this conflict the noted chief Pungus was killed. The blow fell heavily upon the feeble settlement, but it was a triumph for New England. The power of the Indians was broken forever, and song and romance have embalmed the memory of the heroes of "Lovewell's Fight."

Dunstable belonged to Massachusetts till the division line between the two provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire was settled in

1741. It was incorporated by New Hampshire, April 1, 1746, and the name altered to Nashua, in December, 1836.

Distances, 35 miles S. of Concord, and 40 N. from Boston by railroad, and about 12 miles S. E. from Amherst. A railroad passes from this place to Worcester and Providence.

Nashville, Is., c. h. Washington co. On an elevated prairie, at the head of Little Crooked Creek, and 118 miles S. by E. from Springfield.

Nashville, Ia., c. h. Brown co. On the N. side of Salt Creek, 54 miles S. from Indianapolis.

Nashville, N. C., c. h. Nash co. On the S. side of Peach Tree Creek, a branch of Tar River, and 44 miles E. by N. from Raleigh.

Nashville, N. H., Hillsboro' co. This town was taken from Nashua and incorporated June 23, 1842. The soil on the rivers and other streams is rich, but elsewhere is light and sandy. In the S. E. corner of the town is a considerable portion of Nashua village. The cemetery in this village is beautiful. It lies in a grove in the rear of the Unitarian Church, occupying about two acres. Cost of ground, fences, walks, &c., about \$3000. In this place are large manufactories, on the Nashua River, opposite to Nashua. See *Nashua*.

Nashville, city, capital of the state of Tennessee, and seat of justice for Davidson co., is situated on the S. side of Cumberland River, 120 miles from its mouth, and at the head of steamboat navigation. Population in 1830, 5566; in 1840, 6929; in 1850, 10,500.

The city is pleasantly located upon a high and healthy site, of undulating surface, varying from 50 to 175 feet in elevation from the level of the river. The foundation is rocky, the soil thin, and dotted here and there with beautiful groves of cedar, giving to the environs a pleasing variety of landscape scenery. Owing to the salubrity of its situation, Nashville is the resort of considerable numbers from the lower parts of the country during the sultry heats of summer. The city was originally laid out upon a ground plot of 200 acres, with building lots of one acre each, four acres being reserved for the public buildings. But these boundaries have been subject to many variations. There is a public square in the centre of the city, in which the court house is placed, which is a handsome edifice, 105 feet in front by 63 feet in depth, and two stories high, besides the basement. It is surmounted by a dome, the top of which is 90 feet from the ground, supported by eight Ionic columns. The market house, situated also in the public square, is one of the finest buildings in the west. There are spacious apartments in the building occupied as a city hall and recorder's office. The Episcopal Church is a fine stone building, in the Gothic style of architecture. The Presbyterian and the Methodist Churches, and some others, are large and elegant buildings. There are ten or twelve churches in the city, of the various denominations. The state house has a commanding location on the highest ground in the city. The site, consisting of four acres of ground, was purchased by the city at a cost of \$30,000, and presented to the state for the purpose. There is a female academy, situated in the western part of the city, which is a flourishing institution, and several other schools for young ladies, of a high order of excellence. The primary schools for both sexes are numerous and good. Few cities are better provided with means of instruction for the young.

This city is the seat of Nashville University, which was founded in 1806. The main college building is 200 feet long, 50 feet wide, and three stories high. This building has wings, and is accompanied by a spacious building for the accommodation of the chemical laboratory. All the university buildings, except the president's house, are within the college campus, which includes eight acres. The Lunatic Hospital is a large and commodious building, which will accommodate over 100 patients. Vauxhall Garden, in the S. part of the city, is a pleasant place of resort for promenading and for popular recreations. It is provided with a circular railway, upon which a light pleasure car is propelled by the hand of the rider. In the suburbs of the city is a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, with accommodations provided for cold and warm baths.

A number of steamboats of the first class are owned in Nashville, which ply between this city and Cincinnati, and other places. A railroad is in process of construction from Nashville to Chattanooga, in the southern border of the state, a distance of 150 miles, which, when completed, will afford an uninterrupted railroad communication between Nashville and Charleston, S. C., and also by a separate line part of the way between Nashville and Savannah, Ga.

About 12 miles distant from Nashville is the retired and quiet country seat of the late president of the United States, Andrew Jackson, familiarly known as the "Hermitage." As the name he gave to it implies, the place which he had selected for his private residence was in a rural situation, rather remote from other habitations. The house is stately in its size, and symmetrical in its proportions, but makes no great architectural display. To this quiet home, after retiring from the presidential chair in 1836, General Jackson withdrew to pass the remainder of his days in the bosom of his family, continuing still, through the great popularity of his name, to exert a silent but extensive influence upon the politics of the country. Here, on the 8th day of June, 1845, he breathed his last, in the 79th year of his age.

Nassau County, Pa., c. h. at Fernandina. Is bounded W. and N. by St. Mary's River, separating it from Georgia, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and S. by Nassau River, partly separating it from Duval co., and by Columbia co. Surface level, and somewhat marshy. Amelia Island extends along its sea-shore on the E. boundary.

Nassau, N. Y., Rensselaer co. Watered by Kinderhook Creek and its branches. The surface is rather hilly; soil very fertile. 16 miles S. E. from Troy, and 12 S. by E. from Albany.

Natchez, City, and seat of justice for Adams co., Mi. Situated on a high bluff on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 100 miles S. W. from Jackson, the capital of the state, and 279 miles by the river above New Orleans. The bluff on which Natchez is built is in some parts nearly 300 feet above the river, and is entirely composed of clay, unmixd with the smallest pebble; the whole resting on a substratum of pudding stone rock, which appears in view only when the water in the river is at a very low stage.

Natchez under the Hill, as it is called, is a portion of the place which lies upon the margin of the river, consisting of warehouses, stores, and shops, for the accommodation of the landing. But the

greater portion of the city is situated on the elevated ground, and is laid out in a rectangular form, with broad streets, which are extensively ornamented with the China tree. The surface of the ground on which the city stands, and of the whole adjacent country, is uneven, undulating like the rolling of the sea in a storm, and presents a strong contrast to low and level surfaces of the boundless cypress swamps of Louisiana seen on the opposite side of the river. Many of the houses are elegant, though generally the style of building is plain. They are mostly of wood, one story high, with a piazza and balcony. The houses of the more wealthy are situated widely apart, each occupying a square, surrounded with the palmetto, orange trees, and other beautiful shrubbery. This class of the inhabitants is distinguished for intelligence, refinement, and hospitality.

The city contains a court house and jail, a hospital, an orphan asylum, a masonic hall, a theatre, two or three banks, and several churches. There are oil mills here, operated by steam, for manufacturing oil from the cotton seed. The cotton crop is extensively cultivated in the vicinity, and Natchez was formerly the principal mart in this region for this important product. In 1820, the exports of cotton exceeded 35,000 bales. The business and prosperity of the place, however, has, from various causes, materially declined from what it once was. The hurricane of 1836, which destroyed a vast amount of property, the failure of the banks, which followed soon after, the depression in the price of cotton, accompanied by the emigration to Texas, which about this time drew off many of the most enterprising inhabitants, have had a disastrous effect upon the prosperity of Natchez. Its trade, however, is still considerable, as indicated by the steamboats which are continually arriving and departing on the river.

Natchez was first settled by the French in 1716. From its geographical position, and the wealth which has been expended upon its decorations, it has long been considered as one of the most beautiful places in the lower valley of the Mississippi. Its elevated site affords a fine view of this majestic river, with the numerous craft moving to and fro upon its waters, of the village of Concordia on the opposite bank, and the vast region of country spreading out beyond. Although the city is liable occasionally to be visited with the bilious and intermittent fevers of the climate, yet its location is comparatively advantageous in this respect, and in most seasons it proves a healthful and an agreeable place of residence.

Natchitoches Parish, La., c. h. at Natchitoches. Bounded N. by Claiborne parish, E. by Catahoula and Rapides, S. by Rapides, and W. by Sabine and Caddo parishes. Drained by Red River and its tributaries. The soil is mostly sterile, but bordering on the streams is some good land, well adapted to the growth of cotton.

Natchitoches, La., c. h. Natchitoches district.

Natick, Ms., Middlesex co. This township was originally granted by the General Court to the Indians, as a place for a permanent residence. It was incorporated into an English district in 1761, and into a town in 1781, by the name of *Natick*, a word in the Indian language signifying "the place of hills." It is watered by Charles River, and contains numerous fish ponds. There are 2 villages, upwards of a mile apart.

Natural Bridge, N. Y., Jefferson co. A natural bridge 15 feet wide, and 6 feet above the water, crosses Indian River at this place. 153 miles N. W. from Albany.

Naugatuck, Ct., New Haven co. A flourishing manufacturing town, on the Naugatuck River. 27 miles by railroad N. by E. from Bridgeport, and 55 N. W. from New Haven. A railroad, connecting with the New York and New Haven Railroad at Stratford, runs up the Naugatuck Valley.

Nauvoo City, Is., Hancock co. 124 miles N. W. from Springfield. It is situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi, about 180 miles above the mouth of the River Illinois. This is the site of the celebrated Mormon city founded by Joe Smith and his followers in 1840. It is located on elevated ground, gradually rising from the river to an unusual height, and presenting a smooth and regular surface, which, with the plain at its summit, might amply suffice for the erection of a large city. Upon this beautiful ground Nauvoo was laid out on a very magnificent scale, and many of the houses erected were handsome structures. The streets are of ample width, crossing each other at right angles. Three years after the settlement was begun, the city contained 1000 houses, a large part of which were log cabins, whitewashed. The great Mormon Temple, which stood in fair view from the river, was 128 feet long, 88 feet wide, and 65 feet high to the top of the cornice. The top of the cupola was 163 feet from the ground. It was built of compact, polished limestone, quarried near the spot. It was calculated to contain 3000 people, and was built at a supposed cost of about half a million of dollars. On the 9th of October, 1848, this Temple was destroyed by fire, and now presents only a blackened pile of ruins. Four years previous, the Mormon leader had been arrested, and put in prison, where, soon afterwards, he came to his end by the violence of a mob. The Mormons have since left the place. The population, which at one time was as high as 16,000, is now much less.

Neashoo, Mo., c. h. Newton co.

Nedham, Ms., Norfolk co., was a part of Dedham until 1711. It is surrounded for more than two thirds of its limits by Charles River. Broad Meadow, lying partly in this town, and the towns of Dedham and Newton, is said to be one of the largest in the state. The town is uncommonly well watered, and is diversified with hills and plains. In the course of the river, which separates this town from Newton, there are 2 falls, called the Upper and Lower Falls, which afford valuable water privileges. At the Upper Falls is the largest cataract in the whole of Charles River. The water here falls 20 feet upon a bed of rocks. There is a manufacturing village at both of these falls, lying partly in this town and partly in Newton. The soil is good, and the encircling river presents much beautiful scenery. 5 miles N. W. from Dedham, and by the Worcester Railroad 13 S. W. from Boston.

Nelson County, Ky., c. h. at Bardstown. Bounded N. by Spencer co., E. by Anderson and Washington, S. by Marion and Laure, and W. by Bullitt co. Drained by the Beech and Rolling Forks of Salt River and their tributaries.

Nelson, N. H., Cheshire co. This town is situated on the height of land between Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers. The surface is hilly, but good for grazing. A branch of Ashuelot and

one of Contoocook River water this town. The best mill privileges are furnished by streams issuing from ponds, of which there are 4, containing 1800 acres. First settlers, Breed Batchelder, and Dr. Nathaniel Breed, in 1767. 40 miles S. W. from Concord, and 8 N. E. from Keene.

Nelson, N. Y. Madison co. Chenango Creek and the head branches of Chenango River water this town, the surface of which is high and slightly uneven, and the soil clay and calcareous loam. 106 miles W. from Albany.

Nelson County, Va., c. h. at Livingston. Bounded N. E. by Albemarle co., S. E. by James River, separating it from Buckingham co., S. W. by Amherst, and N. W. by Augusta co. Drained by Rock, Rockfish, and Tyre Rivers. The Blue Ridge lies on the N. W. border of this county.

Nesho, Mo., c. h. Newton co. 175 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

Niponset Village, Ms., in the town of Dorchester, Norfolk co. See *Dorchester*.

Nescopeck, Pa., Luzerne co. Watered by the Susquehanna River and its tributaries, Big and Little Wapwallopen, and Nescopeck Creeks. Surface uneven, and some of the bottom land on the streams fertile. 98 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Neshoba County, Min., c. h. at Philadelphia. Bounded N. by Winston co., E. by Kemper, S. by Newton, and W. by Leake co. Drained by Pearl River and its head branches.

New Albany, Ia. City, and seat of justice of Floyd co. 126 miles S. by E. from Indianapolis. Situated on the N. bank of the Ohio River, about 2 miles below the foot of the falls in that river, at Louisville. This is one of the largest places in the state. It is laid out with entire regularity, having 6 streets parallel with the river, nearly E. and W., and eleven running back from the river, intersecting them at right angles. It has churches of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Campbellite Baptist, and Roman Catholic denominations. There are a male and a female seminary, a lyceum, and other excellent provisions for the education of the young. A donation of \$5000 was made by the original proprietors to constitute a fund for the support of a public school. There are several ship yards at New Albany, in which a number of steamboats are built annually, and a large business is done in various branches of manufacture. Population in 1840, 4226; in 1850, 10,000.

New Albion, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Well watered by branches of Cattaraugus Creek on the N., and of the Allegheny River on the S. The surface is high and rather uneven; the soil favorable to the growth of grass and grain. 11 miles W. from Ellicottville, and 306 S. of W. from Albany.

Newark, N. J., city, port of entry, and seat of justice for Essex co., is situated on the W. side of the Passaic River, 3 miles from its entrance into Newark Bay, and 9 miles W. from the city of New York. It stands on a fertile plain, with a rising ground on the W., to which the suburbs of the city extend. Population in 1830, 10,950; in 1840, 17,290; in 1850, 38,893. This is the most populous and flourishing place in the state of New Jersey. The city is regularly laid out, with broad and straight streets, generally crossing each other at right angles. Many of the streets are bordered by lofty and beautiful shade trees, which give an air of elegance and

comfort to the place. There are two large and pleasant public squares, in the heart of the city, which are in like manner adorned with majestic elms. Broad Street, running through the middle of the city from N. to S., is one of the most extensive and beautiful avenues to be met with in any of our populous towns. Newark is well built, having several handsome churches, and other public edifices. The court house, situated upon a commanding site, in the W. part of the city, is a large and elegant building, of brown freestone, in the Egyptian style of architecture. Some of the church edifices are of stone; among which are the First Presbyterian Church, on Broad Street, and the Episcopal Church, on the lower green, or Park, as it is now called. The dwelling houses which front upon this beautiful public parade are among the handsomest in the city. The elevated ground on the W. affords some of the finest situations for gentlemen's seats, many of which are occupied with elegant buildings, and surrounded with the evidences of luxury and taste.

Among the literary institutions in Newark are the Mechanics' Association for Literary and Scientific Improvement, which has a library and philosophical apparatus; the Mercantile and Literary Association, which sustains a course of public lectures; the Newark Library Association, which has accumulated a library of 3000 volumes, open to the public on the most liberal terms; and the New Jersey Historical Society. The Newark Academy was established in 1792, and was distinguished, for many years, as one of the largest and most prominent institutions of the kind in the country. Previous to this date, there had been an academy at Newark, whose building,—a stone building, two stories high,—then standing upon the upper green, was burned by a party of 500 British soldiers from New York, on the night of January 25, 1780.

Newark is very extensively engaged in manufactures, a great part of the products of which are sent to distant markets. Although there are no peculiar natural facilities here for this kind of industry, this want has been abundantly supplied by steam power and other artificial agents, under the direction of human skill and enterprise. About the year 1676, measures were taken to invite mechanics to this place. The first shoemaker appears to have been induced to come into the settlement from Elizabethtown, having been "formally admitted a member of the community, on condition of his supplying it with shoes." The manufacture of shoes, boots, saddles, harness, and the various fabrics of leather, have constituted an extensive branch of the business of Newark in modern times. The tanneries here have been very extensive, the first of which was established as long ago as 1698. Other manufactures, in great variety and abundance, have been produced, the most important of which are hats and caps, carriages, omnibuses, and wagons, cutlery, and jewelry. The number of persons and the amount of capital employed in these large manufacturing operations is such as to constitute this the leading interest of the place although, by its position at the head of ship navigation from the Atlantic, its facilities for commerce, and its investments in that line, have been by no means inconsiderable. The roasting trade employs from 60 to 80 vessels of 100 tons. In 1833, a whaling company was incorporated

here, which has prosecuted the business with success.

The New Jersey Railroad, on its route between New York and Philadelphia, passes through Newark, thus bringing it within half an hour's distance of New York. The Morris and Essex Railroad connects this place with Morristown, in the interior of New Jersey. The Morris Canal also terminates here.

Newark, in its origin, was eminently a New England town, having been settled, in 1666, by a company consisting of 30 families, from Guilford, Branford, Milford, and New Haven, Ct. These families had been preceded by four persons as agents, commissioned to select and lay out the township, who were Captain Robert Treat, John Treat, Jasper Crane, and John Curtis. To the good judgment of these men Newark is indebted for the beautiful location and plan of the city, and for its broad streets and handsome public squares. Nor are these the most important, nor the most characteristic features of its preëminence, derived from its Puritan ancestry. Captain Robert Treat, above named, is the same who was afterwards governor of Connecticut.

Newark, N. Y., Tioga co. Drained by East and West Owego Creeks. Surface hilly; soil fertile in the valleys. 8 miles N. from Owego, and 161 S. of W. from Albany.

Newark, O., c. h. Licking co. On the Ohio and Erie Canal, at the junction of the three main branches of Licking River, and 39 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. A place of large and flourishing business. 176 miles from Cleveland, by the canal.

Newark, Vt., Caledonia co. The Passumpsic River is formed in this town by a collection of streams issuing principally from ponds. The town is not mountainous, but the soil is cold, and generally unproductive. The settlement was commenced about the year 1800. 26 miles N. E. from Danville, and 56 N. E. from Montpelier.

New Ashford, Ms., Berkshire co. This township is situated principally on the steep and rugged hills which make from Saddle Mountain on the E., and the Taconic range on the W., and which here approach each other. In the narrow valley between these hills, along the rise of the western branch of the Housatonic, and the eastern branch of Green River, are some small tracts of feasible land, producing grain, grass, &c.; though the soil in general is hard and gravelly. By these streams, with the connected springs and brooks, the town is well watered. The people of this town pay considerable attention to rearing sheep. Much variegated marble is found here. 13 miles N. from Pittsfield, and by the Western Railroad from Pittsfield, 164 miles W. from Boston.

New Athens, O., Harrison co. The seat of Franklin College. 115 miles E. by N. from Columbus. See *Colleges*.

New Baltimore, N. Y., Greene co. On the W. side of the Hudson. Drained by Dieppe and Haiynakrans Creeks. Surface hilly and broken; soil rich clay and sandy loam. 18 miles N. from Catskill, and 15 S. from Albany.

New Barbadoes, N. J., Bergen co. This town is mostly level, and is watered by Haekensack River. Soil red shale and a sandy loam.

New Bedford, Ms. Port of entry, and one of the shire towns of Bristol co. 55 miles S. from Boston. Population in 1790, 3313; 1800, 4361;

1810, 5651; 1820, 6947; 1830, 7592; 1840, 12,087; 1850, 16,464. It stands on the W. side of a small estuary, called Accus-hnut River, which makes up in a northerly direction into the land from near the western extremity of Buzzard's Bay. The township is 10½ miles in length by about 1 mile in average width. The situation of New Bedford is very beautiful. It is built upon ground which rises rapidly from the water, and the view from Fair Haven, on the opposite side of the River, and from the harbor as the town is approached from the S., is not excelled by that of any other place in the country. It is laid out with much regularity, the streets crossing each other at right angles. The buildings are generally of wood, although several of the finest houses, stores, and other edifices are of brick and stone. The buildings in the upper part of the town are much admired for their neatness and beauty; and many of them have the additional attractions of splendid ornamental grounds and gardens. County Street, which runs the whole extent of the thickly-inhabited part of the town, along the summit of the rising ground upon which it is built, is allowed to be without a rival in this country for its splendid combination of the finest features of natural and artistic beauty.

Among the public buildings most worthy of notice are the town hall, the court house, and the custom house. The town hall is a magnificent structure of granite, 100 feet long, 61 feet wide, and 3 stories high. The lower story is occupied as a market, the second as a hall for public meetings, and the third for offices. This edifice, which, with the land, cost \$60,000, is by many regarded as the handsomest building in New England devoted to civil purposes. The court house is a structure of brick, and near it are the jail and house of correction. The custom house, which is of granite, is of a beautiful design, and makes an imposing appearance. The Friends' Academy is a handsome structure, pleasantly situated on County Street, and envied with beautiful grounds. This institution is exclusively for young ladies.

Few places have been more liberal in providing the means of education in the public schools. These consist of a high school, and about 30 other schools, requiring the services of about 50 teachers. The Social Library, owned by an incorporated association, contains between 4000 and 5000 volumes.

The churches in New Bedford are numerous, and several of the church edifices are handsome and substantial structures. Two of the largest are of stone.

The whale fishery, and the manufacture of the product of that fishery, are the principal branches of business in which the inhabitants of this town are engaged.

As early as the year 1764, we find the settlers in the village of Bedford sending out their small vessels after these monsters of the deep, some of which reached as far south as the Falkland Islands. Suspended by the war of the revolution, the business was vigorously and successfully renewed at its close; and excepting the interruption caused by the second war with England, it has been constantly pursued, and continually increasing.

Much of the sperm oil imported is here prepared for use by the different processes by which spring, summer, fall, and winter oil, as the different kinds are called, are produced, before it

finds its way to the various markets of the country; and from the spermaceti, an article exclusively the product of the sperm whale, is manufactured the spermaceti candle, so universally admired for its beauty, and esteemed for its pleasant light. There are upwards of 20 oil and candle manufactories now in operation in the town. A large proportion of the right whale oil is exported to the north of Europe.

Quite a number of ships were lately withdrawn from the whaling business for the California trade. They were generally of the older class, soon to be replaced by others.

As a necessary appendage to the fisheries, the cooping business is extensively carried on.

Ship building and ship repairing employ many of the mechanics of the town. No better ships float the ocean than some of those which have been launched from the ship yards of New Bedford.

The New Bedford Railway and Wharf Company have a capital of \$50,000, and on a small island, owned by the company, they have a marine railway, which affords great facilities for cleaning and repairing the smaller class of vessels.

There is an extensive steam cordage factory, the machinery of which is moved by 2 engines of 20 horse power each, and turning out annually 400 tons of cordage. There is also in operation a manufactory of Prussian blue.

An immense building has lately been erected for manufacturing and mechanical purposes. The power is steam. Apparatus for grinding grain, working iron, and planing and sawing, is in operation here.

Another planing mill, a large blacksmith shop, a block manufactory, a foundry, a coppersmith establishment, a frame factory, and 1 or 2 other mechanics' establishments, have steam engines connected with them.

The harbor of New Bedford is safe and capacious, though not very easy of access. It has 3 to 4 fathoms of water. A wooden bridge and causeway, three fourths of a mile in length, connect this town with Fair Haven.

New Bedford is connected by railroads with Boston, Providence, and Fall River. A steamboat plies regularly between this place and Nantucket, touching at Wood's Hole in Falmouth, and Holmes Hole on Martha's Vineyard. The distance to Nantucket is the same as to Boston, 55 miles. The whale fishery has proved very lucrative, and New Bedford is thought to be one of the richest cities in proportion to the number of its inhabitants any where to be found.

New Berlin, N. Y., Chenango co. Watered S. and E. by the Unadilla River. Surface undulating; soil moist clay loam of good quality. 8 miles N. E. from Norwich, and 100 W. from Albany.

New Berlin, Pa., c. h. Union co. On the N. side of Penn's Creek. 69 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Norbern, N. C., c. h. Craven co. This is a port of entry, on the S. W. bank of Neuse River, at its junction with the Trent. It was formerly the capital of the state. It is a pleasant and healthy town, and a place of considerable trade. 120 miles E. S. E. from Raleigh.

Newberry District, S. C., c. h. at Newberry Court House. Bounded N. by Union district. E. by Fairfield and Lexington, S. by Edgefield, and W. and N. W. by Laurens district. Watered on

its E. and S. borders by Broad and Saluda Rivers, and drained by their branches; soil fertile in many portions.

New Bloomfield, c. h. Perry co. 34 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg.

New Boston, N. H., Hillsboro' co. Several streams water this town; the largest is the S. branch of Piscataquog River. This town consists of fertile hills, productive vales, and some valuable meadows. The soil is fertile. In the S. part is a considerable elevation, called Jo. English Hill, one side of which is nearly perpendicular. Its height is 572 feet. Beard's and Jo. English Ponds are the only ones of note. From Amherst: 9 miles N. N. W.

New Braintree, Ms., Worcester co. 6000 acres of this township were granted to people in ancient Braintree, for services rendered to the public in 1670; the residue of the township was taken from Brookfield and Hardwick. It was called "Braintree Farms," until its incorporation, in 1751. The surface is uneven, and the soil generally good. The town is celebrated for good farmers, and the abundance of excellent beef, butter, and cheese produced. The township is finely watered by brooks, rivulets, and springs. Ware River passes its western border. In the W. part of the town is Wenimasset Brook, formed entirely by springs from the adjacent hills. On this brook is an extensive and luxuriant meadow of several hundred acres, called Wenimasset, the name given it by the Indians when a hideous swamp. 18 miles W. N. W. from Worcester, and 62 W. from Boston.

New Brighton, N. Y., Richmond co. On the N. end of Staten Island, 6 miles from New York city. It is much resorted to during the summer. See *Staten Island*.

New Brighton, Pa., Beaver co. A flourishing place on the E. bank of Beaver River, 3 miles above its junction with the Ohio. Here is a good water power, and active manufacturing operations are carried on. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal passes through it.

New Britain, Ct., Hartford co. A flourishing village in the town of Berlin. 10 miles W. by S. from Hartford. This place is distinguished for the intelligent enterprise of its inhabitants, who, without water privileges of any amount, or any other peculiar advantages of natural situation, have established and prosperously carried on a greater variety of manufactures than almost any other town in New England. Commencing on a small scale at first, they have rapidly enlarged their operations as the demands of the market have called for and rewarded their exertions. There are now several large establishments where steam power is employed, besides a great amount of labor in shops where little or no assistance from machinery is required. A numerous list of articles in brass, tin ware, plated ware, buttons, hooks and eyes, jewelry, &c., is the produce of this well-directed industry; in which a large amount of capital and a multitude of laborers are constantly employed.

There are two large Congregational churches in New Britain, which have handsome houses of worship, and one each of the Baptist and Methodist denominations. The village is pleasantly situated, and has all those marks of thrift, wealth, and good taste which would be indicated by the facts already mentioned. The Hartford and Fishkill Railroad passes through* this place. The

Hartford and New Haven Railroad also has a station within a mile and a half of the village.

New Britain, Pa., Bucks co. Drained by several mill streams flowing into Neshaminy Creek. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. 96 miles E. from Harrisburg.

New Brunswick, N. J., Middlesex co. City and seat of justice. Situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Raritan River, 15 miles from its entrance into the bay of the same name. It is 26 miles N. E. from Trenton. The city lies partly in Somerset co., Albany Street being on the dividing line between the counties of Middlesex and Somerset. The ground on which it is built rises rapidly from the river. The streets close upon the river are narrow and crooked, and the ground low; but those in the upper part of the city are broad and regular; and many of the houses are neat and elegant, surrounded by ornamental yards and gardens. Upon the highest part of the city stands the fine edifice of Rutgers' College, founded in 1770, under the name of Queen's College. The present building is constructed of dark red sandstone, and was completed in 1811. The view from the commanding eminence on which it stands is extensive and beautiful; terminated by mountains on the N., and by the Raritan Bay on the E.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal commences at New Brunswick, and extends to the Delaware River, at Bordentown, a distance of 42 miles, intended to furnish an uninterrupted and direct communication between New York and Philadelphia by water. It is 75 feet wide, and 7 feet deep; with 14 locks, 24 feet wide, and 110 feet long; admitting the passage of sloops of 75 or 100 tons' burden. The cost of building this canal was about \$2,500,000.

The New Jersey Railroad, between New York and Philadelphia, passes through New Brunswick; this point being distant from New York 31 miles, and from Philadelphia 56 miles. The railroad is carried into the city over the Raritan, and the canal by its side, upon a fine bridge, constructed upon stone piers.

This city contains 8 or 10 churches of the various denominations. The first established was the Dutch Reformed church, in 1717. The first edifice of the Presbyterian church, erected some time before 1726, was burned down by the British during the revolutionary war.

Through the multiplied means of commerce and communication which New Brunswick enjoys, it is favored with great facilities for business. It is a constant thoroughfare on the great route between New York and Philadelphia and the more southern cities, both by railroad and canal; and vessels of 200 tons come up to its wharves from the Atlantic coast by the Raritan Bay and River.

The first European inhabitants of New Brunswick were from Long Island. "About 1730," the historian tells us, "several Dutch families emigrated from Albany, bringing with them their building materials, in imitation of their ancestors, who imported their tiles, &c., from Holland." They gave the name of Albany Street to the high road on which several of their company settled. One of the first houses is said to be still standing; and others will be noticed by the stranger in Albany and Burnet Streets, which, from their antique structure, are evidently of an early date. New Brunswick was incorporated as a city in 1784. Population in 1850, 10,000.

New Braumfils, Ts., c. h. Comal co.

New Buffalo, Mn., Berrian co. On Lake Michigan, where the Michigan Central Railroad strikes the lake. Connected also by railroad with Chicago.

Newburgh, Me., Penobscot co. This is a good township of land, 54 miles N. E. from Augusta, and 14 S. W. from Bangor. Incorporated 1819. Watered by a branch of the Sowadabscok.

Newbury, Ms., Essex co. This ancient and respectable town, the mother of Newburyport and West Newbury, although reduced in territory, still retains its former reputation and beauty. It was first settled in 1633, and was called by the Indians *Quassacuncon*. This town is well watered by Parker River and the Merrimac. The soil of this town is not naturally of great fertility, but is of that kind which well rewards the industrious cultivator. There are a number of smiling villages in the town. That portion of the town which lies on the S. E. side of Newburyport, and which comprises a part of High Street, so celebrated for its beauty, has recently been annexed to Newburyport. The village of Byfield, partly in Rowley, lies at the S. W. part of the town, 7 miles S. S. W. from Newburyport, while Bellville constitutes the north-western boundary of that town. There is a curious cave in Newbury, called the "Devil's Den," which contains specimens of asbestos, limestone, marble, serpentine, and amianthus. In a pond in the town is a floating island, of about half an acre in extent. Its annual rise and fall is from 4 to 8 feet. Dummer Academy is situated in the parish of Byfield. By the Eastern Railroad, which passes through the town, Newbury lies 3 miles S. from Newburyport, and 31 miles N. by E. from Boston.

Newbury, N. H., Merrimac co. The S. part of Sunapee Lake lies in the N. W. part of this town. Todd Pond, 500 rods in length, and 60 in width, affords a small branch to Warner River. From Chalk Pond issues a small stream communicating with Sunapee Lake. The land is mountainous; the soil hard and rocky. Newbury was originally called Dantzic; in 1778 it took the name of Fishersfield; in 1837, its present name. First settler, Zephaniah Clark, in 1762. From Concord 30 miles W. by N.

Newbury, N. Y., half shire town of Orange co., lies on the W. side of Hudson River, 85 miles S. from Albany, and 60 N. from the city of New York. It is 20 miles N. E. from Goshen, the other half shire town, which is near the centre of the county. The surface of the township is hilly and somewhat broken, containing, however, much arable land, with a soil well adapted to grass, and much of it well cultivated and productive. It is drained by two or three small streams flowing into the Hudson River.

The village of Newburg has a commanding and beautiful location on the acclivity of a hill rising from the shore of the Hudson to an elevation of about 300 feet. Thus situated, it makes a fine appearance from the river, and itself enjoys, from its upper terraces, an extensive and delightful prospect, embracing West Point and the most prominent summits of the Highlands on the S., the noble river in front, with the village of Fishkill on the opposite side, and the fertile and picturesque valleys beyond, and the Newburg Bay, and a broad champaign country towards the N. On the river margin, about 600 feet in extent, are constructed convenient quays and docks for the accommodation of a large business which centres

here, and for the steamboats which make their regular stops in passing up and down the river. A railroad connects this place with the great Erie Railroad at Chester, about 20 miles S. W.; and a railroad is in progress from Fishkill, on the opposite side of the river, to unite with this branch, and form a connection by way of Hartford, Ct., between Boston and the Erie Railroad.

Newburg was incorporated as a village in 1800. There is here an incorporated academy, a high school, two female seminaries, and a number of select schools, all in a flourishing condition. The Presbyterians, Presbyterians Reformed, Dutch Reformed, Associate Reformed, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics have each a church, and some of them 2 each. A great variety of manufacturing operations are carried on here, the heaviest of which are iron foundries, steam engine factories, machine shops, cordage factories, flouring mills, plaster mills, tanneries, carriage and chair factories, an extensive brewery, &c., &c. The population in 1840 was about 6000; in 1850, 11,415.

For a period, near the close of the revolutionary war, Newburg was the head quarters of Washington, and the old stone house, at the S. part of the village, in which the general and his family were accommodated, is still in a good state of preservation. Here it was that the celebrated "Newburg Letters" were addressed to the army, by some of the officers, anonymously, designed to excite them to mutiny; and that Washington, by his great influence, so nobly defeated the design, and secured the confidence and affections of the army for the government. Here, at the close of the war, on the 23d of June, 1783, the army, which had achieved and endured so much in establishing our national independence, was finally disbanded.

Newburg, Te., e. h. Lewis co.

Newburg, Pa., York co. Bounded S. by Cone-wago Creek, and W. by Beaver Creek and Stony Run. Fishing Creek also waters its N. E. corner. Surface undulating; soil gravel and calcareous loam. 12 miles N. from York.

Newbury, Vt., Orange co. This is a beautiful town on the W. side of Connecticut River, and supplied with mill privileges by Wells River and Hariman's and Hill's Brooks. These brooks have their sources in ponds of considerable size. Newbury comprises the tract commonly called the Great Ox-bow, on a bend in Connecticut River. This tract is of great extent, and celebrated for its luxuriance and beauty. The town contains a number of mineral springs, of some celebrity in scrofulous and cutaneous complaints. The villages of Newbury and Wells River are very pleasant. This town is connected with Haverhill, N. H., by two bridges. The settlement was commenced in the spring of 1762. The first family was that of Samuel Sleeper. 27 miles S. E. from Montpelier, and 20 N. E. from Chelsea. The Passumpsic Railroad passes through this town.

Newburyport, Ms., City, port of entry, and a shire town of Essex co. 34 miles N. by E. from Boston. Population in 1790, 4837; 1800, 5946; 1810, 7634; 1820, 6852; 1830, 6375; 1840, 7161; 1850, 9572. It is beautifully situated upon a gentle acclivity, on the S. bank of the Merrimac, near its junction with the ocean. Its population occupies an area of about 2 miles in length by about one quarter of a mile in breadth. At the two extremities of this area, upon the river, and so

closely connected with the town as to appear one with it, are two populous villages, lately annexed to Newburyport from the town of Newbury. The territory of Newburyport proper is smaller than that of any other town within the commonwealth. It contains somewhat more than a square mile, and was taken from Newbury in 1764.

The town is laid out with great regularity, in the form of a parallelogram. Water Street, at the head of the wharves and docks, follows the margin of the river. High Street runs nearly parallel to the river, at a distance of 1000 feet from it, and at an elevation of nearly 100 feet above its level. This has always been admired as a finely-located and most beautiful street. Near the centre of the town, adjoining High Street, is a fine pond, of about 6 acres, the level of which is 60 feet above the river. This has been beautifully embellished, by surrounding it with a mall and terraced promenade. This elevation, in its whole extent of about 3 miles, overlooks a delightful prospect on the opposite side of the river, embracing a view of the harbor, Plum Island, and the Atlantic Ocean. From the mouth of the harbor Plum Island extends 9 miles, to the mouth of Ipswich River.

The houses in Newburyport are generally neat, and many are elegant, being surrounded often with beautiful grounds and gardens. The town has 10 or 12 houses of public worship; and its other public buildings are numerous and elegant. The custom house is of rough granite, with a fine wrought portico of the Grecian Doric order, which cost \$25,000. A beautiful cemetery has been recently established in the immediate vicinity of the town, in a grove of venerable oaks, and forms a most inviting resort to the contemplative.

This town was early noted for its commerce and ship building. The vessels built here attained a high reputation throughout the colonies, and in the mother country. After a decline of many years, during the peculiar reverses of the place, the business of ship building is again on the increase. Some of the finest packets and swift-sailing merchantmen of New York have been recently built here. Several of these packet ships have been upwards of 1000 tons' burden. There were built, for freighting and packet ships, during the year 1844, 6200 tons, besides about 1000 tons of smaller vessels, including one steamer.

No place in New England has experienced severer commercial vicissitudes than this town. The commercial restrictions fell upon it with disastrous effect. Its capital had become largely invested in the fisheries and freighting business, and the suspension of its commerce and ship building was long and severely felt. In 1811, before it had recovered from these severe losses, it was visited with an extensive conflagration. Its central and most compact and valuable portion, covering an area of 16 acres, was laid in ashes. Superadded to these accumulated disasters, the war of 1812 greatly checked its prosperity; and at the conclusion of peace its wealth and population had greatly diminished. It continued to decline till about 1830. Since that time it has been gradually recovering its former prosperity, and is now advancing in wealth and population. In 1830, the manufacture of cotton by steam power was commenced here. There are now several incorporated companies for this purpose. Their mills are 4 stories high, and their aggregate length is

1300 feet. In addition to cotton goods, there are other manufactures, of machinery, castings, hats, shoes, organs, soap, candles, &c., to an amount of upwards of half a million annually.

This town is distinguished for a liberal extension of the common school system, and for superior means of free education. It has, in addition to the schools supported by the town, two liberally-endowed free schools. One of these was endowed by the late Moses Brown, Esq., a merchant of the place, known as a distinguished benefactor of the Andover Theological Seminary, and is designed to furnish an institution for classical studies. The other, designed for the higher branches of an English education, is founded on a munificent bequest of the late Oliver Pntnam, Esq., of Boston, formerly a resident of this town. This bequest amounts, at the present time, to upwards of \$70,000. The privileges of free education in Newburyport equal, if they do not exceed, those of any other place in Massachusetts, and are only inferior in their results to those of a collegiate course of instruction.

The celebrated George Whitefield died in this town, September 21, 1770. His remains repose under the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, and a beautiful marble cenotaph, erected within the church to his memory, by Hon. William Bartlett,—another of the munificent benefactors of the Andover Seminary from Newburyport,—records, among other things, that, “in a ministry of 34 years, he crossed the Atlantic 13 times, and preached more than 18,000 sermons.”

The Eastern Railroad from Boston to Portland passes through Newburyport. It crosses its northern section by a tunnel under High Street, and thence by an embankment to the river, below the town. There is also a railroad up the Merrimac to Bradford, by Georgetown, crossing from the Eastern to the Boston and Maine Railroad. By whatever avenue this beautiful town is approached, it cannot fail to make a favorable impression upon the visitor; and while, on account of the bar at the mouth of its harbor, and from other causes, it may not hope to possess the commercial consequence which it once had, during the comparative infancy of our maritime interests, it will always continue to be the seat of much wealth and refinement, and one of the most eligible places for genteel residence in New England.

New Canaan, Ct., Fairfield co. This town was taken from Norwalk and Stamford in 1801. The surface is rough and mountainous; the soil is a hard, gravelly loam, but generally productive.

An academy was established here in 1815, and has acquired a high reputation. It stands on an elevated and commanding situation, having a fine prospect of Long Island Sound and the intervening country. Pestles and other Indian implements have been found at the N. part of the town, which probably was the resort of the natives. 37 miles W. S. W. from New Haven.

New Canton, Va., Buckingham co. On a high bank of Slate Creek, a quarter of a mile from James River, and 64 miles W. from Richmond. The manufacture of flour at the Virginia Mills, 4 miles from this place, is extensive.

New Carlisle, O., c. h. Clarke co. 102 miles W. of Columbus.

New Castle County, De., c. h. at New Castle. Bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Delaware River, S. by Kent co., and W. by Maryland. Drained by Noaman's, Red Clay, Brandywine,

Christiana, St. George's, Appoquinimink, Black-bird, and Duck Creeks. Surface low and marshy on the E. but elsewhere somewhat hilly; soil fertile. The Philadelphia and Baltimore and Delaware and Chesapeake Railroads traverse this county. It is also crossed by the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, which is 66 feet wide.

Newcastle, De., c. h. New Castle co. A considerable town, on the W. bank of Delaware River. 5 miles S. S. W. from Wilmington, and 42 N. from Dover. The Newcastle and French-town Railroad opens a communication between Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

New Castle, Ia., c. h. Henry co. On Blue River. 47 miles E. by N. from Indianapolis.

New Castle, Ky., c. h. Henry co. 25 miles N. W. from Frankfort.

New Castle, Me., Lincoln co. On the W. side of Damariscotta River, 15 miles from its mouth, and 36 S. E. from Augusta.

New Castle, N. H., Rockingham co. On a rough and rocky island, situated in Portsmouth Harbor, and formerly called *Great Island*. A handsome bridge connects this town with Portsmouth, of which it constitutes a fishing suburb. On it stand Fort Constitution and the light-house. About 2 miles from Portsmouth.

New Castle, N. Y., Westchester co. Watered by branches of Croton and Saw Mill Rivers. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam and clay. 10 miles N. from White Plains, and 121 S. from Albany.

Newcastle, Pa., c. h. Lawrence co. At the confluence of the Shenango and Neshannock, tributaries of the Beaver, on the Erie Canal. 230 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Newcomb, N. Y., Essex co. This town contains several beautiful lakes and waterfalls, the sources of the head waters of the Hudson. The surface is mountainous, the principal peaks of the Adirondack range lying in this and the adjoining town of Keene. This vicinity is celebrated for its mineral wealth, the mountains containing immense quantities of fine iron ore. 30 miles S. W. from Elizabeth, and 92 N. from Albany.

New Durham, N. H., Strafford co. The surface is very uneven; soil moist, and well adapted to grazing. There are 5 ponds here; the largest is Merrymeeting Pond, about 10 miles in circumference, from which a copious and perpetual stream runs into Merrymeeting Bay, in Alton. Ela's River flows from Coldrain Pond into Farmington, on which is a fine waterfall. The Cocheco also has its source here. Mount Betty, Copplesrown, and Saw's Mountains are the principal eminences. On the N. E. side of the latter is a remarkable cave, the entrance of which is about 3 feet wide and 10 feet high. The outer room is 20 feet square; the inner becomes smaller, until, at the distance of 50 feet, they are too small to be investigated. The sides are solid granite. They bear marks of having been once united. There is a fountain, over which a part of Ela's River passes. By sinking a small-mouthed vessel into it, water may be procured extremely cold and pure. Near the centre of the town is Rattlesnake Hill, the S. side of which is almost 100 feet high, and nearly perpendicular. Several other hills contain precipices and cavities, some of considerable extent. First settlers: New Durham was granted, in 1749, to Ebenezer Smith and others. 35 miles N. E. from Concord, and 32 N. W. by N. from Dover.

New England. This is a name which may be

said, on the one hand, to have no legalized modern authority for its use, and yet, on the other, to be traditionally or historically unavoidable. It is not recognized, of course, in the enumeration of the states of the American Union; and the same may be said of the convenient division of Middle States, Southern States, Western States, &c.; but although not specifically authorized in the national constitution, we repeat, it is in another view necessary. And this shall be explained.

The discovery of the northern part of the American continent was effected by Cabot in 1497, five years after Columbus had landed in the West Indies. But France, in 1524, became emulous of sharing with Spain and England, and efforts were made for that end. However, neither of these powers made any permanent settlement in North America for many years afterwards. Some Protestants, authorized by the celebrated Coligny, then admiral, attempted to form a colony in Florida, 1562, with permission of Charles IX., then king; but it was frustrated. (See Holmes's *Annals*, under the respective dates, &c.) At length, in 1604, after the coast had been repeatedly visited, a settlement of Frenchmen was made in that part of Canada which received the name of "Acadie," afterwards called "Nova Scotia," but then denominated "Nouvelle France."

Between these two, Florida and Canada, or New France, the country had, from 1584, been called "Virginia," in compliment to the Queen of England; but no permanent settlement was effected until 1607, although repeated attempts had been made towards the close of the previous century, under the able but unfortunate Sir Walter Raleigh, at great sacrifice of money and of men.

In 1609, the Dutch, then a strong maritime power, were invested with the possession of the territory named by them "New Netherlands," and now constituting a part of the state of New York. In 1606, King James I. had divided Virginia into the north and south portions, and authorized distinct companies for effecting settlements in each of these divisions, who were not inactive, but in the northern part unsuccessful; their effort at the mouth of the Kennebec proving abortive. But Captain John Smith, the hero of Virginia, and its governor, having explored, in 1614, the coasts between the Penobscot, or Pentagoet, and Hudson Rivers, presented his chart of them to the Prince of Wales, afterward Charles I., who gave to the territory the name of "New England."

Now, the settlement at Plymouth, in 1620, being made by native but exiled Englishmen, whose nearest European neighbors on the American coast were French or Dutch, the name of "New England" became precious to them; and, as distinctive, it was necessary; not an arbitrary assumption, or arrogated exclusively, in reference to other colonies from the same country, either by themselves or their posterity under the Stuarts. If, since that period, it has been familiarly employed, that circumstance is due principally to the fact, that the inhabitants of the six sovereign states of our Union which now occupy the territory, namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Maine, sometimes denominated the Eastern States, were mostly of kindred blood until a recent period, being generally of unmixed English descent, and, for the most part, sympathizing in religion, both as regards its privileges and the reproaches it may have been called to sustain

As Virginia, being first settled from England, is often called the "Ancient Dominion," so the territory connected with Plymouth is called the "Old Colony;" having, until 1686, sustained a separate government, independent of Massachusetts. At that time, also, all the New England governments then existing were placed under a president, as they had been previously united for mutual defence by the memorable confederacy of 1643, of which an interesting account has been given by the second President Adams, published in the 29th volume of *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*.

New England Village, Ms., Worcester co. In the town of Grafton. See *Grafton*. 38 miles W. from Boston.

New Fairfield, Ct., Fairfield co. This is a small township, rough and hilly, with a hard and gravelly soil. 64 miles S. W. from Hartford.

Newfane, N. Y., Niagara co. On the border of Lake Ontario. Drained by Eighteen Mile Creek. The surface is mostly level, sloping gradually towards the lake; soil argillaceous and sandy loam. 10 miles N. from Lockport, and 287 N. of W. from Albany.

Newfane, Vt., c. h. Windham co. This town is watered by a branch of West River, and several other streams. The surface is diversified; the soil good, and produces white oak and walnut in abundance. There is but little waste land in the town. Newfane exhibits a great variety of minerals, among which are some of value. There are two pleasant villages in the town. The court-house village is called Fayetteville. The settlement was commenced in the month of May, 1766, by Deacon Jonathan Park, Nathaniel Stedman, and Ebenezer Dyer, who emigrated from Worcester co., Ms. 115 miles S. from Montpelier, and 12 N. W. from Brattleboro'.

Newfield, Me., York co. Watered by Little Ossipee River. A good farming town. 99 miles S. W. by W. from Augusta.

Newfield, N. Y., Tompkins co. Watered by Cayuga Creek and the inlet of Cayuga Lake. Surface hilly and broken; soil productive. 6 miles S. W. from Ithaca, and 175 W. from Albany.

New Garden, Pa., Chester co. Watered by Red Clay and White Clay Creeks. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. 74 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

New Geneva, Pa., Fayette co. On Monongahela River, at the mouth of George Creek, and 196 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg.

New Gloucester, Me., Cumberland co. A fertile town-ship. 23 miles N. from Portland.

New Hampton, N. H., Belknap co. Pemigewasset River is the only stream of magnitude in the town; over it is a bridge which unites the town with Bristol. There is a remarkable spring on the W. side of Kelly's Hill, from which issues a stream that is never affected by rains or droughts. Pemigewasset Pond lies on the border of Meredith. There are four other ponds in this town. The soil, though the surface is broken and uneven, is remarkably fertile, producing grain and grass in abundance. In the S. part of the town is a high hill, of a conical form, which may be seen, in almost any direction, from 10 to 50 miles. The academical and theological institution in this town is finely located. First settler, Samuel Kelly, in 1775. 30 miles N. by W. from Concord, and 15 N. W. from Gilford

The Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through this town.

New Hanover County, N. C., c. h. at Wilmington. Bounded N. by Sampson and Duplin counties, E. by Onslow co., S. E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Cape Fear River and one of its tributaries, separating it from Brunswick and Bladen counties. Drained by the N. E. branch of Cape Fear River. In the E. part of this county is a large swamp, and along the coast is a chain of low, narrow islands.

New Hanover, Pa., Montgomery co. Swamp Creek waters this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil loam and red shale, of medium quality. 74 miles E. from Harrisburg.

New Harmony, Ia., Posey co. On the E. side of the Wabash River. 16 miles N. from Mount Vernon, on the Ohio River, and 172 S. W. from Indianapolis. It is situated on a wide and rich plateau or second bottom, and has a healthy and pleasant location. Its position on the river is very favorable for trade. It was first settled in 1814, by a religious sect of Germans under George Rapp, who denominated themselves "Harmonists." They came in a body from Beaver Creek, Pa., where they had previously settled on their first arrival from Germany. After remaining here a few years, during which they made great improvements, turning the wilderness into a garden, they returned again to the place of their first settlement, now called *Economy*, on the Ohio River, 18 miles below Pittsburg. To the community of George Rapp succeeded that of Robert Owen, of Lanark, Scotland, who purchased the village of New Harmony of its original proprietors, the Harmonists, and commenced here his experiment of a new "social system." After about a year, Mr. Owen returned to Europe, and the "society" which he had gathered, of about 800 persons, was soon abandoned.

New Hartford, Ct., Litchfield co. This town was first settled in 1733. The surface of the town is hilly and mountainous. The lands are best adapted to grazing. It is watered by Farmington River and other streams, on which are several mills. In the eastern part of this town there is a rough and mountainous district, formerly designated *Satan's Kingdom*. 20 miles N. W. from Hartford.

New Hartford, N. Y., Oneida co. The Sadanqua Creek, one of the most valuable mill streams in the state, waters this town on the N. Its surface is varied; soil fertile calcareous loam. 4 miles S. from Utica, and 98 N. W. from Albany.

New Haven County, Ct., c. h. at New Haven. New Haven co. is bounded N. by Litchfield and Hartford counties, E. by Middlesex co., S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by Litchfield co. and the Housatonic River, which separates it from Fairfield co. This county, lying on Long Island Sound, has a very extensive maritime border, but its foreign trade is chiefly confined to New Haven harbor. Its fisheries of oysters and clams, and other fish, are valuable. It is intersected by several streams, none of them of very large size, but of some value for their water power and fish. Of these the principal are the Pomperaug and Naugatuck, on the W.; Quinnipiac, Mennikatuck, West, and Mill Rivers on the E. The Quinnipiac is the largest, and passes through extensive meadows. The county is intersected centrally by the Canal Railroad, which

passes through this county from N. to S. There is a great variety of soil in this county, as well as of native vegetable and mineral productions. The range of secondary country, which extends along Connecticut River as far as Middletown, there leaves that stream, crosses into this county, and terminates at New Haven. This intersection of the primitive formation by a secondary ridge affords a great variety of minerals, and materials for different soils.

New Haven, Ct., city and c. h. New Haven co., lies at the head of a harbor which sets up 4 miles from Long Island Sound. It is, by railroad, 76 miles from New York, 36 from Hartford, and 101 from Boston. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and the semi-capital of Connecticut, and contains a larger population than any other town in the state. The site of New Haven is on a large and level plain, surrounded by hills and mountains, except at the S., in the direction of the harbor. The harbor is formed by the confluence of three rivers, Quinnipiac and Mill Rivers on the E., and West River on the W. The most striking objects which arrest the attention of the traveller in approaching the city from the S. are the East and West Rocks, two bold, perpendicular precipices of rude, naked trap rock, the former 370, and the latter 400 feet in height. These rocks have a reddish appearance, and from this circumstance the Dutch, who appear to have been acquainted with the locality before the arrival of the English, called the place "Red Rock." Its Indian name was *Quinnipiac*, the name of a tribe who occupied the place and its vicinity. New Haven was first settled in 1638, by a company, of whom John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton were leaders. Mr. Davenport was a celebrated minister in London, and Mr. Eaton an eminent merchant, and most of the settlers were persons of piety, wealth, and influence, and it was their intention to plant a mercantile colony.

The original town was laid out in a plot half a mile square, which was subdivided into 9 squares, by streets four rods in width. As the population increased, these squares were subdivided into smaller ones, and other streets were laid out, extending in every direction from the original town plot. The central square, usually styled the Green, containing the state house and three churches, is enclosed by an iron fence, surrounded on all sides by rows of stately elms, and is considered as one of the most beautiful parks or greens in the United States. The principal edifices of Yale College, four stories in height, face the entire length of the western boundary of the green, presenting an imposing aspect. Yale College, from which New Haven derives much of its celebrity, was founded in 1700, and is one of the oldest and most distinguished literary institutions in this country, and more students are annually educated here than in any other place in the United States. The whole number of students in 1851, connected with the college, was 558. The number of graduates, to 1850, is 5332. The general management of the college is committed to the corporation, consisting of the president, the governor and lieutenant governor of the state, the six oldest members of the state senate, and ten clergymen of the state, chosen by the clerical part of the corporation. The faculty, to whom is intrusted the government and instruction of the students, consists of the president, the professors, and tutors.

The whole course of instruction occupies four years. In each year there are three terms or sessions. Commencement is held on the last Thursday in July. Instruction is given in all the higher branches of education by able professors, and connected with the college is a law, medical, and theological department. Immediately back of the line of the college buildings is the library, a Gothic structure 151 feet long, with towers, the extreme height of which is 91 feet. It contains the college library, now become one of the most valuable in the country, which was during the last century enriched by donations from distinguished men, among whom were J. Dummer, Sir John Davie, Governor Yale, (from whom the college derives its name,) and Bishop Berkeley. Besides this, the building contains the large and valuable libraries belonging to the different college societies. The total number of volumes in the edifice is 52,000. The mineralogical cabinet, another large building, is situated in the rear of the line of college edifices. It contains the great cabinet of Colonel Gibbs, consisting of 10,000 specimens, collected by him in Europe during the revolutionary period there, at the commencement of the present century, together with very large subsequent additions.

The Trumbull Gallery, erected in 1831, standing back of the line of the college buildings, contains the paintings of Colonel John Trumbull, the aid of Washington, and the father of American historical painting. His remains, with those of his wife, are interred in a vault beneath this building. Besides eight principal subjects of the American revolution, there are nearly two hundred and fifty portraits of persons distinguished during that period, painted by him from life. Back of the centre church, on the public square or green, are buried the remains of Colonel John Dixwell, one of the judges of King Charles I., and near by, if tradition be correct, those of the regicide generals, Goffe and Whalley. Colonel Dixwell's remains, after a lapse of 161 years, were reinterred by his relatives in 1849, and a tasteful and durable monument was erected, and placed in the charge of the public authorities. The public burying ground, at the north-western corner of the original town plot, is tastefully laid out with trees and shrubbery, and is surrounded by a high and durable stone wall, with an elegant Egyptian gateway and iron fence in front. Within the enclosure are the monuments of Colonel Humphreys, the aid of Washington, Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, Jehudi Ashmun, the first colonial agent at Liberia, Noah Webster, the author of the American Dictionary of the English Language, and other distinguished men.

The harbor of New Haven is protected from winds, but is rather shallow. To remedy its defects, a wharf has been constructed extending into the bay 3943 feet. The commercial business of the city is considerable, particularly with the West Indies, and by the recent construction of railroads in various directions its general business has been much extended. The manufacturing business of the city is quite important, particularly that of carriage making. Besides the twelve college edifices situated at the W. side of the public square, the city contains twenty-two churches, viz., eight Congregational, three Episcopal, five Methodist, three Baptist, two Catholic, and one Universalist; a medical college, state

house, custom house, five banks, a jail, state hospital, and the large and elegant railroad station building in the central part of the city. The new Green, or Wooster Square, is destined to be a beautiful place, and the new burying ground, Evergreen Cemetery, situated at the western extremity of the city, is laid out with much taste. New Haven covers a great extent of ground for a city of its population. A large proportion of the houses have court yards in front and gardens in the rear. Besides Yale College, there is in this place quite a number of high schools for the education of both sexes, among which are seven seminaries or schools for the education of young ladies. The superior literary advantages to be found in New Haven, and the high standing of the resident professors, in the various departments of science, have given the place a wide literary reputation.

The village of Fair Haven, two miles E. from the court house, lies partly within the limits of New Haven, and is situated on both sides of the Quinnipiac. It contains three churches: one Congregational, one Methodist, and one Episcopal, and about 2000 inhabitants. The oyster trade is the leading business of the place, large quantities being brought here from various places and laid down in beds, giving employment to quite a number of vessels, which are owned in the place. Westville, another village in New Haven, is situated at the foot of West Rock, about 2 miles N. W. of the court house, containing about 1000 inhabitants. About a mile from the village, near the summit of a rock or mountain, is the Judges' Cave, a place where the regicides, Generals Goffe and Whalley, concealed themselves from their pursuers. Population of the city in 1850 was 20,341; population of the city and town, 22,529.

New Haven, N. Y., Oswego co. Drained by Catfish Creek, a tributary of Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. Surface undulating; soil well adapted to grass. 10 miles E. from Oswego, and 157 N. W. from Albany.

New Haven, Vt., Addison co. The soil of this town is various, and generally productive. The waters of Otter Creek, Middlebury River, and Little Otter Creek give the town a good water power. Quarries of excellent marble are found here. The settlement was commenced in 1769, by a few emigrants from Salisbury, Ct., on that part which is now set off to Waltham. The settlement was broken up during the revolutionary war, but the settlers returned at the close of it, and in 1785 the town was organized. 40 m. W. S. W. from Montpelier, and 7 N. W. from Middlebury.

New Hudson, N. Y., Alleghany co. Black Creek and some other small streams water this town, the surface of which is high and undulating, and the soil favorable to the growth of grass. 14 miles W. from Angelica, and 270 from Albany.

Newington, N. H., Rockingham co. The soil is generally sandy and unproductive, excepting near the waters. At Fox Point, in the N. W. part of the town, Piscataque Bridge is thrown over the river to Goat Island, and thence to Durham shore. The bridge was erected in 1793, is 2600 feet long and 40 wide, cost \$65,401. Piscataqua River bounds this town on the N. E., Great and Little Bays on the W. and N. W., and Greenland and Great Bay on the S. 44 miles E. S. E. from Concord, and 5 W. from Portsmouth.

New Ipswich, N. H., Hillsboro' co. This town is watered by many rivulets, but principally by Souhegan River. Over this river is a stone bridge, built in 1817. It is 156 feet long, 22 wide, and 42 high, resting on a single arch of split stone; cost \$3500. The first cotton factory in the state was built in this town in 1803. New Ipswich has become an important manufacturing town. Pratt's and Hoar's Ponds contain about 50 acres each. Here is fine pasture land under cultivation. The New Ipswich Academy was incorporated June 18, 1789. The principal village is in the centre of the town, in a pleasant and fertile valley. 50 miles S. S. W. from Concord, and about 18 S. W. from Amherst.

New Kent County, Va., c. h. at New Kent Court House. This county is bounded N. and E. by Pamunky River, separating it from King William and King and Queen counties, S. E. by James City co., S. W. by Chickahominy River, separating it from Charles City and Henrico counties, and N. W. by Hanover co.

New Kent, Va., c. h. New Kent co. 3 miles S. from Pamunky River, and 30 E. from Richmond.

New Lebanon, N. Y., Columbia co. Watered by Lebanon and Kinderhook Creeks, and contains the celebrated Lebanon Springs, also an extensive Shaker settlement. The surface is hilly and mountainous, being traversed on the E. by the Taghkanic Mountains, and W. and S. by the Peterboro' Hills, leaving a large and fertile valley between. 25 miles N. E. from Hudson, and 24 S. W. from Albany.

New Lebanon Springs, N. Y., Columbia co. 25 miles S. E. from Albany. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

New Lisbon, N. Y., Otsego co. Butternut and Otego Creeks water this town. Surface diversified with hills and broad valleys; soil sandy loam. 82 miles S. W. from Cooperstown, and 13 W. from Albany.

New Lisbon, O., c. h. Columbiana co. On the N. bank of the Middle Fork of Little Beaver River. 150 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. A prosperous and beautiful place; has some of its streets paved.

New London County, Ct. New London and Norwich are the county towns. New London co. is bounded N. by Windham, Tolland, and Hartford counties, E. by Windham co. and the state of Rhode Island, S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by the county of Middlesex. This county possesses superior maritime advantages, having an extensive border on Long Island Sound, which affords numerous bays, inlets, and harbors. Excepting a small section, principally in the town of Lyme, no portion of the county can be considered as mountainous; but it is generally hilly and elevated, and comprises a small proportion of alluvial. The hills and elevated tracts are considerably rough and stony. The lands in general are not adapted to grain culture, although upon the intervals and other tracts, Indian corn is raised to advantage and to a considerable extent. The principal agricultural interests depend very much upon grazing. The waters of the county are abundant and valuable. On the S. it is washed more than 30 miles by Long Island Sound, part of its western border by Connecticut River, and the interior of the county is watered and fertilized by the Thames and its branches. The fishing business is more extensively carried on in this county than in any other section of the state, and is an important branch of industry.

New London, Ct., c. h. New London co. Town

and city. The first English settlement in New London commenced in 1646. It is situated on the W. bank of the River Thames. In its territorial limits it is much the smallest of any town in the state, being about 4 miles in length from N. to S., and averages about three fourths of a mile in breadth. The city of New London is situated 3 miles from Long Island Sound, and is a port of entry. The city is principally built on a declivity, which descends to the E. and S. It is irregularly laid out, owing to the nature of the ground on which it is built, being much encumbered with granite rocks. Some of the streets have been straightened and levelled, by blasting the granite rocks with which they were disfigured. The harbor is one of the best in the United States, being large, safe, and commodious, having 5 fathoms of water. It is 3 miles long, and rarely obstructed with ice. During the extreme cold in January, 1835, while the navigation of the harbor of New York was closed by the ice, the harbor of New London remained open and unobstructed. This handsome place has long been distinguished for the enterprise of its inhabitants in navigation and commerce, especially in the whale fishery. Besides ship building, and the manufacture of oil and candles, it has a variety of other manufactures; and now that the railroads, built and in progress, afford it an easy communication with the interior, and with the great marts of commerce, it has received a new impulse, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. Population in 1850, 9006. 61 miles S. E. from Hartford, and 53 E. from New Haven. Connected by railroad, via New Haven, with New York, 130 miles; with Boston, via Worcester, 118 miles; with Hartford, via Norwich and Willimantic, 61 miles.

New London, Mo., c. h. Ralls co. On the S. side of Salt River. 98 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City.

New London, N. H., Merrimac co. Lake Sunapee separates this town from Wendell, and is the principal source of Sugar River. Little Sunapee, Pleasant, Harvey's, and Messer's Ponds are in this town. Harvey's and Messer's are separated by a bog. The settlements of New London are formed principally on three large swells of land. The soil is deep and good. In the N. part are several elevations. In some parts the land is rocky. The damage by the violent whirlwind of September 9, 1821, was estimated at \$9000. A large rock, lying out of the ground, 100 feet long, 50 wide, and 20 high, was rent into 2 pieces, and thrown about 20 feet asunder. 30 miles W. N. W. from Concord.

New London, Pa., Chester co. Watered by Elk and Clay Creeks. Surface gently sloping; soil sandy loam.

New Madrid County, Mo., c. h. at New Madrid. Bounded N. and N. E. by Scott and Mississippi counties, E. and S. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Kentucky, and W. by Dunklin co. The surface is level, and the soil, in parts not liable to inundation, is fertile.

New Madrid, Mo., c. h. New Madrid co. On the N. side of a considerable bend in the Mississippi River. 271 miles S. E. from Jefferson City. In 1811 and 1812 this place was visited with earthquakes.

New Market, N. H., Rockingham co. Piscataqua, Lamprey, and Swampscot Rivers water this town. The soil is good, and agricultural pursuits

are crowned with success. There are several pleasant and thriving villages, in which are large and valuable manufactures. Mrs. Fanny Shute, who died in this town September, 1819, was respected for her excellent qualities, and celebrated for the adventures of her youth. When 13 months old, she was taken to Canada by a party of Indians, and disposed of to the French, educated in a nunnery, and after remaining 13 years in captivity, was redeemed and restored to her friends. This town was originally a part of Exeter. 36 miles S. E. from Concord, and 12 W. by S. from Portsmouth by railroad.

New Market, Va., Shenandoah co. 1 mile E. from the N. fork of Shenandoah River, a little W. from Massanutten Mountain, and 139 miles N. W. from Richmond. Large manufactures are carried on here. Iron is found in abundance in the region. A beautiful cascade upon the mountain is much admired.

New Marlboro', Ms., Berkshire co. The first improvements in this town were made in 1739, by Mr. Benjamin Wheeler, from Marlboro'. The surface is uneven, hilly, and stony. In the N. W. part of the town is Six Mile Pond, so called by some Indians, who lived 6 miles distant from it, in Great Barrington, and who resorted to it for the purposes of fishing. The outlet from this pond is called *Konkapot*, from an Indian family of that name, who lived by its side. Unpachene Stream rises in the E. part of the town, and passing by the centre, runs S. W., and empties in the Konkapot. This stream derives its name from an Indian. In the S. E. part of the township is a pond nearly 2 miles in circumference, called Hermit Pond, which is the source of a stream, which runs S. W. into Canaan. This pond derived its name from the circumstance that a hermit lived for several years on the south-eastern side. In the W. part of the town is a cave. It has several apartments of various dimensions, whose sides and roof are limestone, on which stalactites are continually forming. About a quarter of a mile S. W. of the south meeting house is a rock, judged to weigh 30 or 40 tons, so equally balanced on another rock, that a man may move it with his finger. 24 miles S. from Pittsfield, and 133 W. by S. from Boston.

New Milford, Ct., Litchfield co. This township is hilly and broken, several mountainous ridges extending through it. The soil is much diversified, and where susceptible of cultivation, it is generally good; but on the whole more distinguished for grass than grain. There are, however, large quantities of excellent meadow ground; but the pasturage is, on the whole, not abundant. It is essentially a farming town. For some time after the white people came here, an Indian chief, or sachem, named *Werahamaug*, had a palace standing near the Great Falls, where he resided. On the inner walls of this palace (which were of bark, with the smooth side inwards) were pictured every known species of beast, bird, fish, and insect, from the largest to the smallest. The town of New Milford was purchased of the colony of Connecticut by a company of individuals chiefly belonging to Milford, and was first settled in 1707. The first bridge that was ever built over the Housatonic River, from the sea to its source, was built in this town in 1737. The village of New Milford is very handsome; the streets are wide and well shaped. The territory of this town is larger than any other in the state. Large quan-

ties of granite and marble are found here. 35 miles from Bridgeport by the Housatonic Railroad.

New Milford, Pa., Susquehaona co., is drained by Mitchell's and Salt Lick Creeks. Surface hilly; soil clay and gravel. 185 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Newnan, Ga., c. h. Coweta co. 106 miles W. by N. from Milledgeville.

Newmanville, Fa., c. h. Alachua co. 72 miles W. from St. Augustine, and 120 E. S. E. from Tallahassee.

New Orleans, La. City and port of entry in the parish of Orleans. Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, about 100 miles from its mouth, about 950 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, and 1100 below the mouth of the Missouri. It is distant from Baton Rouge, the capital of the state, 131 miles. For the distance from other important places, see *Grand Distance and Table*. The population, in 1810, was 17,240; in 1820, 27,176; in 1830, 46,310; in 1840, 102,193; in 1850, 119,285. The site of New Orleans, in conformity to other parts of the banks of the Mississippi in the same vicinity, is on an inclined plane; the declivity falling very gently from the margin of the river towards the swamp in the rear. When the river is full, the surface of the water is from 2 to 4 feet above the streets of the city; and at any stage it is above the swamps in the rear of the back streets. To prevent inundation, an artificial embankment, called the *Levee*, has been built upon the river, at a great expense, extending from Fort Plaquemine, 43 miles below the city, to 120 miles above it, which is 4 feet high, and 15 feet wide. Directly in front of the city, it affords a very pleasant promenade. The city is built upon the concave side of a bend in the river, extending, with its incorporated faubourgs, not less than 5 miles parallel to it, and, at right angles to the river, from a quarter of a mile to a mile, giving to its outline the form of a crescent, from which New Orleans is familiarly denominated the "Crescent City." The city proper lies near the middle of the curve, extending along the river 1320 yards, and 700 yards back, having the faubourgs of St. Mary, Duplantier, and Annunciation above, those of Marigny and De Clouet below, and another more detached, in the rear, on the Bayou St. John. The city proper is a parallelogram, with its side upon the river. At each extremity of the length of the city, the streets make an angle, to bring them more nearly into the direction of the river in those parts; but between these points the streets are straight. The city proper is traversed by 22 streets, forming 84 principal and 14 minor squares. The houses are principally of brick; and the more modern buildings, especially in the upper part of the city, or second municipality, are generally 3 and 4 stories high, with elegant granite fronts. Many of the houses in the outer parts are surrounded with gardens, and ornamented with orange trees. The view of the city, in ascending or descending the river, is beautiful. During the season of business, between the 1st of November and the 1st of July, the Levee, in its whole extent, is crowded with vessels of every size, from all quarters of the world, and with hundreds of large and splendid steamboats, barges, flat boats, &c. The river opposite the city is half a mile wide, and from 100 to 160 feet deep. It preserves the same width almost to its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. Any vessels

which can pass the bars at the mouth of the river, can be lail alongside of the Levee; and at high water are generally, when loading or unloading, attached to the shore with cables and a platform. The harbor and the bank of the river are commensurate with each other, especially opposite the city proper. Nothing can present a more animating and busy scene, during the season of business, than the Levee at New Orleans, from the loading and unloading of vessels and steam-boats, and the passing in all directions of an apparently countless number of drays, transporting cotton, sugar, and tobacco, and all the varied and immense products of the great western valley. The position of this city, as a great commercial emporium, is scarcely inferior to that of any in our country. The Mississippi, with its tributaries, brings to it, as a market, the products of more than 20,000 miles of navigation; nor is it possible yet to conjecture how vast this trade must become when the resources of the whole Mississippi valley shall be fully developed. To expedite the passage of ships to and from the gulf, large and powerful steam tow-boats are employed; some of which will take several large vessels in their train. By a canal and a railroad connecting New Orleans with Lake Pontchartrain, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, the trade of the country bordering on that lake and on Lake Borgne, and of all the coast of the N. part of the Gulf of Mexico, as far as Florida, is brought to the city.

A considerable fleet of sloops is often seen in the basin, which is formed in the city to receive the transports from the canal. At the termination of the railroad also, at Lake Pontchartrain, a harbor has been formed, and a considerable village has sprung up. The route passed over by these lines of artificial communication is almost a perfect level; there being not more than 16 inches of variation from it in the whole distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The facilities for trade at New Orleans are great, and are well improved.

The exports, including the foreign and coasting trade, are greater than those of any other city of the United States, excepting New York. In 1850, about 750,000 bales of cotton were exported to foreign parts and eastwise. The imports to this port, however, are much less; for a large part of the western country, which sends its exports by the way of New Orleans, receives its imported goods by the Atlantic cities.

The government of the city is administered by a mayor and a city council, elected by the freeholders. In 1836 the legislature passed an act dividing the city into three municipalities, ranking them according to their population; but, in 1851, these municipalities were again consolidated into one body politic. No city in the United States, perhaps, contains such a variety of inhabitants, from every state in the Union and from every nation in Europe, as well as from the West Indies and the Spanish countries in Mexico and South America. One half of the population, probably, is black or colored. Of the white inhabitants, the French yet constitute a large proportion. The intercourse of New Orleans with New York is greater than with any other American city. That with Havana and Vera Cruz is great and constantly increasing. The unhealthiness of the situation of New Orleans is against it; though, from the occasional ravages of malignant epidemics to which it is exposed, an exaggerated idea has sometimes been formed of the

insalubrity of the climate. The same is true of the morals of the city. From certain flagrant features of open abandonment and disregard of the institutions of religion among a population so little American in its composition, it is not strange that an impression extremely unfavorable to the morals of the city should be produced. It is said, however, to be an orderly and peaceable city; and its inhabitants are distinguished for their politeness, hospitality, and kindness to the distressed.

There are fewer churches in New Orleans than in most large cities of this country. There are 3 Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant Episcopal Churches. The Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Baptists, and the Methodists have 1 each. A Protestant congregation has been gathered among the French population of the city, who have preaching in their own language. There is also a Mariners' Church.

Among the public buildings, the Cathedral, or Church of St. Louis, on the Place d'Armes, or Parade Square, is one of the most imposing, from its venerable and antique appearance. It was founded in 1792, and so far completed as to be occupied in 1794. The lower story is of the rustic order, flanked at each of the front angles by hexagonal towers projecting one half of their diameter, and crowned by low spires. The second story is of the Roman Doric order. Above, on the apex of the pediment of this story, rises the principal turret, square below for about 20 feet, and hexagonal above, with a belfry surmounted by an elevated pinnacle. By the conditions of the erection of this Cathedral, masses are offered, every Saturday evening, for the soul of its founder, Don Audré; and the tolling of the bell at sunset of that day recalls his memory to the citizens. On the right and left of this church edifice are two public buildings of the city, in the Tuscan and Doric orders, two stories high, occupied in their lower stories by the police prison, city guard room, and various offices, and in their second stories by the offices of the mayor, and of the city treasurer and comptroller, and the common council chamber, and by the District and Criminal Courts of the parish, with the offices of their respective clerks. The Second Presbyterian Church is finely located, fronting on Lafayette Square, the handsomest public place in the city. It has a fine portico of the Grecian Doric order. A neat obelisk has been erected, in the court in front of this church, to the memory of Rev. Sylvester Larned, the first Presbyterian pastor in the city, who died in 1820, at the early age of 24. The new Methodist Church, on the corner of Poydras and Carondelet Streets, is a fine building, copied from the Temple of Theseus at Athens. It has a fine portico, and a steeple rising 170 feet from the ground. This building was completed in 1837. The First Congregational Church is a brick edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture, finished in 1819. The building, which was formerly the charity hospital, and more recently the state house, is a fine piece of architecture, consisting of a centre building and two detached wings, occupying an entire square between Canal Street and other streets. The new Charity Hospital is a large building, 290 feet long and 3 stories high, entered from Common Street. The cupola of this building presents a magnificent view of the city and its environs. The grounds around it are handsomely laid out, and neatly

kept. It is calculated to contain 540 patients. This noble charity is rendered peculiarly necessary by the sickness which prevails at certain seasons at New Orleans, especially among strangers. The Franklin Infirmary is a private hospital, fronting on the Pontchartrain Railroad. It is a beautiful building, and can accommodate 100 patients. Several of the markets are large and expensive structures. The meat market, on the Levee, built of brick, and extending from Ann to Main Streets, is a prominent object as the city is approached by water. St. Mary's Market, in the second municipality, is 480 feet long and 42 feet wide. Washington Market, in the third municipality, is also a fine structure. The theatres are among the most splendid buildings of New Orleans. The St. Charles Theatre, standing on the E. side of Charles Street, is 132 feet long by 175 feet deep, and cost \$350,000. The Orleans Theatre is a spacious edifice, which cost \$180,000. The performances in this theatre are in the French language. The Camp Street or American Theatre, in the second municipality, is 60 feet wide, and 160 feet deep, and cost, with its furniture, and the ground on which it stands, \$120,000. It can accommodate 1100 persons. Among the imposing structures peculiar to this city are several extensive cotton presses. The New Orleans cotton press occupies ground 632 feet long and 308 feet wide, which is nearly covered by the buildings. The centre building is 3 stories high, surmounted by a cupola, which overlooks the city. The wings are 2 stories high, and very extensive. 150,000 bales of cotton, on an average, annually, are pressed at this establishment. There are, besides this, other presses. Some of the banks have fine buildings; and some of the hotels are among the most costly and magnificent in the country. The St. Charles Hotel, which was burned in 1850, and is to be rebuilt, cost about \$600,000. The United States Branch Mint is an edifice 282 feet long and 108 feet deep, with 2 wings, 29 by 81 feet, the whole 3 stories high. The custom house and U. S. land office are also handsome buildings. A new custom house is now in process of erection at New Orleans, which, when completed, will be one of the largest buildings in the United States. It is to include the United States court rooms, together with the necessary warehouses, for the use of the government, and will, it is stated, be one third larger than the Capitol at Washington, when completed with the new wings. The granite for this immense building is to be furnished from the quarries in Quincy, Ms.

The water with which New Orleans is supplied is raised by a steam engine from the Mississippi River. The reservoir into which it is received is constructed on an artificial mound, and is 21 feet high at its base, and 250 feet square. From this reservoir, divided into four compartments, the water, after becoming clear, is distributed over the city in iron pipes. These waterworks belong to the Commercial Bank, and were built at a cost of \$722,000. The city authorities have also built an aqueduct, at an expense of \$110,000, for the purpose of bringing running water in hot weather through the gutters of the streets, thereby to promote the cleanliness and health of the city.

The early historical annals of New Orleans, of the greatest importance, are the following. The city was laid out in 1717, and named in honor of the then Duke of Orleans, regent of France dur-

ing the minority of Louis XV. In consequence of an extraordinary rise of the Mississippi, a year or two later, the spot on which several buildings had been erected was overflowed, and was for a time abandoned. In 1722 the settlement was again commenced, with a view of making it the chief town of the province. The next year, when Charlevoix arrived from Canada by way of the river, the place contained about 100 cabins, without much order, 2 or 3 dwellings of a better class, a miserable storehouse occupied as a chapel, a shed being converted into a house of prayer, 1 large wooden warehouse, and a population of about 200. Soon after this, an accession was made to the population by the arrival of a company of Germans, whose descendants still remain, occupying what is called the German Coast. In 1727, the Jesuits and Ursuline nuns arrived, and were accommodated on a tract of land in the lowest part of the Faubourg St. Mary. In 1763, the pope expelled the Jesuits from the dominions of France, Spain, and Naples. They were obliged to leave Louisiana, and their property in New Orleans was seized and sold for about \$180,000; which now is worth some \$15,000,000. In 1764, British vessels began to visit New Orleans, and to trade with the inhabitants. The exports during the last year of its subjection to France amounted to \$250,000; and the population was 3190. The commerce suffered at first by the restrictions of the Spanish; but shortly afterwards, through a more liberal policy, revived again. In 1785, the population of the city proper was 4980. In 1788, a great fire consumed 900 houses. In 1791, academies and schools began to be opened by some of the immigrants, the education of the young having previously been in the hands of the priests and nuns. In 1792, Baron Carondelet arrived, who divided the city into four wards, and recommenced lighting it and employing watchmen. He erected new fortifications, and organized the militia. In 1794, the first newspaper was published here. In 1801, Louisiana was ceded by Spain to the French, and in 1803, by purchase from the French, it became a possession of the United States. The population of New Orleans at this time did not much exceed 8000; and its revenues were less than \$20,000. In 1804, it was made a port of entry and delivery; and in 1805, it received a charter of incorporation as a city. January 10, 1812, the first steamboat arrived from Pittsburg. During the war of 1812 with Great Britain, New Orleans was invaded by a British force of about 8000 men, approaching it through the Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain; and in the battle of the 8th of January, 1815, the city was defended, and the enemy repulsed with great loss, by the skill and bravery of General Jackson and the troops under his command. Immediately after this event, intelligence arrived of peace having been concluded previous to the date of the battle. All things have since conspired, in the state of the country, in the rapid settlement of the Mississippi valley, and in the new and extensive application of steam power to the navigation of its mighty rivers, to hasten, with almost incredible strides, the growth and prosperity of New Orleans.

New Paltz, N. Y., Ulster co. Bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and watered by the Walkkill. The surface is rather hilly, the W. part being partly covered by the Shawangunk Moun-

tain. The soil is various, but mostly productive. 14 miles S. from Kingston, and 75 from Albany.

New Philadelphia, O., c. h. Tuscarawas co. On a beautiful plain on the E. bank of Tuscarawas River, opposite the entrance of Sugar Creek, and 115 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

Newport, Ia., c. h. Vermilion co. On the S. side of Vermilion River, 2 miles above its confluence with the Wabash, and 78 W. from Indianapolis.

Newport, Ky., c. h. Campbell co. On the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, and just above the mouth of Licking River. 86 miles N. N. E. from Frankfort. Here is a United States arsenal.

Newport, Me., Penobscot co. A fine farming town. 56 miles N. E. from Augusta, and 24 W. from Bangor.

Newport, Mo., c. h. Franklin co., occupies high bluffs. 1 mile from the Missouri River, and 70 miles E. from Jefferson City.

Newport, N. H., c. h. Sullivan co. Its central situation and its water power have rendered it a place of considerable business. Near the centre of the town, and the confluence of the E. and S. branches of Sugar River, and the Croydon Turnpike, is a handsome village. The soil is rich and productive. Sugar River flows through the town. Bald, Coit, and East Mountains, and Blueberry Hill, are in Newport. This town is noted for its good schools and charitable societies. First settlers, Jesse Wilcox, Ebenezer Merrit, Jesse Kelsey, and Samuel Hurd, in 1763. The settlers were mostly from Killingworth, Ct. 40 miles W. by N. from Concord, and about 35 N. from Keene.

Newport, N. Y., Herkimer co. Watered on the E. and S. by West Canada Creek. It is a billy town, with fertile valleys. 10 miles N. from Herkimer, and 88 N. W. from Albany.

Newport, Pa., Luzerne co. Nanticoke River waters this town, and at the falls affords great hydraulic power, besides feeding the North Branch Canal. Anthracite coal and bog iron ore abound here. 8 miles S. W. from Wilkesbarre.

Newport, Pa., Perry co. On the W. bank of Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Canal. 28 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Newport County, R. I., c. h. at Newport. S. E. part, including several fertile islands in Narraganset Bay, and the continental portion of the state. S. of Mount Hope Bay.

Newport, R. I. Port of entry, semi-capital of the state, and seat of justice of Newport co. This ancient town is situated on the S. W. side of the Island of Rhode Island, in Narraganset Bay, about 30 miles S. by E. from Providence. The three towns of Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth include the whole area of the island, Portsmouth being on the N. part, and Middletown in the centre. In Portsmouth are the Rhode Island coal mines; also a bed of plumbago has been discovered here. The soil of all these towns is rich, and is brought under excellent cultivation. The inhabitants of the two latter are not numerous, are chiefly occupied with the pursuits of husbandry, and are distinguished for their habits of industry and economy. The settlement of the island was first commenced at the N. E. part, and Portsmouth was the first town laid out; but some of the settlers, the next spring, with others who were about to unite with them, went to the S. end, and began the settlement of Newport. This was in 1638. Of this beautiful island Neal says,

"It is deservedly esteemed the paradise of New England for the fruitfulness of the soil and the temperateness of the climate. Though it is not above 60 miles S. of Boston, it is a coast warmer in winter; and, being surrounded by the ocean, is not so much affected in summer with the hot land breezes as the towns on the continent."

The harbor is considered one of the best on the coast of America, and is admirably defended by Forts Wolcott, Green, and Adams. The latter, on Brenton's Point, is a fortification of great strength and costliness, not yet entirely completed. The town is built upon a gentle declivity, fronting the harbor, and looking towards the S. W., which presents it handsomely to view as it is approached upon the water. The principal street is over a mile in length. There is a public square, called Washington Square, on which the state house stands. The buildings generally are neat, and some of them very handsome. The first buildings were erected around a spring, where the fountain now is, in the rear of the state house. The stone house is still standing on the E. side of Spring Street, which was built by Henry Bull, one of the original purchasers, and one of the early governors of the colony, who died in 1693. This house was one of the first built in Newport. The marks of antiquity which some of the buildings bear, with the excellent state of preservation in which they appear, give them a grace and dignity not often found in those of more modern construction. Within a few years, however, the town has undergone great changes; many new buildings have been erected—churches, cotton factories, hotels, and dwelling houses; old houses have been repaired and painted; new streets have been opened, and old ones put in order; wealthy persons from other cities have purchased situations, and built tasteful dwellings for summer residence; and the place has been greatly improved in its appearance.

Among the public buildings, the State House is a handsome brick edifice, two stories high, above a basement story of stone. Over the centre is a handsome octagonal cupola. In this building, besides the halls and offices for the legislature, are the rooms for the different courts of the county, the state, and the United States. In the senate chamber is a fine picture of Washington, painted by Stuart for the town.

The building of the Redwood Library and Athenæum, on East Truro Street, erected in 1750, is a handsome specimen of architecture, suited to its design. It consists of a centre building, with two small wings. The centre building is ornamented in front with a portico of four Doric columns, 17 feet in height. It appears, from a historical sketch of this institution, that it originated in a literary and philosophical society, which was established in Newport in 1730, and which the celebrated Bishop Berkeley, who resided in Rhode Island from January, 1729, to September, 1731, encouraged in its formation. "often participating in its discussions, and, by the charm of his conversation, giving a delightful interest to its meetings." The library contains about 4000 volumes. A number of valuable pictures and busts adorn the room.

The Market House, or Granary, as it is called, because originally intended to serve the purpose of a granary as well as of a market, built in 1762, is a very neat and tasteful building, three stories high, built in strict conformity to the rules of the

tonic order. Its location, however, on Thames Street, near the Long Wharf, is not favorable to its full appreciation as a building.

The Custom House is also on Thames Street, is a large brick building, with wings projecting in front and in the rear, and is open to the harbor. The Masonic Hall, on School Street, and the Amory Hall, on Clarke Street, are handsome edifices.

There are numerous religious denominations in Newport. The first regularly-organized Baptist church in this country was gathered here about 1641. Their first meeting-house was at Green End, now in Middletown. Subsequently they occupied the lot in Tanner Street, now used as a burial-place for the pastors of the church. Their first pastor, Dr. John Clark, was buried here. Their present house of worship, on Spring Street, is a neat and commodious edifice. The Baptists have likewise two or three other churches.

There were formerly two Calvinistic Congregational churches, of which some of the most learned and eminent of the New England divines have been the pastors. Among them were Dr. Styles, afterwards president of Yale College, and Dr. Hopkins, author of a *System of Divinity*. A few years ago, these churches were united in one.

There are also Unitarian Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Freewill Baptists, Sabbatharians, or Seventh-day Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, Moravians, and Roman Catholics. The present Quaker meeting house was built in 1700; at which date it is stated that one half the population were Quakers. Edmundson, in his *Journal of Religious Visits*, says that the dispute between Roger Williams and some of the ministers of that denomination, in 1672, was held in the Friends' meeting house; Mr. Williams having come from Providence in his log canoe for that purpose.

There was formerly a considerable body of Jews in Newport. Those who first came were of Dutch extract, from Curaçoa. The deed of their burial-place is dated February 28, 1677. But those of that nation who were subsequently among the most enterprising of the Newport merchants were from Spain and Portugal, about 75 years later. These last built the synagogue, now standing just E. of Spring Street, which was once thronged with worshippers. Dr. Waterhouse says, "Newport was the only place in New England where the Hebrew language was publicly read and chanted by more than 300 of the descendants of Abraham." There are no Jews now remaining in Newport; but their synagogue and burial-place remain, and are handsomely enclosed with iron fence; the former from the avails of a fund of \$10,000, bequeathed to the town council by Mr. Abraham Touro, of Boston, son of their former priest, to keep it, with the burial-ground and the avenue leading to it, in perpetual repair; and the latter by the liberality of Mr. Judah Touro, of New Orleans, a brother of the first mentioned. These interesting relics are thus preserved from profanation, and rendered ornamental to the town.

As a place of trade and commerce, previous to the American revolution, Newport was highly distinguished. Having the advantage of a safe and commodious harbor, never obstructed with ice, easy of ingress and egress with all winds, the people early turned their attention to navigation. "For one hundred and fifty years from

the arrival of the first emigrants," observes Benjamin B. Howland, Esq., an intelligent citizen, to whom we are indebted for many of the facts for this article, "Newport and Boston were the chief cities of New England; and their commerce rendered each of them superior to New York. Several of the first settlers on the island were possessed of great wealth; some of them were from the commercial cities of Europe, and others from Massachusetts. Many who came here to reside were learned and refined, and the society of the place was literary and polite, giving tone to that of the surrounding country, who looked to Newport for their fashions and manners. Previous to the revolution, the prosperity of the town was almost unequalled in the history of the world. Her streets were thronged with the intelligent and enterprising of distant lands, and the canvas of different nations whitened her capacious and delightful harbor."

Unfortunately, some of the capitalists of Newport entered into the African slave trade, which, strange and humiliating as it now appears, was then prosecuted and considered reputable by the mother country, and by other European nations.

At the commencement of the revolution, the population of Newport had increased to nearly 10,000. But with that momentous struggle came a day of sad disaster to this beautiful town. The first act of popular resistance to the encroachments of the British government was in the destruction of his Britannic majesty's sloop *Liberty*, in 1769, stationed in the harbor of Newport to enforce the revenue laws, which was followed, a few years later, by the ejection from its waters of the squadron sent here under the command of Wallace, to watch over the British interests. But in December, 1776, the British army commanded by Sir Henry Clinton landed at Coddington Cove, and obtained possession of the town, which they held during the war. Owing to the interruption of its prosperity thus produced, connected with other changes consequent upon the commencement of a new era in the commercial relations of the country, and especially the impulse given to the growth of other cities, Newport has never recovered the rank which it held before as a mart of trade. The population fell off during the war to 5500. The business, which had somewhat revived during the wars in Europe, was again almost extinguished by the long embargo preceding our war with England in 1812.

Since the application of steam to machinery, a number of large cotton and woollen manufactories have been established here, and considerable activity has been given to business in this new channel. The domestic fishery is an important resource to Newport, quite beyond the reach of political fluctuations. About sixty different kinds, comprising almost every species of fin and shell fish regarded as luxuries for the table, are taken in the greatest abundance in the waters of the Narraganset.

Progress is making in an enterprise to connect this place with Fall River, Bristol, and Providence, by railroad. This, when completed, will give a great impulse to the business of Newport, and add much to the advantages which it now enjoys as a place of fashionable resort. For further particulars, see *Fashionable Resorts*.

Newport, Te., e. h. Cocke & co. On the S. W.

side of French Broad River. 232 miles E. by S. from Nashville.

Newport, Vt., Orleans co. Newport is separated from Derby by Memphremagog Lake, and is watered by a branch of Missisco River. The settlement was begun before the year 1800. 10 miles N. from Irasburg, and 52 N.E. from Montpelier.

New Portland, Me., Franklin co. This town is finely watered by two branches of Seven Mile Brook. This is one of the finest farming towns in the county. This town has a pleasant village, a number of saw mills and other manufactories. It lies 48 miles N. N. W. from Augusta, and 18 N. by E. from Farmington. Incorporated 1808.

New Providence, N. J., Essex co. Hilly and mountainous on the W.; soil red shale and clay loam. 13 miles S. W. from Newark, and 56 N. E. by N. from Trenton.

New Richmond, O., Ohio township, Clermont co. In 1814 this town was laid out, and in 1828 incorporated. It is located on an extensive tract of bottom land, on the northern bank of the Ohio River, just above the mouth of Muddy Creek. It is a thriving town, and the land around it is well improved. 20 miles S. E. from Cincinnati, and 106 S. W. from Columbus.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Westchester co. This town is washed on the S. by Long Island Sound. The surface is chiefly level; soil clay loam, favorable to the growth of grass. 8 miles S. from White Plains, and 140 S. from Albany.

Neury, Me., Oxford co. A branch of Androscoggin River waters this town, and affords it good mill privileges. It lies 63 miles W. from Augusta, and 25 N. W. from Paris. Incorporated 1805.

New Salem, Ms., Franklin co. This town is elevated, and some parts of it are mountainous; but the surface and soil are generally well adapted to agricultural purposes, particularly for grazing. It is well watered by Miller's River on the N., and a fine mill stream, the head waters of Swift River, rises in a pond in the town, and passes through it. The town comprises two handsome villages, and some pleasant ponds. 17 miles E. S. E. from Greenfield, and 70 W. by N. from Boston.

New Scotland, N. Y., Albany co. Cocyman's Creek and a branch of the Normanskill water this town. Surface hilly; soil chiefly sand and clay, based upon slate and limestone. 8 miles W. from Albany.

New Sewickly, Pa., Beaver co. Big Beaver River has falls in this town, which afford extensive water power. The surface is hilly; soil loamy. 5 miles E. from Beaver.

New Sharon, Me., Franklin co. This town is watered on the N. W. side by Sandy River, and is bounded N. by Industry, E. by Mercer, S. by Vienna, and W. by Farmington. The soil is admirably adapted to agricultural purposes.

New Shoreham, R. I., Newport co. This town comprises the Island of Block Island. The island lies in the open sea. It is about 8 miles in length, and varies from 2 to 4 in width. It has several ponds, which cover about a seventh part of the island. The surface of the town is uneven, in some parts elevated; the soil is a sandy, gravelly loam, and quite productive. The island was once famous for its cattle and good dairies. The people are mostly fishermen; they have no har-

bor, and peat is their only fuel. Its Indian name was *Manisses*.

Newstead, N. Y., Erie co. Watered by Elliott's and some branches of Tonawanda Creek. Surface slightly uneven; soil calcareous and gravelly loam. 20 miles N. E. from Buffalo, and 264 W. from Albany.

Newton, Aa., c. h. Dale co.

Newton County, As. In the N. W. angle of the state, on the height of land between the waters of the White River and the Arkansas.

Newton County, Ga., c. h. at Covington. Bounded N. E. by Walton co., S. E. by Jasper co., S. and S. W. by Yellow and Alcopatchee Rivers, separating it from Butts and Henry counties, and N. W. by De Kalb and Gwinnett counties.

Newton, Ga., c. h. Baker co.

Newton, Is., c. h. Jasper co. On the W. side of Embarrass River. 130 miles S. E. from Springfield.

Newton, Ms., Middlesex co. This is a beautiful town, encircled by Charles River on the N., W., and S., and bounded on the E. by Brighton and Brookline. It was at first a part of Cambridge, and at its incorporation it adopted the old name of that venerable town, which it has never disgraced. This is the celebrated *Nonantum* of the Indians, a hallowed spot, where the red men of the forest first listened to the teachings of Christianity in New England, and where was erected for their use the first house of prayer. There are 2 falls on Charles River, in this town, of considerable extent and great value, called Upper and Lower Falls, about 2 miles apart. At these falls are beautiful manufacturing villages. The village at the Lower Falls is partly in Needham. It is a singular fact, that such is the winding of the river, that the Lower Falls are farther from its mouth and the city than the Upper Falls. The soil is good and highly cultivated; the surface is varied. In this town is an academy and a normal school. *Nonantum Hill*, in Newton, commands some of the most delightful scenery in the vicinity of Boston. The Newton Theological Institution (Baptist) is located at Newton Centre village. The Worcester Railroad connects the various villages with Boston. Distant from Newton Corner, 7 miles; from West Newton, 9 miles. Newtonville lies between the two.

Newton County, Mi., c. h. at Decatur. Bounded N. by Neshoba co., E. by Lauderdale, S. by Jasper, and W. by Scott co. Drained by the head branches of Chickasawha, Leaf, and a tributary of Pearl River.

Newton County, Mo., c. h. at Neosho. Bounded N. by Jasper co., E. by Lawrence and Barry counties, S. by Arkansas, and W. by Indian Territory. Drained by tributaries of Neosho River.

Newton, N. C., c. h. Catawba co.

Newton, N. J., Gloucester co. This is a level town, watered by Cooper's and Newton Creeks. Soil sandy. Situated 6 miles N. E. from Woodbury.

Newton, N. J., c. h. Sussex co. Watered by the Paulinkill. Its surface is level in the centre, but elsewhere hilly. 70 miles N. from Trenton.

Newton, Pa., Delaware co. Crum and Darby Creeks water this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil loamy.

Newton, Pa., Cumberland co. Big Pond lies on the W. border of this town, and its outlet,

Yellow Breeches Creek, drains the surface, which is chiefly level; the soil is a calcareous loam. 16 miles W. from Carlisle.

Newton County, Ts., c. h. at Burkeville. In the western part of the state.

Newton Falls, O., Trumbull co. At the confluence of the 2 branches of Mahoning River. 162 miles N. E. from Columbus. The rivers here afford a good water power. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal passes this place.

Newton Lower Falls, Ms., Middlesex co., lie principally on the E. side of Charles River. 11 miles W. from Boston. See *Newton, Ms.*

Newton Upper Falls, Ms., Middlesex co. On the E. side of Charles River. 9 miles W. from Boston. See *Newton, Ms.*

Newtown, Ct., Fairfield co. This town was incorporated in 1708. It is watered by Patatuck River, the Indian name of the place. The surface of the town is hilly; many of the eminences are extensive and continuous; the soil is principally a gravelly loam, generally fertile and productive. It is well adapted to the culture of grain, and is also favorable for fruit, there being many valuable orchards in the town. The borough of Newtown is beautifully situated on high ground.

The flourishing village of Sandy Hook is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of the central part of Newtown, at the foot of a rocky eminence or bluff, from the top of which is a fine prospect of the surrounding country. A fine mill stream (the Patatuck) runs in a northerly course through the village, at the base of the cliff, which rises almost perpendicular to the height of 160 feet. Near a cotton factory, at the northern extremity of the village, some traces of coal have been discovered. 25 miles W. N. W. from New Haven.

Newtown, N. H., Rockingham co. Country Pond lies in Newtown and Kingston, and 2 other small ponds connect, by outlets, with its waters. The soil produces good crops of grain or grass. First settler, in 1720, Joseph Bartlett. 40 miles S. E. from Concord, and 27 S. W. from Portsmouth, by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Newtown, N. Y., Queens co. This town comprises 2 or 3 islands lying in the East River, which bounds it on the N., and is watered on the W. by Newtown Creek. The surface is diversified; soil clay loam and sand, well adapted to fruit. 12 miles W. from Hempstead, and 153 S. from Albany.

Newtown, Pa., Bucks co. Newtown, a branch of Neshaminy Creek, waters this town, and affords hydraulic power. Surface level; soil rich clay loam. 118 miles E. from Harrisburg.

New Utrecht, N. Y., Kings co. On the W. extremity of Long Island, separated from Staten Island by the "Narrows." 6 miles S. from Brooklyn and 152 from Albany.

New Vineyard, Me., Franklin co. 40 miles N. W. from Augusta.

New Windsor, N. Y., Orange co. Drained by Murderer's Creek, a branch of the Hudson, which bounds it on the E. The surface is hilly and uneven, but the soil mostly arable and fertile. 3 miles S. from Newburg, and 89 from Albany.

New York, city and county. Principal city of the state of New York. In population, wealth, and commerce, New York is the principal city in the United States. It is situated on Manhattan Island, at the confluence of North River with the strait called East River, which connects Long Isl-

and Sound with the harbor of New York. It is distant 145 miles S. from Albany, the capital of the state. The population, in 1790, was 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1810, 96,373; in 1820, 123,706; in 1830, 202,589; in 1840, 312,710; in 1850, 515,394.

Manhattan Island, the whole of which is embraced in the chartered limits of the city, is bounded on the N. by Haerlem River, a small strait, which passes from the East River to the Hudson, navigable for small vessels; on the E. by East River, or strait, which separates it from Long Island; on the S. by the harbor; and on the W. by the North River, which separates it from New Jersey. Its length, from the Battery, at the southern point, to Kingsbridge, the most northern limit, is thirteen and one third miles: its average breadth is one mile and three fifths. Its widest part is on the line of Eighty-Eighth Street, where the distance from river to river is about two miles and one third. The whole contents of the island is about 22 square miles, or 14,000 acres.

The natural surface of the island was uneven, as is still the case in the northern part, with occasionally low valleys and marshes. But as far as the building of the city has extended, the hills have been graded and the low places filled up. As early as 1804, this necessity was anticipated by the legislature, and a plan was established by law for locating the streets, cutting down the hills, and filling up the valleys to a regular and uniform grade for a distance of 8 miles in extent. The highest elevation of the ground above tide water, in any part of the island, is 238 feet. Many of the creeks and inlets on the shores of the rivers have disappeared; and the entire water line has been materially changed from what it originally was. In the S. part of the city, a large part of Water, Front, and South Streets, on the East River, and of Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets, on the North River, are built upon ground which has been made by encroaching upon those rivers. The portion of city which is compactly built covers the whole southern part of the island for a distance of about 4 miles from the Battery, each way, upon the rivers, and is continually extending its limits to the N.; while nearly the whole of that part of the island has been surveyed and laid out into streets, upon a regular and convenient plan, ready for occupancy as fast as any part of it may be required. The streets in the older portions of the city were laid out in conformity to the original surface of the ground and the diverging direction of the 2 river margins. Some of them are crooked, narrow, and inconvenient; and some of the most important, which were formerly so have been widened and straightened at great expense. Much improvement, in this respect, was effected in the building up of that portion of the lower part of the city, covering between 30 and 40 acres, which was burned down by the great fire of the 16th December, 1835. Broadway, which is at once the most elegant and fashionable street, and the greatest thoroughfare of the city, traverses its length for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a straight line, from N. to S. commencing at the Battery and terminating at Union Square, where it is connected with the Fourth Avenue, running N. at only a slight deviation from the same line. This splendid street, which is 80 feet wide, occupies the natural crown of the island between the two rivers. There are only three or four streets S. of the termination of

Broadway at Union Square, which open avenues entirely across the city, from river to river, though there are several others through which a continuous course may be pursued for nearly the whole distance. Such are Grand, Broome, Houston, and Fourth Streets, which are continuous from the East River to that section of the city on the North River side called Greenwich. No city can exhibit a more regular and beautiful plan than this, in all that portion of it which has grown up since the survey completed in 1821. This survey, which occupied about 10 years, under the direction of Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton, and others, commissioners appointed by the legislature for the purpose, was extended as far N. as One Hundred Fifty-Fourth Street, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the Battery.

It is impossible here to notice all the important streets in this London of America. Broadway is the great promenade of the city, and one of the grandest streets in the world. It is elegantly built, with many houses, hotels, stores, and church edifices, which are costly and beautiful specimens of architecture. Here may be found the most extensive and brilliant display of dry goods and fancy articles, at wholesale and retail, particularly the latter. The Bowery is a wide street E. of Broadway, running from Chatham Square N., connecting with the Third and Fourth Avenues, and forming the principal entrance into the heart of the city from Haerlem, on the N. E. The Haerlem Railroad is laid on the Fourth Avenue and the Bowery; and the Third Avenue is a McAdamized road to Haerlem. Chatham Street, connecting the Bowery through Chatham Square with Broadway at the Park, and which, in early days, while the Park was a pasture for cattle, and Broadway extended no farther N., was laid out and designated as the "High Road to Boston," is a great and crowded thoroughfare, distinguished for its numerous clothing stores. East Broadway, running from Chatham Square parallel to the East River, and Henry, Madison, and Munroe Streets, between this and the river, are broad and straight streets, handsomely built. Pearl Street, between Broadway and East River, is in a crescent form, over a mile in length, and is the principal seat of the wholesale dry goods and hardware business, which also extends into Cedar, Pine, and other adjacent streets. South Street, running along the margin of East River, contains the warehouses and offices of the principal shipping merchants. In front of it are docks and slips, and a dense forest of masts. Wall Street extends from Broadway to the East River, and is occupied with banks, brokers', insurance, and newspaper offices. The Custom House and the Merchants' Exchange are here. This street is the centre of the heaviest money operations in the United States. Greenwich Street, W. of Broadway, is a long, wide, and nearly straight street, extending from the Battery, parallel to the Hudson River, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Hudson Street, running parallel to this, from Chamber Street to the Ninth Avenue, is wide, straight, and well built in many of its parts. It is over $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. Canal Street, half a mile N. of the City Hall, is a wide street, commencing at Centre Street, crossing Broadway, and extending to the North River, and is the seat of an extensive retail business. There is a large covered canal under this street. This was the northern terminus of Broadway in 1800, and far

beyond the thickly-settled part of the city. It is now much below the centre of population. Grand, Broome, and Houston Streets are extensive and important streets above Canal Street. Bleeker, Bond, and numerous other streets, in the N. part of the city, are beautifully built, and fashionable places of residence. The avenues, so called, are 16 in number, extending, as they are laid out, from the upper parts of the city, N., to Haerlem River. They are generally 100 feet wide, but are not all graded. They are crossed, above Twelfth Street, by streets running from river to river. The streets in this direction are numbered First, Second, Third, &c., commencing with the first street N. of Houston Street.

New York, in the lower part of the city, is rather deficient in public grounds; yet there are several of importance. The Battery, at the southeastern point of the island, from which Broadway begins, is the most beautiful of these grounds, and the most servicable to the citizens and to strangers, as a healthful and delightful promenade. It contains about 11 acres, beautifully laid out with grass plats, and gravelled walks, shaded with ornamental trees. From this ground there is a fine view of the bay, with its shipping, and of the adjacent shores, cities, and villages of New Jersey, Long Island, and Staten Island. This is considered, by many, the most delightful promenade in the United States.

Castle Garden is built on a mole, and is connected with the Battery by a bridge. It was originally erected as a fortification. It is used occasionally for public meetings, and 10,000 people can be accommodated within its walls, as in a great amphitheatre. — The Bowling Green, at the lower end of Broadway, is a small elliptical area, 220 feet long by 140 broad, enclosed by an iron fence. Before the revolution it contained a leaden statue of George IV., which, during the war, was converted into bullets. — The Park is a triangular area, including $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres, between Broadway, Chatham, and Chamber Streets. It contains the City Hall, and two or three other splendid public buildings. It is laid out in walks, convenient to be used as crossings, and set with trees. A beautiful fountain, supplied from the Croton waterworks, here sends up a single *jet-d'eau* between 60 and 70 feet. — St. John's Park, comprising the entire square between Beach, Laight, Varrick, and Hudson Streets, is private property, belonging to Trinity Church, but reserved as a permanent open ground to the dwellers on its margin. It is enclosed with a costly iron fence, is beautifully laid out, and has a fountain in the centre. The trees in this park are of considerable age and size. — Washington Square, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of the City Hall, contains a little over 9 acres. A part of this square was formerly the Potter's Field. — Union Square is an elliptical opening at the upper terminus of Broadway, ornamented with a fountain. — Grammercy Park, near Union Square, and Tompkins Square, in the N. E. part, and the largest in the city, are handsomely laid out, and shaded with trees. There are other squares, farther N., laid out for public grounds, but not yet regulated.

There are in the city of New York some of the most costly and superb public buildings in the country. Among these the City Hall, from its beautiful location in the Park, where all its fine proportions stand in open view, will be one of the first to attract the notice of the stranger. This

magnificent building was commenced in 1803, and completed in 1812, at a cost to the city of \$538,734. It is 216 feet long, 105 feet wide, and 2 stories high, above the basement, with a third or attic story to the centre building. Including the attic story, it is 65 feet in height. Over the centre of the edifice there rises a lofty cupola, upon which stands a colossal statue of Justice. The entire structure, which consists of a centre building and two wings, covers 29,896 square feet of ground. The walls of the front and ends are of white marble, and that of the rear of the Nyack brown freestone. The front is ornamented with columns and pilasters, in ranges rising one above another, of the Ionic, Corinthian, and composite orders. A flight of 12 marble steps, extending the whole length of the central building, leads to the hall of entrance. In the centre of this hall is a double staircase, with marble steps, ascending to a circular gallery connecting with the halls and passages of the second story. The staircase is lighted from a dome above, to which, for its support, 10 marble columns, of the Corinthian order, ascend from the marble floor of the circular gallery. The City Hall contains all the rooms and offices requisite for the accommodation of the courts, the mayor and aldermen, and common council, and other municipal functionaries. There is a splendid room, called the Governor's Room, appropriated for the use of the governor of the state whenever he visits the city. This room is 52 feet in length, and 20 feet in width; and its walls are hung with the portraits of the governors of the state, including some of the old Dutch governors, the mayors of the city, and a number of the military and naval heroes of the country. The chamber of the common council contains several fine, full-length portraits of distinguished personages, belonging to the period of the revolution, painted by Trumbull. That of Washington, taken when he was in the prime of life, is thought by many to be the best likeness in existence. The chair occupied by the president of the common council, under a canopy at the head of the room, is the identical chair occupied by Washington when he presided over the first American Congress, assembled in New York.

East of the City Hall, and also included in the Park, is the Hall of Records, erected for the purpose of receiving and keeping in security all records and public documents of the city. It is a large and handsome building, decorated with a lofty Ionic portico on each front. In the rear of these buildings is one formerly occupied as an almshouse, but now fitted up to contain city offices. Here are the Marine Court room, and the rooms of the American Institute.

The Merchants' Exchange, in Wall Street, is probably the largest, the most costly, and in some respects the most beautiful of the public buildings of New York. It covers the entire block bounded by Wall Street, William Street, Hanover Street, and Exchange Place, and has a front upon Wall Street of 198 feet. Its other dimensions are 196 feet on Exchange Place, 171 feet on William Street, and 144 feet on Hanover Street. Its height from the foundation wall to the top of the cornice is 77 feet, and to the top of the dome 124 feet. It stands partly on the site of the old Merchants' Exchange, which was burned in the great fire on December, 1835. From its confined situation, if the heart of the most crowded portion of the city, its immense proportions do not produce their proper

architectural effect, as a whole, like those of the City Hall, which has an ample space around it. The front, however, on Wall Street, has a most imposing and beautiful effect. It is constructed of a dark-blue Quincy granite, and has a splendid colonnade, of the full length and height of the building, with a recess in the centre, in which the ranges are repeated, making in the whole 18 of these massive columns, 38 feet high, and 4 feet 4 inches in diameter, each formed from a solid block of granite, and weighing 43 tons. They are of the Grecian Doric order, finely wrought and fluted. It is stated that these columns, with but one exception, that of a church at St. Petersburg, are the largest in the world. Their cost, delivered in New York, was \$3000 each. The Exchange Room, or Rotunda, in the centre of the building, is the most magnificent of its apartments. It encloses an area of 7000 square feet, and is calculated to accommodate 3000 persons. The height of the room, to the springing of the dome, is 51 feet, above which the dome ascends 30 feet, terminating in a skylight 37 feet in diameter. 8 Corinthian columns, of polished Italian marble, support the dome within; behind which there are recesses, enlarging materially the area of the room. Upon the floor of this magnificent hall the merchants of New York meet daily during the hours of change. On the roof is a marine telegraph, communicating with a station on Staten Island, and sending down an hourly report to the news room of the movements of the shipping inward or outward bound. Admonished by the destruction of the former Exchange, the company have made the present building absolutely incombustible; have used no wood in its construction, excepting for the doors and window frames. The whole, including the dome, is of solid masonry. The Merchants' Exchange Company was incorporated in 1823, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The entire cost of the new Exchange, including the ground, is stated, in round numbers, at \$1,800,000.

The Custom House, in New York, is one of the most perfect buildings of its size in the world. It is finely located on the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, affording a view of its entire perspective, when seen from opposite its south-western angle. The building is modelled after the Parthenon at Athens, with the omission of the columns on the sides. It is 200 feet long by 90 feet wide, and about 80 feet high from the bottom of the foundation wall to the top. The front portico, on Wall Street, has 8 fluted columns of the Grecian Doric order, 5 feet 8 inches in diameter, and 32 feet high, supporting a full entablature and pediment above. The ascent to this portico from the street is by 18 granite steps, which is the elevation of the basement on this end. The ground gradually rising as it recedes on Nassau Street, leaves but 3 or 4 steps for the ascent to the portico on the opposite end. This portico is similar to that on the front on Wall Street. On each of the sides are 13 pilasters, which are in keeping with the columns on the two fronts. The building is two lofty stories high above the basement. The entire exterior, including the roof, is constructed of white marble, excepting the steps, which, for greater durability, are of light-colored granite. Some of the largest blocks of marble used weigh no less than 33 tons. The marble slabs for the roof weigh from 300 to 400 pounds, and are matched with an under and upper lip of 8 inches, making

it perfectly water tight. There is no wood in any part of the building; and there is not perhaps another structure in the world so entirely proof against fire.

In the centre of the building is the great *Rotunda*, or large circular room used as the collector's office. This splendid room has a diameter of 60 feet in the clear, and 80 feet in the recesses. 16 beautiful Corinthian columns, 30 feet high, support the dome above it, which is richly ornamented with stucco, and crowned at the top with a skylight. There are many other large and elegant apartments suited to the purposes of the building. The architect of this splendid edifice was Mr. John Frazee. It was commenced in May, 1834, and finished in May, 1841. The cost, including the ground, was \$1,175,000; that of the building alone, \$950,000.

The ground on which the Custom House stands was formerly the site of the old City Hall, or Federal Hall, as it was called; in which the American Congress held their sessions in New York, and in the balcony of which, looking down upon Wall Street, Washington, on the 13th of April, 1789, was inaugurated first president of the United States, in the presence of assembled thousands of the joyful people, shouting at the close, with one voice, "Long live George Washington!"

The Hall of Justice, which, with its enclosure, including the House of Detention, occupies the entire space between Centre, Elm, Leonard, and Franklin Streets, 253 feet long by 200 feet wide, is an elaborate and beautiful specimen of the Egyptian style of architecture. It is constructed of a light-colored granite from Hallowell, Me. The main building, which fronts on Centre Street, has a distyle portico of four massive Egyptian columns. From this there is an ascent by 12 steps, between two other columns, to an area 50 feet square, having the ceiling above supported by 8 more of these massive pillars. From this area the various apartments of the building are entered. The Court of Sessions occupies a hall, with a gallery extending back from the main building, the roof of which is also supported by lofty Egyptian columns. The house of detention, towards the rear of the enclosure, is 142 long and 45 feet wide, containing 148 cells for prisoners. This building, from the style of architecture adopted and the associations connected with it, has obtained the name of the Egyptian Tombs; or, in common parlance, the Tombs. Though a handsome structure of its kind, it has a heavy and gloomy aspect. Its massive Theban columns, with their gigantic palm-leaved capitals, and its cornices, ornamented with winged globes and serpents, give a singular and funereal effect to this sombre pile. This edifice was completed in 1838.

The City Penitentiary, on Blackwell's Island, about 5 miles from the City Hall, is a stone building of simple architecture, but of very imposing effect from its large dimensions and its comparatively insulated position. The main or centre building is 4 stories high, surmounted by a square tower; and the wings, also 4 stories high, but somewhat less elevated, extend on either side 200 feet; presenting, in the whole, a line of nearly 500 feet in extent. It is seen to fine advantage, upon both sides, from the decks of the numerous steam-boats passing to and from Long Island Sound.

Towards the eastern end of this island, which is about a mile and a half in length, stand the buildings of the New York Lunatic Asylum,

which are constructed of a dark-colored stone, in a beautiful style of architecture, upon the plan of 4 radii from a large central edifice. The number of patients in this asylum, in 1850, was about 500.

There is also on Blackwell's Island a work-house, for the employment of the able-bodied inmates of the almshouse, comprising an extensive and beautiful group of buildings, arranged on the plan of radii.

One of the most splendid buildings in the city is the edifice of the New York University, which is beautifully situated on the E. side of Washington Square. It is constructed of white marble, in the Gothic style of English collegiate architecture, and is 180 feet in length by 100 in width, composed of a centre building with octangular turrets on the 4 corners, and wings right and left, 4 stories high, flanked with square towers on the 4 corners, which rise 1 story above the body of the building. The central building, or chapel, triumphs over all the rest, in depth, height, and character, and bears some resemblance to that of King's College, Cambridge, England. It occupies 55 feet of the breadth of the building, and is 85 feet deep, including the turrets. The two ends are gabled, and, with the sides and all the other parts of the building, crowned with an embattled parapet. The principal entrance is through a deeply-recessed and richly-moulded portal under the great W. window. Through this window, which is 24 feet wide and 50 feet high, filled with stained glass, the interior of the chapel receives the principal portion of its light. This chapel is truly a splendid room, in which the various details of a Gothic interior are carried out in great perfection and beauty. The whole building, without and within, is quite a masterpiece among the specimens of this kind of architecture in the country.

Columbia College is situated on a beautiful square a little W. from the park, between Chapel, Church, and Murray Streets, and has one venerable and handsome edifice, 200 feet long and 50 feet wide, with wings projecting at each end, in which the families of the professors are accommodated. For a more particular account of this college, and of the university, see *Colleges*.

Among the other literary institutions are the New York Theological Seminary, which has a convenient building located near the university, and a library of 17,000 volumes; the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, which has two handsome buildings of stone at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Twenty-First Street; the Rutgers Female Institute, in Madison Street, which has a fine granite building, containing a valuable library and philosophical apparatus; and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, whose handsome edifice is in Crosby Street. The New York Society Library, founded in 1745, is the oldest literary association in New York. It has a neat and substantial edifice on the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street, which cost, with the land, \$117,000. The library at present contains 35,000 volumes, and, with the exception of the Astor Library, is the largest and most valuable in the state. In this building, rooms are furnished for the annual exhibitions of the National Academy of Design. This institution, founded in 1826, exhibits annually a large collection of the paintings of living artists, which is always new, as the same picture is not allowed to appear a second time, and is patronized by a great number of visitors. The Histor-

ical Society, founded in 1804, which occupies rooms in the university, has a library of 17,000 volumes. It has published several volumes of Historical Collections. This society contemplates the erection of a building soon, and has obtained considerable funds for that purpose. The Mercantile Library Association, formed in 1820, for the special benefit of merchants' clerks, maintains an attractive and well-furnished reading room, and has accumulated a library of about 32,000 volumes. A building was erected for the association in 1830, at a cost of \$53,000. The society provides for an able course of public lectures in the winter. There is also the Apprentices' Library, in Crosby Street, of 14,000 volumes, established in 1820 by a society of mechanics and tradesmen founded in 1785; the library of the Mechanics' Institute, 3000 volumes; and of the American Institute, for the encouragement of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the arts, embracing about 6000 volumes. The American Institute holds an annual fair at Nillo's Garden, which is one of the most interesting exhibitions of the city. The Lyceum of Natural History in New York, established in 1818, has rooms, containing its library and cabinet, in the medical department of the university, on Broadway. This cabinet contains extensive collections in all the departments of natural history. The society has done much for the promotion of science in this country.

But one of the noblest gifts to learning and science, and one of the most splendid instances of public beneficence, for which not only the city of New York, but the whole country, owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the memory of the munificent donor, is that of the Astor Library. This library was endowed by the bequest of the late John Jacob Astor, of New York, who, in a codicil to his last will, bearing date the 4th of July, 1836, devised as follows: "Desiring to render a public benefit to the city of New York, and to contribute to the advancement of useful knowledge and the general good of society, I do, by this codicil, appropriate *four hundred thousand dollars*, out of my residuary estate, to the establishment of a public library in the city of New York." The will then directs as to the disposal of the money, "in the erection of a suitable building;" "in furnishing and supplying the same from time to time with books, maps, charts, models, drawings, paintings, engravings, casts, statues, furniture, and other things appertaining to a library for general use, upon the most ample scale and liberal character;" and "in maintaining and upholding the buildings and other property, and in defraying the necessary expenses of taking care of the same, and of the accommodation of persons consulting the library;" "the said library to be accessible, at all reasonable hours and times, for general use, free of expense to persons resorting thereto." Of the funds given, Mr. Astor directs that "a sum not exceeding \$75,000 may be expended in the erection of a building," for which he authorizes the trustees "to select a site on the E. side of Lafayette Place, to contain 65 feet front and rear, and 120 feet deep." \$120,000 are then to be expended in the first outlay for books and other objects, in establishing the library; and the residue, about \$200,000, to be permanently invested as a fund for its maintenance and gradual increase.

The building for the Astor Library is a hand-

some ornament to the city. It is built of brown freestone and brick, in the Byzantine style of architecture, or rather in that of the royal palaces of Florence; and presents a strongly imposing appearance, both in its external and internal structure. Its dimensions, on the ground, are as above stated; and its height, from the sidewalk to the top of the parapet, 67 feet. The great library hall, occupying the second floor, is 100 feet in length, 60 in width, and 50 feet high. The side walls form one continuous shelving, sufficient to contain 100,000 volumes. The light is from windows in the front and rear walls, and from a skylight of large dimensions. Midway between the floor and ceiling is an iron gallery, resting upon 14 beautiful columns; from which, and from other intermediate and lighted galleries, ascended by spiral stairways, the shelves are reached. The floor is composed of a richly wrought mosaic, resting on iron beams. Among the other apartments of the building are a reading room, and a lecture room, with accommodations for 500 persons. Between 55,000 and 60,000 volumes have been already purchased for this splendid library, at a cost of about \$63,000.

New York is liberally provided with institutions for the relief of the poor and distressed of every description. Besides the Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, already noticed, the New York Hospital has a fine situation on the W. side of Broadway, opposite the head of Pearl Street. The buildings, which are extensive, stand in the rear of a beautiful yard, and seem pleasantly retired, although in the very heart of the city. Connected with this hospital is the Lunatic Asylum, located at Bloomingdale, on the Hudson River, 5 miles from the City Hall; attached to which are 40 acres of ground, beautifully laid out into gardens and pleasure grounds. This accommodates about 250 patients. Here also is one of the Orphan Asylums. A new institution, styled the State Hospital of the City of New York, has lately gone into operation, occupying a spacious square, bounded by Forty-Second and Forty-Third Streets, and the Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The New York Dispensary, established in 1790, the Northern Dispensary, in 1829, and the Eastern Dispensary, in 1834, answer the purpose of hospitals to some extent. These useful establishments are supported by annual subscriptions. On Staten Island are three large and excellent institutions for the relief of sick and disabled seamen: the Marine Hospital, at Tompkinsville, adjacent to the quarantine ground, which has three spacious buildings; the Seamen's Retreat, situated half a mile farther south; and the Sailor's Snug Harbor, on the N. side of the island, which provides a home for aged and decayed seamen. This noble charity was founded by the liberality of Captain Randall, who bequeathed to it an estate now reputed to be worth \$1,000,000. The funds of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, in 1852, amounted to \$87,000.

The New York Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, a noble institution of its kind, incorporated in 1817, is on Fiftieth Street, near the Fourth Avenue, or Haerlem Railroad. The principal building is 110 feet long by 60 wide, and 4 stories high above the basement. The New York Institution for the Blind is on the Eighth Avenue, and has about 50 pupils.

At Bellevue, on the East River, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the City Hall, is the New Almshouse, which is a very extensive establishment, having a hospital

connected with it. Here also is a House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents; and a Penitentiary for female convicts. There is another almshouse for Blackwell's Island. But it is scarcely possible for the city to meet all the demands upon it in this department of eleemosynary aid. The burdens of this kind are induced to far the greatest extent by the immigration of paupers, or of those who soon become paupers, from Europe. How large this item is liable to be may be inferred from the fact, that there is continually going on a shipment of paupers, direct from the poorhouses in Europe. On board of one British vessel, arriving at New York in 1851, the whole number of passengers, 230, were derived from this source. "On what principles of comity, humanity, or justice," to adopt the words of the commissioners of immigration, "the poorhouses of Europe, and sometimes the prisons, are emptied on our shores, it is difficult to say. The fact itself is notorious. Ship loads of these helpless and often vicious persons are sent here, sometimes in the depth of winter, without means or place of destination beyond this city, and become a permanent burden from the moment of their arrival." The whole number of foreigners who arrived at the port of New York in 1851 was 289,601; of whom 163,256 were from Ireland, 69,883 from Germany, and 56,462 from other countries.

It was probably fortunate for us as a nation, that, in the earlier period of our republic, the peoples of foreign nations had so little confidence in the success of our political experiment, in the capacity of free institutions to sustain themselves, and secure a permanent prosperity to the people under them. This distrust kept back the tide of foreign immigration, until it may be hoped that, even in our large cities, the native American element of the population has become too strong in numbers, intelligence, and wealth to be greatly modified by the admixture of foreign elements. But with our continued stability and prosperity, the people of other nations, especially the more oppressed and poor among them, are beginning to regard this country "as the haven of the poor man from the fears of want; as the mine whence the enterprising and adventurous are to draw wealth; as the theatre wherein the political economist is to realize his theories; as the church of all creeds, wherein those deprived of liberty of conscience in their native land may worship without fear of molestation." Hence, as one has said, "the tide of the world's population is tending to our shores; and the safe and beautiful harbor of New York receives the ships of all nations, bearing their freights of men and goods from every part of the earth."

The foreign residents in New York have various associations among themselves for humane and charitable purposes; as the St. George's Society, composed of Englishmen; St. Andrew's, of Scotch; St. David's, of Welsh; also societies of Germans, French, Spanish, and Hebrews. The St. Nicholas Society is composed of the descendants of the early Dutch inhabitants. Besides these, there are the Orphan Asylum, at Bloomingdale, a very large institution, established in 1806; the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, on Twelfth Street; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Prince Street; the Asylum for Colored Orphans; the Lying-in Asylum; the Female Assistance Society for the sick poor; and the Society for aiding Respectable, Aged Indigent Females.

Several of our great national institutions of Christian benevolence have their seat of operations in New York. Such are the American Bible Society, founded in 1816, in which the several evangelical denominations cooperate; the American Tract Society, and the American Seamen's Friend Society, of which the same is true; the American Home Missionary Society, and the Society for aiding Colleges at the West, supported more especially by the Presbyterians and Congregationalists; the American and Foreign Bible Society, for circulating a Baptist version of the Scriptures; and the American Society for meliorating the Condition of the Jews. Other organizations of this class exist, which are auxiliary to their parent institutions in Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. Such are the Agency of the American Board of Foreign Missions; the Central American Education Society; the New York Colonization Society; and the Sunday School Society. The operations of all these associations are very extensive, and constitute a noble feature of the religious enterprise of the age and country. Their anniversaries, which are celebrated during the second week in May, are occasions of great and general interest.

The number of churches in the city of New York, as enumerated in 1852, is 250; Presbyterian, 46; Episcopal, 45; Methodist, 40; Baptist, 31; Roman Catholic, 21; Dutch Reformed, 20; Jews, 12; Trinitarian Congregational, 10; Lutheran, 5; Friends, Primitive Christians, and Universalists, 4 each; Unitarian Congregational, Second Advent, and New Jerusalem, 2 each; Moravians, 1.

Some of the houses of public worship are among the most splendid ornaments of the city. The rapid increase of business in all the lower parts of the city, for a number of years past, and the consequent demand for a larger proportion of the space for its accommodation, has necessarily led to the abandonment of most of the localities, on which the earliest houses of worship were erected, and to the removal of their respective congregations up town. Hardly any of the church edifices of New York existing at the present day bear the impress, or are clothed with the associations, of a venerable antiquity. Only three, or at most four, built before the revolution, are now occupied for public worship. These are the Brick Presbyterian Church, Beekman Street, built in 1767; the John Street, Methodist, the first of that denomination in America, built in 1768; the North Dutch, corner of William and Fulton Streets, built in 1769, at the then northern border of the city; and St. Paul's, Episcopal, Broadway, nearly opposite the Park. During the occupation of New York by the British, all the churches, except the Episcopal, were either destroyed or used for barracks, hospitals, or riding schools, by the soldiers. The old building of the Middle Dutch Church, on the corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, now occupied as the post office, with very little change in the exterior, presents perhaps the most accurate specimen remaining in the city of the former style of ecclesiastical buildings, particularly among the Dutch settlers. St. Paul's Church and the Brick Presbyterian occupy two of the finest positions in the city, and are among its handsomest ornaments, particularly the former. This beautiful structure is adorned with a portico of the Ionic order, consisting of 4 fluted columns of red sandstone,

supporting a pediment with a niche in the centre filled with the statue of St. Paul. The spire of this church rises, with graceful proportions, to the height of 200 feet. Beneath the portico is a monument, erected by order of Congress, to the memory of General Montgomery, under which his remains were deposited in 1819; and in the adjoining cemetery, a few feet from Broadway, stands an obelisk which commemorates the talents and fame of Emmet, the Irish barrister. The new building recently erected by Trinity Church on Broadway, opposite Wall Street, may be regarded as the finest specimen of pure Gothic architecture in the United States. This edifice is the third in succession which this church has erected upon the same site; the first having been burned in the great fire of 1776, and the second having been taken down in 1839, to give place to the present magnificent structure. It is constructed throughout, even to its minutest details, of a lightish brown sandstone, finely hammered, and, in its tracery and ornament of every description, elaborately and delicately wrought. It is 189 feet long, 84 feet wide, and 64 feet high, to the eaves of the clear story. It is without galleries, and superbly finished within. The height of the tower and spire is 264 feet. Access may readily be had to this lofty tower, for the prospect it affords, which is one of the most splendid panoramic views to be had on the whole continent. From a great height, but entirely secure and at his ease, the beholder sees this vast city, full of life and animation, as it were at his feet, while in every direction, as far as the eye can reach, the harbor, with its shipping, the islands, the rivers, the country, the cities and villages, and boundless ocean, are spread out before him in all the attractions with which nature, art, and luxury have invested them. The tower of this church contains a chime of bells. This beautiful building, erected at a cost of nearly \$400,000, will seat only about 800 persons.

St. John's Chapel, also built with the funds of Trinity Church, and beautifully situated on Varriek Street, fronting St. John's Park, is one of the most costly church edifices in New York, "more than \$200,000 having been expended upon it." It has an elegant spire 220 feet in height, and a splendid portico in front of 4 Corinthian columns. There are other Episcopal churches in the upper part of the city, which are among its handsomest specimens of architecture. The houses of worship erected by the other denominations are generally plainer and less expensive. But there are among them many costly and beautiful structures. The Scotch Presbyterian Church on Grand Street is a stone building, with a fine Ionic portico of 6 stone columns, erected, it is said, at a cost of \$114,000. The Duane Street Church has an imposing Ionic portico. The building of the First Baptist Church, on Broome Street, is a fine stone edifice, of Gothic architecture. It has two octagonal towers on the front corners, with an immense window between them, 22 feet wide and 41 feet high. The interior is very imposing. The Reformed Dutch Church, on Washington Square, is a large Gothic structure, finished with great costliness and beauty. The new house of worship, erected by the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church on the corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth Street, has a most beautiful Ionic portico and spire. It is in the form and proportions of a Grecian temple, and about 100 feet in

length. It is built of the eastern granite. St. Peter's, Roman Catholic Church, on Barclay Street, has a very imposing Ionic portico, of 6 granite columns, with a statue of St. Peter occupying a niche in the pediment. The French Protestant Church, on Franklin Street, is built of white marble, and has a fine portico, with a double range of marble Ionic columns. The Presbyterians, on Mercer Street, and the Congregationalists, on Union Place, have beautiful houses of worship. Besides these there are many others in the city, which we cannot here describe, which will not fail to attract the attention of the admirers of handsome architecture.

New York contains many large and splendid hotels. One of the most spacious and elegant of these is the Astor House, on Broadway, opposite the Park. This great hotel, furnished with a magnificence and taste corresponding to the simple grandeur of the structure, is, with the exception of one other in New York, the largest in the country, if not in the world. It was erected by the late John Jacob Astor, at an expense, including the ground, of \$750,000. It is built of the Quincy granite, 5 stories high, with a front of 201 feet on Broadway, 146 on Vesey Street, and 154 on Barclay Street. It contains upwards of 300 rooms. The dining hall is 108 feet in length. The American Hotel is a large house, also opposite the Park. The Irving House, at the corner of Broadway and Chamber Street, is among the most elegant and fashionable of the hotels. Several are conducted on the European plan, affording rooms to their guests, with meals or not, as they may wish. Such are Libby's and Tammany Hall, near the Park, Delmonico's, near the Battery, and Florence's, in Broadway. We can do little more than to name a few of the principal hotels, in addition to those which have been mentioned. The United States, at the corner of Pearl and Fulton Streets, is constructed of stone, 6 stories high. Howard's Hotel is at the corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway. The Merchants, Rochester, Western, and National Hotels, are all in Courtland Street; Rathbun's Hotel is on Broadway, between Courtland and Liberty Streets. The Pacific Hotel is in Greenwich Street, convenient to the boats arriving and departing upon the North River. The New York Hotel, high up Broadway, is more retired, but eligibly situated. More recently opened, and exceeding every other in size and splendor, is the new Metropolitan Hotel, situated towards the upper part of the city, on the spot formerly known as "Niblo's Garden." This stupendous structure fronts on Broadway, Prince, and Crosby Streets, having a front, all together, of 600 feet. It is 6 stories high, built of fine brown freestone, with heavily-carved cornices over the almost innumerable windows. It stands on the highest ground in the city, and is a most noble and imposing edifice. To give an idea of the magnitude of the establishment, it may be stated that it contains over 500 rooms, over 100 of which are suits of rooms; being supplied throughout with gas, with hot and cold water, steam, &c., through a service, in the aggregate, of more than five miles of pipes. It contains one mile of elegantly painted halls and passages. Its 550 mirrors, to say nothing of its other furniture, cost \$15,000. Two of the largest of these, at each end of the great dining hall, cover within a fraction of 100 square feet each.

being the largest mirrors ever imported into the United States. The plate glass for the windows alone cost \$35,000; and the entire cost of the building, independent of the furniture, was about half a million of dollars.

Many of the stores, banks, and other buildings for purposes of business, in New York, are among the most elegant architectural ornaments of the city. These are too numerous to be described in this place. As an example of the largest class of stores, it may suffice to instance the splendid palace on Broadway, built and occupied by A. T. Stuart as a silk store. Fronting upon Broadway, it covers the entire block between Chamber Street and Reed Street, having a front upon Broadway of 150 feet, and a depth up both the other streets of the same extent. It is built of polished white marble, six stories high, in a style of architectural beauty, without and within, corresponding to the costliness of the materials.

Many of the private residences in the upper part of the city are of the most costly and beautiful description. Long streets consisting of stately blocks and terraces, and separate mansions, with every accessory of architectural splendor, excite the admiration of the beholder. "Under the smiles of fortune," says a writer of New York, "most classes of our citizens have been prosperous, many have grown wealthy, and the style and expense of living, and the beauty of some of the principal streets of the city, have proportionally improved. The buildings now generally in course of construction by our wealthy inhabitants, for their private residences, are among the most splendid and costly city dwelling houses in the world. The several styles of architecture are conceived by architects of great ability, and the designs of the buildings and interior decorations are in many instances carried out without regard to cost. \$100,000 for the cost of a single city lot, freestone house and furniture, is not an uninfrequent expenditure. The support of many private establishments requires an outlay of \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year, some ranging much higher."

The number of theatres and places of amusement in New York is not considered large in comparison with that of European cities of the same size. The principal theatres are the Park Theatre, opposite the Park; the Bowery Theatre, Bowery, above Bayard Street; Astor Place Opera House, near the upper part of Broadway; Olympic Theatre, Broadway, above Canal Street; National Theatre, near Chatham Square; Burton's Theatre, Chamber Street, and Niblo's Theatre, at the corner of Broadway and Prince Streets. The American Museum, opposite the Astor House, is an excellent and very extensive establishment of its kind, founded in 1810, and enriched with curiosities of nature and art from all parts of the world. Its immense collections occupy five large saloons 100 feet in length. From the observatory on the top of the building, which is very high, one of the finest views of the city, bay, and surrounding country is obtained. Peale's Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts, founded in 1825, contains four spacious apartments, filled with choice specimens in the departments of natural history, painting, statuary, &c. The cosmorama views in these museums are equal to any in the world for number and variety, and for the truth and perfection of art with which they are prepared. The Chi-

nese Museum, at 359 Broadway, contains a very extensive collection of curiosities, illustrative of the arts and the customs of life in China.

Castle Garden, off the Battery, and Vauxhall Garden, at the upper end of the Bowery, are places of pleasant resort for recreation. There are also in the vicinity of the city several places of daily resort in the summer season. The principal of these is Hoboken, on the opposite bank of the Hudson, between which and New York, in pleasant weather, there are continual currents of persons going and returning by the boats, which seem, as it were, to bring these places nearer to the city than if they were within its limits. The grounds at Hoboken are beautifully laid out, and shaded and supplied with various means of innocent and healthful recreation. Haerlem Village, on the N. end of the island, included within the city limits, was founded, we are told, as long ago as 1658, "with a view to the amusement and recreation of the citizens." The Haerlem Railroad, 8 miles in length, connects this village with the very heart of the city. The cars start from the City Hall several times a day, passing through Centre and Broome Streets, the Bowery, and Fourth Avenue, as far as Twenty-Seventh Street, with horses, and thence with steam to Haerlem, and beyond to other places to the N. and E. of it. The ride to Haerlem is pleasant, affording a view of much of the city, the East River, and surrounding country, and passing through a tunnel excavated in the solid rock, 595 feet long. Manhattanville and Bloomingdale, on the W. side of the island, and Astoria, on the E. side, are also much frequented. Many of the pleasant places in New Jersey, on Staten Island, and on Long Island are also brought by the numerous ferries, railroads, and steamboats diverging from the city, within a convenient distance for pleasure excursions.

The markets in New York are numerous, and well supplied with every necessary and luxury which the country produces. They are not situated, as in some other cities, in one or two central localities, this being impracticable from the great extent of the city. The principal markets are the Fulton, Catharine, Washington, Franklin, Clinton, Tompkins, and Essex. The value of the country produce brought to market, and consumed annually by the inhabitants, has been estimated at \$15,500,000.

The city is lighted to a great extent with gas. The first experiment was made in the Park in 1812. The works of the New York Gas Light Company, organized in 1823, are in Canal Street, from which between 30 and 40 miles of pipe have been laid into all parts of the city. The light produced is strong and beautiful, imparting to Broadway, and to other streets in which the stores are generally lighted in the evening, almost the splendor of midday.

But the greatest of the public works of New York is the Croton Aqueduct, by which, after much suffering from the want of it, the blessing of an abundant supply of pure water has been secured to the inhabitants. This great undertaking was decided upon by a vote of the citizens at the charter election in 1835, and it was so far completed that the water was brought into the city on the 14th of October, 1842. The aqueduct commences at a point on the Croton River, about 6 miles from the Hudson, in Westchester county, and about 40 miles from the City Hall

The dam across the Croton is 250 feet in length, and 40 feet high; 70 feet thick at the bottom, and 7 at the top, built of stone and cement. A pond is thus created about 5 miles long, covering 400 acres, and estimated to contain 500,000,000 gallons of water. Its elevation above tide water is 153 feet. From the gateway in the dam the aqueduct proceeds, sometimes crossing valleys by embankments, sometimes beneath the surface, and through tunnels in solid rocks, until it reaches Harlem River, which it crosses on a magnificent stone bridge, 1450 feet in length, and 124 feet high. This bridge is supported by 14 stone piers, 8 of the arches being of 80 feet span, and the remaining 6 of 50 feet. The aqueduct throughout is built of stone, brick, and cement, arched over and under, 8 feet 5 inches high, 6 feet 3 inches wide at the bottom of the side walls, and 7 feet 8 inches at the top. It has a descent of 134 inches per mile, and will discharge 60,000,000 gallons of water in 24 hours. It delivers its water into a receiving reservoir at Eighty-Sixth Street, 38 miles from the dam, which covers 34 acres, and contains 150,000,000 gallons of water. From this to the distributing reservoir on Murray's Hill, at Fortieth Street, 2½ miles from the receiving reservoir, the water is conveyed in iron pipes. This reservoir is a massive and beautiful piece of stone masonry, laid in cement, 43 feet high above the street, containing 25,000,000 gallons. Its surface is 115 feet above tide water. Thence the water is distributed over the city in iron pipes. The great mains are 36 inches in diameter. In 1852, 215 miles of pipe had been laid. The head is sufficient to carry the water into the upper stories of the houses, and to sustain several beautiful *jets-d'eau* in different parts of the city. At the fountain in the Park, when the water is forced into the air in a single column, it rises to the height of between 60 and 70 feet. There are a great number of free hydrants in all parts of the city, from which the poor supply themselves, and water is furnished for cleansing the streets. The supply from the river is considered adequate to meet the wants of a population three or four times greater than the city now has. The daily consumption is now about 30,000,000 of gallons.

The following is the result of an analysis of the Croton water by Prof. Benj. Silliman, Jr.:

Chloride of sodium, and a trace of potassium, . . . . .	.167
Sulphate of soda, . . . . .	.153
Chloride of calcium, . . . . .	.372
Chloride of aluminum, . . . . .	.166
Phosphate of alumina, . . . . .	.832
Carbonate of lime,	2.131
Carbonate of magnesia, . . . . .	.662
Sulphate of lime, . . . . .	.235
Silica, colored by manganese, . . . . .	.077
Carbonate of soda, equivalent to nitrates and crenates of do. and loss,	1.865
<hr/>	
Total solid, in one gallon, after ignition	6.66
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Carbonic acid in ditto, in cubic inches,	17.817

Of the action of this water upon lead, after an experiment of 5 weeks' continuance, the professor says, "The lead in this water looks as bright and fresh as the day it went in, and the water itself is not in the least turbid."

The entire cost of the aqueduct to the city has been about \$13,000,000. The revenue now

amounts to half a million annually, and is rapidly increasing.

New York has now an effective system of public schools, by which all the children between the ages of 4 and 16 are free to receive instruction as a common right. A society, called the "Free School Society," was formed in 1804 by many principal citizens, and afterwards incorporated, "to provide for the education of poor children, not belonging to, nor provided for, by any religious society." In 1826, the charter of this society was modified, and its title changed to the "Public School Society of New York," and it was required "to provide, so far as its means might extend, for the education of *all children* in the city of New York, not otherwise provided for, whether such children be or be not the proper objects of gratuitous education." To this society, until within a few years past, was intrusted the management of all the public schools of the city. They had under their care 16 schools, for which large and convenient buildings were provided; and 48 primary schools, for which apartments were leased in other buildings, besides several for colored children. By a law of the state, of comparatively recent date, public district schools have been established, in addition to those under the direction of the School Society, which are also well instructed and flourishing. The number of public schools of New York, in 1851, was 207; the number of children taught, 107,000. The whole expense of maintaining the schools for that year was \$274,794.59; which is an average of \$6.86½ per scholar. The funds for defraying these expenses are derived partly from the Common School Fund of the state, of which the city received its due proportion; partly from an assessment upon the citizens for an amount equal to their appropriation from the fund, as a condition of receiving the same; and partly by a special tax of 4-80ths of 1 per cent. on the valuation of property in the city.

In 1846 the city of New York resolved, by a very large majority in a popular vote, to establish a free school of a higher order, perhaps, than any which had been hitherto projected in our country; to be known by the name of the "Free Academy." For this school a noble building has been erected on the corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-Third Street, and the institution was opened January 27, 1849. It was established by the Board of Education, under an act empowering them to establish a free academy, "for the purpose of extending the benefits of education gratuitously to those who have been pupils in the common schools of the city and county of New York." A thorough knowledge of the branches taught in the common schools qualifies for admission into the academy, where the education of the pupils is to be continued onward, branching, as it proceeds, towards the various divisions of the field of knowledge, as their preferences respectively may lead them. The plan of the institution is designed to be intermediate between the college system and that of the Polytechnic schools of Europe, embracing portions of both of these systems. It was organized with a corps of 10 instructors, embracing, besides the principal, professors of Latin and Greek, of mathematics and natural philosophy, of chemistry, of history and belles-lettres, of the French, Spanish, and German languages, and of drawing.

The building erected for the Free Academy is

on Twenty-Third Street, corner of Lexington Avenue. It is a spacious and elegant structure, in which utility and ornament are admirably united. In its external architecture it is in the style of the Gothic town halls of the Netherlands. Its dimensions on the ground are 125 feet by 80. It consists, exclusive of the basement, of three lofty stories, which are intersected by two wide passages running at right angles through the middle of the building; above which is the great hall, extending over the entire building, and lighted by windows in the roof. This fine building will accommodate 1000 scholars, with all the necessary appliances; and has cost, exclusive of the ground and furniture, about \$50,000.

The total value of real and personal property in the city of New York, as assessed in 1851, was \$320,108,358. This was an increase from the value, as assessed in 1850, of \$34,022,941. The amount of taxes authorized to be raised in 1850 was \$2,578,325.

The number of buildings erected in the city in 1850 was 1912. The aggregate of new buildings erected for 10 years, from 1840 to 1850, was 15,409.

The whole number of dwellings in New York, in 1850, was 37,677, and the number of families 93,608. The largest number of persons are in the various descriptions of manufacturing and mechanical employments. The number of productive establishments of this kind, in 1850, was 3387, employing 83,620 persons, of whom 29,917 were females. The capital invested in these operations was \$34,232,822; and the annual value of manufactured articles, \$105,218,308. — For the statistics of commerce, banks, &c., see *Statistical Tables*.

New York enjoys peculiar advantages for being a great commercial city. The harbor, for capacity, security, and beauty of scenery, is one of the finest in the world. It consists of an outer and an inner harbor; the outer extending from Sandy Hook and the bar, about 18 miles S. from the city, to the Narrows, formed by the approaching extremities of Long Island and Staten Island, and constituting the Raritan Bay. On the bar there are 27 feet of water at high tide, and 21 at low tide, and within the bay there is good anchorage for vessels. The inner harbor, or that which is more properly known as the bay or harbor of New York, extends from the Narrows, 8 miles, to the city, and several miles on each side of it, up both the North and the East Rivers, particularly the latter. It has a width of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is about 25 miles in circumference. It has a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships of war, in every part, and the largest merchant vessels come directly to the docks and slips with which the whole of the lower part of the city, excepting the Battery, is bordered, for a length, in all, of about 7 miles. The inner harbor is entered, not only from the ocean at Sandy Hook and through the Narrows, which is the usual channel for large vessels bound inward from sea, but, on the N. E., from Long Island Sound, and, on the S. W., through the Kills and Staten Island Sound. The passage at the Narrows is about a third of a mile wide. The harbor is every where well protected against the influence of storms; but especially within the East River, which is the part most closely landlocked. Here the largest number of vessels always lie, presenting, in the multitude of their

masts and spars, the appearance of a leafless forest. The harbor is generally open for the free ingress and egress of vessels at all seasons of the year. In very severe winters, it is occasionally obstructed for a few days with ice; but the tide sets through from the East River with such force, that it is only at rare intervals that the ice, though running from above, stops and closes over. There are several beautiful islands in the inner harbor, which are attached to the city. Governor's Island is 3200 feet distant from the Battery, and contains 70 acres. On this island are three fortifications — Fort Columbus on the S., star-shaped; Castle Williams on the N. W. point, which is a round tower, 60 feet high, with 3 tiers of guns; and likewise a battery on the S. W. side, commanding the entrance of Buttermilk Channel. Here are barracks, and houses for the officers, for a considerable garrison. On Bedlow's and Ellis's Islands also are strong fortifications. At the Narrows, Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, on the E. side, and Forts Tompkins and Richmond, on Staten Island, well defend the entrance of that important channel. The entrance from the Sound, on the East River, is defended by Fort Schuyler, on Throg's Neck, Blackwell's, Great Barn, and Randall's Islands are in the East River.

The immediate communication between New York and the surrounding country is maintained by no less than 15 steam ferry boats, which are constantly running from different points of the city to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Staten Island, Jersey City, Hoboken, and other points. These, with the continual arrival and departure of vessels of every class, of steamboats on the numerous routes of travel, and of sailing boats with parties of pleasure, render the harbor a scene of bustle and animation scarcely less exciting than the city itself; while the variegated scenery upon its shores, the neatly-built cottages, the elegant country seats of opulent citizens, surrounded with luxuriant groves and pleasure grounds, and the fine view of the islands, furnishing each the site of noble public institutions, or of strong works for military defence, render all the approaches to the city upon its waters beyond description beautiful. The distances to the most important suburbs of New York by the different ferries is as follows: South ferry to Brooklyn, 1063 yards; Fulton ferry, 731 yards; Catharine ferry, 735 yards; Walnut Street ferry, 635 yards; Peek Slip ferry, 2800 yards; Williamsburg ferry, 950 yards; Hoboken ferry, 1955 yards; Jersey City ferry, 2746 yards; Staten Island ferry, 6418 yards. The suburbs thus connected with the city of New York are all, in an important sense, an integral part of this great commercial emporium, being created by its prosperity, and affording residence to its overflowing population. The suburbs of New York, consisting of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Hoboken, contain, in round numbers, 150,000 inhabitants, which, added to the population of the city proper make a total of at least 650,000.

In this connection, it may be proper to refer to the extensive public accommodations in the city proper for conveying persons from place to place by means of omnibuses, or cheap coaches for the million. The greatest number of these are drawn by two horses; but many of them, of large capacity, have four. They have seats for from 12 to 24 persons inside, and for others on

the top. There are no less than 24 established routes between different points in the city, on which they run, with a great number of vehicles belonging to each route. The total number of licensed omnibuses, February 1, 1851, was 568; yielding a revenue to the city of \$10,700. Besides these, the Haerlem Railroad cars, which run as omnibuses from the Park through the city, starting every 15 minutes, accommodate an immense number of persons. The number of hackney coaches, licensed in 1851, was 341.

The lines of communication between New York and the great interior of the country, both by water and by land, are numerous and extensive. Those on the North River are connected, by canals and railroads from Albany and Troy, with Lake Champlain and Canada on the N., and with Western New York, the great lakes, and the Mississippi Valley on the W. The Erie Railroad opens a communication from Jersey City, opposite the city of New York, to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie; and will soon be connected, by a continuous chain of railroads, with the west, as far as the Mississippi, and ultimately far beyond. A railroad from the heart of the city, running along the eastern bank of the Hudson to Greenbush, opposite Albany, now establishes a communication, at all seasons, with the railroads going thence N., E., and W. The Haerlem Railroad is extended W., to connect with others running through the Connecticut and Housatonic valleys, and reaching the metropolis of New England, and the British provinces, on the N. and E. Several lines of steamboats, through Long Island Sound, connect with lines of railroad at the E., and form routes to Boston. With Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the cities S., to New Orleans, similar lines of communication are established, connection by steam being already continuous through this whole extent. Frequent and regular communication is maintained, by the various lines of packet ships and ocean steamers, between the principal ports of Europe, the West Indies, Mexico, and California. Some of these vessels are now almost daily arriving and departing, with a precision and despatch which, a few years ago, would have been thought incredible. The Collins line of steamships to Liverpool have a contract with the government for carrying the mails.

The central position of New York, in reference to the other parts of the Union, having New England on the N. E., the Middle and Southern states on the S. W., and much of the vast interior of the Mississippi Valley brought into free communication with it by canals and railroads, in connection with the navigation of the Hudson, gives to this city preëminent advantages for being a great commercial mart for the whole country. Its first selection by the Dutch, as a place of settlement, was influenced, no doubt, by the circumstances of its lying at the mouth of a navigable river, having a good harbor, and being easy of defence against the Indians. A communication with the interior by navigable streams, until within a few years past, has been thought essential to the existence of a commercial city. It is true, indeed, that since the introduction of canals and railroads, particularly the latter, this consideration has sunk into one of secondary importance; and it must be granted that, in this respect, New York has not now the advantage which she once had over some of her sister cities. By means of

railroads and canals, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston will obtain a large amount of the western trade, which, before these new facilities arose, would have found its way to New York. Still the central position of New York, and the extensive growth to which she has attained, must continue to secure to her the name and rank which she already possesses of being the commercial emporium of the nation. When we consider the prospective advances of this country, the vast resources of its enterprise and wealth which remain to be developed, and the power which New York will have to increase her facilities of traffic with our own interior, and with foreign ports, to any requisite extent, we cannot doubt that she is destined to become, perhaps, the most flourishing and extensive mart of commerce in the world.

The first settlement made on Manhattan Island, with a view to permanent occupancy, was by the Dutch in 1615. In 1629, being resolved to establish a colony at New Amsterdam, as New York was then called, they appointed Walter Van Twiller governor, who held the office nine years. In 1635, the governor erected a substantial fort; and in 1643 a house of worship was built in the S. E. corner of the fort. In 1644, a city hall, or stadh house, was erected, which was on the corner of Pearl Street and Coenties Slip. In 1653, a wall of earth and stones was built from Hudson River to East River, designed as a defence against the Indians, immediately N. of Wall Street, which from that circumstance received its name. The first public wharf was built in 1658, where Whitehall Street now is.

The administration of Governor Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch governors, terminated, after a continuance of 17 years with the capture of the colony by the English, in 1664, when the city was named New York, in honor of James, Duke of York. The property of the Dutch West India Trading Company was all confiscated. The number of inhabitants was then about 3000.

In 1673, the Dutch retook the city from the English, it having been surrendered by Captain Manning without firing a gun. It was restored to the English the next year; and Manning was tried for cowardice and treachery, and sentenced to have his sword broken over his head. The inhabitants were all then required to take the oath of allegiance to the English government. As descriptive of the commercial condition of the city at that period, Governor Andros, in his report to the government in England, in 1678, says, "Our principal places of trade are New York and Kingston, except Albany for the Indians. Our buildings most wood, some lately stone and brick; good country houses, and strong of their several kinds. A merchant worth £1000, or £500, is accounted a good substantial merchant, and a planter worthe half that in moveables accounted rich; all estates may be valued at about £150,000; there may lately have traded to ye colony, in a year, from 10 to 15 ships or vessels, of about together 100 tunns each, English, New England, and our own build, of which five small shippis and a ketch now belonging to New Yorke, foure of them built there."

In 1686, James II. abolished the representative system, and prohibited the use of printing presses. A meeting of commissioners, denominated a congress of the several colonies, was this year assembled at New York. A regulation for light-

ing the city was established in 1697, requiring that lights be put in the windows of the houses fronting on the streets, on a penalty of ninepence for every night's omission; and that a lighted lantern be hung out upon a pole at every 7th house, the expense to be borne equally by the 7 intervening houses. In 1703, Wall Street was paved from William Street to the English (Trinity) Church. The Presbyterian ministers were prohibited from preaching by Governor Corabury, in 1707, and two of their number were arrested and tried for violating this prohibition; but they were discharged on their paying \$220 costs. In 1719, a Presbyterian Church was built in Wall Street. In 1725, the New York Gazette, a weekly newspaper, was established. The first stage began to run between New York and Boston in 1732. It made its trips once a month, and was 14 days on the journey. In 1745, Lady Murray owned the only coach in New York. The city, the next year, contained 1834 houses, and 11,717 inhabitants, all lying below the Park, having increased about 1000 in 9 years. A theatre was opened in 1750. From this time to the period of the revolution, streets were laid out, and built upon more or less, as far N. as Murray Street.

In consequence of the disastrous issue of the battle of Long Island, soon after the commencement of the war, in 1776, the city was taken possession of by the British army, under Lord Howe, and occupied by them until November 25, 1783, when they evacuated it, upon the independence of the United States being established. On that day, General Washington, at the head of the American army, entered the city. The British had erected works across the island, near Duane Street. After the devastation committed by the British upon the houses of worship, the college, and other public institutions, and in consequence of the loss of the books and accounts of the corporation, which had been carried off by the treasurer, who joined the British and left the country, much difficulty was found in tracing out and securing various descriptions of the public property. The whole increase of the population of New York, during a century of the English rule, did not exceed 20,000, which at the present day must seem greatly disproportionate to its commercial advantages in relation to the American colonies, and under the auspices of such a nation as Great Britain. But when we consider the strange and unnatural restrictions thrown around the colonies by the mother country, our surprise is diminished. Governor Cornbury, writing from New York to his superiors at home, in 1705, says, "I hope I may be pardoned if I declare my opinion to be that all these colonies, which are but twigs belonging to the main tree, ought to be kept entirely dependent upon and subservient to England; and that can never be if they are suffered to go on in the notions they have, that as they are Englishmen, so they may set up the same manufactures here as people may do in England." In conformity with this policy, the people of New York were not allowed to manufacture cloths of any kind, except for their own use. After the close of the revolution, the city contained 23,614 inhabitants, being an increase of about 2000 in 15 years.

In 1785, the first Congress after the war was organized in New York, in the City Hall, where the Custom House now stands; and here, four years later, when the constitution had been

adopted, Washington was inaugurated president of the United States.

From this time, in our country, commences the period of modern history, so to speak; and the most important events in the annals of the city must be comparatively familiar to the reader. For a place of such magnitude, New York cannot be considered unhealthy. It has enjoyed as great an exemption as cities of this class in most countries from the ravages of epidemic diseases. It has been four times visited by yellow fever, viz., in 1742, in 1798, in 1805, and in 1822. The disease was the most fatal in 1798, when it prevailed from July to November, and the deaths amounted to 2086. The city, with other cities large and small, suffered severely from Asiatic cholera in the years 1832, 1834, and 1849. The deaths in July and August, 1832, numbered 4673; and during the year, 9975. The deaths during the year 1850, a year of ordinary health, were 15,377; which is a ratio of 1 to 33 of the population. This ratio does not vary materially from that of other northern cities of the largest class.

The most extensive and destructive fire which has ever occurred in New York was that of the 16th of December, 1835, which swept over between 30 and 40 acres of the most valuable part of the city, densely occupied with stores and filled with the richest merchandise. About 650 buildings were consumed, and the amount of property destroyed was estimated, by a committee appointed to ascertain the loss, at nearly \$18,000,000. Under this heavy calamity, the wealth and recuperative energies of the city were in a wonderful manner demonstrated, as in an incredibly short time the whole burned district was covered again with stores and with public edifices, more costly, convenient, and elegant than before.

The first formal charter of the city was granted June 12, 1665. This has been superseded by a second, and also by a third, granted in 1730, which, though much changed by acts of the legislature, forms the basis of the present rights and privileges of the city. The present charter, by the New York legislature, was granted in 1831. The city is divided at present into 19 wards, each of which annually elects an alderman and an assistant alderman, to each of the two boards respectively, which constitute the common council. The mayor is chosen annually by the electors of the city.

It is now (1852) 237 years since the passengers of a Dutch emigrant vessel established their rude habitations on the southern extremity of Manhattan Island. The annals of the city, during the period which has intervened, and more especially since the country became an independent nation, illustrate its unexampled progress in population, wealth, and commercial greatness. "In these respects," to adopt the words of the editor of the New York Manual of the Corporation for 1851, "it may be safely said, that history affords no equal example of prosperity; and, if we may anticipate the lapse of another century, its extent and population will stand with scarcely a rival among the cities of the world."

New York Mills, N. Y., Oneida co. An important manufacturing village on Sadaquada Creek. 96 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

Niagara County, N. Y., e. h. at Loekport. Formed from Genesee co. in 1808. Lake Ontario bounds it on the N., Orleans co. on the E.,

Erie on the S., and the Niagara River, which separates it from Canada, on the W. It is also watered by Tonawanda Creek, which separates it from Erie co., on the S. The surface gradually descends from the Mountain Ridge to the lake, and between the two extends the Alluvial Way, or Ridge Road, which is elevated 130 feet above the waters of the lake. The soil is mostly good, being well adapted to the growth of grass and grain. This county contains several important mineral and gas springs. It is crossed by the Erie Canal, which unites with the Tonawanda Creek at Pendleton village, and by the Lockport and Niagara Falls, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroads, which unite at Niagara Falls village.

Niagara, N. Y., Niagara co., is separated from Canada by the Niagara River, which bounds it on the W., and is drained by a few small streams. Goat and some smaller islands belong to this town, which also embraces a part of Niagara Falls. It is situated on the Mountain Ridge, and slopes towards the S. The soil is calcareous sandy loam, upon a foundation of gypsum and lime. 16 miles W. from Lockport, and 298 from Albany.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Niagara co. On the E. side of Niagara River, at the falls, and 297 miles W. by N. from Albany. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Nicholas County, Ky., c. h. at Carlisle. Bounded N. by Harrison and Mason, E. by Fleming and Bath, and S. and W. by Bourbon and Harrison counties. Drained by Licking River and branches.

Nicholas County, Va., e. h. at Nicholas. It is bounded N. by Kanawha and Braxton counties, E. by Randolph and Pocahontas, S. by Greenbrier and Fayette, and W. by Kanawha co. Watered by Great Kanawha, Gauley, and Elk Rivers, and branches.

Nicholas, Va., c. h. Nicholas co. 310 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

Nicholasville, Ky., c. h. Jessamine co. On a small branch of Kentucky River. 36 miles S. E. from Frankfort.

Nichols, N. Y., Tioga co. Bounded on the N. by the Susquehanna River. The surface is hilly, except on the river border, where are broad and fertile flats. 8 miles S. W. from Owego, and 175 W. by S. from Albany.

Nicholson, Pa., Luzerne co. Tunkhannock Mountain crosses the N. part of this town. 161 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Niles, Mn., Berrien co. On the E. side of the St. Joseph's, on the Michigan Central Railroad. 191 miles W. from Detroit.

Niles, N. Y., Cayuga co. Bounded on the E. by Skaneateles, and W. by Owasco Lake, and watered by some small streams. Surface rolling; soil clay and sandy loam, underlaid by lime and slate. 10 miles S. E. from Auburn, and 160 W. from Albany.

Nine Eagles, Io., c. h. Decatur co.

Nippenose, Pa., Lycoming co. Bounded W. by Nippenose Creek, and N. by the N. branch of the Susquehanna River. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. 96 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Niskayuna, N. Y., Schenectady co. This town lies on the S. side of the Mohawk. The surface is somewhat hilly near the river, but more level and sandy on the S. 4 miles E. from Schenectady, and 12 N. W. from Albany.

Noble County, Ia., c. h. at Augusta. Bounded

N. by La Grange, E. by De Kalb, S. by Allen and Whitley, and W. by Kosciusko and Elkhart counties. Watered by Elkhart and Tippecanoe Rivers, and numerous small lakes.

Noble, Ia., c. h. Noble co. A little N. E. from Elkhart River, and 159 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

Nobleboro', Me., Lincoln co. On the upper waters of Damariscotta River, E. side. 38 miles S. E. from Augusta. A ship-owning and ship-building place.

Nockamicon, Pa., Bucks co. Bounded E. by Delaware River, and N. by its tributary, Gallows Run. The Delaware flows between high perpendicular banks, composed of red sandstone. Surface hilly; soil gravelly, and in parts swampy. 14 miles N. from Doylestown.

Nottaway County, Mo. In the N. W. angle, bordering on Iowa. The head streams of the Platte run S. through it, and the Nottaway above its western border.

Norfolk, Ct., Litchfield co. The settlement of Norfolk began in 1744. This town is elevated and mountainous. The soil is a primitive gravelly loam, generally cold and stony, but has considerable depth, and affords good grazing. A stream, called Blackberry River, runs near the centre of the place, and a little westward of the Congregational Church falls over a ledge of rocks 30 feet in height. There is a handsome village, with an open square or green in front of the church, which is uncommonly neat and beautiful in its appearance. About half a mile N. is another village. 25 miles W. N. W. from Hartford.

Norfolk County, Ms., c. h. at Dedham. This county is bounded N. E. by Boston Harbor, N. by Suffolk co., W. by the S. E. corner of Worcester co., S. by the N. E. corner of the state of Rhode Island, and S. S. E. and E. by the counties of Bristol and Plymouth. This county has a maritime coast on Boston Harbor of about 12 miles, which is indented with many small bays and navigable rivers. Its surface is uneven, and in some parts hilly; its soil strong and rocky. Great quantities of the dark-colored granite are found here. A large part of Norfolk co., particularly those towns near Boston, is under a high state of cultivation, and affords fruits and vegetables in great abundance. The proximity of this county to the capital gives it many facilities, and the towns in this and in the county of Middlesex, that border on Boston Harbor, may be called the gardens of Boston. The Charles, Neponset, and Manatiquot are its chief rivers.

Norfolk, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Raquet River and some of its branches water this town. Surface undulating; soil fertile loam. 18 miles N. from Canton, and 224 N. W. from Albany.

Norfolk County, Va., c. h. at Norfolk. Bounded N. by Chesapeake Bay, E. by Princess Anne co., S. by North Carolina, and W. by Nansemond co. Hampton Roads lie on the N. border of this county, which also contains the greater part of Dismal Swamp. It is drained by Elizabeth and Pasquotank Rivers.

Norfolk, Va. Port of entry and shire town of Norfolk county. This place is situated on the N. E. bank of Elizabeth River, just below the confluence of the two branches of which that river is formed, and 8 miles above its entrance into Hampton Roads. It is 32 miles from the ocean, 106 miles E. S. E. from Richmond, 110 miles, by water, below City Point, at the junction

of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Population, in 1810, 9193; 1820, 8478; 1830, 9816; 1840, 10,920; 1850, 14,320.

The site of Norfolk is low, and in some parts marshy; but the principal streets are well paved, lighted, and clean, though others are less commodious and pleasant. The general style of the buildings is not distinguished for elegance. The public buildings are a court house, jail, market house, theatre, banks, insurance offices, an orphan asylum, an academy, and an athanæum, which has a respectable library. There are 8 or 10 churches, 2 of which are Episcopal, 2 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 African.

The harbor of Norfolk is spacious, easy of access, and deep enough to admit vessels of 18 feet draught. The entrance, between Old Point Comfort and the Rip Raps, is more than a mile wide, defended by Fort Munroe and Fort Calhoun. The former, on Old Point Comfort, including the ditch or moat, covers 70 acres of ground; and the whole peninsula ceded by the state to the United States contains 250 acres. This work is calculated to mount 335 guns, the most of which are either 42's, 32's, or 24's, and about 130 of them under bomb-proof covers. Fort Calhoun, on the opposite side of the river, covers about 7 acres, for which a solid foundation was prepared by throwing stones into the flats near the channel, and suffering them to settle for several years before erecting the superstructure. This work will mount 265 guns, 32 and 24 pounders, nearly all under cover. These fortifications completely command the entrance to the harbor from Hampton Roads. Opposite to Norfolk is Portsmouth, immediately above which is Gosport, one of the most important navy yards in the United States, having a splendid dry dock, constructed of hewn granite, at a cost of \$974,356. About a mile from Norfolk, on Washington Point, between the E. and W. branches of Elizabeth River, stands the United States Marine Hospital, which is a handsome edifice of brick.

The Dismal Swamp Canal, which connects the waters of Albemarle Sound with Chesapeake Bay, opens to Norfolk the commerce of the great basins of the Roanoke and Chowan, and, consequently, some of the finest sections of North Carolina and Virginia. The James River, which is navigable for sloops 150 miles, to Richmond, and for bateaux 220 miles above that place, opens a valuable trade into an extensive and productive country. This port has more foreign commerce than any other place in Virginia.

Norridgewock, Me., c. h. Somerset co. On both sides of the Kennebec, 28 miles N. from Augusta. The village is situated on the N. side of the river, directly in the bend, 5 miles W. of Skowhegan Falls. It is a pleasant place, the main street being broad, and shaded by fine trees. Norridgewock is famous in history as the residence of the Norridgewock Indians, and the seat of a French Jesuit mission.

Norristown, As., c. h. Pope co. On the Arkansas. 71 miles N. W. from Little Rock.

Norristown, Pa., c. h. Montgomery co. 16 miles from Philadelphia. The town is handsomely built. Many of the buildings being covered with stucco give it a bright and lively appearance. Besides the usual county buildings, and several handsome churches, there is an academy, a private seminary for boys, and public library. The pri-

pal growth of this place has been within the last 15 or 20 years, since the erection of a dam across the Schuylkill, which has created an immense water power, giving rise to several large manufacturing establishments. These consist of extensive cotton factories, iron works, shops for building locomotives, saw mills, grist mills, &c.

A bridge across the Schuylkill, 800 feet long, was built in 1830, at a cost of \$32,000. The Norristown and Philadelphia Railroad, opened about 1835, connects these two places, passing through Conshocken and Managunk. The railroad from Philadelphia to Reading and Pottsville passes along the opposite bank of the river. On that side of the river also are the locks of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, around which, and at the station of the Reading Railroad, a small village has sprung up. About 3 miles W. of this place are extensive marble quarries, from which a part of the stone was obtained for the Girard College. A saw mill, for cutting it into merchantable forms, is in operation at Norristown. This place was laid out in 1784, and incorporated as a borough March 31, 1812.

Norriton, Pa., Montgomery co. Watered by the Schuylkill River, which affords extensive water power, and by some small streams flowing into it. Surface level; soil fertile red shale.

North Adams, Ms., Berkshire co. See Adams, Ms.

Northampton, Ms., shire town of Hampshire co. 93 miles W. from Boston, by the old stage route, and 115 miles by railroad, via Springfield, from which it is 17 miles N. Population in 1790, 1628; 1800, 2190; 1810, 2631; 1820, 2854; 1830, 3613; 1840, 3750; 1850, 5278.

This town is delightfully situated, on the W. side of the Connecticut, on elevated ground, about a mile from the river, between which and the town are large tracts of meadow land, the most fertile and beautiful to be found in this or any other country. These meadows comprise between 3000 and 4000 acres. A fine bridge, 1080 feet long, connects this town with Hadley.

This territory, with that of the towns adjoining, was purchased, in 1653, of "the chief and proper owners," and conveyed to John Pynchon, for the planters, for the consideration of one hundred fathoms of wampum, ten coats, and some small gifts, and also for ploughing up 16 acres of land on the E. side of *Quonnecticut* river. The Indian name of the territory was *Nonotuck*.

Since the first settlements in the Connecticut basin, this town has been an important point of attraction. It was the third town settled on Connecticut River in Massachusetts. The soil of the town is alluvial, and its products exuberant. Both before and since the division of the old county into three, this place has been the seat of justice. The buildings of the county and town are handsome, and the most important county offices are *fire proof*.

The town is irregularly but handsomely laid out, and is regarded as one of the most pleasant for an elegant residence of any in New England. The ground rises, W. of the village, into a considerable elevation of regular form, called Round Hill, which is the site of several of the finest edifices in this part of the country. Above them all, and crowning the summit of the hill, is the celebrated water cure and boarding establishment, which occupies an extensive range of buildings originally constituting three separate

private mansions. The meeting house of the First Congregational Church in Northampton is one of the largest in the United States. It is an imposing edifice of wood, 100 feet in length by 76 in width, so constructed that the voice of the speaker easily fills its large dimensions. It is ordinarily well filled with intelligent worshippers. There is also another Congregational Church, besides churches of the Unitarian, Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist denominations.

There are many institutions of a literary and religious character in this town, and its schools are of the first order.

The country around Northampton is enchanting; and those who visit Mount Holyoke, 830 feet high, on the E. side of the river, or Mount Tom, 1214 feet high, on the W. side, will find a wonderful variety of landscape scenery, probably unsurpassed in beauty by any in the New England States. The view from the situations on Round Hill is extensive and very beautiful. The college buildings at Amherst, 7 miles to the N. E., are within the horizon of this lovely prospect.

The ancient cemetery at Northampton is much visited by strangers, who feel an interest to stand by the grave of David Brainerd, the devoted missionary among the Indians, who died, October 10, 1747, at the house of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, afterwards President Edwards, but at that time pastor of the First Congregational Church in this town. "If the greatness of a character," as a writer justly observes, "is to be estimated by the object it pursues, the danger it braves, the difficulties it encounters, and the purity and energy of its motives, David Brainerd is one of the greatest characters that ever appeared in the world. Compared with this standard of greatness, what little things are the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the conquerors of the whole earth!"

A fine stream passes through the centre of this town, possessing a good water power, on which are manufactories and mills of various kinds. About 2 miles W. of the centre, on the river, a flourishing manufacturing village has sprung up. The manufactures of Northampton consist of woollen and silk goods, hoots, shoes, leather, paper, brooms, chairs, iron, tin, cabinet wares, &c. The manufacture of sewing silk and ribbons is on a large scale.

By the Connecticut River Railroad Northampton has an easy communication with all the principal lines of travel N., S., E., and W. The passage in the cars from Springfield to Northampton offers a fine treat to the lovers of splendid scenery. We pass the whole distance on the banks of the river, by the falls at South Hadley and the great Holyoke dam, through the gorge between Mount Holyoke and Mount Tom. The Canal Railroad, along the course of the old Hampshire and Hamden Canal, affords an inland route to New Haven.

Northampton County, N. C., Jackson shire town. Bounded N. by Virginia, E. by Gates and Hertford counties, S. by Bertie co., S. W. by Roanoke River, separating it from Halifax co., and W. by Warren co. Watered on the N. E. by Meherin River. Soil mostly fertile.

Northampton, N. H., Rockingham co. This town lies on the sea-coast. It was formerly a part of Hampton, called North Hill. Little River rises here, and flows into the sea between Little Boar's Head, in this town, and Great Boar's Head, in Hampton. Winnicut River rises near

the centre, and passes N. W. into Great Bay, 47 miles S. E. by E. from Concord, by stage, and 9 S. by W. from Portsmouth by the Eastern Railroad.

Northampton, N. J., Burlington co. Watered by Rancoens Creek and branches of Little Egg Harbor. Surface mostly level; soil sand and sandy loam; sterile, except in the N. W. part.

Northampton, N. Y., Fulton co. Watered by the Sacandaga River, which unites at this place with the Vlaic, or Mayfield Creek. A part of the Great Fly, or marsh, (*Vlaic*, in Dutch.) lies in the S. part of this town. It covers from 15,000 to 20,000 acres, and is frequently overflowed by the Sacandaga and other streams. The surface is chiefly level; soil sandy, but productive. 18 miles N. E. from Johnstown, and 53 N. W. from Albany.

Northampton County, Pa., c. h. at Easton. Bounded N. by Monroe co., E. by the Delaware River, separating it from New Jersey, S. by Bucks and Lehigh, and W. by Lehigh and Carbon counties. Drained by the Lehigh River and numerous small branches of the Delaware. Surface mountainous and uneven, affording much picturesque scenery; soil fertile.

Northampton County, Va., c. h. at Eastville. Bounded N. by Accomac co., E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and S. and W. by Chesapeake Bay. This county comprises several islands, and is indented by numerous small inlets. Surface varied.

North Beaver, Pa., Beaver co. Drained by Hickory Creek. Surface undulating; soil rich, calcareous loam.

North Bend, O., Hamilton co. 16 miles below Cincinnati, on the N. side of the Ohio River, at the point where the bend in the river northward attains its highest latitude. In the early settlement of this part of the country, this place was selected as the site of the chief city, and for a time it had the advantage of Cincinnati. Circumstances, however, having led to the selection of the latter as a military post, turned the scale in its favor as the principal centre of business.

In later years, this place has been invested with a national interest, as the residence, and the place of sepulture, of the late president of the United States, William Henry Harrison. The mansion of the president stands in full view from the river, about 300 yards distant, amidst agreeable scenery, and is a spacious two-story building, with wings. One half of the main building is built of logs, but covered with clapboards, and painted, so that the whole presents a uniform and handsome external appearance. About a quarter of a mile S. of the family mansion, on the summit of a small, oval-shaped hill, rising about 100 feet from the plain, is the tomb of Harrison. It is built of brick, and is without any inscription upon its portal. The view of the river and surrounding country, to a person standing on this hallowed spot, is one of great serenity and beauty.

North Berwick, Me., York co. This town was incorporated in 1831, and was taken from the E. side of Berwick. It comprises a fine tract of land; it is well watered, and very pleasant. It lies 91 miles S. W. from Augusta, and 13 N. W. from York.

Northboro', Ms., Worcester co. Northboro' was first settled in 1700, and, until 1766, was the N. parish of Westboro'. This is a good farming town, lying between the highlands of Marlboro' on the E. and those of Shrewsbury and Boylston

on the W. This town is well watered by several small streams and ponds, and by the Assabet River, which passes through it. On the banks of the Assabet are large tracts of good meadow. 10 miles N. E. from Worcester, and 32 from Boston.

North Branford, Ct., New Haven co. This town was incorporated in 1831, and was taken from Branford. A range of mountains from the S. W. to N. E. passes through the central part of the town. The inhabitants are generally substantial farmers, and property is very equally distributed. The face of the township is generally hilly, but the soil is strong and fertile. About a mile S. E. of the Northford Church, on Tetoket Mountain, there is the appearance of having been, at some remote period, some violent convulsions in nature; the rocks appear to have been rent asunder, and are thrown about in great disorder. 9 miles E. from New Haven.

Northbridge, Ms., Worcester co. Until 1772, this town was the N. part of Uxbridge. The surface is somewhat rocky and rough, but the soil is generally rich, strong, and good. It is finely watered by springs, streams, and rivers. Of these Blackstone and Mumford Rivers are the largest. On these rivers are tracts of good intervalle land. The Worcester and Providence Railroad passes through the town. From Whitneysville, near the centre of the town, to Boston, is 36 miles N. E., to Worcester, 13 miles N. W.

North Bridgewater, Ms., Plymouth co., is well watered by Salisbury River, and another small stream, which empties into the Taunton. Its surface is uneven, but the soil is of a good quality, particularly for grazing. This town was the first of the three Bridgewaters that have sprung from Old Bridgewater, named after a celebrated English duke. 20 miles S. from Boston, and 24 N. W. from Plymouth.

North Brookfield, Ms., Worcester co. This town, formerly the second parish of Brookfield, was incorporated in 1812. It is on elevated ground, has good soil, well cultivated, well watered, and filled with many beautiful swells. There is an artificial pond in the town, covering 700 or 800 acres, raised for water power. The village of East Brookfield, partly in this town and partly in Brookfield, lies, by the Western Railroad, 64 miles from Boston, and 20 W. S. W. from Worcester. From East Brookfield to the village in the centre of the town is 4 miles N. W.

North Castle, N. Y., Westchester co. Watered by Byram River. Surface hilly and stony; soil clay and sandy loam. 6 miles N. from White Plains, and 129 S. from Albany.

North East, N. Y., Dutchess co. This town contains Indian Pond and several smaller ponds, and is drained by Ten Mile Creek and some of its tributaries. It is partly covered by the Taghkanic Mountain. The soil is diversified, but mostly arable and of good quality. A vein of lead ore, which is crossed by one of copper, commences in this town. 25 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie, and 75 S. E. from Albany.

North East, Pa., Erie co. In the N. E. corner of the county. Bounded N. by Lake Erie, and E. by the state of New York. Drained by Sixteen and Twenty Mile Creeks. 10 miles N. E. from Erie, and 281 N. W. by W. from Harrisburg.

Northfield, Ms., Franklin co. This town, the

Indian *Squeakong*, was first settled in 1673. This is a fine township of land, on both sides of Connecticut River. The town contains large tracts of fine alluvial land, on the banks of the river; and the uplands, with an undulating surface, are generally of a good quality. There are some small streams in the town, and some handsome ponds. The pleasant village of Northfield is situated on an elevated plain, about a mile from the river, on the E. side. 37 miles W. by N. from Fitchburg, by railroad, and 87 from Boston.

Northfield, N. H., Merrimac co. The soil is in some parts good. Chestnut and Sondogardy Ponds are in this town. Winnipiseogee River is on the N., and the Merrimac on the W. Near Webster's Falls, the Winnipiseogee falls into the Pemigewasset, and the united streams form the Merrimac. The principal elevation, Bean Hill, separates the town from Canterbury. First settlers, Benjamin Blanchard and others, in 1760. From Concord 16 miles N., on the Concord and Montreal Railroad.

Northfield, N. Y., Richmond co. Bounded on the N. and W. by the Kills. The surface and soil are diversified, and bordering on Staten Island Sound are some broad marshes. 3 miles N. from Richmond, and 156 S. from Albany.

Northfield, Vt., Washington co. The principal stream in this town is Dog River; it affords a great number of valuable mill privileges. The timber is various. The soil is generally good, and the surface uneven. There are 4 villages in this town. The Central Railroad between Boston and Burlington passes through it. The first settlement was made here, in 1785, by Amos and Ezekiel Robinson and Staunton Richardson, from Westminster. The first land was cleared by Hon. Elijah Paine. 10 miles S. W. from Montpelier.

North Haven, Ct., New Haven co. North Haven was taken from New Haven in 1786. The town lies on both sides of the Wallingford, or Quinnipiac River, and comprises the valley and a part of the bordering hills. The valley is partly rich intervalle land, and more extensively sand, covered with a thin stratum of loam, light, but warm. Near the northern line of the town, it is so light as, in two or three places of small extent, to be blown into drifts. The soil of the hills is good, being a reddish loam. From the vicinity of this town to New Haven, and from its light and warm soil, which is favorable for curly vegetation, there are various culinary vegetables, particularly peas, cultivated for the New Haven market. But the most striking feature in the township is the large and beautiful tract of salt meadows on both sides of the Quinnipiac. These meadows produce large quantities of grass, which is mowed and stacked upon the land, from whence, when the ground is frozen sufficiently solid in the winter, it is removed. Upon the salt marsh, the hay is salt; but on those meadows which are protected from the salt water by means of dikes, the grass is fresh and of a better quality. These are called *dike* marshes or meadows.

North Hempstead, N. Y., Long Island. See Hempstead.

North Hero, Vt., c. h. Grand Isle co. The soil is of an excellent quality, and produces grain of all kinds in abundance. This town has no streams of any consequence. It was organized in 1789. The settlement was commenced in 1783, by Enos and Solomon Wood, the former

from Bennington, Vt. and the latter from Norwich, Ct. 57 miles N. W. from Montpelier, and 28 N. N. W. from Burlington.

North Kingston, R. I. Washington co. This is a wealthy township, on the W. side of Narraganset Bay. The surface of the town is uneven; the soil is a gravelly loam, well adapted for the culture of grain and vegetables, and the productions of the dairy. There are some forests in the town, of good ship timber. It is watered by several small streams, which produce a good water power, on which are numerous manufacturing establishments. These streams afford bass and other fish in abundance. There is considerable navigation owned at North Kingston, which is employed in the coasting trade and fishery. Wickford village, in this town, is very pleasant and flourishing; it has a good harbor, and is a place of considerable trade. It lies about 2 miles E. of the Stonington Railroad. 30 miles S. from Providence.

North Middleton, Pa. Cumberland co. Watered by Conadogwinit Creek and its branches, and is bounded N. by Blue Mountains, in which occur Sterret's and Long's Gaps. Surface level in some portions; soil calcareous loam and slate.

Northport, Me., Waldo co. On Penobscot Bay. 46 miles E. from Augusta, and 6 S. from Belfast.

North Providence, R. I., Providence co. This ancient and wealthy town was a part of Providence until 1767.

The surface of this town is uneven, consisting of moderate elevations and gentle declivities. The rocks are primitive and transition; some limestone is found.

The prevailing soil is a gravelly loam, which is interspersed with tracts of sandy loam, and some of calcareous. The forests consist of oak, walnut, and some pine.

The waters of the town consist of the Seekonk River, which washes its eastern border; the Wanasquatucket, which forms its western boundary; and the Mashasuck, which intersects the interior of the township. These streams afford numerous sites for hydraulic works, some of which are almost unrivalled. There are some valuable shad and herring fisheries in the Seekonk.

The village of Pawtucket is situated in the N. E. section of the town, four miles N. E. from Providence, on the border of the Seekonk River; its site being principally the declivity of a hill, and it is highly romantic and picturesque. The river here affords numerous natural sites for manufacturing establishments, mills, and hydraulic works of almost every description, which are scarcely rivalled, and which are occupied to a great extent. The rapid march of manufacturing and mechanical industry, which the short annals of this place disclose, has few examples in our country, and has produced one of the most considerable and flourishing manufacturing villages in the United States. The river here forms the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the village is built upon both sides of it, being partly in each state. That part of the village which is in Rhode Island is principally built on four streets, and comprises a large number of handsome buildings. 4 miles N. of Providence, and 38 S. W. from Boston by the Boston and Providence Railroad.

North Salem, N. Y., Westchester co. Watered by Titicus Creek or River, a branch of the Cro-

ton, which bounds it on the W. Surface rather hilly; soil gravelly and clay loam. 24 miles N. from White Plains, and 122 S. from Albany.

North Soveickly, Pa., Beaver co. Slippery Rock and Conquenessing Creeks unite in this town, and flow into Beaver River. Surface undulating; soil calcareous loam. 233 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg.

North Stonington, Ct., New London co. This town was taken from Stonington in 1808. It is watered by the Pawcatuck and its branches, which afford good mill sites. The surface is uneven, hilly, and abounding in granitic rocks. The soil is a gravelly loam, and generally productive of good pasturage. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. Milltown is a pretty village, with some trade. 13 miles S. E. from New London, and 50 S. E. from Hartford.

North Strabane, Pa., Washington co. Charter's and Little Charter's Creeks flow through this town, and unite on its N. border. Surface hilly; soil loamy.

Northumberland, N. H., Coos co. On the E. bank of Connecticut River. The soil along the river is very productive, perfectly free from stone and gravel, and originally covered with a growth of butternut. A portion of the upland is also good, and covered with pine, spruce, &c. Cape Horn, an abrupt mountain, 1000 feet in height, lies near the centre of the town. At the falls in the Connecticut, below the mouth of the Ammonoosuck, a handsome bridge connects this town with Guildhall, Vt. A dam is thrown across the river at this place, at both ends of which are pleasant villages, and mills of various kinds are erected. The scenery of Northumberland is very wild and beautiful. First settlers, Thomas Burnside and Daniel Spaulding, with their families. Settled in 1762. 130 miles N. from Concord, and 7 N. E. from Lancaster. On the Montreal and Atlantic Railroad.

Northumberland, N. Y., Saratoga co. Bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. A level town, with a soil of sandy loam. 15 miles N. E. from Ballston Spa, and 36 N. N. E. from Albany.

Northumberland County, Pa., c. h. at Sunbury. Bounded N. by Lycoming and Columbia counties, E. by Luzerne and Schuylkill, S. by Dauphin co., and W. by Susquehanna River, separating it from Perry, Juniata, Union, and Lycoming counties. Drained by the main and some smaller branches of the Susquehanna. Surface rough and mountainous, except on the border of the river, where it is more level, and the soil fertile.

Northumberland, Pa., Northumberland co. 59 miles N. from Harrisburg. It is situated at the confluence of the N. and W. branches of the Susquehanna River. It is connected by bridges across both of these branches with the opposite shores. The country spreads out behind the town in a semicircular area, rising gradually towards Montouss ridge, which crosses from one river to the other, about 3 miles distant. The village is regularly laid out with broad streets, and is a quiet and pleasant place of residence. Business has been in some measure withdrawn from this place by the facilities offered for passing up the respective branches between which it is located by the Susquehanna North and West Branch Canals, which meet here. Each branch has its respective trading town at a point farther up. There is, nevertheless, considerable trade

here. The celebrated Dr. Priestley, the philosopher and theologian, spent the last ten years of his life in Northumberland. He died here February 6, 1804, in his 71st year. With him also came from England Dr. Thomas Cooper, who, after residing here some time, went south, and became distinguished as a politician, philosopher, and political economist.

Northumberland County, Va., e. h. at Heathsville. Bounded N. by the Potomac River, E. by Chesapeake Bay, and S. and W. by Lancaster, Richmond, and Westmoreland counties. Drained by branches of Potomac River, and by Wicomico River, a tributary of Chesapeake Bay.

Northville, Md., Wayne co. On the W. side of the W. branch of Ronge River, at the mouth of the outlet of Walled Lake, and 28 miles W. N. W. from Detroit. It has extensive water power, which is improved for flouring mills, iron works, &c.

North Whitehall, Pa., Lehigh co. Cply and Jordan Creeks, and some small branches of Lehigh River, water this town. Surface level; soil rich calcareous loam. 95 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

Northwood, N. H., Rockingham co. There are a number of ponds in this town, and excellent fishing. Suncook Pond, 780 rods long, 100 wide; Jenness's, 300 rods long, 50 wide; Harvey's, 200 rods long, from 40 to 80 wide; a part of Great Bow Pond is also in this town, and a part of North River Pond, Pleasant Pond, and Little Bow Pond. The N. branch of Lamprey River has its rise in this town, near Saddleback Mountain, a high ridge between this town and Deerfield. On the E. side of this ridge are found crystals and crystalline spars of various colors and sizes. This town has an elevated site. The soil is generally moist, and well suited to grazing. Northwood was originally a part of Nottingham. First settlers, Moses Godfrey, and John and Increase Batchelder, from Northampton, in 1763. 20 miles E. from Concord, and 20 N. W. from Exeter.

North Yarmouth, Me., Cumberland co. On Caseo Bay and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. See *Yarmouth*.

Norton, Ms., Bristol co. Before its incorporation, this town was the N. part of Taunton. It began to be settled in 1670. Among its first settlers was George Leonard, Esq. He discovered iron ore in the town, and there being a number of good streams, branches of the Taunton, whereon could be erected extensive iron works, he commenced the business. By him and his posterity it has been continued to the present day. The surface is pleasantly diversified, but the soil is not of the first quality. The village is pleasant, and remarkably healthy. About 3 miles to the eastward of it is Winnicunnet Pond, a handsome sheet of water. There is a literary seminary in this town for the education of young ladies. The New Bedford and Taunton Railroad passes through the town. 28 miles from Boston, and 27 from New Bedford.

Norton, Vt., Essex co. An uninhabited township in the N. W. corner of the county. The land is said to be good, and well timbered, considerable tracts of it with pine. The charter of the township was burned, and it is difficult getting a valid title to the lands. There are 2 considerable ponds lying partly in the town. The outlet of Norton Pond is the head branch

of Coaticook River. Farrand's River also heads here, and runs S.

Norwalk, Ct., Fairfield co. This pleasant town lies on Long Island Sound. It originally included part of the present towns of New Canaan and Wilton, and part of Westport. For this tract the following articles were given, viz.: "8 fathom wampum, 6 coats, 10 hatchets, 10 hoes, 10 knives, 10 scissors, 10 jewsharps, 10 fathom tobacco, 3 kettles, 3 hands-about, and 10 looking glasses." The following articles were given to the Indians for the tract "from Norwalk River to Five Mile River, from sea, Indian one day in country," viz.: "10 fathom wampum, 3 hatchets, 3 hoes when ships come, 6 glasses, 12 tobacco pipes, 3 knives, 10 drillers, 10 needles." The name of Norwalk is derived from the above bargain, viz.: the northern bounds of the lands purchased were to extend from the sea one day's "north walk" into the country.

The soil in this town is excellent; the surface is uneven, being pleasantly diversified with hills and valleys. On the border of the sound the hills are generally moderate, and in the interior more elevated.

"The valley, which lies along Norwalk River, and in which the town is built, is beautiful." Norwalk contains 2 considerable and flourishing villages — Norwalk Borough and the village of Old Well. The borough is built on both sides of a small river or creek, which is much contracted in width at the bridge which connects the two parts of the village; and the buildings on each side of the stream are so near each other, that the passage of the river from the N. is not readily perceived at a short distance. Vessels drawing 6 feet of water can get up to the bridge in the most compact part of the borough.

The flourishing village of Old Well is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of the central part of Norwalk Borough, on the W. side of the creek. This is the principal landing-place for steamboats for Norwalk and the vicinity, there being a daily line from and to New York. A boat every other day leaves Norwalk Bridge for New York. 32 miles from New Haven by railroad.

Norwalk, O., e. h. Huron co. 100 miles N. by E. from Columbus.

Norway, Me., Oxford co. A fertile township. 47 miles W. by S. from Augusta.

Norway, N. Y., Herkimer co. Some tributaries of West Canada Creek water this town, the surface of which is elevated and hilly; soil sandy loam and clay. 14 miles N. from Herkimer, and 79 N. W. from Albany.

Norwegian, Pa., Schuylkill co. Watered by the Schuylkill and its tributaries. This is a hilly and mountainous town, and the centre of an important coal region.

Norwich, Ct. One of the shire towns of New London co. Norwich city is situated at the head of navigation of Thames River, at the point of land formed by the junction of the Shetucket and Yantic Rivers, whose united waters constitute the Thames. The main part of the city is built on the southern declivity of a high and rocky hill; the houses are built in tiers, rising one above another. The city, as it is approached from the south, presents one of the most beautiful, interesting, and romantic prospects in the state. There are in this city (or, as it was formerly called, Chelsea or Norwich Landing) a court house and town hall, a high school for boys, and a female

academy. About a mile eastward of the landing is situated the flourishing village of Greenville, at the eastern extremity of which a dam has been constructed across the Sietueket. The first paper manufactured in Connecticut was made in this town, by Colonel Christopher Leffingwell.

Above the cove, which sets up about a mile from the river, "the bed of the river consists of a solid rock, having a perpendicular height of 10 or 12 feet, over which the whole body of water falls in an entire sheet upon a bed of rocks below. The river here is compressed into a very narrow channel, the banks consisting of solid rocks, and being bold and elevated. For a distance of 15 or 20 rods, the channel or bed of the river has a gradual descent, is crooked, and covered with pointed rocks. The rock, forming the bed of the river at the bottom of the perpendicular falls, is curiously excavated, some of the cavities being 5 or 6 feet deep, from the constant pouring of the sheet of water for a succession of ages." At the bottom of the falls there is the broad basin of the cove, where the enraged and agitated element resumes its usual smoothness and placidity. 15 miles N. from New London, with which, and with Hartford and Worcester, it is connected by railroad.

Norwich, Ms., Hampshire co. A branch of Westfield River, and a number of its tributaries, give this town an excellent water power. Many parts of the town are fit for cultivation, the soil being strong and fertile; but the larger part of it, rough and hilly, is fit only for grazing. The Western Railroad just touches the south-western corner of the town, at Chester village depot, 119 miles W. from Boston. To Northampton it is 12 miles. From Chester village to a pleasant village, in the centre of the town, is 4 miles.

Norwich, N. Y., Chenango co. Shire town. Situated on the Chenango River. The surface is hilly, with a broad, fertile valley bordering the river. The hilly parts are well adapted to grazing. 110 miles W. from Albany.

Norwich, Vt., Windsor co. The Connecticut River washes the eastern boundary of this township, and is from 30 to 40 rods in width. The Ompomponoosic River and Bloody Brook pass through Norwich. The latter is said to have had its name from a bloody battle fought there during the French war. The surface is uneven, but nearly all admits of cultivation. It produces all kinds of grain and grass, and some of the finest orchards in the state. Extensive beds of iron ore are found in the N. W. corner of the town. On the bank of Connecticut River, about 70 rods above the mouth of the Ompomponoosic, is an Indian burying-ground. Between the Connecticut and the Ompomponoosic is a high bluff, where explosions were formerly heard, like the report of cannon. Norwich village is pleasantly situated on a plain, near Connecticut River. In 1762, the township was partly lotted, and the next year Jacob Fenton, Ebenezer Smith, and John Slafter came here from Mansfield, Ct., built a camp, and began improvements. 40 miles S. E. from Montpelier, and 19 N. from Windsor. The Passumpsic Railroad passes through the town.

Nottingham, N. H., Rockingham co. There are several ponds in this town, mostly of small size. Little River and several other streams rise here, and North River passes through the town. The soil is in many parts good, though the surface is rough and broken. Several mountains extend

along the western part of the town, forming parts of the range called Blue Hills. Nottingham Square is a pleasant village on an elevated site. Bog iron ore is found here in great quantities. Mountain ore, crystals and crystalline spars, and ochres are also found. First settled, Captain Joseph Cilley and others, in 1727. From Concord, 25 miles E. S. E., and 20 W. from Portsmouth.

Nottingham, N. J., Mercer co. Drained by Assumpink and Crosswick's Creeks and branches. Surface mostly level; soil much diversified. Located 17 miles N. E. from Mount Holly.

Nottingham, Pa., Washington co. Drained by Peter's, Mingo, and Little Mingo Creeks. Surface hilly, abounding with coal; soil loamy. 13 miles E. from Washington.

Nottoway County, Va., e. h. at Nottoway. Bounded N. by Amelia co., E. by Dinwiddie, S. by the Nottoway River, separating it from Lunenburg co., and W. by Prince Edward co. Drained by branches of the Appomattox and Nottoway Rivers.

Nottoway, Va., e. h. Nottoway co. On Nottoway River. 67 miles S. W. from Richmond.

Norarro County, Ts., e. h. at Corsicana, an E. central county, on the W. bank of the Trinity.

Nozabee County, Mi., e. h. at Macon. Drained by the W. fork of Tombigbee River and its tributaries.

Nucees County, Ts., e. h. at Corpus Christi. On the S. bank of the Nucees, at its mouth.

Nunda, N. Y., Alleghany co. Canseraga and Cashaqua Creeks water this town. Surface undulating; soil fertile and well adapted to wheat. 20 miles N. from Angelica, and 225 W. from Albany.

Oakdale, Mo., e. h. Shelby co.

Oakham, Ms., Worcester co. This was once a part of Rutland, and called "Rutland West Wing." The surface is uneven, rough, and stony, but not mountainous; its soil is moist, and affords uncommonly sweet pasture for cattle. Ware River passes its north-western border, and it is otherwise watered by a number of rivulets, streams, and ponds. 15 miles N. W. from Worcester, and 59 W. from Boston.

Oakland County, Mn., e. h. at Pontiac. Bounded N. by Genesee and Lapeer counties, E. by Macomb, S. by Wayne and Washtenaw, and W. by Livingston co. Drained by Clinton River and its tributaries, and by the head branches of Huron, Flint, Rouge, and Shiawassee Rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Oberlin, O., Lorain co. A village situated in the southern part of Russia township, 32 miles S. W. from Cleveland, and 11 miles S. from the port on Lake Erie, called "Black River Port." This place was laid out and settled, in 1832, to be the seat of the literary institution located there, and named Oberlin, in honor of the Rev. John Fred-eric Oberlin, a distinguished philanthropist of Switzerland. The village is located upon a level plain, in the midst of a tract 3 miles square, embraced in the original purchase, and to a great extent yet covered with the primitive forest. The site was selected because it was supposed to be healthy, could be easily approached by the western lakes and other avenues of travel, and yet was sufficiently remote from the vicinity of large towns to secure an exemption from the temptations to dissipation and vice which they offer. Another consideration was, that extensive and fertile lands could be obtained for the purposes of

the seminary, which was to be made a manual labor institution: and for the settlement of a colony around it, which, by the lease or purchase of the property at a value which would be created in a great measure in the progress of the enterprise, should supply the means of an ultimate investment for the college.

Oberlin is now a pleasant and thriving village, with a population of over 2000 souls, with stores, mechanics' shops, &c., suited to the condition of such a place. The sale of ardent spirits has never been permitted within its limits.

The houses in Oberlin are generally two stories in height, built of wood, and painted white; giving to the place a striking resemblance to a New England town. The Presbyterian Church edifice is one of the largest in the state. Near it, upon a green of about 12 acres, stands the principal edifice of the college, named Tappan Hall, in honor of Arthur Tappan, Esq., of New York, an early and liberal benefactor of the institution. Facing the Green are Oberlin Hall, Ladies' Hall, and Colonial Hall, all of which, with other buildings, belong to the institution. The distinguishing objects proposed in the establishment of this seminary are, "to secure the development of a sound mind in a sound body, by the aid of a judicious system of manual labor," and to afford "thorough instruction, in all the branches of an education, for both sexes; and to which colored persons, of both sexes, shall be freely admitted, on the terms of equality and brotherhood." The institution possess 500 acres of land at Oberlin, and 10,000 acres in Western Virginia. See *Colleges*.

Obion County, Te., c. h. at Troy. Bounded N. by Kentucky, E. by Weakley co., S. by Gibson and Dyer counties, and W. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Arkansas. Drained by Obion and Reelfoot Rivers and branches. The land bordering on the Mississippi is liable to inundation.

Ocean County, N. J. On the sea coast. Taken from Monmouth — southern half. Flat and sandy.

Ocala, Fla., c. h. Mississippi co. On the W. side of Mississippi River. 130 miles E. N. E. from Little Rock.

Oconto County, Wn. Taken from Brown in 1851.

Ogden, N. Y., Monroe co. The Erie Canal passes through this town, which is chiefly level. 10 miles W. from Rochester.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Port of entry and delivery, on the E. side of the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, 60 miles below Kingston, at the outlet of Lake Ontario. 204 miles N. from Albany, and 130 S. from Montreal. Ogdensburg is considered as being at the foot of the lake, because there is little descent in the river to this place, below which the rapids commence, and the river navigation ends.

The town is built upon a beautiful plain, and is laid out with much regularity in broad streets, with many handsome buildings, and some which are highly ornamental. The material used for the most substantial structures is limestone and a calcareous sandstone. This is the largest town in the county, and was formerly the county seat, until that was removed to Canton for a more central position. It is a place of much trade, and from the various facilities for transportation and business which are concentrating here, it is destined inevitably to a speedy and very extensive enlarge-

ment. Its advantages for manufacturing are very great from the falls in the Oswegatchie River: on which there is a natural dam, a short distance from its mouth, which, being raised somewhat higher, gives a head of about 14 feet. By locks at this fall, and improvements in the river above, it is rendered navigable for boats to Black Lake. There are at Ogdensburg large flouring mills, iron founderies, machine shops, saw mills, an extensive brewery, distillery, tannery, &c. Besides the shipping, there are lines of steamboats daily running through Lake Ontario, and touching at all its ports, and also passing down the rapids, and, by canal, to Montreal. The communication by railroad is now complete between Ogdensburg and Boston, in consequence of which a vast amount of the traffic of the Western States and Canada is drawn to this port in finding its most eligible direction to the eastern and the foreign markets. Heretofore, the trade of Ogdensburg has been almost exclusively with Montreal; but now a new channel has been opened which brings it into commercial connection with some of the most important seaports of the Atlantic States. The distance to Boston by railroad is 403 miles. The distance to New York, via Rouse's Point, Lake Champlain, and Albany, 458 miles. From Ogdensburg to Oswego by water, on Lake Ontario, 110 miles, thence to Albany, by railroad, 178 miles, and thence to New York, 145 miles — total, 433 miles. There is also a continuous railroad route from Ogdensburg to New York, via Rouse's Point, Burlington, Rutland, Whitehall, Saratoga, and Albany, the whole distance being 482 miles. Situated at the foot of ship navigation on the great lakes, possessing an almost unbounded water power, surrounded by a fertile country, and having now a direct communication at all seasons of the year to our principal eastern markets, and, through them, to the great marts of trade in Europe, Ogdensburg can hardly fail of becoming, like another Buffalo, a principal outlet of the riches of the W. and N., and consequently a place of immense prosperity and wealth.

Ogle County, Ill., c. h. at Oregon. Bounded N. by Stephenson and Winnebago, E. by De Kalb, S. by Lee, and W. by Whitesides and Carroll counties. Rock River and its tributaries water this county.

Oglethorpe County, Ga., c. h. at Lexington. Bounded N. by Madison and Elkhart counties, E. by Wilkes and Tallahassee, S. by Greene, and W. by Clarke co. Bounded N. E. by Broad River, and drained by its branches, and watered on the S. W. border by a head branch of Oconee River.

Ohio County, Ky., c. h. at Hartford. Bounded N. by Hancock co., E. by Grayson, S. E. by Butler co., S. W. by Green River, separating it from Muhlenburg co., and W. by Owen co. Drained by Rough and Panther Creeks, branches of Green River.

Ohio, N. Y., Herkimer co. Watered by West Canada Creek and some of its tributaries. Surface elevated and hilly; soil favorable to grass. 20 miles N. from Herkimer, and 90 N. W. from Albany.

Ohio City, O., Cuyahoga co. Situated on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga River, opposite Cleveland. 145 miles N. N. E. from Columbus. It is built on elevated ground, and enjoys a commanding and beautiful view of the lake, and of the city of Cleveland opposite, with which it is connected by a bridge. It was for-

merly called Brooklyn Village, being included within the township of that name. For a few years after 1830, it had the most rapid increase of any town in the state, and bade fair to outstrip its older and wealthier sister and rival in the spirit of enterprise and improvement, if not in amount of business. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It has many elegant mansions, and extensive blocks of stores, shops, warehouses, &c. The edifice of the Episcopal Church here is a Gothic stone building, of great beauty. There are other churches of the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations. Population in 1840, 1577; in 1850, including the township, 6375.

Ohio, Pa., Alleghany co. Little Beaver Creek flows through this town, and enters the Ohio River at its S. W. corner. Surface undulating; soil rich alluvion and loam. 10 miles S. W. from Beaver.

Ohio County, Va., c. h. at Wheeling. Bounded N. by Brooke co., E. by Pennsylvania, S. by Marshall co., and W. by the Ohio River, separating it from Ohio. Drained by Wheeling Creek and other small branches of the Ohio. Surface rough and hilly; soil fertile, and the alluvial bottoms on the Ohio are very rich.

Oil Creek, Pa., Crawford co. Oil Creek and its branches water this town, which is situated 227 miles N. W. by W. from Harrisburg.

Oktibbeha County, Mi., c. h. at Starksville. Bounded N. by Chickasaw and Monroe counties, E. by Lowndes, S. by Noxubee and Winston, and W. by Choctaw co. Watered by Oktibbeha River and Runaway Creek.

Old Colerus, Pa., York co. Colerus Creek and its branches water this town. Surface undulating; soil gravelly, and rather poor. 10 miles S. W. from York.

Oldham County, Ky., c. h. at La Grange. Bounded N. by Trimble, E. by Henry and Shelby, W. by Jefferson co., and W. by the Ohio River, separating it from Indiana. The head streams of Floyd's Fork, of Salt River, Harrod's Creek, and other small branches of the Ohio, water this county.

Oldtown, Me., Penobscot co. See *Orono*.

Old Point Comfort, Va., Elizabeth City co., occupies the N. point at the entrance of James River, lying opposite and 3 miles distant from Willoughby Point. The fort, called also *Fortress Monroe*, is 1 mile from Fort Calhoun, on the Rip Raps. The village beach is a favorite summer resort. 97 miles E. S. E. from Richmond.

Old Washington, Aa., c. h. Washington co.

Olean, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. The Alleghany River and some of its tributaries water this town. Surface hilly, and heavily timbered with pine; soil sandy loam. 20 miles S. E. from Ellicottville, and 288 S. of W. from Albany.

Oley, Pa., Berks co. The head branches of Manatawny and Manookisy Creeks water this town, the surface of which is level, and the soil fertile calcareous loam. 62 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Oliver, N. Y., Ulster co. Watered by Esopus Creek. Surface mountainous and uneven, being broken on the W. by spurs of the Catskill Range. Soil gravel and clay loam. 12 miles W. from Kingston, and 68 S. W. from Albany.

Olny, Is., c. h. Rutland co.

Oneida County, N. Y., Rome, Utica, and Whites-town shire towns. It was formed from Herkimer co. in 1798. Bounded N. by Lewis, E. by Herkimer, S. by Madison, and W. by Madison and

Oswego counties, and watered by Black and Mohawk Rivers, Oneida Lake, and Oneida, Oriskany, Sadaquada, Fish, and Wood Creeks. Surface pleasantly diversified with hills and fertile valleys; soil mostly very fertile, being well adapted to grain. Iron ore, argillaceous clay, gypsum, water limestone, peat, and marl occur in great abundance. There are also many mineral and gas springs of considerable importance. The Erie and Chenango Canals, and Utica and Schenectady, and Syracuse and Schenectady Railroads pass through this county.

Ontario, N. Y., Otsego co. Watered by the Susquehanna River, and Charlotte River, and Otego Creek, flowing into it. Surface hilly and broken, with broad and fertile flats along the borders of the Susquehanna. 20 miles S. from Cooperstown, and 80 S. of W. from Albany.

Onondaga County, N. Y., c. h. at Syracuse. Formed from Herkimer co. in 1794. It is bounded on the N. by Oswego, E. by Madison, S. by Cortland and Cayuga, and W. by Cayuga co. Watered by Oneida Lake on the N. E., near the centre by Onondaga Lake, and W. by Cross, Skaneateles, and Otsego Lakes. Seneca and Oneida Rivers unite to form Oswego River in this county, which is also watered by several other fine mill streams. Surface level on the N., but more hilly on the S.; soil chiefly a mixture of calcareous loam and vegetable mould, and very fertile. Brine springs are very numerous, giving employment to a great number of people, and yielding a large revenue to the state. There are also several sulphur springs, and oxide of iron, marl, gypsum, and water limestone exist in abundance. The Oswego Canal unites at Syracuse with the Erie Canal, which extends through the county. The Syracuse and Utica and Auburn, and Syracuse Railroads also run nearly parallel with the Erie Canal.

Onondaga, N. Y., Onondaga co. Watered by a creek of the same name. Surface hilly; soil rich clay loam. 5 miles S. from Syracuse, and 135 W. from Albany.

Onslow County, N. C., c. h. at Onslow. Bounded N. and E. by Jones and Carteret counties, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by New Hanover and Duplin counties. Drained by New River and its tributaries. Surface low and flat.

Onslow, N. C., c. h. Onslow co.

Ontanagon River Settlement, Mn. Ontanagon River Settlement is situated at the mouth of that river, and is about 20 miles to the westward of Kewaiwona Point. This place owes its prosperity to the discovery of several valuable mines, about 15 miles up the stream. These were discovered by miners between the years 1845 and 1848, and have been opened to considerable extent, and some of them have begun to give returns that indicate that they will prove profitable to the stockholders. Notwithstanding the failure and disappointment of many of the mining companies, the fact of valuable deposits of copper in this vicinity is now established beyond question, and the mining operations are extending from year to year. The Ontanagon is one of the largest rivers that pour their waters into Lake Superior. Its waters are quite dark colored, from peaty matter taken up by the water in its course. The dark-brown hue of this stream may be traced in Lake Superior for some miles from the mouth of the river. There is no bar that will prevent boats from entering this stream, but they cannot go up far on account of the falls. The soil on

this river, though coarse, is good, and produces excellent potatoes. Other vegetables thrive well farther inland, where they escape the cold winds from the lake.

A small village, with a town store and post office, will be found at the mouth of the river. In the course of a few years, a considerably larger town will be built here, if the mines should, as it is hoped they will, prove productive. Water power, suitable for saw mills, can be readily obtained on this large stream, so full of rapids and falls. The copper is found mostly in veins, running in the direction of the strata, or trends of the rocks, and epidote is frequently found to be the matrix of the copper, which also is found in trap rocks of an amygdaloidal character.

Ontario County, N. Y., c. h. at Canandaigua. Incorporated from Montgomery co., in 1789, but has since been greatly reduced in size. It is bounded on the N. by Monroe and Wayne, E. by Seneca, S. by Yates and Steuben, and W. by Livingston and Monroe counties. Surface pleasantly diversified; soil mostly fertile loam and mould, yielding large quantities of fruit and grain. Its principal waters are Seneca, Canadice, Honeoye, Hemlock, and Canandaigua Lakes, and their outlet, and Flint and Mud Creeks. It contains several sulphur springs, and at one place carburetted hydrogen, or inflammable gas, is given forth in large quantities. Iron ore, gypsum, and marl also abound. The Erie, and Cayuga and Seneca Canals run a short distance on the boundaries of this county, and the Auburn and Rochester Railroad crosses it from E. to W.

Ontario, N. Y., Wayne co. Watered by several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. Surface level; soil sandy and gravelly loam. 22 miles N. W. from Lyons village, and 208 N. of W. from Albany.

Opelousas, La., St. Landry parish. Near the head of Vermillion River; the seat of Franklin College. (See *Colleges*.) 217 miles W. N. W. from New Orleans.

Oppenheim, N. Y., Fulton co. Watered by East Canada Creek and several small streams. Surface somewhat hilly; soil various. 14 miles W. from Johnstown, and 63 N. W. from Albany.

Orange, Ct., New Haven co. This town was taken from New Haven and Milford in 1822. The name was adopted in honor of William, Prince of Orange, in commemoration of the benefits received from him by the colony of Connecticut; particularly for the restoration of their charter after the usurpation and tyranny of Edmund Andros. 4 miles S. W. from New Haven.

Orange is a pleasant town, with a productive soil. The inhabitants are principally farmers. Savin Rock, in this town, is a romantic spot, and a place of resort in the summer. There are mines of silver and copper in the town, and asbestos is found in abundance in serpentine rocks.

Orange County, Va., c. h. at Melonville. On the Atlantic shore of the peninsula.

Orange County, Va., c. h. at Paoli. Bounded N. by Lawrence, E. by Washington, S. by Crawford, and W. by Dubois and Martin counties. Drained by Lost River and Lick and Patoka Creeks, which afford good hydraulic power. Surface rough and hilly. The McAdamized road leading from Albany to Vincennes traverses this county.

Orange, Ms., Franklin co. 72 miles W. from Boston, and 20 E. from Greenfield. Miller's River

affords good water power, and it has a variety of manufactures.

Orange County, N. C., c. h. at Hillsboro'. It is bounded N. by Caswell and Person counties, E. by Granville and Wake, S. by Chatham, and W. by Guilford co. Haw and Neuse Rivers and branches water this county.

Orange, N. H., Grafton co. 40 miles N. W. from Concord. In this town are found many mineral substances. There is in the S. E. part a small pond, in which is found paint, resembling spruce yellow; in it is also found chalk, intermixed with magnesia. In 1810, a valuable species of ochre was discovered. The surface is uneven, but the soil, in many parts, is productive. Cardigan Mountain lies in the eastern part of the town.

Orange, N. J., Essex co. Drained by Second, and branches of Rahway River. Surface undulating or mountainous; soil red shale. 4 miles N. W. from Newark, and 53 N. E. from Trenton.

Orange County, N. Y., Newburg and Goshen shire towns. Originally incorporated in 1683. It is bounded N. by Ulster co., E. by the Hudson River, S. by Rockland co. and the state of N. J., and W. by Sullivan co. and the Delaware River, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Watered by the Hudson, the Walkkill, the Delaware River and its branches, and the head branches of the Ramapo. The S. E. portions are covered by the Highlands, and the W. by the Shawangunk Mountains; the rest of the surface is covered with gentle hills and broad, fertile valleys. The soil is well adapted to grazing, and this county has long been celebrated for its fine dairies. It is also rich in mineral productions, the most important of which are ilmenite and magnetic iron ore. It is crossed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal and New York and Erie Railroad.

Orange, N. Y., Steuben co. Watered by Mead's Creek. Has a high and rolling surface, and a soil suitable for grass and grain. 16 miles E. from Bath, and 205 S. of W. from Albany.

Orange County, Vt., c. h. at Chelsea. This county is bounded N. by Washington and Caledonia counties, E. by Connecticut River, S. by Windsor co., and W. by Addison and Washington counties. The eastern range of the Green Mountains extends along the north-western part of the county. The principal rivers, besides the Connecticut, are the Ompomponoosuc, Wait's branches of the White, and Stevens's branch of the Winooski. The lands in Orange co. are generally good for grazing; there are some excellent tracts on the banks of the Connecticut. Iron and lead ores, slate and granite, are abundant.

Orange, Vt., Orange co. Knox Mountain, in the north-easterly part of the town, is a considerable elevation, and affords inexhaustible quantities of granite for building stone. The timber is chiefly hard wood, except along the streams. The soil in some parts of the town, particularly on the heights, is rather cold and wet; in other parts and on the streams it is rich and productive. The principal stream of water is Jail Branch; it receives a considerable stream from the north, called Cold Branch. Orange possesses a large and valuable water power. The first settlement was commenced by Ensign Joseph Williams in 1793, on the S. line of the town. 12 miles S. E. from Montpelier, and 12 N. from Chelsea.

Orange County, Va., c. h. at Orange Court

House. Bounded N. by Rapidan River, separating it from Culpepper co., E. by Spottsylvania co., S. by Pamunkey River, separating it from Louisa co., and W. by Albermarle and Greene counties. Drained by tributaries of North Anna and Rivanna Rivers. Surface hilly; soil fertile.

Orange Court House, Va., c. h. Orange co. At the base of South West Mountain. 84 miles N. W. from Richmond.

Orangeburg District, S. C., c. h. at Orangeburg. Bounded N. by Lexington and Richland districts, E. by Sumpter, S. by Charleston and Barnwell, and W. by Barnwell and Edgefield districts. The Congaree River runs on a part of its N. and the Santee on its E. border. The South Edisto washes its S. W. border, and the North Edisto and branches drain the interior.

Orangeburg, S. C., c. h. Orangeburg District. On the E. bank of North Edisto River. 43 miles S. by E. from Columbia.

Orangetown, N. Y., Rockland co. Bounded on the E. by Fappan Bay, an enlargement of the Hudson River, and is drained by the Hackensack. Surface hilly; soil a mixture of red shale and clay. 123 miles from Albany.

Orangeville, N. Y., Wyoming co. Tonawanda Creek and some of its branches water this town. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. 7 miles W. from Warsaw, and 254 from Albany.

Orangeville, Pa., Columbia co. On Fishing Creek. 5 miles N. from Bloomsburg, and 81 N. by E. from Harrisburg.

Oregon County, Mo., c. h. at Eleven Points. Bounded N. by Texas and Shannon counties, E. by Ripley co., S. by As., and W. by Ozark co. Drained by Eleven Points and Spring Rivers.

Oregon, Mo., c. h. Holt co. On the N. E. bank of Missouri River.

Oregon City, On., c. h. Claquemias co. On the Willemette River, near its entrance into the Oregon.

Orford, N. H., Grafton co., lies on Connecticut River, over which is a bridge connecting it with Fairlee. The soil is fertile, and there are beautiful intervals farms on the Connecticut. Mount Caba and Mount Sunday lie near the centre of the town. There are 4 or 5 ponds of considerable size, one of which, called Baker's Upper Pond, lies within 3 or 4 miles of Connecticut River. Indian Pond lies 1 mile W. from it. Limestone is found in great abundance at the foot of a mountain, about 400 or 500 feet above Connecticut River. Soapstone and granite abound, and some lead ore has been discovered. Orford contains a pleasant village, situated on a beautiful plain on the main road, on the bank of the Connecticut. There is also another pleasant village, at a distance of 2 miles, called *Orfordville*. The Passumpsic Railroad crosses the Connecticut at this place. 91 miles by Railroad from Concord.

Oriskany Falls, N. Y., Oneida co. On both sides of Oriskany Creek, which has a fall of about 30 feet at this place, affording good water power. 100 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

Orland, Me., Hancock co. On the E. side of Penobscot River. 64 miles E. from Augusta.

Orleans Parish, La., c. h. New Orleans. Bounded N. by Lake Pontchartrain, E. by Lake Borgne, S. by Plaquemine, and W. by Jefferson co. The surface is too low and marshy for profitable cultivation, except on the margins of the streams. The principal productions are cotton, sugar, rice, Indian corn, oranges, figs, peaches.

Orleans, Ms., Barnstable co. Orleans was the S. part of Eastham until its incorporation in 1797. Its Indian name was *Nuumskeket*. It extends across the cape, and is indented with coves and creeks on both sides, and contains a number of fine fresh-water ponds. Nanset Harbor is at the N. E. part of the town, and Pleasant Bay opens at the S. E. corner of the town, and lies partly in Chatham. In this bay are several islands. There is a very pleasant village near the centre of the town, from which, to Barnstable court house, is 24 miles.

Orleans County, N. Y., c. h. at Barre. Formed from Genesee co. in 1824. It is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Monroe, S. by Genesee, and W. by Niagara co. Watered by Oak Orchard, Johnson's, and several other creeks flowing into Lake Ontario. Surface mostly level, with the exception of the mountain ridge, which runs nearly parallel with the lake shore; soil well adapted to grass and grain. There are a few salt and sulphur springs in this county, and bog iron ore is found in small quantities. The Erie Canal passes through it from E. to W.

Orleans, N. Y., Jefferson co. Watered by Chaumont and Perch Rivers. Surface slightly undulating; soil chiefly rich clay and loam upon a foundation of limestone. 12 miles N. from Watertown, and 172 N. W. from Albany.

Orleans County, Vt., c. h. at Irasburg. This county is bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Essex and Caledonia counties, S. by Caledonia co., and W. by Franklin and Lamoille counties. It lies between the eastern and western ranges of the Green Mountains. The surface is generally handsome, and the soil well adapted for wheat, rye, and grass; the climate is rather too cold for corn, and some parts of the county are low and marshy. Orleans co. is watered by Missisco, Black, Barton, and other rivers. It contains more ponds than any other county in the state. Much of its trade goes to Canada by the way of Memphremagog Lake, which lies in this county and Canadas.

Orono, Penobscot co. This town lies on the W. side of Penobscot River, and is watered by Dead Stream and a large part of Pushaw Lake. It is 74 miles N. E. from Augusta.

This town borders on the Great Falls in Penobscot River, and contains a great number of saw mills, which manufacture a vast amount of lumber annually for the Bangor market. A railroad, 12 miles in length, between Bangor and the villages of Stillwater and Oldtown, in Orono, was opened for travel in 1836. The Penobscot River, at Oldtown, above the falls, is 40 feet higher than at Bangor. The village of Stillwater is 4 miles below Oldtown. Above the falls, and about a mile above the village of Oldtown, near the mouth of Dead Stream, on "Oldtown Island," is the Indian settlement. This settlement is very pleasantly located, and secure from approach, except by boats or canoes. It contains a number of framed houses, and a neat chapel with a bell. In 1837, John Neptune, the lieutenant governor, and other officers of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, finished taking, by families, a very particular census of all who belong to the tribe, for the purpose of a just and equal distribution of the annuities and other moneys paid to them. It was found that the families in all were 95 — the list exhibiting the head of each family by name, and the number of individuals each

one' contains annexed thereto. The whole number of souls in the tribe was 362. Their officers are, a governor, lieutenant governor, a colonel, 4 captains, 1 squire, and 1 deacon. In religion they are Catholics. Several of them can read, and a few can write, though in a poor hand. The tribe own, collectively, all the islands in the Penobscot River, beginning with that of Oldtown, where their village is, and including all up as far as the forks, several miles above the Mattawamkeag, many of which are exceedingly pleasant and fertile. The Indians are not poor, having sold some of their lands for large sums. To such a remnant, however, is this tribe reduced — a tribe anciently and uniformly called the Tarratines, who could bring into the field more than 2000 warriors, and who claimed the lands on both sides of the Penobscot River, from its sources to its mouth.

Orington, Me., Penobscot. A fine township, with a handsome village, on the E. side of Penobscot River, opposite Hampden.

Orwell, Vt., Addison co. Some of the land is broken and hilly; the remaining part is very level, handsome land, and produces abundant crops of all kinds of grain. The principal streams are East Creek and Lemonfair River. On these streams are several mill privileges, which are good during a part of the year. The waters, where the land is clayey, are slightly impregnated with Epsom salts, or the sulphate of magnesia. There is a spring on the lake shore, about 180 rods S. from the N. W. corner, the waters of which are strongly impregnated. The average width of Lake Champlain against Orwell is about 1 mile, and the widest place 2 miles. May 13, 1820, a piece of land in the town, of more than 5 acres' area, sunk about 40 feet, and slid into the lake. The impulse made upon the water was so great as to raise the lake 3 feet at the opposite shore, a mile and a half distant. A part of Benton was annexed to Orwell in 1847. The first permanent settlement of this place was made in 1783. 20 miles N. W. from Rutland, and 47 S. W. from Montpelier.

Orwigsburg, Pa., c. h. Schuylkill co. On a rising ground, in a valley surrounded by high hills of fertile land, and near a small branch of the Schuylkill River. N. E. from Harrisburg 62 miles.

Osage County, Mo., c. h. at Linn. This county is bounded N. by the Missouri River, separating it from Callaway co., E. by Gasconade co., S. by Crawford and Pulaski counties, and W. by Miller co. and Osage River, separating it from Cole co. Drained by Gasconade River.

Oskaloosa, Io., c. h. Mahaska co.

Ossian, N. Y., Alleghany co. Watered by Cansera Creek and some of its tributaries. Surface undulating; soil fertile, argillaceous loam. 20 miles N. E. from Angelica, and 233 W. from Albany.

Ossining, N. Y., Westchester co. Incorporated in 1845. The name is of Indian origin, signifying "the place of stone."

Ossipee, N. H., c. h. Carroll co. The W. and S. W. parts are hilly and mountainous, presenting a beautiful contrast with the N. and E. parts, which are moderately uneven or level. Ossipee Lake is in this town and Freedom. (See *Ossipee Lake*.) 60 miles N. N. E. from Concord.

Osterville, Ms., in the town of Barnstable, Barnstable co. On the E. side of Oyster Bay. 72 miles S. S. E. from Boston.

Oswegatchie, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Watered by the Oswegatchie River, a branch of the St. Lawrence, which bounds it on the N. W., and by Black Lake, which lies partly in this town. Surface slightly undulating; soil clay loam. 16 miles W. from Canton, and 200 N. W. from Albany.

Oswego County, N. Y., Oswego and Pulaski, shire towns, was taken from Oneida and Onondaga counties in 1816. Bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Lewis and Oneida, S. by Madison and Jefferson counties, and W. by Lake Ontario and Cayuga co. Watered by Oneida Lake, Oswego and Salmon Rivers, and many small streams flowing into Lake Ontario. Surface chiefly level; soil very productive. There are no important minerals in this county. The Oswego Canal runs along the E. bank of the Oswego River.

Oswego, N. Y., port of entry, and seat of justice, alternately with Pulaski, of Oswego co. Situated on both sides of Oswego River, at its entrance into Lake Ontario. 35 miles N. W. from Syracuse, and 178 W. by N. from Albany. This place, incorporated as a village in 1828, is partly in the township of Oswego, and partly in that of Scriba, the river being the dividing line. The two parts are connected by a bridge 700 feet in length; and as the ground ascends in both directions from the river, a beautiful view of each division of the place is presented from the opposite side. On both sides it is regularly and handsomely laid out, with streets 100 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles, and with public squares, around which some of the churches and other public buildings are located. The court house is on the E. side of the river. The First Presbyterian and the Episcopal Churches are beautifully situated on elevated ground, on the W. side. There is an incorporated academy and a flourishing female school in the place, and many of the mansions of the more wealthy citizens are elegant, and richly adorned with embellishments of taste and luxury.

The facilities which Oswego possesses for trade, commerce, and manufactures, are very great. Its harbor, next to Sackets Harbor, is the best on the S. side of Lake Ontario. It is formed, at the mouth of the river, by a pier 1290 feet in extent, built by the United States at an expense of nearly \$100,000. The harbor within the pier is spacious and safe, having a depth of water of from 10 to 20 feet. Several steamboats and a large number of sailing vessels are owned here. An excellent marine railway has been constructed. The Oswego Canal connects this harbor with the Erie Canal at Syracuse, employing the Oswego River for a part of the distance, and the canal boats are generally so constructed as to strength, and the form of their decks, that they may be taken in tow, with their cargoes, through the lake. A considerable portion of trade between New York and the west passes through this channel, and hence, by the Welland Canal, into Lake Erie. The railroad from Syracuse brings other facilities of business to Oswego, while it opens through this place one of the most desirable routes of travel from the eastern cities to the west by the way of Niagara Falls. From Oswego to Port Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Welland Canal, is about 150 miles; to Ogdensburg, about 110 miles.

The water power at Oswego, afforded by the

river and the canal, is immense. Many large manufacturing establishments are in operation on both sides of the river, and much more power remains to be applied. The quantity of flour turned out daily by 5 or 6 extensive flouring mills at Oswego is very large.

Fort Oswego, near the lake, on the E. side of the river, is a strong fortification for the defence of the harbor, occupying the site of the old fort of the same name, celebrated in the colonial wars with the French. This place has been the scene of sanguinary conflict, in every period of hostilities with a foreign enemy.

Otego, N. Y., Otego co. The Susquehanna River and Otsdawa Creek water this town, the surface of which is somewhat hilly, with extensive flats along the borders of the Susquehanna; the soil well adapted to grass and grain. 22 miles S. W. from Cooperstown, and 86 from Albany.

Otisco, N. Y., Onondaga co. Bounded on the W. by Otisco Lake and its inlet. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. 15 miles S. from Syracuse, and 134 W. from Albany.

Otisfield, Me., Cumberland co. This town is watered by Crooked River, which empties into Sebago Lake. The soil is very good. It lies 82 miles S. S. W. from Augusta, and 32 N. N. W. from Portland.

Otis, Ms., Berkshire co. The territory of Otis comprises that of the old town of Loudon, which was incorporated in 1773, and the old district of Bethlehem. The two were united by an act of incorporation, in 1810, and named in honor of the venerable Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston, then speaker of the House of Representatives. The surface is uneven, and in some parts too elevated for cultivation. There are, however, many tracts of good tillage land, and an abundance of feed for cattle. The town is well stored with forests of hard wood, and granite. There are in the town a number of large and beautiful ponds, which, with a small stream from Becket, form the head waters of Farmington River. These waters furnish the town with good mill seats. From the village in the S. part of the town to the Becket depot, on the Western Railroad, is about 10 miles; from thence to Boston, 135 miles.

Otego, Mn., Allegan co. Watered by the Kalamazoo River, which here affords good water power. 149 miles W. by N. from Detroit.

Otsego County, N. Y., c. h. at Otsego. Formed from Montgomery co. in 1791. It is bounded N. by Oneida, Herkimer, and Montgomery, E. by Schoharie and Delaware, S. by Delaware, and W. by Chenango and Madison counties. Watered by Otsego and Canaderaga or Schuyler's Lakes, from which flows the E. branch of the Susquehanna River, by Cherry Valley, Otego, and Butternut Creeks, and by the Unadilla River, which forms its W. boundary. Surface elevated, hilly, and in some parts mountainous; soil various, but mostly fertile. This county contains abundance of fine marble, and several sulphur springs.

Otsayo, N. Y., c. h. Otsago co. Bounded on the E. by Otsego, and N. W. by Canaderaga Lake, and drained by Oak Creek, a fine mill stream, and the outlet of the last-named lake. Surface hilly; soil well adapted to the growth of grass and grain. 66 miles W. from Albany.

Otselic, N. Y., Chenango co. Otselic River

waters this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil clay loam, well adapted to grass. 15 miles N. W. from Norwich, and 105 W. from Albany.

Ottawa County, Mn., c. h. Grand Haven. Bounded N. by Oceana and Neewaggo counties, E. by Kent co., S. by Allegan co., and W. by Lake Michigan. Drained by Grand River and its branches, and Maskegon River. Surface undulating, with sand bluffs bordering the lake; soil fertile.

Ottawa County, O., c. h. at Port Clinton. N. W. part of the state. Has Lake Erie on the N., and Sandusky Bay on the S. E. Watered by Portage and Touissiant Rivers. Level and fertile.

Vinton County, O., c. h. at McArthur. West central part of the state.

Otto, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Bounded on the N. and W. by Cattaraugus Creek and its branches. The surface is rough and elevated; soil well adapted to grass and grain. 10 miles N. W. from Ellicottville, and 300 W. from Albany.

Ottowa, Is., La Salle co. On both sides of the Illinois at the confluence of Fox River. For 8 or 9 miles below this place, the Illinois is not navigable for steamboats, except at high water, owing to the rapids. 133 miles N. N. E. from Springfield. Possesses an extensive water power. The Illinois Canal passes through it.

Ottumwa, Ia., c. h. Wapello co.

Ouachita County, As., c. h. at Camden. Southern part. The Ouachita flows through it from N. to S.

Outagamie County, Wn. Taken from Brown in 1852.

Overton County, Te., c. h. at Livingston. Bounded N. by Kentucky, E. by Fentress co., S. by Putnam, and W. by Jackson co. Drained by Obies River and tributaries and Roaring Creek.

Ovid, N. Y., Seneca co. Half shire town, lying between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, and watered by several fine mill streams. The surface is elevated in the centre, sloping E. and W. towards the lakes; the soil suitable for grass and grain. 171 miles W. from Albany.

Owasco, N. Y., Cayuga co. Bounded on the W. by Owasco Lake, and drained by a few small streams. Surface rolling; soil fertile loam. 3 miles S. E. from Auburn, and 164 W. from Albany.

Owego, N. Y., c. h. Tioga co. The Susquehanna River here receives Owego Creek and several other streams. The surface is somewhat hilly, with extensive flats along the Susquehanna; soil fertile. 167 miles S. W. from Albany.

Owen County, Ky., c. h. at Owenton. Bounded N. by Carroll and Gallatin counties, E. by Grant and Pendleton, S. by Scott and Franklin, and W. by the Kentucky River, separating it from Henry co. Drained by Eagle Creek.

Owen County, Ia., c. h. at Spencer. Bounded N. by Putnam, E. by Morgan and Monroe, S. by Green, and W. by Clay co. Drained by the W. fork of White River and its branches, and by Mill Creek, a branch of Eel River, which afford great hydraulic power. Surface undulating, containing iron ore; soil fertile.

Owensboro, Ky., c. h. Daviess co. On the S. side of Ohio River. 56 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

Owenton, Ky., c. h. Owen co.

Owingsville, Ky., c. h. Bath co. On a branch of

Licking River, a little W. from Slate Creek, and 73 miles E. from Frankfort.

Owsley County, Ky., c. h. at Boonville. New.

Oxford, Ct., New Haven co. Oxford was taken from Derby in 1798. It is watered by Housatonic and Naugatuck Rivers. The surface of the town is diversified with hills and valleys; the soil is generally a gravelly loam, fertile and productive. The water power at this place is excellent. From Governor's Hill a fine view of the neat village of Quaker Farms and the surrounding country is presented. About a mile S. of the central part of the town is a remarkable mineral spring, called "The Pool," from the circumstance of its waters being efficacious and much used for the cure of the salt rheum and other complaints. "Once in a month a yellowish scum will collect upon the surface of the water, which in a few days runs off, and leaves the pool perfectly clear. In the coldest weather, this spring never freezes; in the driest season it is as full as at other times."

Oxford, Ia., c. h. Benton co.

Oxford County, Me., c. h. at Paris. On the western border of the state. The Upper Androscoggin flows through it from W. to E. Lake Umbagog, the source of the river, is in the N. part, which is still unsettled. Rough and mountainous in some parts, but with much good land.

Oxford, Me., Oxford co. This town is watered by Little Androscoggin River and several ponds. It contains some excellent land, and two flourishing villages. Oxford lies 52 miles S. W. from Augusta, and 8 S. from Paris.

Oxford, Ms., Worcester co. This town was granted to Joseph Dudley and others, in 1683, for the accommodation of about 30 French Protestant families, who had escaped from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. They settled here about 1686, and built a fort on a hill in the eastern part of the town, now called Mayo's or Fort Hill, where its remains are still visible. The Indian name of the town was *Mancharge*. The surface is not very hilly; in its centre is a fine plain, a mile and a half in length, and a mile in width. From this plain the lands gently rise on all sides. The soil is strong and fertile, and under good cultivation. About three quarters of a mile W. from the plain, on which is a large and handsome village, runs French River, from the N. to the S., and falls into the Quinebaug. This river (so named from the first settlers) and its tributaries give to Oxford a great hydraulic power. Woollen and Thread Villages, about a mile apart, on French River, are important manufacturing places. The Norwich and Worcester Railroad passes through the town. 11 miles S. from Worcester, and 58 S. W. by W. from Boston.

Oxford, Mi., c. h. La Fayette co. 160 miles N. N. E. from Jackson.

Oxford, N. C., c. h. Granville co. On the W. side of Fishing Creek. 6 miles N. from Tar River, and 45 N. from Raleigh.

Oxford, N. J., Warren co. Bounded on the W. by Delaware River, and drained by Pequest Creek and its tributary, Beaver Brook, both mill streams. Surface rough and mountainous; soil fertile in the valleys.

Oxford, N. Y., Chenango co. The Chenango River, and, nearly parallel to it, the Chenango Canal, pass through this town. Surface rolling;

soil very fertile. 10 miles S. from Norwich, and 118 S. W. from Albany.

Oxford, O., Butler co. 105 miles W. S. W. from Columbus. The seat of Miami University, to which the land belongs. See *Colleges*.

Oxford, Pa., Philadelphia co. Bounded S. E. by the Delaware River, and drained by Tacony Creek, a mill stream, and by Sissisocksink Creek. Surface gently sloping; soil sandy loam.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Queens co. This large town is watered by Oyster Bay on the N., and the Great South Bay on the S. Surface somewhat hilly and stony on the N., and level and sandy on the S. 10 miles E. from North Hempstead, and 175 S. from Albany.

Ozark, As., c. h. Franklin co. On the N. side of Arkansas River. 121 miles N. W. from Little Rock.

Ozark County, Mo., c. h. at Rockbridge. Bounded N. by Wright and Texas counties, E. by Oregon co., S. by Arkansas, and W. by Taney co. Drained by the N. fork of White River.

Paducah, Ky., McCracken co. On the S. bank of Ohio River, immediately below the mouth of the Tennessee, and 284 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

Page County, Io., c. h. at Nodaway. In the S. E. angle of the state, bordering on Missouri.

Page County, Va., c. h. at Luray. Bounded N. by Warren co., E. by Rappahannock and Madison, S. by Rockingham, and W. by Shenandoah co. Drained by the S. fork of Shenandoah River. Surface hilly, the Blue Ridge forming its E. boundary; soil chiefly fertile.

Pahaquarry, N. J., Warren co. Blue Mountain bounds this town on the W., and on its S. W. boundary the Delaware River passes through the mountain, forming the Delaware Water Gap. A road has been constructed through this Gap, by excavating the mountain, which was formerly nearly impassable on the Jersey side. The surface of the town is mountainous, except on the Delaware, where are rich bottom lands. 15 miles N. from Belvidere.

Painted Post, N. Y., Steuben co. At the junction of Conhocton and Tioga Rivers, on the site of an old Indian burial-ground, in which a painted post was erected by them in memory of a distinguished chief. 212 miles W. by S. from Albany. It has large water power, and 3 miles N. a mineral spring. The Erie Railroad passes through it.

Painesville, O., c. h. Lake co. A very flourishing place on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and contains many valuable farms. Grand River bounds the south-eastern part, then runs N., and flows across the township into the lake. 170 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 30 E. from Cleveland.

Paintsville, Ky., c. h. Kentucky co.

Palatine, N. Y., Montgomery co. Watered by Garaoga Creek, a branch of the Mohawk River, which bounds it on the S. Surface hilly, and the promontory called Anthony's Nose is situated in this town. The soil is remarkably fertile and productive in some parts. 10 miles W. from Fonda, and 52 N. W. from Albany.

Palermo, Me., Waldo co. A good farming town, embracing the head waters of the Sheepscot River. 16 miles E. N. E. from Augusta.

Palermo, N. Y., Oswego co. Catfish Creek waters this town, the surface of which is undu-

lating; soil sandy loam. 15 miles S. E. from Oswego, and 162 N. W. from Albany.

Palestine, Is., c. h. Crawford co. On the border of Lamotte prairie. 3 miles from Wabash River, and 155 S. E. from Springfield.

Palmer, Ms., Hampden co. The Chicopee, the Ware, the Swift, and some smaller streams, water the town, and give it a great hydraulic power. On the banks of these rivers are situated the pleasant and flourishing villages of "Three Rivers." Thorndike, Sedgwick, and Palmer Depot. There is a pleasant village in the centre of the town, 2 miles N. from the depot. The surface is somewhat broken, but the soil is strong and productive, particularly along the streams, where are tracts of fine intervals. From Palmer Depot, on the Western Railroad, to Boston is 83 miles E. by N., and to Springfield is 15 miles W. S. W.

Palmyra, Me., Somerset co. On Sebasticook River. The soil is rich, and there are water privileges. 81 miles N. N. E. from Augusta.

Palmyra, Mn., Lenawee co. Watered by Raisin River and Bear Creek. Soil very favorable to the growth of grain. 75 miles S. W. from Detroit.

Palmyra, Mo., c. h. Marion co. A place of considerable trade. 3 miles from the Mississippi, and 111 N. N. E. from Jefferson City.

Palmyra, N. C., Halifax co. On the W. side of Roanoke River. 115 miles N. E. from Raleigh.

Palmyra, N. Y., Wayne co. Watered by Mud Creek. Has a slightly undulating surface, and a productive soil. 12 miles W. from Lyons, and 196 N. of W. from Albany.

Palmyra, Va., c. h. Fluvanna co. On Rivanna River, 14 miles from its mouth, and 62 W. N. W. from Richmond.

Pamelia, N. Y., Jefferson co. Watered by Perch and Black Rivers. Surface chiefly level; soil productive. 4 miles N. from Watertown, and 168 N. W. from Albany.

Panola County, Mi., c. h. at Panola. Bounded N. by De Soto, E. by Marshall and La Fayette, W. by Yallah-sha and Tallahatchee, and W. by Coahomo and Tunie counties. Cold Water and Tallahatchee Rivers and branches drain this county.

Panola County, Ts. On the E. border. Between the Sabine and Caddo Lake.

Panton, Vt., Addison co. Panton is bounded W. by Champlain Lake, and E. by Otter Creek. A sluggish stream passes through it. A part of Ferrisburg was annexed to Panton in 1847. A settlement was commenced here in 1770. It was abandoned during the war; after the war, the settlers returned, and, in 1784, the town was organized. 40 miles W. S. W. from Montpelier, and 13 N. W. from Middlebury.

Paoli, Ia., c. h. Orange co.

Paoli, Pa., Chester co. 78 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg. It is on the railroad between Philadelphia and Lancaster, 21 miles from the former, and 49 from the latter. About 2 miles S. W. from this place is the battle ground where General Wayne sustained a defeat by a superior British force, September 20, 1777. A monument has been erected on the spot to the memory of those American soldiers who fell in the conflict.

Paris, Is., c. h. Edgar co. On the margin of a fertile prairie. 114 miles E. from Springfield.

Paris, Ky., c. h. Bourbon co. On the S. fork of Licking River. 36 miles E. from Frankfort.

Paris, Me., c. h. Oxford co. Paris is well wa-

tered and supplied with mill privileges by Little Androscoggin River, on which are several mills in the town. The soil is excellent, although in some parts uneven and mountainous. The principal village is well built, and pleasantly located. Paris lies 40 miles N. by W. from Portland.

Paris, Mo., c. h. Monroe co. 70 miles N. of Jefferson City.

Paris, N. Y., Oneida co. The Sadaquada Creek, an important mill stream, waters this town. Surface high and uneven; soil calcareous and sandy loam. 8 miles S. from Utica.

Paris, Te., c. h. Henry co. On the S. side of a branch of Little Sandy River. 98 miles W. from Nashville.

Parish, N. Y., Oswego co. Salmon Creek and its branches water this town, the surface of which is undulating; soil good sandy loam. 22 miles E. from Oswego, and 145 N. W. from Albany.

Parishville, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. This large town is traversed by the St. Regis, Grass, Racket, and Oswegatchie Rivers. Surface rolling on the N. and hilly on the S.; soil sandy loam of good quality. 15 miles E. from Canton, and 226 N. W. from Albany.

Parkersburg, Va., c. h. Wood co. On the N. side of Little Kanawha River, at its confluence with the Ohio, and 335 miles N. W. by W. from Richmond. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to have a branch to this place.

Parkman, Me., Piscataquis co. A good township. 64 miles N. by E. from Augusta.

Parsonsfield, Me., York co., lies at the N. W. corner of the county, and is bounded W. by the state of New Hampshire, and N. by Ossipee River. It is 36 miles W. by N. from Portland, and has Newfield on its S. It was first settled 1774. The surface of the town is rough and hilly; but the soil, though hard, is productive of good crops of hay and grain.

Pasquotank County, N. C., c. h. at Pasquotank Court House. Bounded N. and E. by Camden co., S. by Albemarle Sound, and W. by Perquimans co. Pasquotank River runs on its N. E. border. Surface level, and the soil, where it is not marshy, mostly of good quality.

Passaic County, N. J., c. h. Paterson. Bounded N. by Sussex co., and New York, E. by Bergen co., S. by Essex, and W. by Morris co. Watered by Passaic River and its branches. Surface uneven; soil mostly fertile.

Passyunk, Pa., Philadelphia co. This town lies below the city of Philadelphia, between the Delaware on the E. and the Schuylkill on the W., and embraces League Island, lying in the Delaware. The surface is level; the soil highly cultivated alluvion and loam.

Patchogue, N. Y., Suffolk co. On the S. side of Long Island, near the Great South Bay. 60 miles E. from New York, and 204 S. E. from Albany. A great resort for fishing and fowling.

Patrick County, Va., c. h. at Taylorsville. Bounded N. by Flood and Franklin counties, E. by Henry co., S. by North Carolina, and W. by Carroll co. Some tributaries of Smith's, S. Mayo, and Little Dan Rivers water this county, and the Blue Ridge runs on its N. W. boundary.

Patrick, Va., c. h. Patrick co. 226 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

Paterson, N. J. Seat of justice of Passaic co. 13 miles N. from Newark, and 75 N. E. by N. from Trenton. Situated on the Passaic River, near the

falls, about 4 miles from its entrance into Newark Bay. It is on the railroad which, passing through New Jersey, connects the Erie Railroad with Jersey City, opposite New York, from which Paterson is 17 miles distant. The early history of this place is interesting, in connection with the subject of manufacturing enterprise in this country. It was established by a society, incorporated in 1791, for the purpose of fostering this important branch of political economy, and is said to have been projected by Alexander Hamilton. This was soon after the first experiment of spinning cotton by machinery had been made at Pawtucket, R. I., which was in December, 1790, by Samuel Slater, who is not improperly styled the "parent of the American cotton manufacture." The company entered upon the execution of their plans at Paterson, upon a liberal scale, with a capital of \$1,000,000; but from want of experience, and from various other disadvantages, they were not at first successful. A number of years afterwards, however, the work was taken up by others, and prosecuted with great success.

"The advantages derivable from the great fall in the river here have been improved with much judgment. A dam $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, strongly framed and bolted to the rock in the bed of the river above the falls, turns the stream, through a canal excavated in the trap rock of the bank, into a basin, whence, through strong guard gates, it supplies, in succession, three canals on separate planes, each below the other, giving to the mills on each a head and fall of about 22 feet." Upon this fine water power a great manufacturing place has grown up, which enjoys the varied and important advantages of an abundant and steady supply of water, a healthy, pleasant, and fertile surrounding country, and a near proximity to the city of New York, with which it is connected by the sloop navigation of the Passaic, the Morris Canal, and the railroad above mentioned. The largest establishments here are the cotton factories, which are about 20 in number; besides which there are woollen factories, dyeing and printing establishments, extensive machine shops, paper mills, fulling mills, &c. The factories are built chiefly of stone.

Paterson contains about 15 churches of the various denominations, a Philosophical Society, with a valuable library, and a Mechanics' Society for the advancement of science and the mechanic arts, with a library and philosophical apparatus.

It is connected by two bridges with the village of Manchester, opposite, which, in a general view, may be considered as a part of this place, and contains several manufacturing establishments.

Patterson, N. Y., Putnam co. Croton River waters this town, the surface of which is hilly; the soil mostly good, and in the valleys very fertile. 6 miles N. E. from Carmel, and 102 S. from Albany.

Pattonsburg, Va., Bottetourt co. It is on the N. side of James River, opposite Buchanan, with which it is connected by a bridge, making, in fact, one village. 166 miles W. from Richmond.

Paulding County, Ga., e. h. at Van Wert. Bounded N. by Floyd and Cass counties, E. by Cobb, S. by Carroll co., and W. by Alabama. Watered by the head branches of Tallapoosa River, and by branches of the Etowah.

Paulding, Mi., e. h. Jasper co. Located at the head of Leaf River. 109 miles E. S. E. from Jackson.

Paulding County, O., e. h. at Charloe, situated in the N. W. part of the state, having Defiance co. on the N. and N. W., Putnam on the E., Van Wert on the S., and the Indiana state line on the W. The whole surface is level, and covered with the Black Swamp. It was constituted a county in 1820, and named in honor of John Paulding, one of the captors of Major Andre. It is drained by the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers. The Wabash and Erie Canal traverses the whole extent of its northern border, and the Miami Canal, forming a junction with the Wabash and Erie, 5 miles N. of Charloe, traverses its eastern border. The county seat is situated on this canal.

Pavilion, Mi., Kalamazoo co. Watered by branches of the St. Joseph's River and by the Sandy Lakes. Soil fertile, and favorable to the growth of grain. 138 miles W. from Detroit.

Pavilion, N. Y., Genesee co. This town was formed on the division of the county in 1841, having formerly constituted a part of the town of Covington. It is watered by Allen's Creek, has a rolling surface, and a soil very favorable to the growth of wheat. 12 miles S. E. from Batavia and 232 W. from Albany.

Pawlet, Vt., Rutland co. Pawlet and Indian Rivers pass through this town; the latter abounds in trout, and takes its name from the great number of Indians who formerly resorted here for the purpose of fishing. Pawlet is divided nearly in the centre by a range of mountains, extending through it from S. to N. The most remarkable summit is called Haystack Mountain. The soil is dry and warm, easily cultivated, and produces good crops of grain and grass. The settlement was commenced in 1761, by Simeon Barton and William Fairfield. 21 miles S. W. from Rutland and 27 S. E. from Whitehall, N. Y.

Pawlings, N. Y., Dutchess co. The Croton River and Swamp Creeks have their sources in several lakes and large swamps in this town. The Fishkill Mountains also traverse it, and an extensive valley extends from N. to S. Iron ore of a good quality is found here, and the soil, although not naturally very fertile, may be made quite productive. 20 miles S. E. from Poughkeepsie, and 95 S. S. E. from Albany.

Pawtucket, Ms., Bristol co. On Pawtucket or Blackstone River. 4 miles N. from Providence, and 39 miles by railroad S. from Boston. The territory of the town comprises an area of only about 2 miles square. It lies upon the boundary of the state, and is separated from Rhode Island by the river; which, above the Pawtucket Falls, is called Blackstone, and below Seekonk River.

Pawtucket Village is situated at the falls, on both sides of the river, partly in Pawtucket, and partly in North Providence, R. I. The first manufacture of cotton cloth in this country, by water power machinery, was commenced at this place, by Samuel Slater, an English emigrant, in December, 1790. The hydraulic power here is very great, the fall in the river within a short distance being about 50 feet. Below the falls the river is navigable, from its entrance into the bay at Providence, for vessels of considerable burden. This has long been an important manufacturing place. It contains numerous and extensive cotton mills and print works, and shops for the manufacture of cotton machinery, bobbins, spools, &c. The manufacture of boots, shoes, chairs, cabinet wares, and carriages is also carried on to considerable extent, and something is done at ship building.

The village itself is pleasant, and the scenery around it delightful. The railroads between Boston and Providence, and Providence and Worcester, pass through this place.

Pawtucket, R. I., Providence co. It is the seat of extensive cotton factories, propelled by the water power of Pawtucket Falls. On the Worcester and Providence Railroad. See *Pawtucket Village*.

Pawtucket, R. I., Kent co. Port of entry, and manufacturing village. Situated on both sides of Pawtucket River, partly in the town of Warwick, and partly in Cranston. 5 miles S. from Providence. Water power great. Harbor safe and convenient.

Paxton, Ms., Worcester co. Previous to 1765, the territory of this town comprised the N. part of Leicester and the S. part of Rutland. It was first settled about 1720. The surface is elevated, so much so, that the numerous fine rivulets, by which it is watered, flow some to the Nashua, and some to the Connecticut. There are but two hills in the town of any note: they are the Bumsket and Turkey, and although quite elevated, are arable to their summits. The soil is strong, moist, and well adapted to the purposes of agriculture. 7 miles N. W. by W. from Worcester, and 51 W. from Boston.

Peach Bottom, Pa., York co. Watered by the Susquehanna River, by Muddy Creek and its branches. Fishing Creek and Neel's Hole Run. Surface level; soil slate and gravel. 26 miles S. E. from York, and 62 S. E. from Harrisburg.

Peacham, Vt., Caledonia co. Onion River Pond, so called from its giving rise to one of the principal branches of Onion or Winooski River, lies in the western part of the town, and covers about 300 acres. There are two considerable streams passing off to the E. into Stevens's Branch, which afford numerous mill privileges. A ridge of land passes through the western part, but there is no very considerable elevation in the town. The western part is a hard soil, but the eastern is rich and pleasantly diversified. There is, in the eastern part of the town, a natural bog meadow, containing an inexhaustible quantity of shell marl. There is plenty of limestone found here. There is a pleasant village in the town. In the spring of 1775, Jonathan Elkins came to Peacham, with several hired men, and began improvements upon the lot he had selected the year before. 6 miles S. W. from Danville, and 30 E. from Montpelier.

Pekin, Is., Tazewell co. On the E. side of Illinois River. 12 miles below Peoria, and 62 N. from Springfield.

Peekskill, N. Y., Westchester co. On the E. side of Hudson River. 46 miles N. from New York, and 106 S. from Albany. Manufactures iron and leather. A stopping-place for steamboats. The Hudson River Railroad passes through it.

Pelham, Ms., Hampshire co. Before its incorporation as a town, in 1743, Pelham bore the name of New Lisburne, or Stoddard's Town. The ancestors of the first settlers were from the N. of Ireland. The surface is elevated and uneven. It is well watered by Swift and Fort Rivers and their branches; the soil is good both for tillage and pastures. 14 miles N. E. from Northampton, and about 76 W. from Boston.

Pelham, N. H., Hillsboro' co. There are 3 ponds

here, called Gumpas, Island, and North. Beaver River passes through the town. On this river and the tributary streams there is much valuable meadow. The inhabitants depend principally on agriculture for the means of support. This is a very pretty town, and contains many excellent farms. First settlers, John Butler, William Richardson, and others, in 1792. From Concord 37 miles S., and 19 S. E. from Amherst.

Pelham, N. Y., Westchester co. Hart's and Hunter's Islands, lying in East River, are attached to this town. Surface chiefly level; soil sandy loam and clay. 10 miles S. from White Plains, and 140 S. from Albany.

Pemberton, N. J., Burlington co. On the N. branch of Rancoens Creek. S. from Trenton 22 miles.

Pembroke, Me., Washington co. It lies 178 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Pembroke, Ms., Plymouth co., was taken from Duxbury in 1711. North River separates it from Hanover; and some branches of that stream, rising from ponds in Pembroke, give it a good water power. Pembroke is at the head of navigation on the North River, and possesses superior advantages for ship building. The North River is deep, narrow, and so crooked that it meanders 18 miles in its course from Pembroke to Scituate Harbor, when the distance by land is less than 6 miles. Pembroke contains a pleasant village near the centre of the town, and, in connection with Hanson, some fine fish ponds. 12 miles N. N. W. from Plymouth, and where the Old Colony Railroad passes, 24 miles from Boston.

Pembroke, N. H., Merrimac co. This town is generally well watered. The Suncook, on the S. E. boundary, furnishes many valuable water privileges. The main street extends nearly on a parallel with the Merrimac River, in a straight course, about 3 miles, and is very pleasant. On this are situated the academy and the principal village. Pembroke has a variety of soils, mostly very productive. It is the ancient *Suncook* of the Indians. First settlers: this town was granted to the brave Captain John Lovewell, and 60 of his associates, and was settled by some of them in 1729. 6 miles S. E. from Concord.

Pembroke, N. Y., Genesee co. Watered by Tonawanda Creek and its branches. Surface chiefly level; soil gravelly loam and clay. 12 miles W. from Batavia, and 257 N. of W. from Albany.

Pendleton, Ia., Madison co. At the falls of Fall Creek. 31 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

Pendleton County, Ky., c. h. at Falmouth. Bounded N. by Campbell co. and the Ohio River, separating it from Ohio, E. by Bracken co., S. by Harrison, and W. by Owen, Grant, and Kenton counties. Drained by Licking River and its tributaries.

Pendleton, S. C., Anderson district, lies on a branch of Savannah River. 136 miles W. N. W. from Columbia.

Pendleton County, Va., c. h. at Franklin. Bounded N. by Hardy co., E. by Rockingham and Augusta, S. by Bath, and W. by Pocahontas and Randolph counties. Watered by the S. branch of the Potomac. Surface rough and mountainous, being situated between two ridges of the Alleghany Mountains; soil sterile.

Penfield, N. Y., Monroe co. Irondequoit Creek and some other small streams water this town. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam and clay.

8 miles E. from Rochester city, and 211 N. of W. from Albany.

Penn. Pa., Chester co. Drained by branches of Elk and White Clay Creeks. Surface level; soil sandy loam. 36 miles S. W. from Philadelphia.

Penn's Neck, Lower, N. J., Salem co. Bounded on the W. and S. W. by the Delaware River. Surface level, and in parts marshy; soil clay and sandy loam.

Penn's Neck, Upper, N. J., Salem co. Surface level; soil light sandy loam.

Penn Yan, N. Y., c. h. Yates co. On the outlet of Crooked Lake, which affords good water power. Is traversed by the Crooked Lake Canal. W. from Albany 192 miles.

Penobscot County, Me., c. h. at Bangor. E. central part. On both banks of the Penobscot, which flows S. through it. The northern part is still unsettled. Undulating and fertile.

Penobscot, Me., Hancock co. On the E. side of Penobscot Bay, nearly opposite Belfast. 75 miles E. by N. from Augusta.

Pensacola, Fla. City, port of entry, and seat of justice of Escambia co. 242 miles W. from Tallahassee, and about 64 miles E. from Mobile. Situated on Pensacola Bay, 10 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. It is on a dry and sandy plain, gently rising 40 or 50 feet above the level of the water. It is regularly laid out, in the form of a parallelogram, more than a mile in length, having 2 public squares, and streets crossing each other at right angles. It contains a court house, jail, custom house, public storehouse, &c. The shore at Pensacola is low and sandy; and vessels only of a light draught can reach the city. But the bay affords one of the most safe and capacious harbors in the Gulf of Mexico. The United States government has established a naval station and depot near this place, for which it is well fitted by its excellent harbor and the facilities for obtaining ship timber in its vicinity. The navy yard is on the bay, 8 miles from the city, and covers 80 acres of ground, enclosed by a high brick wall.

Pensbury, Pa., Chester co. Drained by Pocopson Creek and other small streams flowing into Brandywine Creek, which forms its E. boundary. Surface gently declining; soil calcareous loam.

Peoria County, Is., c. h. at Peoria. Incorporated in 1825. Bounded N. by Stark and Marshall counties, E. and S. E. by the Illinois River, separating it from Woodford and Tazewell counties, and S. W. and W. by Fulton and Knox counties. Drained by Spoon River, and Copperas, Kickapoo, and Senatchwine Creeks. Surface undulating; soil very fertile.

Peoria, Is., c. h. Peoria co. On the W. bank of Illinois River, at the outlet of Peoria Lake. The river here has 2 shelving banks: the first, rising gradually from 6 to 12 feet above high-water mark, extends back from the river a quarter of a mile; the second bank then rises 5 or 6 feet, and extends back to the bluffs, which rise abruptly to a height of from 60 to 100 feet. 70 miles N. from Springfield.

Pepperell, Ms., Middlesex co. This is a pleasant town, with a good soil, variegated surface, and beautiful villages. It is watered by the Nashua River, which gives it a good water power. This town derived its name from Sir William Pepperell. 20 miles N. W. from Concord, and 37 N. W. from Boston.

Pequannock, N. J., Morris co. Pequannock Creek runs on the N. E., and Pompton River on the E. boundary of this town, which is also drained by a branch of Rockaway Creek, and contains Green Pond, a beautiful sheet of water, 3 miles long, and half a mile wide, and abounding with fish. Surface hilly and mountainous, iron ore being found in the N. W. portions, and sulphate of iron in Copperas Mountain. The Morris Canal passes through the S. part of this town. 10 miles N. of Morristown.

Perquimans County, N. C., c. h. at Hertford. Bounded N. by Gates co., E. by Pasquotank co., S. by Albemarle Sound, and W. by Chowan co. Drained by Little River, which runs on its N. E. boundary, and by Perquimans River.

Perrinton, N. Y., Monroe co. Watered by the Irondequoit Creek and some of its branches. Surface hilly; soil productive. 10 miles E. from Rochester, and 209 N. of W. from Albany.

Perry County, Ala., c. h. at Marion. Bounded N. by Tuscaloosa and Bibb counties. E. by Bibb and Autauga, S. by Dallas, and W. by Marengo and Greene counties. Watered by the Catawba River and branches, and by branches of the Black Warrior.

Perry, Ga., c. h. Houston co. On the N. bank of Indian Creek, nearly equidistant between Flint and Ockmulgee Rivers, and 59 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

Perry County, Is., c. h. at Pinckneyville. Bounded N. by Washington, E. by Jefferson and Franklin, S. by Jackson, and W. by Randolph co. Drained by St. Mary's River and Big Beaucoup and Little Muddy Creeks. Surface level; soil tolerably fertile.

Perry County, Ia., c. h. at Troy. Bounded N. and N. E. by Dubois and Crawford counties. E. and S. by the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky, and W. by Spencer co. Drained by Anderson's, Deer, Bear, and Oil Creeks.

Perry County, Ky., c. h. at Perry. Bounded N. by Breathitt, E. by Letcher and Floyd, S. by Letcher and Harlan, and W. by Clay co. The N. fork of Kentucky River and its branches drain the interior of this county, and the Middle Fork runs on its W. border.

Perry, Me., Washington co. On the St. Croix 5 miles N. W. from Eastport, with which it is connected by a bridge. There is an Indian reservation in this town, the residence of the remnant of the Passamaquoddies, about 100 in number.

Perry County, Mi., c. h. at Augusta. Bounded N. by Jones, E. by Greene and Jackson, S. by Harrison, and W. by Marion co. Drained by Leaf River and Black Creek, and their branches. Surface uneven; soil rather sterile.

Perry County, Mo., c. h. at Perryville. Bounded N. E. and E. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Illinois, S. by Cape Girardeau co., and W. and N. W. by St. Francois and St. Genevieve counties. Drained by several streams, affording excellent hydraulic power. Surface diversified; soil very rich on the bottoms.

Perry, N. Y., Wyoming co. Watered by Silver Lake and its outlet. Surface undulating; soil well adapted to grass and grain. 7 miles E. from Warsaw, and 239 W. from Albany.

Perry County, O., c. h. at Somerset. Licking co. is on the N., Muskingum and Morgan on the E., Athens and Hocking on the S., and Fairfield on the W. The land is hilly and good for wheat.

Some Germans, from Pennsylvania, settled here about the years 1802 and 1803. Muskingum and Hoekhocking Rivers are in this county. Stone coal is found in some parts.

Perry County, Pa., c. h. at Bloomfield. Bounded N. W. and N. by Juniata co., E. by the Susquehanna River, separating it from Dauphin co., S. by Cumberland and Franklin counties, and W. by Huntingdon co. Drained by Juniata River and Sherman's Creek. On Sherman's Creek, 11 miles N. from Carlisle, is a warm spring, beneficial in cutaneous and other disorders, which discharges 90 gallons of water in a minute. Surface rough and mountainous; soil very fertile.

Perry, Pa., Armstrong co. The Alleghany River, and its tributary, Clarion River, water this town, which contains iron ore.

Perry, Pa., Jefferson co. Watered by Mahoning and Little Sandy Lick Creeks. Surface undulating; soil gravel and loam.

Perry County, Te., c. h. at Perrysville. Bounded N. by Benton and Humphreys counties, E. by Hickman, S. by Wayne and Hardin, and W. by Henderson co. Drained by Tennessee River and several small branches, and by Buffalo, a tributary of Duck River.

Perry's Mills, Ga., c. h. Tatnall co. 144 miles S. E. from Milledgeville.

Perrysburg, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Drained by several small streams flowing into Cattaraugus Creek, which bounds it on the N. Surface broken; soil well adapted to grass and grain. 20 miles N. W. from Ellicottville, and 306 W. from Albany.

Perrysburg, O., c. h. Wood co. was laid out in 1817. On the Maumee River, at the head of steamboat navigation, on an inclined plane, 60 feet above the S. E. bank of Maumee River, from which is one of the most delightful prospects in the United States. 184 miles N. from Cincinnati, and 64 S. from Detroit. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes on the opposite side of the river.

Perryville, As., c. h. Perry co. On the N. side of La Fève, a branch of Arkansas River. 55 miles W. N. W. from Little Rock.

Persia, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Watered by some branches of Cattaraugus Creek, which bounds it on the N. Surface undulating; soil good clay and gravelly loam. 16 miles N. W. from Ellicottville, and 300 W. from Albany.

Person County, N. C., c. h. at Roxboro'. It is bounded N. by Virginia, E. by Granville, S. by Orange, and W. by Caswell co. Some branches of Dan River, and the head branches of Neuse River, water this county.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Middlesex co. City and port of entry. Situated at the head of Raritan Bay, at the junction of the Raritan River with Arthurkill, or Staten Island Sound. It has a fine spacious harbor, containing 12 feet of water at the mouths of the rivers, and from 24 to 26 in the main channel. The town was laid out in 1698, and incorporated as a city in 1784. 25 miles from New York by water, and 65 from Philadelphia by the New York and Philadelphia Railroad.

Perth, N. Y., Fulton co. Drained by Chuctunda Creek. Has a rolling surface; soil clay loam. 10 miles E. from Johnstown, and 40 N. W. from Albany.

Peru, Is., La Salle co. Situated on the right bank of the Illinois River, at the foot of the

rapids, 212 miles above its mouth, and about 250 miles above St. Louis. This, in ordinary stages of the water, was formerly considered as the head of steamboat navigation; but by an improvement of the channel, the boats now pass about a mile farther up, to the village of La Salle, where the canal from Lake Michigan unites with the river. There is a considerable village here, the principal street of which is low, running along the river bank, while other portions of it are spread over the elevated grounds immediately behind. The locality is favorable to business.

Peru, Ia., c. h. Miami co. On the N. bank of Wabash, and is crossed by the Wabash and Erie Canal, 90 miles N. from Indianapolis.

Peru, Me., Oxford co. Peru is bounded on the N. by Androscoggin River, and contains some pleasant ponds and mill streams. It has a good soil. Incorporated 1821. Peru lies 38 miles W. by N. from Augusta, and 17 N. by E. from Paris.

Peru, Ms., Berkshire co. This township included the greater part of Hinsdale until 1804. The whole was purchased at auction, at Boston, June 2, 1762, for 1460 pounds. It went into the hands of Oliver Partridge and Elisha Jones, and, in honor of the former gentleman, was called Partridgefield, from its incorporation, in 1771, until 1806, when it received its present name. The settlement commenced about 1764. This town, occupying the height of land on the Green Mountain range, has a cold, severe climate. The surface is uneven, and the soil hard and stony, and best adapted to grazing. There is an excellent limestone quarry here. 12 miles E. from Pittsfield, and 143 from Boston.

Peru, N. Y., Clinton co. On the border of Lake Champlain, and watered by Great and Little Au Sable Rivers. Surface mostly level on the E., and hilly on the W.; soil sandy and clay loam. 10 miles S. W. from Plattsburg, and 153 N. from Albany.

Peru, Vt., Bennington co. This is a Green Mountain township, high and broken. It contains 2 large fish ponds, from which issue beautiful mountain streams. The settlement was commenced about the year 1773, by William Barton, from Woodstock, Ct. 30 miles N. N. E. from Bennington, and 30 S. W. from Windsor.

Peterboro', N. H., Hillsboro' co. Peterboro' lies in a N. E. direction from the Grand Monadnock, and is bounded on the E. by a chain of hills, called Pack Monadnock. Contoocook River passes through the centre of the town. The N. branch affords a never-failing supply of water, and furnishes those noble falls, on which are situated several factories. There are extensive and valuable meadows on this branch, above these falls; and the soil, generally, is excellent. In the centre of the town is a high hill, 200 feet above the river. The chain of hills on the E. is distinguished by two principal summits. Between these is a depression of a quarter part of the mountain's height. About 60 rods W. of the ridge of this depression, on a terrace of the mountain, is a pond of about 9 acres' extent, very deep, and replenished with fish. There is another pond near the foot of the southern summit, of 33 acres, from which, during the dry season, there is no visible outlet. Excellent iron ore has been discovered. First settlers, William Rolfe, Alexander Scott, Hugh Gregg, William Scott, and

Samuel Stinson, about 1793. This town lies midway between Amherst and Keene, being 20 miles from each. It is 40 miles S. W. from Concord.

Peters, Pa., Franklin co. The W. branch of Conococheague Creek waters this town, the surface of which is level, and the soil calcareous loam. It contains a singular cave, a sulphur spring, and some iron works.

Peters, Pa., Washington co. Watered by Charrier's and Peter's Creeks. Surface hilly; soil loam. 11 miles N. E. from Washington.

Petersburg, N. Y., Rensselaer co. Little Hoosic Creek waters this town, the surface of which is hilly and mountainous, with the exception of a fertile valley, through which the river flows. Soil chiefly loam, based upon limestone and slate. 20 miles E. from Troy, and 26 N. E. from Albany.

Petersburg, Va., Dinwiddie co. Port of entry, on the S. side of Appomattox River, 9 miles above its entrance into James River, at City Point, and 22 miles S. from Richmond. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of considerable draught, and ships come up to Walball's Landing, 6 miles below the town, with which there is a railroad communication. Petersburg is on the great southern railroad route between Baltimore and Wilmington, N. C. The falls in the river here afford an extensive water power, and this is one of the largest and most flourishing manufacturing towns in the state. It has also a lucrative commerce, and exports largely tobacco and flour. There are 7 or 8 companies engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, whose factories have a high reputation. Woollens are also manufactured to some extent; besides which there are iron works, cordage factories, tobacco factories, flouring mills, grist mills, saw mills, &c. A number of large commercial firms and commission houses are engaged in foreign trade.

This town was devastated by a fire in July, 1815, and property to the amount of \$2,000,000 was destroyed. It was soon rebuilt, with many improvements. Being situated at the extreme N. E. angle of the county, the borough includes, besides Petersburg, the villages of Blandford, in Prince George co., and of Pocahontas, in Chesterfield co. Blandford is said to be the oldest part of the place, and was once the best built and most fashionable part of it. An old ivy-mantled church in this part of the town is one of the most picturesque ruins in the country.

There are many interesting reminiscences of the revolution connected with this place. It was twice visited by the British; and here their commander, General Phillips, died of a bilious fever, on the 13th of May, 1781. He was lying at the point of death while the town was cannonaded from Archer's Hill, by the Americans under the Marquis Lafayette.

Petersham, Ms., Worcester co. The situation of this town is elevated, but not hilly or uneven. The centre of the town lies upon the highest land in it, which is a large, long, flat hill. The soil is rich and fertile. Though the town is high, yet the land is not dry, but stony and moist, abounding with springs and brooks. West Brook, a considerable stream, rises in the town, and Swift River passes its eastern and southern borders. Petersham was first settled about the year 1738. Niebenoag Hill was the Indian name of the town. There are several handsome villages in the town: that in the central part is very beautiful; it lies

27 miles N. W. from Worcester, and about 65 W. by N. from Boston.

Pettis County, Mo., c. h. at Georgetown. It is bounded N. by Saline co., E. by Cooper and Morgan, S. by Benton, and W. by Johnson co. Drained by La Mine River and its tributaries. Surface level, embracing extensive prairies; soil of excellent quality.

Pharsalia, N. Y., Chenango co. Watered by Ostelic River and Geneganslette Creek. Surface hilly; soil argillaceous loam. 12 miles W. from Norwich, and 124 from Albany.

Phelps, N. Y., Ontario co. Flint Creek and the Canandaigua outlet flow through this town, forming a junction in the W. part. Surface undulating; soil rich clay loam, underlaid with lime. Gypsum is extensively quarried in this vicinity. 15 miles E. from Canandaigua, and 185 W. from Albany.

Philadelphia, N. Y., Jefferson co. Indian River and some of its branches water this town, the surface of which is rolling, and the soil sandy and clay loam. 16 miles N. E. from Watertown, and 177 N. W. from Albany.

Philadelphia County, Pa., c. h. at Philadelphia. Bounded N. E. by Bucks co., E. and S. E. by the Delaware River, separating it from New Jersey, S. W. by Delaware co., and W. and N. W. by Chester and Montgomery counties. Besides the city of Philadelphia, and the adjacent municipalities, usually reckoned a part of the city, the county contains several other townships, of which the population is also counted with that of the city. See *Tables of Population*.

Philadelphia, Pa. City, and port of entry. Situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, about 5 miles above their junction, and 55 in a direct line N. W. from the Atlantic coast; although the distance from the mouth of the Delaware, following the course of the river, is 120 miles. Population in 1800, 70,287; in 1810, 96,287; in 1820, 119,325; in 1830, 167,325; in 1840, 228,691; in 1850, 409,352, including the county. The city is the seat of justice.

The city was originally laid out in the form of a parallelogram, extending across the neck of land between the two rivers, at a point where their courses curve inward towards each other, and where, at their nearest approximation, they are about 2 miles distant. The streets were laid out straight, from river to river, in a direction which varies but slightly from the true meridian, with transverse streets, over the whole width, crossing the others at right angles. With the exception of Froot Street on the E., which somewhat deviates from a right line, conforming to the shore of the Delaware, and one other short street, called Dock Street, which occupies the site of a former navigable creek, all the streets in the city proper, included between Vine Street on the N. and Cedar Street on the S., are accurately delineated in the above description. This regularity of arrangement is less exact in the districts, which have extended N. and S. far beyond the city proper, although it is there, also, a prevailing characteristic. These districts are the Northern Liberties, Kensington, and Spring Garden, on the N., and Southwark, Moyamensing, and Passyunk, on the S., embracing more than one half of the population contained in the aggregate given above. Including the whole of the densely-built portions in one description, as they properly belong to one uninterrupted area,

it may be said that Philadelphia has a circumference of nearly 9 miles, stretching about 4½ miles along the shore of the Delaware. The ground on which the city is built rises gradually from each of the rivers, to an elevation of 64 feet above high-water mark. It is divided nearly in the centre by Market Street, 100 feet broad, running E. and W. from river to river, and transversely by Broad Street, 130 feet in width, which crosses Market Street at right angles, a little W. of the middle. Front Streets, on both of the rivers, are 60 feet wide; Arch Street, running parallel with Market on the N., is 66 feet wide; and the other principal streets generally are 50 feet wide. The streets running from river to river, in the city proper, were originally 9 in number; to all of which, except Market Street, were given the names of the trees of the forest. Thus on the S. of Market are Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, and Cedar; and on the N., Mulberry, Sassafras, and Vine. In one or two instances these names have given place, in popular usage, to others more convenient, as Mulberry to Arch, and Sassafras to Race; while the names of other trees have been given to some of the secondary streets, running parallel with these, by which the original sections have been subdivided. The memory of the stranger is often much assisted in finding the localities in Philadelphia by the popular rhyme into which these names so naturally fall, reading them each way from the central avenue:—

Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce, and Pine,
Mulberry, Cherry, Race, and Vine.

The great streets at right angles with these are numbered First, Second, Third, &c., inward from their respective rivers, towards Broad Street, which is the central avenue running N. and S. Those on the Schuylkill side are distinguished from the others by prefixing the name of that river; and the sections on each side of Market Street, throughout, by the addition of North or South. So that, out of the indefiniteness and uncertainty at first resulting from such an entire uniformity of plan, there soon arises a beautiful simplicity in the system, by which the stranger learns to guide his steps.

The gradual inclination of the ground, each way, towards the rivers, favors the most perfect drainage of the city, which is effected by common sewers or arched culverts constructed under most of the principal streets. From the same cause, also, the streets are easily washed superficially by rains, and by the abundant supply of water from the hose attached to the water pipes. Philadelphia is consequently one of the cleanest cities in the world.

The blocks of stores and houses throughout the city are chiefly of brick, in a plain and uniform style of architecture; characterized by order and neatness rather than by variety and by showy decorations. Besides brick, a beautiful species of white marble is used in building, of which the steps and basements of the dwellings are, to a considerable extent, constructed, contrasting finely with the color of the walls. The entire exterior of some of the public edifices is faced with this fine material; which is quarried in the neighboring counties of Montgomery and Chester, and has contributed much to ornament the city.

Of the public buildings, the first to be mentioned, on account of its venerable antiquity and

interesting historical associations, is Independence Hall, in which the Declaration of Independence was framed and signed by that venerable body of patriots, whom William Pitt, in the British Parliament, pronounced to be "the most distinguished for wisdom of any body of men of whom he had read in ancient or modern times." This building, formerly the State House, fronts upon Chestnut Street, having Independence Square in the rear. From the steps of the building descending into this spacious area, the Declaration was first promulgated to the assembled people, called together by the joyous tones of the old bell in the cupola, which, as if prophetic of its future use, had been inscribed, when it was cast, 20 years before, with the text in Leviticus, xxv. 10—*Proclaim liberty throughout this land, to all the inhabitants thereof.* The foundations of the main building were laid in 1729, and it was completed in 1733. The wings, which now extend on each side to Fifth and Sixth Streets, are of more modern construction. The hall or chamber in which the Declaration was signed is on the first floor in the east end of the old building. Although it has been refitted within since that day, it has been carefully preserved nearly in the same style of decoration with which it was originally finished. The present steeple, which was erected in 1828, to replace the old one, which had, on account of its decay, been taken down many years before, was made to correspond as nearly as possible with the original structure. The old bell, too, is carefully preserved in the cupola as an interesting relic. There is in Independence Hall a statue of Washington, said to be an excellent likeness. It was sculptured in wood by Rush. This venerable hall shares, with Faneuil Hall in Boston, the honor of having witnessed those momentous deliberations which issued in the establishment of American liberty and independence.

One of the finest buildings in Philadelphia is the Custom House, on Chestnut, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, built originally for the United States Bank. It is of the Grecian Doric order, after the pattern of the Parthenon at Athens, with the omission of the colonnades upon the sides. Its portico has 8 marble columns 4½ feet in diameter. The width of the edifice is 87 feet, and its depth 161 feet. The room in the centre, for the transaction of business, is 81 feet long by 48 wide, richly decorated with beautiful Ionic columns. This building was commenced in 1819, and completed in 1824, at a cost of about \$500,000.

Some of the banks in Philadelphia are provided with costly and beautiful edifices. The Pennsylvania Bank is of white marble, a fine specimen of Grecian architecture, having a portico on each front, with 6 Ionic columns. It stands in an enclosure, surrounded by an iron railing, and ornamented with plants and shrubbery. The Girard Bank, formerly the Old United States Bank, has a marble front, adorned with a portico of 6 Corinthian columns. The Bank of North America, originally incorporated by Congress in 1781, and the first institution of its kind in the United States, has erected a new banking house on Chestnut Street, above Third, which is one of the most chaste and elegant buildings in the country. The Merchants' Exchange, situated in the triangular space between Dock, Walnut, and Third Streets, is a beautiful structure of white marble. A semicircular portico on the eastern front, support

ed. upon a basement about 12 feet high, by 6 Corinthian columns, presents an imposing appearance.

Some of the public and philanthropic institutions for which Philadelphia is distinguished have buildings which are an ornament to the city. Of these we shall speak in connection with the institutions themselves. One of the oldest of these is the Pennsylvania Hospital. It was founded in 1750, by the exertions of Dr. Franklin and Dr. Bond. The buildings and grounds occupy the entire square, between Spruce and Pine, Eight and Ninth Streets. The front is on Pine Street. The east wing was erected in 1756, the west wing in 1796, and the central building in 1804. In the beautiful area in front of the building is a colossal bronzed statue of William Penn. In the rear, fronting on Spruce Street, is a small building containing West's celebrated picture of Christ Healing the Sick, presented by the painter to this hospital. The funds of this institution, derived from individual benefactions and public endowments, are ample; and its spacious buildings furnish accommodations for indigent patients as well as others. A branch of this hospital is the Insane Asylum, situated about 2 miles W. of the Schuylkill, which has spacious buildings, and is enclosed in beautiful grounds containing about 40 acres. The United States Marine Hospital, situated on the Schuylkill, below Cedar Street, is an institution provided for invalid seamen and officers disabled from the United States service. It has an elegant and extensive edifice, built of white marble, consisting of a centre building of 146 feet in front, and 175 feet deep, and 2 wings; the whole presenting a front of 386 feet. The front of the centre building is embellished with a fine Doric portico of 8 columns. The whole building can receive about 400 residents. The Almshouse, designed for the poor of the city and the adjoining districts, is situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill, opposite Cedar Street, and furnishes from its windows a fine view of the city and surrounding country. The edifice, in the form of a parallelogram, covers and encloses an area of 10 acres; and the front on the Schuylkill, with its portico of 8 columns, 30 feet high, presents an imposing appearance. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has extensive buildings on the corner of Pine and Broad Streets. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind is situated on Race Street, near Schuylkill Third Street. The main edifice occupies a lot of 247 feet on Race Street, and 220 feet on Third Street, having beautifully decorated ground in the front and rear. There are many other charitable and humane institutions in Philadelphia, which are less extensive, but very important in their place. Few cities in the world are better supplied, in proportion to their magnitude, with the means of alleviating human want and suffering.

Among the literary institutions, one of the oldest and most respectable is the university of Pennsylvania. It comprises three departments, the academical, the collegiate, and the medical. The medical school connected with this university is the oldest and largest in the Union, having between 400 and 500 students. The university buildings are situated upon Ninth Street, between Market and Chestnut, and consist of two handsome edifices, 112 feet by 85, surrounded by open grounds, and enclosed in front by an iron railing. Jefferson Medical College, founded

in 1825, has ample buildings on Tenth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut. The Pennsylvania Medical College is located on Filbert Street, above Twelfth. It was founded in 1839. Philadelphia is distinguished above all other cities in the country as the emporium of medical science and instruction.

Among the literary institutions of Philadelphia, the Girard College for Orphans holds a distinguished place. It was founded by the late Stephen Girard, who died in 1831, and bequeathed a large amount of his real and personal estate in trust to the "mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia," for the establishment of an institution for the support and education of "poor male white orphan children," belonging either to that city, or to the state of Pennsylvania, or to the cities of New York and New Orleans, in the order of preference here observed, until the number so provided for should be full. Of the property bequeathed, \$2,000,000, and more if necessary, were to be expended "in erecting a permanent college, with suitable outbuildings, sufficiently spacious for the residence and accommodation of at least 300 scholars, with the requisite teachers," &c., "the said college to be constructed with the most durable materials, and in the most permanent manner, avoiding needless ornament," &c. The will contained specific directions with regard to the structure and dimensions of the college edifice, and also the devise of a lot of land of 45 acres, on the ridge road in the N. E. part of the district of Spring Garden, as a site for its location. The buildings which have been erected are five in number, of which the centre building is the grand college edifice, and the two others upon each side are designed for the residences of the pupils and their instructors. The college edifice is one of the most superb buildings in the country. Its length is 218 feet, its width 160 feet, and its height 90 feet. It is surrounded by 34 columns of the Corinthian order, 55 feet high, including the capital and base, and 6 feet in diameter, standing 15 feet distant from the body of the building. These columns stand upon bases 3 feet high and 9 feet in diameter, and are crowned with gorgeous Corinthian capitals, upon which rests a full entablature. The entrances are at each end of the building, through lofty doors, decorated with massive architraves and sculptured cornices. The interior, excepting the portions required for the vestibules and stairs, is divided into four spacious rooms in each of the two stories, which are used for the purposes of giving instruction to the different classes of the pupils. No wood is used in the construction of this edifice, excepting for the doors. The other four buildings are each 125 feet long, by 52 feet wide, and two stories high, above their basements. The most eastern, including four distinct houses, is the one occupied by the families of the professors. The orphans are received into the college at any age between 6 and 10 years, and they may continue, if it is deemed desirable, until they are 18 years of age. When they leave, they are to be apprenticed by the city authorities to some useful trade or business. The institution is in full operation, with above 300 pupils in 1852. The amount of appropriations for defraying the current expenses of the institution for the year 1851 was \$62,900. Of this sum \$30,500 was for the clothing and subsistence of the pupils.

A singular restriction in the will of Mr. Girard, in regard to the clergy, is in these words: "I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister, of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college." In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever; but as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce. My desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality; so that, on their entrance into active life, they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow-creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety, and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer." This restriction of Mr. Girard, as explained by himself, and taken in connection with his requisition to secure the inculcation of the purest principles of morality in the minds of the scholars, has justly been construed as not only not prohibiting, but rather rendering obligatory, the use of the Bible, and other means of general religious instruction and training in the school. In the rules for the government of the college, adopted by the board of directors, it is made the duty of the president "to conduct the family worship morning and evening, which shall consist of singing a hymn, reading a portion of Scripture, and prayer. He shall also be responsible for the performance of public religious services in the college on the forenoon and afternoon of every Sunday. These services shall consist of singing hymns, prayers, reading the Scriptures, and moral and religious discourses. The president is permitted to invite any member of the board of directors, or other competent layman approved by the board, to take his place, or assist him in the public worship. Prayers and hymns, or psalms, shall be prepared or selected by the president, with the approbation of the directors, which shall be framed so as to form a full and appropriate service, without sectarianism, but calculated to awaken or preserve true devotion."

The public schools of Philadelphia are organized upon a comprehensive and efficient system. By a law of the state passed in 1818, the city and county of Philadelphia was constituted a separate school district, in order that the benefits of one consistent scheme, adapted in the best manner to the circumstances and wants of such a population, might be secured. The schools, most of which, of course, are in the city, and incorporated districts, are divided into eleven sections. At the head stands a high school, and a model school. The next in rank are the grammar schools; then the secondary; and last, the primary schools. The high school is among the best institutions of the kind in the country. It provides instruction in the ancient and modern languages; in theoretical and practical mathematics; in natural history, natural philosophy, and chemistry; in mental, moral, and political science; and in writing, drawing, &c., and is designed to serve the highest

ends of popular education. It is under the tuition of a principal and 10 professors. In all the other schools about 500 teachers are employed, four fifths of whom are females; and the aggregate of the pupils, who are between the ages of 5 and 15, cannot be less than 50,000, embracing a very large proportion of all the children of this age in the city. The average annual expense of maintaining the public schools is not far from \$200,000. The school houses are substantial buildings, generally 3 stories high, and capable of accommodating from 600 to 1000 scholars each.

There are several valuable libraries and literary and scientific associations in Philadelphia, which owe their origin to the enlightened, inventive, and practical philanthropy of Dr. Franklin. One of these is the Philadelphia Library, founded in 1731, to which, in 1792, the valuable private library of Dr. Logan was added. This library now contains over 60,000 volumes. The building, erected in 1791, is on South Fifth Street, fronting upon the E. side of Independence Square. The American Philosophical Society, the oldest of the scientific associations in the United States, was founded principally through the exertions of Dr. Franklin, in 1742. Its hall, erected in 1786, is on South Fifth Street, below Chestnut. It has a rare and valuable library of 20,000 volumes, and a cabinet of minerals, fossils, and antiquities. The published Transactions of this society amount to several volumes. The Academy of Natural Sciences, incorporated in 1817, has a new and splendid hall in Broad Street, between Chestnut and Walnut. Its library contains about 12,000 volumes. Its cabinet, containing every variety of specimens in Natural History, is perhaps the best in the United States. The collection of birds is said to be the largest in the world, containing about 25,000 specimens. The Athenaeum has erected a beautiful structure on Sixth Street, below Walnut, 50 feet front by 125 in depth. It is an excellent specimen of the Italian style of architecture, treated with spirit and taste. The library contains about 10,000 volumes; to which, as well as to the reading room, strangers are freely admitted. Among the curiosities of literature in these rooms is a collection of pamphlets, bound in 148 volumes, which belonged to Dr. Franklin, some of them containing his marginal notes and remarks; and also a regular series of the Journal de Paris, bound in volumes, continued during the whole eventful period of the French revolution. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, founded in 1825, occupies rooms in the 3d story of the Athenaeum building. It has a library of nearly 2000 volumes. The Mercantile Library, on the corner of Fifth and Library Streets, has a library of over 12,000 volumes, founded in 1822, for the objects indicated by its name. There is also the Apprentices' Library, of about the same number of volumes, on the corner of Fifth and Arch Streets, open to youth of both sexes. The Franklin Institute, formed about 1830, for the promotion of the mechanic arts, has a library of between 4000 and 5000 volumes, situated on Seventh Street, below Market. Other institutions for the diffusion of knowledge, in a more local and limited sphere, likewise exist.

There are in Philadelphia about 160 churches of different denominations—Presbyterian, 25; Episcopal, 27; Methodist, 28; Baptist, 16; Reformed Presbyterian, 4; Associate Presbyterian,

4; Associate Reformed, 2; German Reformed, 3; Lutheran, 5; Independent, 2; Dutch Reformed, 2; Roman Catholic, 12; Friends, 7; Jewish Synagogues, 3; Mariners, 2; Universalist, 2; Unitarian, 1; New Jerusalem, 1; Moravian, 1; Disciples of Christ, 1; and 12 of various denominations for colored persons. Only a few of the church edifices make pretensions to architectural beauty. Very many of them are without towers or steeples to distinguish them from the general mass of buildings. St. Stephen's Church, (Episcopal,) situated on Tenth Street, is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, 102 feet long and 50 feet wide, with two octagonal towers 86 feet high. Christ Church, built in 1691, and enlarged in 1810, is the oldest church edifice in the city. It is situated on Second Street. It has a spire 196 feet high, erected in 1753, in which is a chime of bells. St. John's Church, (Roman Catholic,) situated on Thirteenth Street, below Market, is an elegant Gothic structure, with square towers on each of its front corners. The First Presbyterian Church, fronting on the S. side of Washington Square, is the handsomest church of this denomination. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, after the model of a temple on the Ilissus, having a portico of six Ionic columns in front. The Fifth Presbyterian Church, on Arch Street, is also distinguished for the beauty of its architecture. There are also other church edifices which are neat and handsome structures.

The United States Mint in Philadelphia was founded in 1790, and first occupied the building where the Apprentices' Library now is. In 1830 it was removed to the fine building which it now occupies, on Chestnut Street, below Broad Street. This edifice is of white marble, 123 feet long, having a portico of 6 columns, and 60 feet in length in the centre of its front, on Chestnut Street, and a similar one on the opposite side, which looks out upon Penn Square. Visitors are admitted to witness the interesting processes of assaying and coining the precious metals, on the forenoon of every day, upon application to the proper officers. The United States navy yard is located in the S. E. quarter of the city, fronting on the Delaware. The enclosure contains about 12 acres. Some of the largest vessels for the U. S. service have been built here. The Eastern Penitentiary, in the N. W. section of the city, not far distant from the Girard College, is one of the most imposing structures. It occupies a square of 10 acres, which is enclosed by a wall 30 feet high, upon the angles of which, and at the entrance, watch towers are erected, from which all parts of the enclosure can be observed. In the middle of this area is an octagonal tower, from which the ranges of cells extend on every side like radii, and from which the passages leading to them can all be inspected by a sentinel posted at the centre. Each cell opens in the rear into a little yard, 18 feet by 8, surrounded by a wall 12 feet high. The discipline of this penitentiary is that of solitary confinement, each prisoner being kept in his separate cell and yard both day and night.

There are several theatres in the city, of which the largest are the Chestnut Street Theatre, the Walnut Street Theatre, and the Arch Street Theatre. Peale's Museum, founded by Charles Wilson Peale, in 1784, occupies the upper story of an edifice on the corner of Ninth and George Streets, 238 feet long and 70 feet wide. This is

one of the most distinguished institutions of the kind in the country.

Philadelphia is celebrated for its excellent markets, having the advantage of various and abundant supplies, not only from the interior of its own state, but also of New Jersey, lying across the Delaware. As a fruit market it is among the best in the world. The principal market-place is in Market Street, extending along the middle of the street from the Delaware to Eighth Street. There is another market further W., in the same street, between Schuylkill Seventh and Eighth Streets; and there are four or five others in different quarters of the city.

There is quite a number of public squares in the city, which are generally ornamented with fine shade trees, and laid out in other respects with much taste and beauty. Penn Square lies about in the centre of the city proper, and is intersected by the two great streets, Market and Broad Streets, which divide the city into its four quarters. Independence Square, in the rear of the old State House, has been referred to above. Washington Square, not far from this, is a delightful public ground. Franklin Square is between Race and Vine Streets, having Sixth Street on the E. In the centre of this square is a beautiful fountain. Other squares are Logan Square, also between Race and Vine Streets, and Rittenhouse Square, between Walnut and Locust Streets.

Among the principal hotels of Philadelphia are the United States Hotel, Jones's Hotel, Washington House, Columbia House, Congress Hall, Franklin House, and the Morris House, all in different parts of Chestnut Street. Besides these there are the Madison House, the Merchants' Hotel, the Mansion House, the White Swan Hotel, the Indian Queen, and many other excellent houses in various parts of the city.

Philadelphia is abundantly supplied with water from the Schuylkill River. The present water-works are known as the *Fairmount Waterworks*, the reservoirs being constructed upon the summit of a small mount which had received that name, on the western border of the district of Spring Garden, near the eastern bank of the Schuylkill, and about two miles from the centre of the city. These works were the first of the kind erected in this country, and, for simplicity of design and entire efficiency, are not exceeded by any that have been since constructed. The reservoirs, which are 4 in number, occupy about 6 acres upon the top of this mount, at the height of 100 feet above the water in the river, and 56 above the most elevated portions of the city. They are 12 feet deep, lined with stone and paved with brick, laid upon a bed of clay, in strong lime cement, water tight, and are capable of containing more than 22,000,000 gallons. One of these reservoirs is divided into three sections, for the purpose of filtration. The water is forced up from the river by a power obtained from the river itself, a dam being thrown across, 1600 feet in length, and a raceway cut in the solid rock, 400 feet long and 90 feet in width, by which a machinery of eight water wheels, operating an equal number of forcing pumps, may be driven night and day. Each of these pumps will lift about 1,250,000 gallons into the reservoirs in 24 hours. The machinery is covered by a building of stone, 238 feet long by 56 feet wide. The water is carried from the reservoirs to the city in 3 main iron pipes, one 20, another 22, and another

er 30 inches in diameter, and then is distributed through the streets by about 113 miles of iron pipe, from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. The average daily consumption of water in the city and districts, in 1851, was 5,690,744 gallons. Three thousand families are supplied from the public pumps, which take their water from cisterns filled from the aqueduct. These works have been constructed and maintained, up to 1852, at a cost of \$1,707,550. The expenses of the year 1851 were \$92,380. The whole cost for water-works to the city of Philadelphia, including the previous works, and the experiments which have been abandoned, is \$3,174,267. The amount received for water rents, in 1851, was \$150,107. The total receipts since 1801 have been \$2,953,316.

Fairmount and its vicinity is a favorite place of resort for the citizens, and for persons visiting Philadelphia. A fine gravel walk surrounds the reservoirs, from which a beautiful view of the city and of the scenery in other directions is obtained. A light and graceful wire suspension bridge is carried across the Schuylkill at this place, which is itself an object of curiosity, while it affords, in crossing, a pleasing view of the dam, the river, and its banks.

Analysis of the Schuylkill water by Professor Benjamin Silliman, Jr. : —

Chloride of sodium, . . . . .	.1470
Chloride of magnesium, . . . . .	.0094
Sulphate of magnesia, . . . . .	.0570
Carbonate of lime,	1.8720
Carbonate of magnesia, . . . . .	.3510
Silica, . . . . .	.0800
Carbonate of soda, from decomposed crenates and nitrates, and loss on analysis,	1.6436
Total solid matter,	4.2600
Carbonic acid in one gallon in cubic inches,	3.879

"No living animalcules were visible. Inodorous, and nearly or quite insipid, perfectly sweet, and like distilled water to the taste." Of lead subjected five weeks to the action of this water the professor notes — "Quite bright, and not much acted upon."

The situation of Philadelphia between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, makes it a kind of double port; that on the Delaware being its port of foreign commerce, and that on the Schuylkill, its port for the domestic or internal trade. The principal harbor is upon the Delaware, where large vessels come up from the ocean, and where the foreign commerce centres. Its imports, in 1851, amounted to \$14,000,000. The great business of the city was originally done upon the Delaware. But since the opening of the coal trade, which has become extensive within the last 30 years, the business upon the Schuylkill has grown into great importance. That river affords a convenient harbor for small vessels, and many wharves are built for their accommodation below the bridge, which is at the termination of Market Street. This bridge, which was built in 1805, to connect the important suburbs on the W. side of the river with the city, was originally a toll bridge, but is now free. There are two other bridges over the Schuylkill besides the suspension bridge before mentioned, one above and the other below the city, built for the

railroads, which also accommodate foot passengers and vehicles. By means of railroads and canals, an extensive communication has been established between Philadelphia and the south and west, affording great facilities of trade with the interior of the country. The principal of these are, the railroad to Baltimore, 97 miles, whence there is a wide communication S. and W.; the Columbia Railroad to Columbia, on the Susquehanna River, 82 miles, thence by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Harrisburg, the capital of the state, 28 miles, and thence by canal and railroad to Pittsburg, 399 miles from Philadelphia; the Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville Railroad, extending to Pottsville, in the region of the coal formation, 94 miles from Philadelphia. The following links of railroad are intended, when complete, to connect Philadelphia with the extreme western boundary of Missouri, viz.: from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 358 miles; from Pittsburg to the Indiana state line, 300 miles; from the Indiana line through Indianapolis, to Terre Haute, 150 miles; from Terre Haute to St. Louis, 160 miles; from St. Louis to Independence, 300 miles; which, when completed, will make a continuous railroad route of 1268 miles. Between Philadelphia and New York there are two routes, one by railroad throughout, and the other by railroad and steamboat, whence there are extensive communications E. and N., via Boston and Albany. The time, by either route, to New York is about 4 hours. As a comparison with this, it may be mentioned that, in 1766, a "third line" of stages from Philadelphia to New York was established, called the "Flying Machine," which was to go through in two days.

The manufactures of Philadelphia constitute one of its most important interests. For the variety and amount of its products in this department, this city ranks first among the cities of the United States. And many of them are of the most valuable description, and of exquisite texture and workmanship.

Philadelphia was first laid out in 1682, under the direction of its celebrated founder, William Penn. For some notice of this distinguished benefactor of his race, and of his connection with the history of Pennsylvania, the reader is referred to our general description of the state, p. 125. An appropriate monument now marks the spot in the district of Kensington, where the great elm tree once stood, near the bank of the Delaware, under the shadow of which Penn, soon after his arrival, acting upon the pacific principles of his religious creed, so successfully negotiated with the Indian chiefs, disarming their apprehensions and jealousies by his calm, benevolent demeanor, and by the presents of useful implements and goods which he offered, and establishing the most amicable relations of intercourse between them and his infant colony. "Great promises," he says, "passed between us, of kindness and good neighborhood; and that the Indians and English must live in love as long as the sun gave light." "Under the shelter of the forest," says Bancroft, "now leafless by the frosts of Autumn, Penn proclaimed to the men of the Algonquin race, from both banks of the Delaware, from the borders of the Schuylkill, and it may have been even from the Susquehanna, the same simple message of peace and love which George Fox had professed before Cromwell, and Mary Fisher had borne to the Grand Turk. The Eng-

lish and the Indian should respect the same moral law, should be alike secure in their pursuits and their possessions, and adjust every difference by a peaceful tribunal, composed of an equal number of men from each race."

The ground so judiciously selected by its founder for the site of his new city having been previously claimed by three Swedish emigrants by the name of Swenson, under a grant from the Dutch governor of New York, Penn had to extinguish their claim by giving them in exchange a tract of land higher up on the Schuylkill. Late in the year 1682, assisted by Thomas Holme, a surveyor, he laid out the city proper on the land so purchased, with substantially the same outline and divisions which it now has. When he departed for England, two years afterwards, the city contained 300 houses and 2500 inhabitants. On board the ship, he wrote a farewell letter to his infant colony, replete with his characteristic benevolence. In this letter he says, "And thou Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this province, what service and what travail has there been to bring thee forth! O that thou mayst be kept from the evil that would overwhelm thee; that, faithful to the God of thy mercies, in the life of righteousness, thou mayst be preserved to the end. My soul prays to God for thee, that thou mayst stand in the day of trial, that thy children may be blessed of the Lord, and thy people saved by his power."

It would seem that, from the first, Penn had the idea that a large city would be built up on the site which he had selected. Dr. Prideaux, in his work on the "Connection of the Old and New Testaments," after describing the plan of ancient Babylon, says, "Much according to this model hath William Penn, the Quaker, laid out the ground for his city of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania; and were it all built according to that design, it would be the fairest city in America, and not much behind any other in the whole world." It is little, now that this beautiful design has been so happily executed, to say that posterity honors the judgment of the learned critic. Philadelphia is undoubtedly one of the fairest cities in America, or in the world.

In 1699, after an absence of 15 years, during which time, in consequence of the revolution in England which drove James II. from the throne, Penn had been deprived of his authority over Pennsylvania, and had it restored to him again, he revisited this country. Having made some changes in the government, he sailed again for England in 1701, where he remained until his death, in 1718. In 1719, the mayor and aldermen employed Jacob Taylor to stake out the 7 streets of the city, in order to prevent encroachments by building thereon. This year the first Weekly Gazette was published by Andrew Bradford. In 1727, Benjamin Franklin started another weekly paper, called "The Pennsylvania Gazette." In 1738, Benjamin Franklin instituted the first fire company in Philadelphia. In 1743, the first Lutheran Church was built, and the first Dutch Reformed Church in 1747. In 1749, agreeably to a suggestion of Dr. Franklin, a portion of Second Street, from Market Street to Chestnut Street, was paved; a horse having been mired there, and his rider having been thrown and broken his leg. At this time the city contained about 15,000 inhabitants; and for some time afterwards Fifth Street might be considered

as its western limit. St. Paul's, the first Episcopal Church, was founded in 1760; and the same year, the Pennsylvania Hospital, and also the first public library, by the influence of Dr. Franklin. In 1773 the first stage coaches were established to run to New York; the previous lines having been post wagons. Now came on that series of events connected with the American revolution, in which this city so largely and honorably participated. In 1780 the Bank of Pennsylvania was established, for the purpose of supplying the army of the United States for two months, by a subscription of £300,000, by 90 persons; among whom were Robert Morris and Blair McClellanachan, who subscribed £10,000 each. Dr. Franklin died on the 17th of April, 1790, leaving, among other public benefactions, £1000 sterling, to be loaned to unmarried mechanics, under 25 years of age, upon certain conditions adapted to secure and encourage individual enterprise and thrift. This constituted the foundation of the public fund known as the *Franklin Fund*, which now amounts to about \$25,000. Dr. Franklin was born in Boston, January 17, 1706, and became a resident of Philadelphia about 1723. His practical wisdom and philanthropy originated many of its early economical improvements, and brought into being some of its most distinguished literary and humane institutions. His fame as a man, a patriot, and a philosopher is an everlasting legacy of honor to the city of his adoption. His unostentatious grave is in the N. W. corner of the churchyard of Christ Church, at the corner of Fifth and Arch Streets; which is covered with a plain marble slab resting upon the ground, in strict accordance with the directions in his will, which were as follows: "I wish to be buried by the side of my wife, if it may be; and that a marble stone, to be made by Chambers, 6 feet long, 4 feet wide, plain, with only a small moulding round the upper edge, and this inscription —

BENJAMIN }
and } FRANKLIN,
DEBORAH }
178—

— be placed over us both." The only change necessary to be made was in the figure 8, Providence having prolonged his life, beyond his expectations, until 1790.

Philadelphia received its charter from the proprietary, October 25, 1701. The government of the city proper is in the hands of a mayor, a select council of 12, and a common council of 20 members. One third of the select and the whole of the common council are chosen annually by the people, and the councils elect the mayor. The aldermen, 15 in number, are appointed by the governor to act, with the mayor and recorder, as judges, during good behavior; and the aldermen act as justices of the peace. The whole legislative power is in the councils, of which the select council is the upper house.

The several districts, or liberties, of Philadelphia, N. and S. of the city proper, are separate municipalities; having, at different dates within a comparatively modern period, received their respective charters of incorporation. They are governed each by a body of commissioners, elected for three years, one third of them being chosen annually.

Philadelphia was the seat of the United States

government for a period of ten years, from the close of the first congress, in 1790, to 1800, when the capital was removed to Washington.

Of the environs of Philadelphia, which are very beautiful, much might be said. The territory included between the rivers below the city is highly improved and cultivated in farms and gardens, for the supply of the rich vegetable market. There are many attractive places in the immediate vicinity of the city, to which the inhabitants resort for rides and recreations, or for their country residences. Camden, on the opposite bank of the Delaware, and accessible at several points by steam ferry boats, besides being a place of considerable population and business, has much of its soil under high cultivation, for raising the delicious fruits, which, during their season, are so tempting to the eye and to the taste in the stalls of Market Street. Kains Point, Gloucester Point, and Greenwich, all of them a little below the city, on the Delaware, are favorite places of resort, to which steamboats are constantly running. The banks of the romantic Wissabieken Creek, about 6 miles above the city, offer a delightful excursion for parties of pleasure. Laurel Hill Cemetery, in the neighborhood of Fairmount, is one of the most beautiful places of the kind in the country. The naturally-diversified surface of the ground, including about 20 acres, the trees, shrubs, foliage, and fragrant flowers with which it is adorned, and the costly and finely-sculptured monuments with which it is interspersed, render this a retreat at once of pleasing and of solemn interest. There are also Germantown, Manayunk, Norristown, and other places, a few miles distant from the city, which invite the citizens to pleasant drives over beautiful roads, and amidst scenes of rich luxuriance and beauty.

Phillippa, Va., c. h. Barbour co. On the E. fork of the Monongahela, about 20 miles S. of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Phillips County, As., c. h. at Helena. It is drained by the St. Francis and its tributary Lanquille River. The N. portions of this county have a fertile, sandy soil, while the S. are liable to inundation. Bounded E. by the Mississippi.

Phillips, Me., Franklin co. This town is watered by Sandy River. It lies 53 miles N. W. from Augusta, and 15 N. W. from Farmington. Incorporated 1812.

Phillipston, Ms., Worcester co. This town was formerly part of Templeton and Athol. At its incorporation in 1786, the legislature gave it the name of Gerry. In 1814, it took its present name. This town is finely watered by streams and rivulets which flow into Swift and Miller's Rivers. The surface is uneven, consisting of hills and valleys, but the soil is productive. Prospect Hill, in this place, is a large hill, and overlooks all the highlands for many miles around. Upon it are many excellent farms. About a mile from the centre village is Factory Village and a fine pond. 27 miles N. W. from Worcester, and 58 N. W. by W. from Boston. The railroad from Fitchburg to Vermont passes through this town.

Phillipstown, N. Y., Putnam co. Watered by a few small streams flowing into the Hudson, which bounds it on the W. Some of the highest peaks of the Highlands, such as Breakneck, Bull, and Sugar Loaf Hills, are situated in this town, and afford great quantities of excellent iron ore. 14 miles W. from Carmel, and 96 S. from Albany.

Phippsburg, Me., Lincoln co. This is a maritime town at the mouth of Kennebec River, on the W. side. It consists of a peninsula of land of about 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 miles in width, lying between Kennebec River, on the E., and New Meadows, or Stevens's River, on the W., and extending from Small Point, the eastern boundary of Casco Bay, to the city of Bath on the N. It contains a United States fort, and Seguin and Pond Islands, on which are light-houses. 40 miles S. from Augusta.

Phippsburg was taken from the ancient town of Bristol in 1816, and named in honor of Governor Phipps, who was born in Bristol.

Phippsburg has considerable trade and navigation. Ship building is pursued, and fishing is a source of profit. There is no better site for fishing establishments on the coast. It is a very pleasant town, and an agreeable location to court the sea breezes in summer.

Pickaway County, O., c. h. at Circleville. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state, with Franklin co. on the N., Fairfield on the E., Ross on the S., Fayette and Madison on the W. It was constituted in 1810, from Ross, Fairfield, and Franklin. The name *Pickaway* is a corruption of *Piqua*, the name of a tribe of the Shawanese Indians. The surface of the county is generally level, and the soil very fertile. The staple productions are wheat, corn, oats, grass, neat cattle, pork, and wool. It is divided nearly through the centre, N. and S., by the Scioto River. The Ohio Canal also traverses the valley of the Scioto through the entire length of the county. This county has all the four varieties of woodland, barren, plain, and prairie. The barrens were originally covered with shrub oak, and were at first considered as of little value; but they are found to produce excellent pasturage. The prairies are best for corn and grass. The plain lands equal, and perhaps exceed, any other in the western country, for the production of wheat.

About 3 miles S. of Circleville are the celebrated *Pickaway Plains*, in their natural state, without a tree or shrub within reach of the eye, including an elliptical area of about 7 miles in the longest diameter, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the other, and said to contain the richest body of land in the state. The soil, the result of vegetable decomposition through an indefinite period, was very black when first cultivated. Corn for many years grew to the height of 12 or 15 feet, and produced 100 bushels to the acre. It lies on both sides of the Scioto River, but chiefly on the E.

"Of all places in the west," says the author of the Historical Collections of Ohio, "this preëminently deserves the name of classic ground. Here, in olden time, burned the council fires of the red man. Here the affairs of the nation in general council were discussed, and the important questions of peace and war decided. On those plains the allied tribes marched forth and met General Lewis, and fought the sanguinary battle at Point Pleasant. Here it was that Logan made his memorable speech; and here, too, that the noted campaign of Dunmore was brought to a close, by a treaty, or rather a truce, at Camp Charlotte."

Pickens County, Ga., c. h. at Carrollton. It is bounded N. by Fayette, E. by Tuscaloosa, S. by Greene and Sumpter counties, and W. by Mississippi. The Tombigbee River and its tributaries traverse this county.

Pickens District, S. C., Pickens Court House, seat of justice. Bounded N. by North Carolina, E. by the Saluda River, separating it from Greenville district, S. by Anderson district, and W. by the Tugaloo River, separating it from Georgia. Drained by Seneca River, a branch of the Tugaloo. Surface hilly and mountainous.

Pickens, S. C., c. h. Pickens district. 130 miles N. W. by W. from Columbia.

Piermont, N. H., Grafton co. The soil, especially on the Connecticut, is good. The intervals are extensive, and favorable to the growth of grain. Back from the river is fine grazing and mowing land, well watered with brooks and springs. In the N. E. part of the town are 3 considerable ponds, called Eastman's Ponds. From these issue Eastman's Brook, valuable for mill sites. Indian Brook, on which mills are erected, is in the S. part. A mine of valuable iron ore is found here. This town was granted, in 1764, to John Temple and 59 others, and was first settled in 1770. 75 miles N. N. W. from Concord, and about 10 S. from Haverhill.

Piermont, N. Y., Rockland co. A village in Orangetown, on the W. side of the Hudson River, 24 miles N. from the city of New York. The Erie Railroad, extending from Dunkirk on Lake Erie, a distance of 445 miles, strikes the Hudson at this place, whence is a communication to New York by steamboats. For the accommodation of this route, a long pier has been erected, extending about a mile from the main land, over which the cars run to the extreme end, thus connecting with the boats and barges which run to and from the city at all seasons of the year. The freight trains pass this way. The mail and passenger trains from the W. take the railroad through New Jersey, from a point 18 miles W. of Piermont, to Jersey City. See *Dunkirk*.

This flourishing village lies in a narrow valley, through which flows the Sparkill Creek, affording a considerable water power, which is improved to some extent for mills and manufactories. The Palisades terminate here, towards the N., in an abrupt hill, which circumstance, in connection with the piers erected at this place, very naturally suggested the name of Piermont.

Pierrepont, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. This large town is watered by Racket, Grass, and Oswegatchie Rivers. The surface and soil are diversified. 8 miles E. from Canton, and 213 N. W. from Albany.

Pike County, Aa., c. h. at Troy. Bounded N. by Montgomery and Macon counties, E. by Pea River, separating it from Barbour co., S. by Dale and Coffee, and W. by Butler and Lowndes counties. Drained by Conecuh River and branches.

Pike County, As., c. h. at Murfreesboro'. It is bounded N. by Montgomery, E. by Clark, S. by Hempstead, and W. by Sevier and Polk counties. Watered by branches of the Little Missouri River.

Pike County, Ga., c. h. at Zebulon. Bounded N. by Fayette and Henry counties, E. by Butts and Monroe, S. by Upson co., and W. by Anhan, a branch of Flint River, separating it from Merriwether and Coweta counties.

Pike County, Is., c. h. at Pittsfield. Bounded N. by Adams, Marquette and Brown counties, E. by the Illinois River, separating it from Morgan, Scott, and Greene counties, S. by Calhoun co., and S. W. and W. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Missouri. Drained by several

small creeks, which afford hydraulic power. Snycartee Slough passes along the Mississippi River through this county; and on McKee's Creek is a salt spring 20 feet in diameter.

Pike County, Ia., c. h. at Petersburg. Incorporated in 1816. Bounded N. by White River, separating it from Knox and Daviess counties, E. by Dubois co., S. by Warwick, and W. by Gibson co. Drained by Tatoka River and Flat Creek. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Pike County, Ky., c. h. at Picketon. Bounded N. by Johnson co. and Big Sandy River, separating it from Virginia, E. and S. by Virginia, and W. by Floyd co. Traversed by the W. fork of Big Sandy River. The Cumberland Ridge crosses its S. W. corner.

Pike County, Mi., c. h. at Holmesville. Bounded N. by Lawrence co., E. by Marion co., S. by Louisiana, and W. by Amite co. Bogue Chitto River and its branches, and Tangiapaho River water this county.

Pike County, Mo., c. h. at Bowling Green. Bounded N. E. and E. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Illinois, S. by Lincoln and Montgomery counties, and W. and N. W. by Audrain and Ralls counties. Drained by Salt, and a branch of Cuivr River.

Pike, N. Y., Alleghany co. Watered by Eastkoy and Westkoy Creeks. Surface rolling; soil rich mould. 20 miles N. from Angelica, and 255 W. from Albany.

Pike County, O., c. h. at Picketon. Ross co. is on the N., Jackson on the E., Scioto and Adams on the S., and Highland on the W. The most important streams are Pee Pee, Sunfish, Camp Creek, Wilson's Run, and Beaver Creek. The land is excellent for farming. Several antiquities are found here, one of which is supposed to have been a fort. It is about 1 mile W. of Picketon, and consists of 2 parallel walls of earth, about 15 feet high and 80 rods in length. Stone coal and iron ore are found in some parts of the county.

Pike County, Pa., c. h. at Milford. Bounded N. E. and S. E. by the Delaware River, separating it from New York and New Jersey, S. by Monroe co., and W. and N. W. by Wayne co. Drained by the Laekawaxen and several small mill streams. Along the valley of the Laekawaxen runs the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Surface rough and mountainous; soil fertile on the Delaware, but elsewhere rather sterile.

Pike, Pa., Berks co. Drained by the head branches of Manatawny Creek, which afford hydraulic power. Surface uneven; soil gravelly and sterile.

Pike, Pa., Bedford co. Wyalusing Creek and its branches water this town. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. 158 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Picketon, O., c. h. Pike co. On the E. side of Scioto River. 19 miles S. from Chillicothe, and 64 S. from Columbus.

Pikeville, Aa., c. h. Monroe co.

Pikeville, Tc., c. h. Bledsoe co. On high ground, a little W. from Squatchy River, and 112 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

Piles Grove, N. J., Salem co. Salem Creek, a good mill stream, waters this town. Surface level; soil clay and loam. 10 miles N. E. from Salem.

Pilot Hill, As., c. h. Fulton co.

Pineckney, N. Y., Lewis co. Watered by Deer River and Sandy Creek. A level town, with a

good soil. 16 miles N. W. from Martinsburg, and 156 from Albany.

Pinekeyrille, Is., e. h. Perry co. At the head of Four Mile Prairie, on the W. side of Big Beaucoup Creek, and 134 miles S. from Springfield.

Pine, Pa., Armstrong co. Bounded W. by the Alleghany River, and drained by its branches.

Pine, Pa., Alleghany co. Drained by branches of the Alleghany River. Surface hilly; soil loam. 11 miles N. from Pittsburg.

Pine Grove, Pa., Venango co. Watered by Swatara Creek, along the valley of which runs a navigable feeder of the Union Canal. It also contains a pond covering 700 or 800 acres, and formed by building a dam across the creek, in a gorge of the Blue Mountains. Surface mountainous, containing coal. 43 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Pine Plains, N. Y., Dutchess co. Watered by Chicomeco, a branch of Roeliff Jansen's Creek, and contains several small lakes, the principal of which, called Stissing's, supplies the head waters of Wappinger's Creek. Surface hilly and mountainous on the E. and W., with a broad fertile plain between, which gives name to the town; soil gravelly and sandy loam. 25 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie, and 69 S. S. E. from Albany.

Piqua, O., Miami co. On the S. W. side of Miami River. 73 miles W. from Columbus. On the line of the Miami Canal, which affords good water power.

Piscataquis County, Me., c. h. at Dover. In the N. central part, including interlocking sources of the Kennebec, Penobscot, and St. John's. The settled part is in the S., on the Piscataquis, an eastern tributary of the Penobscot. Undulating and hilly, with some high mountains, and in the N. numerous lakes; soil good.

Piscataway, N. J., Middlesex co. Drained by Amherst and Cedar Brooks, branches of Green Brook. Surface level; soil clay loam and red shale. 5 miles N. from New Brunswick.

Pitcairn, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. The W. branch of the Oswegatchie River waters this town, the surface of which is slightly uneven, and the soil well adapted to grass. 30 miles S. from Canton, and 180 N. W. from Albany.

Pitchee, N. Y., Chenango co. Watered by Ostelic River and some of its branches. Surface hilly; soil argillaceous loam. 16 miles W. from Norwich, and 127 from Albany.

Pitt County, N. C., c. h. at Greenville. Bounded N. by Edgecombe and Martin counties, E. by Beaufort, S. by Craven and Lenoir, and W. by Greene co. Tar River traverses the interior of this county, and Neuse River runs on its S. W. border.

Pitt, Pa., Alleghany co. Bounded on the N. by Alleghany River, S. and W. by the Monongahela, and N. W. by the city of Pittsburg. The surface is hilly, abounding with coal; soil loam.

Pittsburg, N. H., Coos co., was incorporated December 10, 1840; before that it was called Indian Stream Territory. It lies on the borders of Canada, and has within its limits Lake Connecticut and several considerable ponds. It contains 160,360 acres. 150 miles N. from Concord, and 40 N. E. from Lancaster.

Pittsburg, Pa. City, port of entry, and seat of justice of Alleghany co. This place is 200 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg. The population, in

1810, was 4768; 1820, 7248; 1830, 12,542; 1840, 21,115; 1850, 46,500. This is the population of Pittsburg proper; but if that of the adjoining cities and boroughs of Alleghany, Manchester, Birmingham, and Lawrenceville were included, which, both in a commercial and social point of view, are a part of the same community with Pittsburg, a more just idea of the size of the place, perhaps, would be obtained. The city stands at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, which, by their union, form the Ohio. It is built upon the triangular plain, enclosed on two sides by these two rivers, extending partly up the highlands, by which the side opposite to the point is bounded. The distance from the point back to these highlands is about one mile; and the different prominences are known by the names of Grant's, Ayers's, and Quarry Hills. The place was laid out in 1765, on the bank of the Monongahela; with streets running parallel to the river, and others running back from the river at right angles with them. The same arrangement was followed when, afterwards, the town began to be built upon the bank of the Alleghany; so that the cross streets, starting at right angles from the two rivers, necessarily meet obliquely, at a point a few streets back from the Alleghany. Thus the city, in its outline, bears a strong resemblance to the lower part of the city of New York. The city is united to the adjacent country, beyond the two rivers, by a bridge over each, and by ferries. The site, says a writer on the spot, is a real amphitheatre, formed by the hand of nature. The rivers flow in channels from 450 to 465 feet below the highest peaks of the neighboring hills, which by accurate measurement have been found to vary thus slightly between these relative elevations. These hills surrounding the city are filled with bituminous coal, which is easily quarried and brought to the city, and affords unequalled facilities for manufacturing operations, for fuel, and for lighting the streets and dwellings with gas. The principal coal strata lie at an elevation of above 300 feet above the part of the city which is on the alluvial plain; and so uniform is this geological feature, that a levelling instrument, placed at the mouth of any of the beds, if carried round the horizon, carries the circle of vision along the openings of all the other mines. The coal formation is here, as in every other part of the Ohio valley, level; so much so as often to render the draining of the mines difficult. These hills, though steep, are not generally precipitous, and afford from their verdant slopes and peaks a series of rich and varied landscapes. The fertility of the soil continues to their very summits. There is nothing of barrenness visible, but the forests, fields, meadows, orchards, and gardens exhibit one panorama of beauty and abundance.

Pittsburg occupies the site of the former French fort Du Quesne, which the French held possession of from 1754 to 1758, and whence, by instigating the Indians to hostilities, they brought so much terror to the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania. It was here, in 1755, that General Braddock lost his life, and the army under him suffered a defeat, in an attempt to drive the French from this post, and that the youthful Washington displayed his military skill, and gave promise of his future greatness, by conducting in a masterly manner the retreat of the

shattered forces. A subsequent expedition, with a more formidable force, under General Forbes, was successful in striking terror into the enemy, so that they burned the fort and abandoned the place; though not without having routed and dispersed an advanced detachment of 800 men, sent forward under Captain Grant; which they did, with the aid of the Indians, by surrounding them, upon what is now Grant's Hill, and killing and capturing about 300 of their number. Among the prisoners taken was the captain himself. The English, having dispossessed the French, erected a temporary stockade, which they called Fort Pitt; and in 1759, General Stanwix commenced the construction of a more formidable work, which cost the British government £60,000 sterling. This fort sustained an attack from the Indians in 1763. Some remains of a brick redoubt, which was built in 1764, after peace was restored between the French and the English, are still visible. Until after the close of the revolutionary war, Pittsburg continued to be only a small place. In 1775, the number of dwellings within the present limits of the city was not more than 25 or 30. But in 1784, the ground, which belonged to Penn's manor, and was the property of the family, was laid out into town lots, and sold rapidly. Two years later, the first number of the Pennsylvania Gazette was published here, in which it was stated that the number of houses in the village was about 100. In 1788, the county of Alleghany was constituted, and in 1791, Pittsburg became the county town. The earliest authentic account of the population is in the Pittsburg Gazette for January 9, 1796; when, by a census just taken, it appeared that it amounted to 1395. It was during this year that Louis Philippe, afterwards king of the French, visited this place, and spent considerable time there.

Pittsburg is compactly built, with many handsome edifices, chiefly of brick; which, however, have a dark and smoky appearance, from the falling soot of the bituminous coal, which is used to such an extent by the manufactories and otherwise. Among the public buildings, the new court house, situated upon an elevation which commands an extensive view, is a splendid edifice, of the Grecian Doric order of architecture, 165 feet long and 100 feet deep. The height of the dome above the ground is 148 feet. The cost of this building was about \$200,000. A splendid Roman Catholic cathedral, located on Grant's Hill, makes an imposing appearance. The buildings of the Western University of Pennsylvania are also situated near Grant's Hill. The Third Presbyterian Church, several of the banking houses, and some of the large hotels, are also fine buildings. There are three market houses, and a museum containing many Indian curiosities. Three covered bridges cross the Alleghany River, one of which has a walk for foot passengers upon the top. A bridge also crosses the Monongahela, 1500 feet in length, which was erected at an expense of \$102,000. The harbor is chiefly in this river, because the depth of water is greater here than in the Alleghany. The Pennsylvania Canal is carried over the Alleghany in a viaduct 1200 feet long, built by the state, at an expense of \$104,000. After entering the city, it passes through a tunnel under Grant's Hill, and enters the Monongahela River. Another branch of the canal passes through Alleghany City, and

enters the Alleghany River a few hundred yards above where it unites with the Ohio. The water with which the city is supplied is raised 116 feet from the Alleghany River, by a steam engine, which raises 3,000,000 gallons daily. It is distributed through the city in pipes, which have an aggregate length of about ten miles. These waterworks cost over \$250,000. In 1836 an establishment was completed for lighting the city with gas; which is manufactured from the bituminous coal at a small expense, and gives a brilliant light.

Several of the places adjacent to Pittsburg deserve to be described with it, as they virtually belong to the same community, although under separate corporations. The most important of these is Alleghany City, on the opposite side of the Alleghany River. It contains many of the finest residences, in commanding situations, occupied by persons doing business in Pittsburg. Its commercial and manufacturing business, properly its own, is also considerable. It contains a number of churches of different denominations. The Western Theological Seminary is located here. It is under the direction of the Presbyterians, and has two professors and a library of 6000 volumes. The edifice, which is on a commanding eminence, is 140 feet long and 50 wide; the central part being four stories high, and the wings three. The Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church is also located here.

Birmingham, borough, is another considerable suburb of Pittsburg, on the opposite side of the Monongahela, and connected by a bridge and ferry. It is about a mile from the centre of the city. It contains extensive manufactories of glass and iron. It has two churches, a Presbyterian and a Methodist. There are a number of flourishing villages, besides, in the vicinity of Pittsburg, some of which have been named in this article.

Pittsburg combines great advantages of position. The great line of canal and railroad from Philadelphia, over the Schuylkill and Susquehanna valley and the intervening mountains, which here connects with the Ohio River, is of great importance to Pittsburg, and to the whole west. In 1811, the first steamboat constructed on the western waters was built at Pittsburg. This was the commencement of a vast increase in the trade and business of this city. Whereas it was before the work of a whole season to make a trip to New Orleans and return, now many are made in a season. Nearly 100 steamboats, employed on the Ohio and connected rivers, are owned, either wholly or in part, in this city. Its manufactures, too, give it great importance. It has deservedly acquired the name of the Birmingham of America. To Philadelphia, by railroad and canal, 399 miles; to Erie, 130; to Cincinnati, 470 miles.

Pittsboro', N. C., c. h. Chatham co. On Robinson's Creek. 34 miles W. by S. from Raleigh.

Pittsfield, Is., c. h. Pike co., occupies elevated ground at nearly equal distances between Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and 70 miles W. S. W. from Springfield.

Pittsfield, Me., Somerset co. A good township. 38 miles N. N. E. from Augusta.

Pittsfield, Ms., Berkshire co. 5 miles N. of Lenox, the shire town. 151 miles W. from Boston, and 49 E. from Albany, N. Y.

This is one of the handsomest and most flourishing towns in the western part of Massachusetts. It is situated at the junction of the Pontoosuc with the Housatonic River, and occupies a beautiful expansion of the valley between the Taconic and the Green Mountain ranges. It has no mountains within its territorial limits, except a point of Lenox Mountain on the S., which extends a short distance into the town. There is little or no waste land in the town. A large proportion of the land upon the rivers is of the best alluvial formation, especially on the Housatonic, which usually overflows its banks in the spring. The stranger at Pittsfield, finding himself set down in a valley of exceeding beauty and fertility, surrounded at a distance with high and picturesque mountains, while charming rivers are quietly meandering at his feet, sees nothing to remind him that he stands at an elevation of more than a thousand feet above the level of the sea. In the salubrity of its climate, and in loveliness of scenery and situation, Pittsfield can hardly be surpassed. The village in the centre is well located and handsomely built. There are two principal streets, which cross each other at right angles, on which are located many of the most beautiful buildings. At their intersection there is a public square containing about 4 acres. Fronting on the different sides of this square are the First Congregational Meeting House, recently rebuilt, in an elegant style of architecture, the Berkshire Medical Institution, two or three spacious hotels, with ranges of stores, &c. Besides these, there are also many other handsome streets and buildings. The meeting houses of the Second Congregational Church and of the Baptist Church, situated on the main street, running N. and S., are new and tasteful structures.

Pittsfield has become distinguished for its excellent schools and seminaries of learning. The Berkshire Medical Institution is a professional school of deservedly high reputation. It was established in 1822; and handsome and commodious buildings were erected for its use.

The Young Ladies' Institute, located here, is one of the best provided and most popular institutions of the kind in the country. It occupies a range of three beautiful buildings, most eligibly situated, a short distance N. of the village. The centre building, containing the chapel, library, recitation rooms, apparatus, &c., is an exact copy of a Grecian temple at Athens. The symmetry of the whole establishment is very fine. On a gentle elevation, overlooking the town towards the S., and the country far and wide, stand the buildings of the institute, with a number of acres laid out in a circular garden, sloping from the green in front, surrounded and intersected by spacious gravelled walks, ornamented with shrubbery and flowers, tastefully set off with parterres and arbors, and enlivened by an artificial fountain. The course of studies pursued in the Institute is liberal and extensive, and cannot fail, in all cases where it is diligently and systematically prosecuted, to exert a decided influence in furnishing the female mind with every desirable talent and accomplishment.

Pittsfield is quite a busy place in manufacturing as well as agricultural operations. As early as 1837, the various manufactures of the town amounted to about \$700,000, since which they have greatly increased. The principal manufactures now are cotton and woollen goods, castings, machinery,

musical instruments, hats, caps, harnesses, trunks, railroad cars, carriages, chairs, cabinet furniture, mechanics' tools, muskets, rifles, fowling pieces, &c. The amount of the product in these various branches is large.

The Western Railroad from Boston to Albany passes through Pittsfield. A railroad extends S. W. through Lenox and Stockbridge to connect with the Housatonic Railroad, and, connected with these, is a railroad to Hudson, New York. Another extends N. 20 miles to the flourishing manufacturing village of North Adams, a few miles S. of Williamstown.

Pittsfield was settled in 1752. Its Indian name was *Pontoosuc*, signifying, "a run for deer"—a name which one of its beautiful streams still bears. The territory of this town was granted to Boston in 1735. It was called "Boston Plantation," until it was sold to Jacob Wendell, in 1743; it then bore the name of Wendell's Town until its incorporation, in 1761, when it received its present name, in honor of William Pitt, the English statesman.

This beautiful town among the mountains is becoming quite a favorite resort for persons of wealth, intelligence, and refinement, as a place of residence. Many come here, especially from our cities and from the south, to spend the summer months. The salubrious climate, the charming scenery, and the agreeable society to be enjoyed in Pittsfield, constitute a union of attractions not often so happily combined.

Pittsfield, N. H., Merrimac co. The surface is pleasantly varied, with a good soil. Suncook River passes through the town, affording good mill privileges. Catamount Mountain is in the town. There are a number of ponds here, W. of which the magnetic needle varies materially. Berry's Pond is on the mountain; it is half a mile in length, and is supplied by mountain springs. There is a neat and flourishing village in Pittsfield, which possesses a fine water power. First settlers, John Cram and others. 15 miles N. E. from Concord.

Pittsfield, N. Y., Otsego co. Unadilla River and some of its branches water this town, the surface of which is hilly, with fertile valleys. 18 miles W. from Cooperstown, and 87 from Albany.

Pittsfield, Vt., Rutland co. Tweed River is formed in this town, by two branches, which afford mill sites: it empties into White River, which passes through the N. E. corner. The surface is mountainous, and the soil hard. The settlement was commenced in 1786. 35 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 17 N. E. from Rutland.

Pittsford, N. Y., Monroe co. Watered by the Ironquoit Creek and some of its branches. Surface undulating; soil argillaceous and calcareous loam. 6 miles E. from Rochester, and 213 N. of W. from Albany.

Pittsford, Vt., Rutland co. Otter Creek is the principal stream, and its width here is from 40 to 50 yards. Furnace Brook is in Pittsford: on it and its branches are numerous mill privileges. Along these streams are extensive meadows of rich alluvial soil. There are 2 ponds in the town. The soil is generally loam, with some sandy tracts, and some of clay. The timber is oak, of several kinds. Iron ore and excellent marble abound here. In the eastern part of Pittsford is a deep cavern, in which ice may commonly be found in the months of July and

August. There are 2 pleasant and flourishing villages in the town; one near the centre, the other on Furnace Brook. The settlement was commenced in the year 1769. 44 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 8 N. from Rutland. The Rutland Railroad between Boston and Burlington passes through Pittsford.

Pittston, Me., Kennebec co. Pittston is a pleasant town on the E. side of Kennebec River, opposite to Gardiner. It is a flourishing town, of good soil, and has several ponds and mill streams, and a considerable business in the lumber trade. It is bounded E. by Whitefield, and S. by Dresden. 7 miles S. by E. from Augusta.

Pittstown, N. Y., Rensselaer co. Bounded on the N. by the Hoosic River, and drained by Tomhannock Creek. Surface uneven; soil of good quality. 12 miles N. E. from Troy, and 18 from Albany.

Pittsylvania County, Va., c. h. at Pittsylvania. Bounded N. by Staunton River, separating it from Bedford and Campbell counties, E. by Halifax co., S. by North Carolina, and W. by Henry and Franklin counties. Drained by Dan, Bannister, and branches of Staunton River. Soil mostly fertile.

Pittsylvania, Va., c. h. Pittsylvania co. On a branch of Bannister River. 162 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

Plainfield, Ms., Hampshire co. The territory of this town was called *Pontoosuc* by the Indians. It was the north part of Cummington. Incorporated as a district in 1785, and as a town in 1807. This township lies on the eastern side of the Green Mountain range. The surface is undulating, and in many parts rough and broken. The summit of East Hill, on which is the principal village, may be considered as level, through nearly the whole breadth of the town. The soil is good and strong, and well adapted for grass. The township is exceedingly well supplied with springs and rivulets. Mill Brook is the largest stream. There are 2 ponds, both in the N. W. part of the town; the North Pond, which is about a mile long, and half a mile wide, and the Crooked Pond, so called from its figure. The scenery around these ponds is wild, and may perhaps be said to partake of the gloomy. The North Pond is dotted with islands, and is a favorite place of resort for anglers and parties of pleasure. 27 miles N. W. from Northampton, and 117 W. by N. from Boston.

Plainfield, N. H., Sullivan co. There are valuable intervals and excellent meadows on the Connecticut River, and in other parts of the town. Here are 2 ponds. At the S. W. part of this town, in Connecticut River, is Hart's Island, which contains 19 acres. Quechee Falls are in this town. A bridge was erected here in 1807. A small stream, flowing from Croydon Mountains, waters the town. Plainfield has a pleasant village, situated on a handsome plain, called Plainfield Plain. Kimball Union Academy, in this town, incorporated June 16, 1813, is in the village called Meriden. First settlers, L. Nash and Russell, in 1764. 12 miles S. from Dartmouth College, and 60 N. W. from Concord.

Plainfield, N. Y., Otsego co. The Unadilla River and its branches water this town, the surface of which is hilly and undulating, and the soil very fertile. 15 miles N. W. from Coopers-town, and 75 W. from Albany.

Plainfield, Pa., Northampton co. Drained by

the E. branch of Bushkill Creek. Surface level, except in the N. part, where it is crossed by Blue Mountain.

Plainfield, Vt., Washington co. Plainfield is watered by Winooski River and Great Brook. At the junction of these streams is a neat village. There is a small pond in the eastern part, which is well furnished with excellent trout. There is also a mineral spring. It is situated so near the margin of Great Brook as to be overflowed at high water. The surface of the town is uneven, but well timbered. There is but little waste land, and the soil is generally of a good quality. The settlement was commenced about the year 1794. 9 miles S. E. from Montpelier.

Platow, N. H., Rockingham co., was originally a part of Haverhill, Ms. After it became annexed to New Hampshire, a charter was granted, in 1749. The soil is good, being a mixture of black loam, clay, and gravel. First settlers, Captain Charles Bartlett, Nicholas White, Esq., Deacon Benjamin Kimball, and J. Harriman. 40 miles S. E. from Concord, and 12 S. from Exeter by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Plaquemine Parish, La., c. h. at Fort Jackson. Bounded N. by Orleans Parish, E. by St. Bernard Parish and the Gulf of Mexico, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Jefferson Parish. The Mississippi River flows through this parish; on its coast are several bays. The surface is low, and in the S. portions is nowhere elevated more than 10 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. The soil is only arable on the margins of the river, where it is very fertile. The principal productions are cotton and sugar.

Platt County, Is., c. h. at Monticello. Bounded N. by McLean, E. by Champaign, S. by Moultrie, and W. by Macon and De Witt counties. Drained by Sangamon River.

Platte County, Mo., c. h. at Platte City. Bounded N. by Buchanan co., E. by Clinton and Clay counties, and S. and W. by the Missouri River, separating it from Indian Territory. Drained by Little Platte River.

Platte City, Mo., c. h. Platte co. On the W. side of Little Platte River.

Plattekill, N. Y., Ulster co. Watered by Old Man's Kill, a branch of the Hudson, and by some branches of the Walkill. Surface hilly and undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam based upon slate and limestone. 29 miles S. from Kingston, and 79 from Albany.

Plattsburg, Mo., c. h. Clinton co. On the W. side of Smith's Fork of Little Platte River. 180 miles W. N. W. from Jefferson City.

Plattsburg, N. Y., shire town of Clinton co., lies on the W. side of Lake Champlain. 162 miles N. from Albany, 25 miles N. W. from Burlington, and to Rouse's Point, where the Ogdensburg Railroad crosses the lake, 29 miles N. The surface of the township on the E. is nearly level, but towards the W. it becomes hilly. The soil is mostly a clay loam, and of a good quality in the neighborhood of the lake. It is drained by the Saranae River, and also on the S. by Salmon Creek.

Plattsburg Village, situated on the lake shore, at the mouth of the Saranae, is a port of entry, and contains the county buildings. It was incorporated in 1815, and has been subject to considerable fluctuations in its prosperity, consequent upon the vicissitudes of war and peace. It profited by the expenditures of the last war with

Great Britain, although twice captured by the enemy. After the stimulus of these causes was withdrawn, it languished for a time; but it is now thriving again, under the more healthful auspices of peace. The Saranac affords a valuable water power, having a succession of falls, in and near the village, amounting in the entire descent to about 40 feet. These privileges are partially improved for cotton and woollen factories, flouring mills, saw mills, and other works.

Plattsburg has been selected by the government as a military post; and extensive stone barracks have been erected along the lake shore, a little S. of the village. The United States have also erected a breakwater here for the protection of the harbor.

On the 11th of September, 1814, Plattsburg was the scene of an important conflict between the Americans and British forces, both on the land and on the water, in which the Americans were victorious. The land forces of the enemy, consisting of about 14,000 men, were led on to the attack by Sir George Prevost, and were successfully repulsed by about 3000 men, under the command of General Macomb. The engagement on the lake was between Commodore McDonough, of the American, and Commodore Downie, of the British navy. The fleet under McDonough carried 86 guns and 820 men, and the British fleet 95 guns and 1050 men. The action lasted, without any cessation, on a smooth sea, at close quarters, 2 hours and 20 minutes, in full view of both the armies fighting on land. The fortune of the day was in a great measure decided by the issue on the lake. When the British army saw their fleet completely conquered, they were at once dispirited, and commenced their retreat. Their loss, in the mean time, had been more than six times as great as that of the Americans. Among the slain in the naval engagement was the British commandant, Commodore Downie, who was a brave and skilful officer. The fact is stated as showing the frame of mind in which the brave McDonough entered the battle, and in whom he put his trust for success, that, "after the enemy's fleet hove in sight, the men of his ship were assembled on the quarter deck, when he knelt down, and, in humble and fervent prayer, commended himself, his men, and the cause in which they were engaged, to the God of battles." This favorable issue of the battle of Plattsburg was of great importance to this part of the country.

Pleasant Valley, N. Y., Dutchess co. Watered by Wappinger's Creek. Surface diversified; soil clay and sandy loam. 7 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie, and 82 S. from Albany.

Plumb, Pa., Alleghany co. Bounded N. by the Alleghany River, and drained by Plumb and Turtle Creeks and Thompson's Run. Surface hilly; soil loam. 14 miles E. from Pittsburg.

Plumstead, Pa., Bucks co. Surface hilly, and drained by Tohickon and Neshaminy Creeks; soil sandy loam. 106 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Plymouth, Ct., Litchfield co. The surface of the town is rough and hilly, with a strong gravelly soil, well adapted for grazing. The Naugatuck affords an ample water power.

The manufacture of small wooden clocks, it is believed, originated with Mr. Terry, of this town, about 30 years ago; since that period, the manufacture of wooden clocks has been widely extended, and forms a very important branch of the

manufactures in this part of the state. 22 miles W. S. W. from Hartford.

Plymouth, Ia., c. h. Marshall co. 115 miles N. from Indianapolis.

Plymouth, Me., Penobscot co. This is a fine township of land, watered by beautiful ponds, and a valuable branch of Sebasticook River. 45 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Plymouth County, Ms., c. h. at Plymouth. The soil of this county is not so productive as that of many others in Massachusetts; yet there is considerable good land within its limits. It has a great water power, and an abundant supply of fine iron ore. This county has a sea-coast on Massachusetts Bay, of between 30 and 40 miles, and many ships are built in its numerous ports, of native white oak. This county has considerable foreign commerce, but its shipping is principally engaged in the fishing business and coasting trade. It is bounded N. E. and E. by Massachusetts Bay, N. by Norfolk co. and Boston Harbor, N. W. by Norfolk co., W. by Bristol co., and S. E. and S. by Buzzard's Bay and Barnstable co. The North River and numerous branches of the Taunton are its chief rivers.

Plymouth, Ms., c. h. Plymouth co. The township of Plymouth, though once much larger than at present, is still one of the largest in the state. It extends on the coast 11 miles from N. to S. The land is generally hilly, sandy, and barren, except a small strip of rich, loamy soil on the seaboard.

The harbor of Plymouth is extensive, but not deep enough for vessels of the largest class. It is formed partly by a narrow spit of sand, extending 3 miles northerly from the mouth of Eel River, S. of the principal village, where is a pleasant village, called Chiltonville, about 2 miles distant from the main village. This beach, exposed to all the fury of the Atlantic, has been in danger of being broken through, to the destruction of the harbor, and large expenditures have been necessary, as well on the part of the town and state, as by the general government, for its repair and preservation. Considerable shipping is owned in Plymouth, and the inhabitants are largely concerned in navigation and the fisheries. There is considerable water power, and some manufactures.

The village is in the N. part of the town, compactly built, and 37 miles S. E. from Boston by railroad. Not a dwelling house of ancient date or antique form now remains in the town. Those recently erected are in the style of modern architecture, and the largest proportion of the buildings are painted of a light color, and exhibit an air of neatness and elegance. Among the buildings most worthy of note are Pilgrim Hall, the Court House, and a Gothic structure for the church of the First Society. See *Plymouth Rock*, under *Fashionable Resorts*.

Plymouth, N. H., Grafton co. Plymouth is one of the shire towns. Besides numerous smaller streams, there are two rivers in the town, Pemigewasset and Baker's; both are of importance. Baker's is 30 miles in length. It takes its name from Captain Baker, who attacked the Indians at its mouth. In consequence of the great water power in this town, and the passage of the Concord and Montreal Railroad through it, it bids fair to become an important place of trade and manufacture. The soil is tolerably good. Holmes's Academy is in this town. First settlers, Zachariah Parker and James Hobart, in 1761. From Con-

cord, 51 miles N., and 31 S. E. from Haverhill by railroad.

Plymouth, N. Y., Chenango co. Canasawacta Creek waters this town. Surface undulating; soil of good quality. 7 miles N. W. from Norwich, and 118 W. from Albany.

Plymouth, N. C., c. h. Washington co. On the S. side of Roanoke River, 8 miles from its mouth, and 112 miles E. from Raleigh.

Plymouth, Pa., Luzerne co. Drained by Harvey's and Toby's Creeks. Surface mostly mountainous, abounding with coal. A portion of the town lies in the valley of Wyoming, and has a rich soil. Distant 124 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Plymouth, Pa., Montgomery co. This town is mostly inhabited by Friends. The surface is undulating, abounding with limestone and marble; soil calcareous loam.

Plymouth, Vt., Windsor co. The principal stream in this township is Black River. On it are several good mill sites, and a number of natural ponds, which abound in fish. Two considerable branches of Quechee River also rise in this town. A large share of the rocks are primitive limestone. Some of the limestone makes excellent marble. Steatite or soapstone is also found here. The surface of Plymouth is considerably broken. Two mountains extend through it, parallel to the river, and at no great distance from it. Plymouth Cave was discovered about the 1st of July, 1818. (See *Caves*.) The settlement of this place was commenced in 1777, by John Mudge, who was soon followed by Aaron Hewett and others. 52 miles S. from Montpelier, and 15 W. by N. from Windsor.

Plympton, Ms., Plymouth co. Before its incorporation, in 1707, Plympton comprised the N. W. part of Plymouth. Its Indian name was *Wenatuckset*. The *Wenatuckset*, a branch of Taunton River, passes through the western width of this town. There are two pleasant villages in the town. A noble white oak was cut here a few years ago. It contained 7 tons and 7 feet of ship timber, and 2 cords of firewood. The Old Colony Railroad passes through the town. 29½ miles S. E. by S. from Boston, and 7½ W. by N. from Plymouth.

Pocahontas County, Va., c. h. Huntersville. Bounded N. by Randolph co., E. by Pendleton and Bath, S. by Greenbrier, and W. by Greenbrier, Nicholas, and Randolph counties. Drained by Greenbrier River. Surface rough and elevated, being crossed by ridges of the Alleghany Mountains; soil sterile.

Poinsett County, As., c. h. at Bolivar. Bounded N. by Greene co., E. by the St. Francis River, separating it from Mississippi and Crittenden counties, S. by St. Francis co., and W. by Jackson co. Drained by a tributary of St. Francis River, by Laguille River, and by St. Francis Bayou.

Point Coupee Parish, La., c. h. at Point Coupee. Bounded N. by Avoyelles and Concordia parishes, N. E. and E. by the Mississippi River, separating it from West Feliciana parish, S. by Baton Rouge and Iberville parishes, and W. by the Atchafalaya, separating it from St. Landry parish. Drained by Perdouche Bayou, and in its S. E. part is Faussé Rivière, a former bed of the Mississippi. Surface low and level; soil of excellent quality, where it is not liable to inundation.

Point Coupee, La., c. h. Point Coupee parish. On the S. side of Mississippi River, at the commencement of the levee or embankment, opposite

St. Francisville, and 140 miles W. N. W. from New Orleans.

Point Pleasant, Va., c. h. Mason co. On the E. side of the Ohio River, at the junction of the Great Kanawha, and 370 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

Poland, Me., Cumberland co. On Little Androscoggin River, 6 miles above Lewiston Falls. It is 26 miles N. from Portland. This is an excellent farming town, with good mill privileges, several ponds, and a pleasant village.

A family consisting of about 70 of that curious people denominated "Shakers" reside in Poland. They possess about 600 acres of choice land. They are attached to the society at New Gloucester.

Poland, N. Y., Chautauque co. Watered by Chautauque outlet and Connewango Creek. Surface hilly; soil sandy and gravelly loam. 22 miles S. E. from Mayville, and 317 S. W. from Albany.

Polk County, As., c. h. at Liberty. On the western border.

Polk County, Io., c. h. at Fort Des Moines. S. central. The Des Moines flows through it from N. W. to S. E.

Polk, Io., c. h. Lucas co.

Polk County, Mo., c. h. at Bolivar. Bounded N. by Hickory, E. by Dallas, S. by Green, and W. by Dade and Cedar counties. Pomme de Terre, Sac, and Niangua Rivers water this county, and afford hydraulic power.

Polk County, Tc., c. h. at Benton. Bounded N. by McMinn co., E. by Monroe co. and North Carolina, S. by Georgia, and W. by Bradley co. Drained by Hiwassee River and branches. Surface mountainous.

Polk County, Ts., c. h. at Livingston. In the S. E. angle of the state. On the Trinity.

Pomeroy, O., c. h. Meigs co. A flourishing place on the Ohio River, a short distance above the mouth of the Kanawha.

Pomfret, Ct., Windham co. Its Indian name was *Mashanoquet*. The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified by hills and valleys; from some of the elevations delightful views are obtained. The soil is deep, strong, and fertile, and, although somewhat stony, is very productive, and exceedingly well adapted for grazing. The Quinebaug and several of its branches water the town. 40 miles E. by N. from Hartford.

Pomfret contains the "Wolf Den," celebrated for the bold exploit of the gallant Putnam, who resided here some years. He died at Brooklyn, in this state, in 1790.

Pomfret, N. Y., Chautauque co. Watered by Cassadaga Creek and its tributaries, and by some small streams flowing into Lake Erie. Surface hilly, sloping towards Lake Erie, which bounds it on the N. Soil very fertile. 12 miles N. E. from Mayville, and 315 S. of W. from Albany.

Pomfret, Vt., Windsor co. The surface is considerably uneven, but the soil is generally good. White River touches upon the N. E. corner, and Quechee upon the S. E. The other streams are small. The settlement was commenced in the spring of 1770, by Bartholomew Durkee, from Pomfret, Ct.; he came into town with his family on the 6th day of March, and in a few days they were joined by Mr. John Cheadle and family. 45 miles S. from Montpelier, and 20 N. N. W. from Windsor. The Central Railroad passes through the town.

Pompey, N. Y., Onondago co. Watered by

Limestone Creek, and the head branches of the Tioughnioga River. Surface hilly; soil fertile sandy and clay loam. 14 miles S. E. from Syracuse, and 132 W. from Albany.

Pompton, N. J., Passaic co. Watered by Ringwood River and several ponds. Surface hilly and mountainous, containing iron ore; soil clay and loam. 23 miles N. W. from Hackensack.

Pontotoc County, Mi., c. h. at Pontotoc. Bounded N. by Tippah, E. by Itawamba, S. by Chickasaw, and W. by Lafayette co. The Tallahatchee River and its branches, and some branches of the W. fork of Tombigbee River, water this county.

Pope County, As., c. h. at Nerrisville. Bounded N. by Newton co., E. by Van Buren and Conway counties, S. by the Arkansas River, separating it from Yell co., and W. by Johnson co. Drained by small branches of the Arkansas. On the N. border are the Black Hills.

Pope County, Is., c. h. at Golconda. Bounded N. by Gallatin co., E. and S. by Hardin co. and the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky, and W. by Massac and Johnson counties. Drained by Big Bay, Great Pierre, Luk's, and Rock Creeks. Surface level; soil rich sandy loam.

Poplin, N. H., Rockingham co. Loon Pond is in the N. part. The town is watered by Exeter River and several small streams. The soil is of a good quality, and the surface is not broken by high hills. The inhabitants are principally industrious farmers. 24 miles W. S. W. from Portsmouth, and 30 S. S. E. from Concord.

Portage, N. Y., Allegany co. The Genesee River and Genesee Valley Canal pass through this town, in the N. part of which are situated the celebrated Genesee Falls. The river descends about 300 feet in the distance of two miles, affording immense water power. Surface hilly on the E. and W. Soil very favorable to the growth of grain. 18 miles N. from Angelica, and 247 W. from Albany.

Portage County, O., c. h. at Ravenna. Cuyahoga and Geauga counties are on the N., Trumbull on the E., Stark on the S., and Medina on the W. This county is named from the circumstance of including within its limits the old portage, connecting the waters of Cuyahoga River with those of the Muskingum. These streams, with the head waters of Mahoning River, are the principal waters. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal passes through this county from E. to W. The land is high, elevated, and well improved.

Portage County, Wn., c. h. at Portage. This extensive county is bounded N. by Michigan, E. by Brown, Marquette, and Dodge counties, S. by Dane and Sauk, and W. by Crawford co. Drained by Wisconsin River and its branches. Surface mountainous in the N., and level in the S. portions.

Porter County, Ia., c. h. at Valparaiso. Bounded N. by Lake Erie, E. by La Porte and Stark counties, S. by Kankakee River, separating it from Jasper co., and W. by Lake co. Drained by Calumic River and Coffee and Salt Creeks. The surface on the N. is elevated and sterile, but on the S. level, and in parts marshy, and the soil of better quality.

Porter, Me., Oxford co. Porter is bounded W. by New Hampshire, and Ossipee River separates it from the county of York. It lies 99 miles S. W. from Augusta, 42 W. N. W. from Portland, and 37 S. W. from Paris. Incorporated 1807.

Porter, N. Y., Niagara co. Watered on the N.

by Lake Ontario, E. by Tuscarora Creek, and W. by the Niagara River, which separates it from Canada. At the mouth of the Niagara, in this town, is situated the old Fort Niagara. Surface chiefly level; soil argillaceous and sandy loam. 16 miles N. W. from Lockport, and 300 N. of W. from Albany.

Port Carbon, Pa., Schuylkill co. Situated in an important coal region, at the head of canal navigation, and at the junction of Mill Creek with Schuylkill River. 65 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. Connects with Philadelphia by the Schuylkill Canal and Reading Railroad.

Port Chester, N. Y., Westchester co. On the W. side of Byram River. 136 miles S. from Albany. Steamboats and vessels ply daily to New York. The New York and New Haven Railroad passes through it.

Port Clinton, O., Ottawa co. Located on the S. side of Portage River, at its mouth, and has a good harbor. N. from Columbus 120 miles.

Port Deposit, Md., Cecil co. Located on the E. side of Susquehanna River, at the lower falls, 5 miles from its mouth, and 68 miles N. E. from Annapolis. The termination of the Susquehanna Canal.

Port Elizabeth, N. J., Cumberland co. Situated near the mouth of Manamuskin Creek. 14 miles from Delaware Bay, and 73 S. S. W. from Trenton. Vessels of 120 tons come here. Exports, wood and lumber.

Port Gibson, Mi., Claiborne co. On Bayou Pierre, 30 miles above its mouth, 45 miles N. from Natchez, and 72 S. W. from Jackson.

Port Henry, N. Y., Essex co., has a good steamboat landing on the W. side of Lake Champlain. 118 miles N. from Albany. The vicinity abounds in iron ore.

Port Kent, N. Y., Essex co. On the W. shore of Lake Champlain. 12 miles S. from Plattsburg, and 151 N. by E. from Albany. There is a steam ferry between this and Burlington, Vt.

Portland, Me. City, seaport, and seat of justice of Cumberland co. 65 miles S. W. from Augusta, the capital of the state, 105 miles N. N. E. from Boston, and 290 miles S. E. from Montreal, by railroad. Population in 1790, 2240; 1800, 3704; 1810, 7169; 1820, 8521; 1830, 12,601; 1840, 15,218; 1850, 20,879.

Portland is very pleasantly situated, on a peninsula at the W. extremity of Casco Bay, between Casco River on the S., and Back Cove, which makes up from the harbor, on the N. The length of this peninsula, from E. to W., is 3 miles, and its average width about three fourths of a mile, containing about 2200 acres of land. The ground on which the city is built rises, towards both its eastern and western extremities, into considerable elevations, which gives a beautiful appearance to the general outline of the place, as it is approached from the sea. The city is regularly laid out, especially the more modern portions of it, and several of the streets are among the handsomest in any of our cities. It is built mostly with brick; and the dwellings, always neat, are, many of them, spacious and elegant. Beautiful elms and other shade trees adorn several of the more retired avenues. The main street extends through the whole city, E. and W., upon the ridge of the peninsula, reaching from hill to hill. One of the latest and most important improvements within the city is the opening of a new street along the heads of the wharves and docks, in such a man-

ner as to form a connection between the termini of the principal railroad routes, and to give them a direct access to the shipping in the harbor, or to the large warehouses where the vessels are laden and unladen.

The principal public buildings in Portland, besides the churches, are the City Hall, under which is a market, standing at the junction of Middle and Congress Streets, built of brick, with a pediment and portico; the old Custom House, on Fore Street, of hammered granite; and the Exchange, an elegant structure, 136 feet in length by 72 in width, on the corner of Exchange and Middle Streets. The colonnade of the Exchange, in front, consists of 8 columns, 24 feet high, each shaft being a single stone, beautifully fluted, and crowned by an Ionic capital. The edifice is surmounted by a dome, the top of which is 75 feet above the ground. This building, erected by the city as an Exchange, was purchased by the United States government in 1848, and is now used for a custom house, post office, and the United States court rooms.

On a promontory at the eastern end of the city, rising about 100 feet above the water, stands a tower, 70 feet high, erected in 1807, by the merchants of Portland, for the purpose of observing vessels at sea. It is furnished with a large telescope, and with signals to be raised on the approach of vessels making this port. This position commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect in all directions, embracing the Atlantic Ocean as far as the eye can reach; Casco Bay, to the mouth of the Kennebec, with the numerous verdant and beautiful islands reposing upon its bosom; the Agamentiens Hills, in York; and the whole range of mountains on the borders of New Hampshire, from Ossipee, near Lake Winnipiseogee, to the White Mountains, which constitute the crowning feature of the landscape. The serene, majestic form of Mount Washington, as it stands in clear relief against the distant heavens, is here a most impressive object; while below, "in the immediate vicinity," as one has said of it, "lie the city and adjacent country, as a gem in its emerald setting."

The Portland Athenæum, incorporated in 1827, has a valuable library of over 6000 volumes, with a steady annual increase. It is kept in a convenient room, over the Canal Bank. The Society for promoting a Knowledge of Natural History has a valuable collection of minerals and shells, specimens in zoology, ornithology, &c.

There are 18 churches in Portland, belonging to nine different denominations. One of the church edifices is of stone, and several are of brick, generally in handsome situations. The first parish was organized in 1727, and has now, after a period of 125 years, only its third minister, never for an hour having been destitute of a pastor since the year of its formation.

The public schools of Portland, embracing about 3000 children, are of a high order of excellence. Among them are a classical school for boys, a high school for girls, and four grammar schools, two for boys and two for girls. These schools are supported at an annual expense to the city of 12,000 or \$15,000. There is also an academy, and numerous private schools, all affording superior privileges for instruction.

A company was incorporated in 1849 for lighting the city with gas, which is rapidly extending through all parts of it this pleasant improvement.

A new impulse has been given to the prosperity of Portland by the introduction of railroads. Her advantages as a seaport, and her relations to the surrounding country, are such, that her intelligent capitalists and merchants were not slow to perceive their inducements for enlisting earnestly in this branch of internal improvement. The Portsmouth, Saco, and Portland Railroad, completing the line from Boston to this city, was opened in 1842. In 1844, the movement was commenced towards the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, and two companies were organized, one in Maine and the other in Canada, which commenced, at their respective ends of the line, the great undertaking of uniting the waters flowing from the great lakes at Montreal and Quebec with the Atlantic at Portland, a distance, as the route runs, of 290 miles. This entire route is under contract to be finished in 1853, and large sections of it, on each end of the line, are already in operation. This great work will cost about \$5,000,000. Another great route, extending eastward, is opened from Portland as far as Waterville, within 45 miles of Bangor. This is expected hereafter to be continued to the British provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Kennebec and Portland Railroad is another route, independent of the above, extending E. to Augusta, 65 miles, passing through Brunswick, and connecting Portland with the Kennebec River at the prominent points of Bath, Gardiner, Hallowell, and Augusta. Besides these, another interior railroad is commenced, to extend from Portland, through Gorham, Buxton, Hollis, Alfred, &c., to South Berwick. This road is open to Gorham. A branch from the St. Lawrence road has also been opened from Mechanic Falls to Buckfield, a distance of 12 miles.

Among the enterprises of labor and skill which have come in to meet the demands created by these extensive improvements is that of the Portland Company, a large manufacturing establishment, in which are made the locomotives, cars, and all the apparatus and appurtenances for railroads, as well as other work in wood and iron. It is incorporated, with a fixed capital of \$100,000.

The Cumberland and Oxford Canal, extending through Sebago and Long Ponds, one 12 and the other 10 miles long, a distance of 50 miles from Portland, was a work of earlier construction than the railroads, which furnishes an inland navigation for the counties of Oxford and Cumberland to Portland Harbor.

The harbor of Portland is one of the best in the United States, being near the ocean, easy of access, safe and ample, with sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels. It is not obstructed with ice, except occasionally in the most extreme cold weather. This city, from its relative position, enjoys fine advantages for trade and commerce. When all the great projects for extending its internal communication shall be completed, it will offer very strong inducements from its high northern latitude, and its nearness to the great marts of Europe, as a port for the shipment of the products of the great north and west, which are increasing in a ratio unparalleled in any other country.

The settlement of Portland was commenced in 1632, by George Cleaves and Richard Tucker, two adventurers from the west of England, who procured a grant of it, in 1637, from Sir Francis

Gorges, the proprietor of the province. In 1675, the settlement was destroyed by the Indians. That which afterwards grew up was again destroyed by the French and Indians, in 1690, after which the place lay waste for about 20 years. In 1718, it was incorporated, under the name of Falmouth, with the present towns of Cape Elizabeth, Westbrook, and Falmouth, by the Massachusetts legislature. This part of the town went by the name of "Old Casco." It was separated from Falmouth, and incorporated by its present name, in 1786. In 1832, it received a city charter.

On the 18th of October, 1775, the place was bombarded by a British fleet, and entirely prostrated; 136 of the principal dwellings, the Episcopal Church, the court house, and the town house having been laid in ruins. From the close of the revolutionary war, the growth of the town was rapid. Its tonnage had increased to 39,000 tons, and the amount received for duties to \$346,000, when it again received a severe check by the restrictions on commerce during the war of 1812. After the war, a new impulse was given to its prosperity; which has since been generally onward; though not without serious reverses, in one or two instances, from desolating fires and a misdirected spirit of speculation. With energies exercised and developed by so many vicissitudes, and with so many new facilities for trade as are now furnished, this beautiful city is certainly destined, in the future, to a large increase in population, wealth, and influence.

Portland, Ct., Middlesex co. On the E. side of Connecticut River, nearly opposite Middletown, and about 15 miles S. from Hartford. A new town, recently incorporated from Chatham. The village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, looking towards the W. and S. W., and is the most populous towards the two extremities of a street running parallel with the course of the river, about 2 miles in length. At the southern extremity are the valuable freestone quarries, from which large quantities of a most beautiful reddish or dark-colored sandstone, of a fine quality for building, are exported to distant cities every year. The quarries lie directly upon the bank of the river, though the head of stone appears to extend back for considerable distance. It is not perfectly solid, but lies in blocks 8 or 10 feet thick, and 50 or 60 feet long. For about 50 years past these quarries have been extensively worked, with a handsome profit to their proprietors. There are some delightful seats here occupied for private residence, from which views of the river and of the surrounding country are enjoyed which are scarcely surpassed by any in the country. At the northern part of the town there is a ship yard where vessels are built for the river navigation.

Portland, N. Y., Chautauque co. Watered by several small streams flowing into Lake Eric, which bounds it on the N. W. Surface hilly; soil sandy and argillaceous loam. 7 miles N. from Mayville, and 331 W. from Albany.

Portland, On., v. h. Washington co.

Portsmouth, N. H. Seaport and half shire town of Rockingham co. 47 miles E. from Concord, and 54 N. by E. from Boston. This important town is the only seaport in the state. It is built on a beautiful peninsula, on the S. side of the Piscataqua River, about 3 miles from the ocean. The ground rises gradually from the harbor,

affording for the town a peculiarly pleasant and healthful situation. Population in 1810, 6334; 1820, 7327; 1830, 8082; 1840, 7887; 1850, 9739.

Portsmouth is connected with Kittery, in Maine, by 2 bridges, 1 of which, built in 1822, at a cost of \$32,000, is 1750 feet in length, and is supported by 70 piers; the other is 480 feet long, supported by 20 piers. Under the longest of these bridges the water, at low tide, for an extent of 900 feet, varies from 45 to 53 feet in depth. The town is also connected by a bridge with Great Island, comprising the township of Newcastle. The streets of Portsmouth, though not laid out with much regularity, are neat and pleasant, and contain many beautiful buildings. In many parts of the town are beautiful gardens, and much rural embellishment. Few places more agreeably unite the advantages of the town and country. That part of it which lies around Church Hill, so called, was originally called Strawberry Bank. The proximity of Portsmouth to the ocean, its neatness, quietness, and beauty, render it a desirable place of residence, and a place of fashionable resort for visitors during the summer season.

Among the public buildings are 5 or 6 handsome churches, 2 market houses, an academy, an atheneum, an almshouse, and the state Lunatic Hospital. The Episcopal Church is a large and elegant brick edifice, from the cupola of which a very beautiful view is had of the town, the river, the harbor, the islands, and the surrounding country. One of the markets near the centre of the town is of brick, 80 feet long and 30 feet wide, having a spacious hall in the upper story for public uses. The Atheneum was incorporated in 1817, and has a handsome brick edifice 3 stories high, with a library of 7300 volumes. In the third story are valuable collections of minerals and of natural history. Besides the Atheneum library there are libraries belonging to St. John's Church, and to the Unitarian Church, of about 500 volumes each. The people of this town were early distinguished as the patrons of literature, and their institutions of learning, of every grade, are highly respectable.

The town is supplied with water of an excellent quality, brought by an aqueduct from a fountain 3 miles distant, and carried through all the principal streets.

The United States navy yard, situated on the harbor of Portsmouth, is admirably located for its objects, on an island called Continental, or Badger's Island, on the E. side of the river. Here is every convenience for the construction and repair of vessels of the largest class, among which are a dry dock of costly construction, and 3 immense ship houses, the largest of which is 240 feet long and 131 feet wide, having the roof covered with 150 tons of slate. Portsmouth has been long celebrated for the skill of its naval architects, as well as for its abundant supply of fine white oak timber and other materials for ship building. The merchant service, as well as the United States navy, is supplied from the ship yards here with many of their finest vessels. On Badger's Island, in this harbor, was built, during the revolutionary war, the first line of battle ship launched in the western hemisphere, called the North America. A very large number of vessels are owned at this port, which are constantly employed in the freighting and fishing business in other seas, and between other ports of this country

and the world. The consequence is, that much of the capital of this wealthy town is employed abroad; and there is but little show of business in the streets, compared with the amount of commerce, in the profits of which it is interested. The place has always been noted for its enterprise and commercial spirit, and is the immediate centre of a considerable trade. The Piscataqua is from half to three quarters of a mile wide where it passes the town, and although the current has so much rapidity as to prevent the river from freezing, it forms one of the most secure and commodious harbors in the United States, into which ships of any size may enter with perfect safety. It is well protected, by its islands, from the N. E. storms, which are the most to be dreaded on this coast, and can be easily defended, and rendered perfectly impregnable, in time of war. The main channel passes on the E. side of Great Island, on the N. W. point of which is Fort Constitution, and opposite, in Kittery, is Fort McClary. On two other islands are Forts Washington and Sullivan. There is another entrance on the S. side of New Castle, called Little Harbor, where the water is shoal and the bottom sandy. The Portsmouth pier, 340 feet long and about 60 feet wide, was built by an incorporated company in 1795.

The principal manufacturing establishments of Portsmouth are a machine shop and car factory, which employs a large number of men; an iron foundry; a manufactory of hosiery, which is extensive; a mill for the manufacture of fine twist, driven by an engine of fifty horse power, and the Portsmouth steam factory, erected in 1846-7 for making the finer class of cotton fabrics. This mill is located in a central part of the town, having the Boston and Portland and the Portsmouth and Concord Railroads immediately in the rear. The main building is 200 feet long, and 6 stories high, and for architectural character, as well as internal arrangement, this is one of the most attractive manufacturing establishments in the country.

At this port, in the spring of 1623, the first settlers of New Hampshire made a landing, and commenced their settlements here and at Dover. From the peculiar advantages of its situation, Portsmouth appears almost wholly to have escaped the invasion of the Indians. They could approach the place only by the isthmus which connects it with the main land, across which a stockade was extended for defence against them. The settlement was also compact, and the number of inhabitants at an early date considerable.

The Eastern Railroad from Boston to Portland, by way of Salem and Newburyport, passes through Portsmouth. A railroad has also been completed to connect this place with Concord, and thus with the great northern route extending to Burlington, on Lake Champlain, to Ogdensburg, at the outlet of the great north-western lakes, and to the River St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal. This road, which is only 47 miles in length, must open very important advantages to this port, by rendering it directly accessible to the northern and western trade, coming from a vast extent of the interior, with which it has heretofore had little or no connection.

Portsmouth, O. Seat of justice of Scioto co. Situated at the termination of the Ohio Canal, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Scioto, 90 miles S. of Columbus, and 110 miles, by the

river, above Cincinnati. The site of the town is rather low, exposing it to occasional injury from floods; but it has great and enduring advantages, from its position, as a commercial depot, and is a busy and flourishing place. Iron ore, coal, and building stone abound in the vicinity, and here are foundries, forges, and a rolling mill for the manufacture of iron. Several steamboats ply continually between this place and the iron region in the upper part of this county and St. Lawrence co. A commodious basin has been constructed in the old channel of the Scioto, with dry docks attached, for the building of steamboats.

There is in this place a well-conducted free school, supported chiefly by funds bequeathed for this purpose, yielding about \$2000 annually. The town is well built, and makes a handsome appearance from the river. In the immediate neighborhood, on both sides of the Ohio, are some very extensive ancient works, which will not fail to interest the intelligent tourist. From this place to Cleveland, on Lake Erie, by the canal, the distance is 305 miles.

Portsmouth, R. I., Newport co. The soil of this town, in common with all the lands on the Island of Rhode Island, is uncommonly fertile, well cultivated, and productive. The maritime situation of the town affords the people great facilities for the fisheries, which, with a fine soil, and industry, give them a great degree of independence. A number of islands are attached to this town, of which the beautiful and fertile one called Prudence is the largest. It is 6 miles in length, and about three quarters of a mile average width. In this town are the Rhode Island coal mines. A fine bed of plumbago has recently been discovered. A stone bridge, 1000 feet in length, connects it with Tiverton.

Portsmouth, Va., c. h. Norfolk co. On the W. side of Elizabeth River, at its mouth, and has one of the best harbors in the United States. It is opposite to and 1 mile distant from Norfolk, and 105 miles E. S. E. from Richmond. The United States navy yard, dry dock, and hospital are at Gosport, a suburb. There is daily communication with Charleston by the Portsmouth and Roanoke and Wilmington Railroads, and with Baltimore and Richmond by steam.

Port Tobacco, Md., c. h. Charles co. Situated at the mouth of a small river, which empties through a bay into Potomac River. 72 miles S. W. from Annapolis.

Portville, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. The Alleghany River and some of its branches water this town. Surface broken; soil sandy loam. 24 miles S. E. from Ellicottville, and 296 S. W. from Albany.

Posey County, Ia., c. h. at Mount Vernon. Bounded N. by Gibson co., E. by Vanderburg co., S. by the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky, and W. by the Wabash River, separating it from Illinois. Drained by Big and Flat Creeks. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Potosi, Mo., Washington co. In a rich mineral region, abounding in lead, iron, and copper ores. 111 miles E. S. E. from Jefferson City.

Potter County, Pa., c. h. at Coudersport. Bounded N. by New York. E. by Tioga co., S. by Clinton, and W. by McKean co. Drained by the head branches of the Alleghany, Tioga, and Genesee Rivers, and of the W. fork of the Susquehanna River, and by Pine, Kettle, Driftwood,

and Sinnemahoning Creeks. Surface elevated, containing coal and iron; soil loam.

Potter, N. Y., Yates co. Flint Creek waters this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil fertile. 8 miles N. from Penn-Yan, and 200 W. from Albany.

Potter, Pa., Centre co. The surface of this town is mountainous, its soil calcareous loam. 10 miles S. E. from Bellefonte, and 71 N. W. from Harrisburg.

Potsdam, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Watered by Racket and Grass Rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile. 8 miles N. E. from Canton, and 206 N. W. from Albany.

Potts Grove, Pa., Montgomery co. Bounded S. by the Schuylkill River, and drained by Manatawny Creek and Sprogels's Run. Surface hilly; soil red shale.

Pottstown, Pa., Montgomery co., lies at the junction of Manatawny Creek and Schuylkill River. 71 miles E. from Harrisburg, and 37 N. from Philadelphia. The Schuylkill Canal passes through it.

Pottsville, Pa., Schuylkill co. 99 miles N. W. from Philadelphia, and 62 E. from Harrisburg. It is at the termination of the Schuylkill Canal, and of the Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville Railroad, in the midst of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. It is situated just above the gorge where the Schuylkill breaks through Sharp Mountain, and is the largest town in the county. The immense coal trade has given it a rapid growth. The borough, as incorporated February 19, 1828, embraces, besides Pottsville proper, what were once the separate neighborhoods of Morrisville, Greenwood, Mount Carbon, Bath, Salem, and Allenville. Mount Carbon comprises the southern part of Pottsville, lying in the valley, between Sharp Mountain and Second Mountain. The surrounding scenery here is very romantic. The place, as a whole, contains many large warehouses and fine ranges of stores, and is now a compact, bustling place. Its trade has settled into a steady channel, well understood and well managed by capitalists, merchants, and miners. The place contains 5 or 6 churches, some of which have fine Gothic edifices, an academy, a town hall, a splendid hotel, called Pennsylvania Hall, and several other spacious hotels and handsome public buildings. Here are iron furnaces, forges, founderies, and rolling mills, in which the anthracite coal is successfully used. Steam engines and machinery are manufactured, and many boats are built for the river navigation.

Pottawattomie County, Io., c. h. at Kanesville. In the S. W. angle of the state, on the Missouri.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., shire town of Dutchess co. Situated on the E. side of the Hudson River. 70 miles S. from Albany, and 75 N. from New York. It was first settled by the Dutch, in 1735, and is one of the handsomest places in the state. The population, in 1840, was 7500; in 1850, 13,944. No place on the Hudson, perhaps, exceeds this for the beauty of its location. The ground on which the principal part of the village is built is elevated about 200 feet above the river, and extends into it by two bold promontories on the N. and S., so as almost to cover the landing, which lies between them, from the view of the boats approaching, especially from below. Main Street, extending from the landing to the plain above, has been conveniently graded and paved. Many

of the buildings on this street are of the finest description, for the various purposes of their erection; and in every part of the village, which embraces about 40 streets, there are many beautiful mansions, affording evidence of the wealth, taste, and refinements of the inhabitants. There are churches in Poughkeepsie of the Dutch Reformed, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, Quaker, and Roman Catholic denominations. Besides the court house, and other county buildings, there are banks, newspaper offices, and a great variety of manufacturing and mechanical establishments. A large water power is furnished by the Fall Kill, a stream which, winding through the village, descends by a ravine into the Hudson, over a fall, in the whole, of about 170 feet. There is here an incorporated company for the growth and manufacture of silk, which has erected an extensive establishment; another for the manufacture of locomotive engines, and other railroad machinery, with buildings not surpassed by any in the state; and another still, called the Dutchess Whaling Company, which owns a number of ships engaged in the whale fishery. One of the breweries in this place is perhaps the largest in the state, capable of making 30,000 barrels of ale annually. Some of the other manufacturing operations, of principal importance, are flouring mills, brass and iron founderies, tanneries, manufactories of carpets, guns, pins, sperm oil and candles, ploughs, carriages, &c.

The Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, a fine institution, opened in 1836, for fitting young men for college, or for teachers, or any of the active pursuits of life, is beautifully located upon a hill, about a mile from the Hudson, and half a mile northward from the business part of the village. The prospect from this spot extends through a compass of nearly 50 miles, and is one of surpassing beauty. The building is a handsome structure, 137 feet long, modelled after the Parthenon at Athens, with the colonnade carried entirely round, erected at a cost of about \$40,000. The Dutchess County Academy is also located here, and has a building in the S. E. part of the village, which cost about \$14,000. Proportionate attention is likewise given to the interests of female education, for which a number of schools exist, which are of high reputation.

Poughkeepsie was incorporated as a village in 1801, and is a part of a township of the same name. Its name is said to be a modification of the Indian word *Ipokopsing*, meaning a *safe harbor*. Being situated about half way between New York and Albany, this place was occasionally resorted to, in the earlier periods of its history, for popular deliberations, and here, in 1788, the state convention met to deliberate upon the federal constitution, and voted for its adoption.

Poultney, Vt., Rutland co. This township is watered by Poultney River and its numerous tributaries, which afford a number of valuable mill sites. The soil is generally warm and productive, and the surface pleasantly diversified. Along Poultney River the alluvial flats are extensive and very productive. The forest trees are mostly deciduous, there being but few evergreens. A violent freshet, in July, 1811, swept off a number of mills. There are two pleasant villages, called East and West Poultney; both are very flourishing. The settlement was commenced in 1771, by Thomas Ashley and Eben-

ezer Allen. 60 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 13 S. W. from Rutland.

Poundridge, N. Y., Westchester co. Watered by a few small streams flowing into Long Island Sound. Surface hilly and stony; soil gravelly loam. 15 miles N. E. from White Plains, and 139 S. from Albany.

Poweshick County, Io., c. h. at Montezuma. S. E. central. Between Iowa and Skunk Rivers.

Powhatan County, Va., c. h. at Powhatan. Bounded N. by James River, separating it from Goochland co., E. by Chesterfield co., S. by the Appomattox River, separating it from Amelia co., and W. by Cumberland co.

Powhatan, Va., c. h. Powhatan co.

Pownal, Me., Cumberland co. This is a small town, of good soil, and bounded N. by Durham. It lies 35 miles S. W. from Augusta, and 19 N. from Portland. Incorporated 1808.

Pownal, Vt., Bennington co. The surface is uneven, but the soil generally good, and produces plentiful crops. Some of the finest dairies in the state are kept here. The principal stream is Hoosic River. Along this stream are some rich and beautiful tracts of intervals, and on it are several valuable stands for mills. Some of the head branches of Walloomscoik River rise in Pownal. The settlement of Pownal, under the New Hampshire charter, was commenced in the spring of 1762, there being at that time four or five Dutch families within the limits of the township, claiming under the Hoosic patent, granted by the government of New York. 30 miles W. by S. from Brattleboro', and 8 S. from Bennington.

Prairie Du Chien, Wn., shire town of Crawford co. On the E. bank of the Mississippi, about 90 miles W. of Madison, and 170 W. of Milwaukee. It is about 3 miles above the mouth of the Wisconsin River, 516 above St. Louis, and 276 below the Falls of St. Anthony. The prairie on which the town stands is 10 miles long and 3 in width; upon which are numerous mounds of all shapes and sizes. Rich copper mines are found here, and occasionally large masses of pure copper. The place contains a court house and jail, an academy, and three or four churches, with a considerable number of stores and mechanic shops. Fort Crawford, a United States military post, is immediately S. of the town. This place is well situated for business, and will doubtless be the point where a railroad from Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, passing through the capital of the state, will strike the Mississippi.

Prattsburg, N. Y., Steuben co. Drained by some small branches of the Conhocton River. Surface rather hilly; soil well adapted to grass. 12 miles N. from Bath, and 202 W. from Albany.

Prattsville, N. Y., Greene co. Schoharie Creek flows through this town, and the soil on its borders is very fertile. Surface mostly broken and mountainous, the uplands being well adapted to grazing. 38 miles W. from Catskill, and 50 S. W. from Albany.

Preble, N. Y., Cortland co. Watered by a branch of the Tioughnioga River. Surface hilly; soil well adapted to grass and grain. 136 miles N. from Cortland, and 136 W. from Albany.

Preble County, O., c. h. at Eaton. Dark co. bounds it on the N., Montgomery on the E., Butler on the S., and the state of Indiana on the W. It was named after Commodore Preble. First settled in 1804, and established January 8, 1808. This county has good fertile land, which

is well timbered, and contains several mineral springs. Several mounds, from 50 to 80 feet in circumference, have been discovered here. The waters are Big Twin, Seven Mile, White Water, and Four Mile Creeks.

Preston, Ms., Hampshire co., was formerly part of Pelham and New Salem. The surface is rough and uneven, and in some parts quite hilly; but it has a strong soil, with considerable arable land: the greater part is better suited to grazing than tillage. There are some good mill streams in the town, branches of Swift River. 18 miles N. E. from Northampton, and 67 W. by N. from Boston.

Preston, Ct., New London co. This is an irregular, uneven, rocky town, of a pretty good soil for corn and grazing. It is bounded W. and N. by the Thames and Quinebaug Rivers. Poquetannuck, an ancient village, lies partly in Preston and partly in Ledyard. It has a water power, and small vessels pass within a short distance of it. Many of the inhabitants are employed in navigation, and considerable ship timber is taken from there down the river. *Preston City* lies in the eastern part of the town. Near this village is "Amos Lake," a handsome sheet of water, and a place of resort for parties of pleasure. 6 miles E. from Norwich.

Preston, N. Y., Chenango co. Watered by a few small branches of the Chenango River. Surface slightly uneven; soil productive in grass and grain. 5 miles W. from Norwich, and 115 W. from Albany.

Preston, Pa., Wayne co. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam. 184 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Preston County, Va., c. h. at Kingwood. Bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Maryland, S. by Randolph and Barbour, and W. by Marion and Monongahela counties. Drained by Cheat River. Surface rough and mountainous; soil of excellent quality in some portions.

Prestonbury, Ky., c. h. Floyd co. On the W. fork of Sandy River. E. S. E. from Frankfort 120 miles.

Prince Edward County, Va., c. h. Prince Edward Court House. Bounded N. by the Appomattox River, separating it from Buckingham and Cumberland counties. E. by Nottoway, S. by Lunenburg, and S. W. and W. by Charlotte and Campbell counties. Soil fertile, and watered by branches of the Appomattox. In this county is Hampden Sidney College. See *Colleges*.

Prince Fredericktown, Md., c. h. Calvert co. On Parker's Creek, a tributary of Chesapeake Bay. S. by W. from Annapolis 46 miles.

Prince George County, Va., c. h. at Prince George Court House. Bounded N. by the Appomattox and James Rivers, separating it from Chesterfield and Charles City counties, E. by Surry, S. by Essex, and W. by Dinwiddie co. Drained by Blackwater River.

Prince George's County, Md., c. h. at Upper Marlboro'. Bounded N. E. and E. by the Patuxent River, separating it from Anne Arundel and Culvert counties, S. by Charles co., W. by the Potomac River, separating it from Virginia, and by the District of Columbia, and N. W. by Montgomery co. Surface uneven; soil fertile.

Princess Ann, Md., c. h. Somerset co. On the S. E. bank of Manokin River, near the head of tide water, and 110 miles S. S. E. from Annapolis.

Princess Ann County, Va., c. h. at Princess Ann

Court House. Bounded N. by Chesapeake Bay, E. by the Atlantic Ocean. S. by North Carolina, and W. by Norfolk co. It is drained by North River and the E. branch of Elizabeth River, and has Back Bay, a branch of Currituck Sound, in its S. part.

Princess Ann, Va., c. h. Princess Ann co. 132 miles S. E. from Richmond.

Prince William County, Va., c. h. at Brentsville. Bounded N. E. and E. by Occoquan River, separating it from Loudon and Fairfax counties. S. E. by the Potomac River, separating it from Maryland. S. by Stafford co., and W. and N. W. by Fauquier co. Surface hilly; soil tolerably fertile.

Princeton, As., c. h. Dallas co.

Princeton, Ia., c. h. Gibson co. 4 miles S. from Patoka Creek, and 142 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

Princeton, Ms., Worcester co. This town was named for the Rev. Thomas Prince, a large proprietor, the chronologer of New England, and pastor of the Old South Church in Boston. It was formerly called the East Wing of Rutland. The surface is elevated, but agreeably diversified with undulating valleys. There are some noted high grounds in the town, the most prominent of which is Wachusett Mountain, the Indian name of the township. There are no large streams flowing in or through this town. The town is nevertheless well watered with brooks and small streams, which rise entirely within its limits. Wachusett Mountain is situated in the north-westerly part of the town. This mountain rears its conical head 2018 feet above Massachusetts Bay, and the prospect from the top of it is delightful. 18 miles N. by W. from Worcester, 9 S. W. from the Fitchburg Railroad at Leominster, and, by the latter, 52 W. by N. from Boston.

Princeton, Mi., c. h. Washington co. On the E. side of Mis-sissippi River. 119 miles N. W. from Jackson.

Princeton, N. Y., Schenectady co. Norman's Kill waters this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil composed of clay, sand, and loam. 8 miles W. from Schenectady, and 23 N. W. from Albany.

Princeton, N. J., Mercer co. 10 miles N. E. from Trenton. The township of Princeton, formed from tho-c of Montgomery and West Windsor, is about 5 miles long and broad.

The village of Princeton, incorporated as a borough in 1812, is pleasantly situated on an elevated ridge of land, commanding an extensive prospect towards the E. It is chiefly built on one extended street. The Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the railroad between New York and Philadelphia, pass about 1 mile S. E. of the central part of the village. It is 50 miles from New York, and 40 from Philadelphia. This was the scene of one of the battles of the revolution, January 3, 1777, which, for the time it lasted, and the numbers engaged, was one of the most bloody and fatal to our officers of any during the war. The heroic devotion of Washington on the field of Princeton is matter of history.

The College of New Jersey, and the Princeton Theological Seminary are situated in this place, and give to it at present its principal importance. See *Colleges*.

Prospect, Ct., New Haven co. This stony and mountainous town was taken from Cheshire and Waterbury in 1827. It derived its name from

its elevated situation. There is a pretty village in the town. The inhabitants are chiefly farmers. 17 miles N. by W. from New Haven.

Prospect, Me., Waldo co. This is a beautiful town, of good soil, on the W. side of Penobscot River. It is bounded on the S. by Belfast Bay, on the W. by Swanville, and on the N. by Frankfort. Prospect is very flourishing in its trade, ship building, and agricultural pursuits. 52 E. by N. from Augusta, and 18 from Bangor.

Providence, N. Y., Saratoga co. Sacondaga River and a few small streams water this town, which is partly covered by the Kayaderoseras Mountain. The soil is well adapted to the growth of grass. 15 miles N. W. from Ballston Spa, and 43 from Albany.

Providence, Pa., Luzerne co. Watered by Lackawannock Creek and Roaring Brook, both affording fine hydraulic power. Situated in a valley abounding with anthracite coal. 146 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Providence County, R. I., c. h. at Providence. Uneven, but fertile and well cultivated. The Blackstone or Pawtucket, the Pantuxet, and many smaller streams, furnish abundant water power, on which are numerous manufactures. Its E. border is traversed by the Worcester and Providence and Stonington Railroads.

Providence, R. I., city, shire town of Providence co., and the largest in the state of Rhode Island. It is situated at the head of navigation on Providence River, 35 miles from the sea, 30 N. N. W. from Newport, 40 S. W. from Boston, 169 N. E. from New York. Its area is about 9 square miles. The compact part is divided into two nearly equal parts by Providence River. The land on the E. side of the river is hilly, attaining, at its greatest height, 204 feet above tide water. The soil is rich and heavy. On the W. side of the river the land is more level, and the soil light and sandy, its greatest height above tide water being only 78 feet. It is bounded N. by the town of North Providence, on the E. it adjoins Massachusetts, from which it is separated by the Seekonk River, S. by the town of Cranston and by Narraganset Bay, and W. by the townships of Johnston and North Providence. It originally comprised all the towns in Providence county, except Cumberland.

The harbor of Providence is safe and commodious, but it is not safely approached by large vessels without a pilot. Commerce was the favorite pursuit of the citizens of Providence at an early period of its history. The East India business, before 1812, was pursued with great success for many years. Since that period, this and all foreign commerce has gradually declined. There is still a large amount of coasting business done in Providence. But of late years the attention of the money-making part of the community has been withdrawn from commerce and fixed on manufactures. Much of the capital and enterprise of Providence men is invested in the manufacturing establishments in and near its borders. The water power is occupied to its full extent, besides which there are in operation about 50 steam engines, some of them as large as 300 horse power. They are employed in grinding grain, sawing and polishing marble, printing, bleaching, calendering, and dyeing cloths, sawing and planing lumber, driving bellows in furnaces and founderies, manufacturing machinery, screws, nails, rubber shoes, small wares, furniture, power

loom pickers, carriages, jewelry, cotton and woolen goods.

The communication between Providence and adjoining states and towns is varied, commodious, and rapid, both for passengers and freight. Steamboats of superior construction and accommodation run constantly, and as frequently as the wants of the public require, to Warren, Bristol, Portsmouth, Newport, Fall River, and New York. There are three railroads running into Providence — one to Stonington, Ct., which connects there with a line of steamers for New York; one to Boston, and the third to Worcester, along the valley of the Blackstone River. Two other railroads have been chartered by the General Assembly of the state, one leading to Bristol, and the other to Plainfield, Ct., there connecting with the lines of railroads extending to the far west. The last of these will probably be soon commenced and finished. The passenger and merchandise stations of these railroads, in Providence, are in the immediate neighborhood of each other. They are united, and so arranged that passengers and freight pass from one to the other without changing cars. The station buildings are very large and commodious, and not excelled by any in the United States. Near the centre of the business portion of Providence, they are readily accessible, and yet are approached by the locomotives without seeming to interfere with any of the great ordinary avenues to the city. These station buildings, both for passengers and freight, are located on the W., S., and E. sides of a beautiful sheet of water of an elliptic form, and nearly a mile in circumference, which constitutes the head waters of Narraganset Bay or Providence River. This sheet of water is enclosed by a substantial stone wall, the small rivers, (the Moshassuch and the Moonasquatucket,) which enter it at the N. E. and the N. W., as well as the bay or river above named, which is its outlet, being crossed by substantial bridges. Between this basin and the station houses and railroad tracks, the city has laid out a beautiful park or promenade, 80 feet in width, and extending around the basin. This park is planted with shade trees of every desirable kind, and handsomely laid out with plots of grass and hard gravel walks, and the whole water side will soon be enclosed with an iron fence of a style appropriate to the place. When sufficient time has elapsed to give a proper growth to the trees, this will be one of the most delightful promenades in the country. Telegraphic communication is opened with Boston and New York, and through them to all other parts of the country.

Most of the dwelling houses in Providence are of wood. In the erection of them, taste has been consulted less than convenience. There are some exceptions to this remark, and others where the spirit of Yankeeism has been indulged in, at the sacrifice of both taste and convenience. Owing to the material of which the buildings are mostly composed, Providence is greatly exposed to danger from fire, and is put to great expense in maintaining an efficient fire department. The number of firemen allowed by law is about 1000. A less number is generally attached to the engines and apparatus. These consist of 12 engines, 15 forcing stationary engines, 2 hook and ladder companies, 22 rotary engines, worked by water and steam, having about 8000 feet of hose. The annual expense is about \$20,000. It required

many and extensive conflagrations and great loss of property to induce the formation of the fire department in its present strength. It is now a matter of pride with the citizens generally, that their fire department is as strong and as effective as that of any other city in the Union.

The churches and public buildings of Providence are in good taste. The religious community is divided into Baptists, Friends, Congregationalists, both Orthodox and Unitarian, Episcopalians, Methodists, Universalists, Catholics, Christians, New Jerusalem, and Wesleyan Methodists. Upwards of 30 congregations engage in public worship every Sunday. Some of the meeting houses are beautiful specimens of architecture. That belonging to the First Baptist Society, the oldest worshipping assembly there, is a very chaste and beautiful wooden building. The First Congregational, built of granite in courses, St. John's Church, a natural face stone building, Grace Church, a fine Gothic structure, Westminster Congregational Church, the Beneficent Congregational Church, St. Peter's Church, and St. Patrick's Church, are among the most splendid and costly. Others less showy and less expensive accommodate many persons who are as humble and zealous Christians, and as true-hearted hearers, as those who frequent the edifices just named. The colored people own and occupy five churches.

The Providence Arcade is one of the most beautiful buildings in the country. It is situate on the W. side of the river, and extends from Westminster to Broad Street, fronting on both, being 122 feet in length and 72 in breadth. Its fronts are ornamented with massive granite columns, 25 feet high, the shafts of which are single blocks, 22 feet long. The lower floor is occupied by dry goods stores, and the upper stories by milliners, dress makers, offices, school rooms, &c. It was completed in 1828, and cost about \$130,000.

On the range of high land, on the E. side of the river, stands the Dexter Asylum, erected for the accommodation of the poor, on land given to the city for that purpose, by the late Ebenezer K. Dexter. The lands about the asylum, and belonging to it, comprise about 40 acres, surrounded by a wall 10 feet high, and 3 feet thick at the base, which cost about \$22,000. The asylum is of brick, 170 feet long, in three sections, a centre and two wings. The centre is 3 stories high, with a pediment; the wings are only 2 stories, with an attic. It is a plain, substantial building.

A little N. of the asylum, on the same range, is the New England Yearly Meeting Boarding School. It occupies a lot of 43 acres, given for that purpose by the late venerable Moses Brown. The buildings consist of a centre building, 54 feet square, 3 stories high, 2 wings, each 84 feet by 42, and another, more recently erected, 50 by 40 feet, 2 stories. The accommodations are ample for 75 scholars of each sex. The board and tuition is \$60 per year. This institution received a legacy of \$100,000 from the late Obadiah Brown, Esq. The object is to give to the children of Friends a "guarded" education.

A short distance N. E. from this, on the banks of the Seekonk River, is the Butler Hospital for the Insane. This institution originated with the late Nicholas Brown, of Providence. In a codicil to his will, bearing date the 3d of March, 1841, he gave the sum of \$30,000 towards the

erection or endowment of an Insane or Lunatic Hospital, to be located in Providence or its vicinity.

This sum being insufficient for the erection of a hospital, Cyrus Butler, Esq. contributed for this purpose \$40,000, wisely coupled with the conditions that \$40,000 more should be raised from other sources, and that of the aggregate amount, \$50,000 should be kept as a reserved fund, the interest of which only should be used in defraying the expenses of the institution. An appeal was then made to the public, and nobly responded to by a subscription of over \$57,000, which, together with interest that subsequently accrued, swelled the amount of funds to nearly \$138,000. In 1850, the sum of \$20,000 was contributed to the funds of the hospital, by Alexander Duncan, Esq., of Providence.

In preparing their plans of building, the trustees were desirous of availing themselves of all the modern improvements, and not only visited most of the hospitals in New England, but they engaged the services of Dr. Bell, the superintendent of the McLean Asylum, who was peculiarly fitted by his great practical knowledge of insanity and the insane, and his correct architectural views, to obtain the information they wished: and in the early part of the year 1845, he visited the principal establishments in Europe, and obtained the plans of all the more recently constructed buildings. Accompanying his report, he submitted a plan of building, calculated, in his opinion, to meet all the requirements of the case, in the best possible manner, and embracing, as far as practicable, all the recent improvements. This plan, which provides for a greater amount of space per patient than any other hospital in the country, was adopted, with some unessential modifications, and the building was opened for the admission of patients on the 1st of December, 1847.

The grounds belonging to the hospital consist of about 60 acres of tillage, and 55 of native woodland, and embrace a great variety of soil and surface. The building stands in a clearing, on the western bank of the Seekonk River, which here widens into an expanse of a mile in breadth, and permits an extensive view of the country beyond. In every other direction, the eye rests on dense groves. The soil, to some distance around the building, is sandy, and affords clean, dry walks at every season of the year.

Brown University is to the southward and westward of the Dexter Asylum, on the high land E. of the river. See *Colleges*.

The Athenæum was incorporated in 1836. The late Hon. Nicholas Brown, and the heirs of the late Thomas P. Ives, Esq., offered the institution a suitable lot of land, at the corner of Benefit and College Streets, and \$60,000 towards the erection of a building, and \$4000 towards increasing the library, on condition that other individuals would give \$10,000 towards the building, and \$4000 towards the library. The condition was complied with, and a spacious and elegant stone structure was erected on the lot in 1837. The library consists of about 12,000 volumes, most of which are books. A reading room is connected with this establishment. A share in the institution is limited at \$15, and the annual tax to \$5 per share.

"What Cheer" building, at the junction of North and South Main Streets, presents as hand-

some a freestone front as any building in New England. It is to be occupied by offices, banks, &c.

The Museum building, and Howard Hall, on Westminster, are fine buildings.

The old Market House stands in Market Square. It is a brick building, of fair proportions. The basement and lower stories are occupied for a market. The second floor contains the offices of the city government, such as mayor, city clerk, city treasurer, &c. The third story is owned by the Freemasons, and used by them for a hall. Prejudices are fast accumulating against the old market. It is an old-fashioned useful building, with no pretensions to beauty, and is supposed to be in the way. The men are now living who will probably decree its demolition.

Providence has its full share of banking institutions. See *Banks*.

The cause of public education in Providence is well sustained. There are 46 schools maintained at public expense, employing 105 teachers, and giving instruction to about 6000 children. 22 of these are primary schools, 16 intermediate, 7 grammar, and 1 high. The amount annually expended on them is about \$40,000, of which about \$10,000 is received from the state.

In addition to these there are upwards of 30 Sunday schools, taught by nearly 500 teachers, and containing about 5000 scholars.

The Providence Reform School, an institution for the confinement, instruction, and reformation of juvenile offenders, and youth of idle, vicious, or vagrant habits, of from 8 to 18 years, was established in 1850.

Its location is the spacious building known as the Tockwotton House, built originally for a hotel, and very pleasantly situated on a rise of ground in the south-easterly part of the city, overlooking the Narraganset Bay, and sufficiently large to accommodate from 150 to 200 inmates.

The government of the institution is vested in a board of trustees, consisting of 6 gentlemen elected annually by the city council, who, with the mayor, a member *ex officio*, constitute the board; and its immediate management is committed to a superintendent, who receives his appointment from this board.

Roger Williams was the founder of Providence. He came from England to Massachusetts, and in 1635 was ordained pastor of the church at Salem. Here he promulgated opinions which the government of the colony of Massachusetts deemed to be schismatical and heterodox; such as, that civil government, as such, had no right to punish its citizens for any violation of duty towards God, and that the King of England could not confer on the settlers a valid title to the lands of the plantation, as against the natives. Being brought before the Court of Assistants, he justified his opinions and his conduct, and was sentenced to banishment; but the execution of the sentence was postponed until the following spring, (1636.) In January, (1636,) upon complaint that he had violated the conditions upon which this postponement was had, the court sent for him, in order to send him forthwith to England by a ship then ready to sail. The messenger found that he had left a sick bed to elude him, and was gone to seek a home and shelter among the Indians.

His first stopping-place was at Manten's Creek, in Seekonk, within the colony of New Plymouth. Here he was joined by his wife and family, and a

few others. They remained through the winter, until the latter part of spring, or early part of summer, when, being informed by Governor Winslow that he was within the jurisdiction of New Plymouth, they crossed the Seckonk, and commenced the settlement of Providence, on land which the Narraganset chief sachems conveyed to Mr. Williams for a settlement. William Harris, John Smith, Joshua Verin, Thomas Angell, and Francis Wickes were with Mr. Williams when he first crossed the river. Their place of landing is known as the "Slate Rock," on the tract of land called "What Cheer" by the early settlers, because they were saluted by the Indians with "What cheer?" when they approached. In relation to the name given to the settlement, Mr. Williams says, in a deed executed by him to his companions, that, "having a sense of God's merciful providence unto me in my distress, I called the place Providence." The first houses in Providence were built on what is now called North Main Street, near St. John's Church. A spring in that vicinity bears the name of Williams's Spring, and his remains are supposed to rest near there, though "not a stone tells where they lie." The distinguishing features of this settlement were, the acknowledgment of the Indian title preëminent over all others, and the refusal to legislate in relation to matters of religious belief, leaving each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

A formal town government was erected in 1640, by the voluntary subscription of all the inhabitants, which continued until 1649, when the town was incorporated by the General Assembly of the colony. It retained this form of government until 1832, when a new charter was obtained from the General Assembly for the city of Providence. The government of the city is vested in a mayor, a board of 6 aldermen, and common council, which consists of 4 members from each of the 6 wards into which the city is divided. These officers are chosen annually by the electors of the city. The other officers are chosen by joint vote of the board of aldermen and common council, acting together as the city council, the mayor presiding. The city clerk is registrar of deeds. The municipal court has probate jurisdiction.

During Philip's war, Providence suffered greatly. 30 houses were burned by the Indians at one time. The greater part of the inhabitants removed to the Island of Rhode Island. The list of those "that staid and went not away," now in the files of the city clerk's office, contains the names of only 28 men. Many of the inhabitants, allured by the greater safety from Indian foes which the insular situation of the towns of Portsmouth and Newport afforded them, never returned to their former homes.

In the revolutionary war, Providence furnished its full proportion of troops, and partook largely of the sufferings as well as glory of that struggle. Though never the seat of actual hostilities, yet, being approachable by the British fleet, it was subject to frequent alarms, and at several times levies, *en masse*, of all its citizens were required by the officer of the continental army in command in this part of the United States.

The population of Providence was, in 1730, 3916; 1748, 4128; 1774, 4321; 1782, 4306; 1790, 6380; 1820, 11,745; 1830, 15,941; 1840, 23,170; 1845, 31,753; 1850, 41,512; 1852, about 46,000.

Provincetown, Ms., Barnstable co. This noted harbor, and the first port the Mayflower made, on her passage with the Pilgrim Fathers, in 1620, is situated on the end of the peninsula of Cape Cod, and lies in the form of a hook. The township consists of beaches and hills of sand, 8 shallow ponds, and a great number of swamps. Cape Harbor, in Cape Cod Bay, is formed by the bending of the land nearly round every point of the compass, and is completely land locked and safe. It is of sufficient depth for ships of any size, and it will contain more than three thousand vessels at once. The village stands on the north-western side of the harbor, on the margin of a beach of loose sand. The houses are mostly situated on a single street, about 2 miles in length, passing round near the water's edge. A chain of sand hills rises immediately back from the houses, and in some places are partially covered with tufts of grass or shrubs. These hills, with the numerous wind or salt mills, by which the salt water is raised for evaporation, thickly studding the shore throughout the whole extent of the village, give this place a most singular and novel appearance. 110 miles E. S. E. from Boston by land, and 55 by water, and 45 N. from Barnstable by land.

Prontytown, Va., c. h. Taylor co.

Pulaski County, As., c. h. at Little Rock. Bounded N. by White co., E. by St. Francis, Monroe, and Arkansas counties, S. by Jefferson, and W. by Saline, Perry, and Conway counties. Watered by Arkansas and White Rivers, and branches.

Pulaski County, Ga., c. h. at Hawkinsville. Bounded N. by Twiggs co., E. and S. E. by Laurens and Telfair counties, S. by Irwin, and W. by Dooly and Houston counties. Watered by Ockmulgee River and branches, and by branches of Oconee River.

Pulaski County, Ia., c. h. at Winamac. Bounded N. by Stark, E. by Fulton, S. by Cass and White, and W. by Jasper co. Drained by Tippecanoe River and branches.

Pulaski County, Is., c. h. at Caledonia. In the Southern extremity of the state, between the Ohio and Mississippi.

Pulaski County, Ky., c. h. at Somerset. Bounded N. by Lincoln co., E. by Rock Castle, Laurel, and Whitley, S. by Wayne, and W. by Wayne, Russell, and Casey counties. Drained by Cumberland River and branches.

Pulaski, Mn., Jackson co. Watered by the S. branch of the Kalamazoo River, and contains a mineral spring and several ponds. 89 miles W. by S. from Detroit.

Pulaski County, Mo., c. h. at Waynesville. Bounded N. by Osage, E. by Crawford, S. by Texas and Wright, and W. by Camden and Miller counties. Watered by the head branches of Gasconade River, and by branches of Osage River. Surface hilly; soil productive.

Pulaski, Te., c. h. Giles co. On the E. side of Richland Creek. 74 miles S. by W. from Nashville.

Pulaski County, Va., c. h. at Newbern. Bounded N. E. by Montgomery co., S. E. by Floyd and Carroll, S. W. by Wythe, and N. W. by Giles co. Watered by New River. Surface partly mountainous; soil fertile.

Pultney, N. Y., Steuben co. Watered by some small streams flowing into Crooked Lake, which bounds it on the E. Surface chiefly level; soil

clay and calcareous loam. 15 miles N. E. from Bath and 208 W. from Albany.

Purdy, Tc., e. h. McNairy co. On a head branch of Hatchy River. 148 miles S. W. from Nashville.

Putnam County, Fa. On the Upper St. John.

Putnam County, Ga., e. h. at Edenton. Bounded N. by Morgan co., E. by the Oconee River, separating it from Greene and Hancock counties, S. by Baldwin and Jones, and W. by Jasper co. Surface level, and drained by branches of the Oconee; soil fertile.

Putnam County, Is., e. h. at Hennespin. Bounded N. by Bureau and La Salle counties, E. by La Salle, S. by Marshall, and W. by Bureau. The Illinois River and its branches water this county. Surface undulating; soil rich.

Putnam County, Ia., e. h. at Greencastle. Bounded N. by Montgomery, E. by Hendricks and Morgan, S. by Owen, and W. by Clay and Parke counties. Drained by the Walnut Fork of Eel River, and by Big Raccoon and Deer Creeks, which afford good mill sites.

Putnam County, Mo. On the northern border, Drained by the head waters of the Chariton.

Putnam County, N. Y., e. h. at Carmel. Formed from Dutchess co. in 1812. It is bounded N. by Dutchess co., E. by the state of Connecticut, S. by Westchester co., and W. by the Hudson River, and is, with the exception of Essex, the most mountainous county in the state. Soil fertile in the valleys. Its principal wealth is its mineral productions, which consist of superior iron ore, carbonate of lime, serpentine, and plumbago.

Putnam, N. Y., Washington co. Situated between Lakes George and Champlain, and mostly covered by the Palmetown range of mountains. 36 miles N. from Sandy Hill, and 90 N. N. W. from Albany.

Putnam County, O., e. h. at Kalida. Henry co. is on the N. Hancock on the E., Allen on the S., and Van Wert and Paulding counties on the W. Auglaise River and its two eastern branches furnish this county with a good supply of water.

Putnam County, Va. W. part of the state. The Great Kenhawa flows through it from S. E. to N. W. Broken, but fertile.

Putnam Valley, N. Y., Putnam co. This town contains several small lakes, and is watered by the Peckskill, the outlet of Redfire Lake. The surface is covered by the Highlands on the E. and W., with a broad, fertile valley between, giving name to the town. Iron ore and other minerals are found here in large quantities. 9 miles W. from Carmel, and 100 S. from Albany.

Putney, Vt., Windham co. This town is finely located on the W. side of Connecticut River, and embraces a large tract of excellent intervalle land, called the Great Meadows. There is also a good tract of intervalle on Sackett's Brook, a fine mill stream, with beautiful falls. Sackett's Brook is a considerable stream, which falls 150 feet in the course of 100 rods. There are various mineral substances in the town. The village is pleasant, and bears the marks of taste and prosperity. On the 19th of August, 1788, a violent tempest prostrated a great part of the forest trees here. In 1770, the town was overrun by immense swarms of worms, which ate up every green thing; also, to a limited extent, in 1823 and 1824. A settlement was commenced and a fort built on the Great Meadows a little previous to the breaking

out of the French war, in 1744. 9 miles E. from Newfauc, and 9 N. from Brattleboro'. A railroad passes through the town.

Quemahoning, Pa., Somerset co. Bounded E. by Stony Creek, and drained by McConaughey Run, and Quemahoning, Higgins's, and Will's Creeks. Surface hilly; soil gravelly. 11 miles N. E. from Somerset.

Queen Anne County, Md., e. h. at Centreville. Bounded N. W. and N. by Chester River, separating it from Kent co., E. by Delaware and Caroline co., S. by Talbot co., and W. by Chesapeake Bay. Watered on its S. E. boundary by Tuckahoe Creek. Kent Island, lying in Chesapeake Bay, belongs to this county.

Queens County, N. Y., e. h. at North Hempstead, was incorporated in 1683. It is bounded N. by Long Island Sound and East River, E. by Suffolk co., S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Kings co., and is watered by several small streams. Surface hilly on the N. and level on the S; soil warm, productive sand and loam. The Long Island Railroad crosses this county.

Queensbury, N. Y., Warren co. Bounded on the S. by the Hudson River, and watered N. E. by Wood Creek. Surface hilly and undulating, being covered by the Palmetown Mountains on the W.; soil productive. 7 miles S. E. from Caldwell, and 53 N. N. E. from Albany.

Quincy, Fa., e. h. Gadsden co. 23 miles N. W. from Tallahassee.

Quincy, Is., shire town of Adams co. On the E. bank of the Mississippi River. 55 miles W. from Springfield, 172 N. W. from St. Louis, and 625 S. from the Falls of St. Anthony. This flourishing town has been in existence less than 30 years, and promises to become one of the principal towns of Illinois. It is situated on a beautiful bluff, 125 feet above the Mississippi, commanding a fine view of the river for 5 or 6 miles in each direction. It has one of the best steamboat landings on the Mississippi. Quincy was settled chiefly by emigrants from New England, and contains a highly-intelligent and enterprising community, distinguished for good morals, and for its liberality in sustaining the institutions of education and religion. The town is handsomely laid out, and well built, containing several churches, which have neat and tasteful edifices, a large number of stores and mechanics' shops, with steam saw mills, flouring mills, and other manufacturing establishments. There is a large and beautiful public square, on the E. side of which stands the court house, built of brick, at a cost of about \$20,000. The prairie in the vicinity of the town is beautifully rolling and rich, and the whole country forms one of the best agricultural districts in the state. This is a place already of extensive trade, and, as the resources of Illinois become more and more developed, is destined rapidly to grow in wealth and population.

Quincy, Ms., Norfolk co. On Braintree or Quincy Bay, which makes up from Boston Harbor. 8 miles S. by E. from Boston, by the Old Colony Railroad, and 10 E. by S. from Dedham.

This territory, in common with that of Braintree and Randolph, belonged to Boston until the incorporation of Braintree as a town, in 1640. It was the first part of Braintree that was settled, and had been generally called *Mount Wallaston*, for Captain Wallaston, one of the first settlers, in 1625.

In 1792, this part of Braintree was made a separate town, and called *Quincy*, to perpetuate the family name of one of its first proprietors, a name that will ever be dear to the lovers of American liberty.

The surface of the town is diversified by hills, valleys, and plains. The soil is generally of an excellent quality and under good cultivation. There are large tracts of salt meadow in the town, and many large and beautiful farms, which, in respect to soil and skilful management, may vie with any in the state. The Mount Wallaston farm is noted as the site of an early settlement, (1625,) and as the *Merry Mount* of Thomas Morton and his associates. This farm belongs to the Adams estate. The ancestral estate of the Quincy family comprises one of the most beautiful and well-cultivated farms in New England. It is the property of Josiah Quincy, LL. D., an eminent agriculturist, and president of Harvard University from 1829 to 1845.

The village, in the centre of the town, is situated on an elevated plain, and is remarkable for its neatness and beauty. In this village is a stone church, built in 1828, which cost \$40,000. Within its walls is a beautiful marble monument to the memory of the first President Adams and his wife.

The town house in Quincy is a noble building of granite, 85 feet by 55, and is a better specimen of the stone than the walls of the church.

About two miles E. from the village is Quincy Point, at the junction of Town and Weymouth Fore Rivers. This is a delightful spot, and contains some handsome buildings. This point of land, with a peninsula near it, called *Germanatown*, are admirably located for ship building, and for all the purposes of navigation and the fishery. Here is a fine harbor, a bold shore, and a beautiful country, within 10 miles of the capital of New England.

In this town, between Quincy and Dorchester Bays, is a point of land called *Squantum*, celebrated as having been the residence of the famous Indian sachem Chichataubut. This place is the *Mos-wetusci*, "a few miles south of Boston," supposed, by some, to have originated the name of the state. *Squantum* is a rocky, romantic place, 6 miles S. of Boston, and a pleasant resort for fishing and bathing.

The manufactures of the town consist of boots, shoes, leather, vessels, salt, carriages, harnesses, hats, books, coach lace, granite, slatestone, &c., the annual value of which, with the fisheries, amounted, several years ago, to more than half a million of dollars. But the quarrying and working of the granite or sienite, so universally known and justly celebrated as the "Quincy Granite," is the most important and lucrative branch of business.

About two miles back from Quincy Bay is a range of elevated land, in some parts more than 600 feet above the sea, containing an inexhaustible supply of that invaluable building material, so much used and approved in all our Atlantic cities for its durability and beauty. This range of granite extends through Milton, Quincy, and Braintree, but more of it is quarried in Quincy than in either of the other towns. About 100,000 tons of this valuable article is annually quarried and wrought, by the most skilful workmen, into all forms and dimensions, both plain and ornamental. There are in the town about 20 companies engaged in the business,

employing near 1000 hands. Masses of granite have been obtained in these quarries weighing 300 tons each, from which were made the columns of the new Custom House and of the Merchants' Exchange, in Boston. By means of a railroad to the tide waters of Neponset River, and of a canal to the centre of the town, this stone is transported with great expedition and little cost. Several of these companies have contracted to furnish the stone for the new Custom House at New Orleans. It is to be dressed in the smoothest and best manner, and delivered at New Orleans, at a cost of about \$300,000. Further to show the high repute of this stone, we may mention that a contract has been made for the foundations and ornamental parts of a large Custom House at San Francisco.

These quarries of granite to the town of Quincy are of more value than a mine of gold; and it is fortunate for the public that the supply is abundant, as the demand for it from various parts of the United States is constant and increasing.

Quincy has been the birthplace and residence of some of the most distinguished sons of America. Among them were those early and devoted patriots, John Hancock, born here in 1737, and Josiah Quincy, Jr., born February 23, 1744; the two presidents of the United States, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, father and son, the first born October 19, 1735, the second July 11, 1767. The elder President Adams died in Quincy, on the 4th of July, 1826, with the same words on his lips which, on that day 50 years before, he had uttered on the floor of Congress—"Independence forever!" John Quincy Adams died in the Capitol at Washington, February 23, 1848, and was interred in the family tomb at Quincy.

Quogue, N. Y., Suffolk co. On the S. side of Long Island. 235 miles S. S. E. from Albany. It is a resort for sea bathing and sporting.

Rabun County, Ga., c. h. at Clayton. Bounded N. by North Carolina, E. and S. E. by South Carolina, and S. W. and W. by Habersham and Union counties. Watered by Turroee and Chatuga Rivers, which unite at the S. extremity of this county to form the Tugaloo. Surface elevated table land, having the Blue Ridge on its E. border.

Racine County, Wn., c. h. at Racine. Bounded N. by Waukesha and Milwaukee counties, E. by Lake Michigan, S. by Illinois, and W. by Walworth co. Des Plaines, Fox, Pike, and Root Rivers water this county, the surface of which is undulating, and the soil of excellent quality.

Racine, Wn., c. h. Racine co. On Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Root River. 112 miles E. by S. from Madison. A growing and flourishing place.

Rahway, N. J., Essex co. Rahway River and its branches water this town. Surface level; soil red shale. Situated 9 miles S. W. from Newark, and 39 N. E. from Trenton.

Raleigh, Is., c. h. Saline co.

Raleigh, city, and capital of the state of North Carolina, and seat of justice for Wake co., is situated 6 miles W. of the River Nense, and 27 miles above Smithfield, the nearest ordinary limit of navigation on that river. In some stages of the water, boats ascend to a point within about 8 miles of Raleigh. The city is laid out with great regularity. From a square in the centre, called

Union Square, enclosing an area of 10 acres, 4 broad streets, 99 feet wide, extend, dividing the city into 4 quarters. In the centre of each of these quarters is another square of 4 acres, with streets running therefrom and intersecting the quarters in a similar manner. These streets are 66 feet wide.

The State House at Raleigh is considered as surpassing that of any other state in the Union in the completeness and beauty of its architectural design. It is finely located in the centre of Union Square, and is constructed after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, 166 feet long by 90 feet in width, and is surrounded by massive granite columns, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and 30 feet high. The building is crowned with a beautiful dome. The legislative chambers are spacious and convenient. The cost of erecting this splendid edifice was about \$500,000. The former State House at Raleigh was consumed by fire in 1831, and with it was destroyed a beautiful marble statue of Washington by Canova. The other public buildings are the court house and jail, the governor's house, the office of the secretary of state, a theatre, a market, 2 or 3 banks, and several churches. A railroad extends from Raleigh to Hicksford, about 90 miles N. E., where it connects with the railroad route from Wilmington to Petersburg, Va.

Raleigh, Te., c. h. Shelby co. 220 miles W. S. W. from Nashville.

Raleigh County, Va. New. Taken from Fayette. W. central. Mountainous. Watered by tributaries of the New River, or Upper Kenhawa.

Ralls County, Mo., c. h. at New London. Drained by Salt River and its branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Washed on the E. by the Mississippi River.

Ramapo, N. Y., Rockland co. Ramapo and Saddle Rivers water this town, the surface of which is hilly and mountainous, and the soil fertile in the valleys. The New York and Erie Railroad passes through this town. 132 miles S. from Albany.

Ramsay County, Ma., c. h. at St. Paul's. In the angle between the St. Croix and the Mississippi.

Randolph County, Aa., c. h. at McDonald. In the E. part of the State. Drained by the Tallaposa.

Randolph County, As., c. h. at Pocahontas. Bounded N. by Missouri, E. by Greene co., and S. and W. by Lawrence co. The head branches of Big Black River water this county.

Randolph County, Ga., c. h. at Cuthbert. Incorporated in 1828. Bounded N. by Stewart, E. by Lee, S. by Baker and Early counties, and W. by the Chatahoochee River, separating it from Alabama. Drained by Petawlah Creek and branches of Flint River.

Randolph County, Is., c. h. at Kaskaskia. This is the oldest county in the state, with the exception of St. Clair. It is bounded N. by St. Clair and Washington counties, E. by Berry and Jackson, S. and S. W. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Missouri, and W. by Monroe co. Drained by Kaskaskia River and tributaries, and by St. Mary, Horse, and other small creeks. The surface and soil are diversified.

Randolph County, Ia., c. h. at Winchester. Bounded N. by Jay co., E. by Ohio, S. by Wayne co., and W. by Henry and Delaware counties. It is drained by the Missisnewa and the W. fork of White River, has an undulating surface, and a fine soil.

Randolph, Ms., Norfolk co., was the S. parish

of Braintree until its incorporation, in 1793. It was named in honor of Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, the first president of the American Congress. Part of Punkapog Pond lies in the town, and the Manatiquot River rises here, but the town is quite destitute of water power. It is largely engaged in the shoe manufacture. The land is elevated between the waters of Massachusetts Bay and Taunton River. The surface is undulating, and the soil strong and productive. There are 2 pleasant and flourishing villages in the town, E. and W., a short distance apart, between which passes the Boston and Fall River Railroad. 14 miles S. from Boston.

Randolph County, Mo., c. h. at Huntsville. Bounded N. by Macon, E. by Monroe and Andrain, S. by Boone and Howard, and W. by Chariton co. Drained by the E. fork of Chariton River and Silver Creek, both branches of the Missouri. Surface level; soil fertile.

Randolph, N. H., Coos co. Until 1824 this town was called Durand. It is situated directly under the N. end of the White Mountains. Branches of Israel's and Moose Rivers pass through it. The soil is in some parts good. First settlers: this town was granted in 1772 to John Durand and others, of London. 120 miles N. from Concord, and about 20 S. E. from Lancaster.

Randolph, N. J., Morris co. A branch of Rockaway River and the head branches of Black River water this town. Surface mountainous, having Schooley's Mountain in the N., and Trowbridge Mountain in the S. part. Magnetic iron ore of excellent quality is found here. 7 miles N. W. from Morristown.

Randolph, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Watered by the Alleghany River and some of its branches. Surface hilly; soil suitable for grazing. 20 miles S. W. from Ellicottville, and 312 S. of W. from Albany.

Randolph County, N. C., c. h. at Ashboro'. Bounded N. by Guilford co., E. by Chatham, S. by Moore and Montgomery, and W. by Davidson co. Deep River and branches, and some branches of the Yadkin, water this county. Surface varied; soil fertile.

Randolph, Vt., Orange co. Randolph is one of the best farming towns in the state, and is watered by the second and third branch of White River. These streams and their tributaries afford a number of advantageous situations for mills. There is a variety of timber. The surface is considerably elevated, and the soil productive. There are here 3 pleasant villages, one in the centre of the town, another in the eastern, and the other in the western part. The centre village is very handsomely situated on elevated ground. The West Randolph Academy was incorporated in 1847. This town was chartered in 1781, and was settled 3 or 4 years before. 23 miles S. from Montpelier, and 9 S. W. from Chelsea. The Central Railroad passes through the town.

Randolph County, Va., c. h. at Beverly. Bounded N. by Preston, E. by Hardy and Pendleton, S. by Pocahontas, and W. by Braxton, Lewis, and Barbour counties. Drained by Cheat River and East Fork, head branches of the Monongahela River. Laurel and Cheat Mountains traverse this county from N. to S.

Randolph, Me., Franklin co. This town lies on the Androscoggin River, and at the outlet of Oquossack Lake. It is about 40 miles N. W. from Farmington.

Rankin County, Mi., c. h. at Brandon. Bounded E. by Scott and Smith counties, S. by Simpson co., and W. and N. by Pearl River, separating it from Hinds and Madison counties. Drained by branches of Pearl River.

Raphoe, Pa., Lancaster co. Great Chiques Creek runs on the E. and S., and Little Chiques on the W. border of this town. Surface undulating; soil calcareous loam, sand, and gravel. 12 miles N. W. from Lancaster.

Rapides Parish, La., c. h. at Alexandria. Bounded N. W. and N. E. by Natchitoches and Catahoula parishes, E. by Avoyelles, S. by St. Landry and Calcasien, and W. by Sabine parish. Drained by Red River and its tributaries, Boeuf and Crocodile Bayous. Soil fertile on the streams, but elsewhere sterile, and in some portions liable to inundation.

Rappahannock County, Va., c. h. at Washington. Bounded N. E. by Fauquier co., S. E. by Culpepper, S. W. by Madison, and N. W. by Page and Warren counties. Watered by the head branches of Rappahannock River.

Raritan, N. J., Hunterdon co. Drained by branches of the Raritan River. 20 miles N. from Trenton.

Ravenna, O., c. h. Portage co. Near a branch of the Cuyahoga, which affords water power, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. 140 miles N. E. from Columbus.

Ravellingsville, Ga., c. h. De Kalb co. 153 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Ray County, Mo., c. h. at Richmond. Bounded N. by Caldwell co., E. by Carroll co., S. by the Missouri River, separating it from Lafayette and Jackson counties, and W. by Clay and Clinton counties. Drained by Crooked River and Fishing Creeks, tributaries of the Missouri.

Raynham, Ms., Bristol co. This town was a part of Taunton until 1731. It was first settled in 1680. Its Indian name was *Hockamock*. The surface is generally level; the soil light, and not very productive. On its southern and eastern borders Raynham is finely watered by Taunton River, which affords power for manufacturing operations, and it contains a number of large and beautiful ponds. 33 miles S. from Boston.

Raymond, Me., Cumberland co. Raymond is watered by Crooked River, and several ponds. This is a good farming town, with 2 villages, and some trade. The inhabitants are principally devoted to agricultural pursuits. It lies 22 miles N. N. W. from Portland. It is bounded on the W. by Naples, and contains some of the sources of Sebago Lake on its S.

Raymond, N. H., Rockingham co. Two branches of the Lamprey River unite in Raymond, and the waters of 2 ponds also fall into it. The Patauckaway crosses the N. E. corner. The soil is various; that bordering on the river is productive. In the N. part of the town, near the summit of a hill about 100 feet high, is a natural excavation in a ledge, called the Oven, from the appearance of its mouth. It is a regular arch about 5 feet high, and of the same width, extending into the hill about 15 feet, and terminating in a number of fissures. 25 miles W. by S. from Portsmouth, and 28 S. E. from Concord.

Readfield, Me., Kennebec co. A good township of land. 11 miles W. from Augusta.

Reading, Ct., Fairfield co. This town was incorporated in 1767, and derived its name from Colonel John Read, one of its first settlers. The

soil of the town is good, but the surface is rough and hilly. The business of the people is chiefly agricultural, who live scattered about on their farms. Considerable attention is paid in Reading to the growing of wool. It is watered by Saugatuck and Norwalk Rivers. 60 miles S. W. from Hartford.

Reading, Ms., Middlesex co., was called Lynn Village, and was a part of Lynn until its incorporation in 1644. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hills and valleys. The soil is generally good, in some parts excellent, and the town is watered by Ipswich River. There are two villages in the town — Wood End Village, at the S. part of the town, through which the Boston and Maine Railroad passes, and West Village, about 3 miles N. of the other. 13 miles N. from Boston, and 10 W. from Salem. The shoe manufacture is large.

Reading, N. Y., Steuben co. Watered by a few small streams flowing into Seneca Lake, which bounds it on the E. Surface elevated and rolling; soil well adapted to wheat. 21 miles E. from Bath, and 186 W. from Albany.

Reading, Pa., Adams co. Conewago Creek and Muddy Run water this town, the surface of which is level, and the soil red shale and slate.

Reading, Pa., shire town of Berks co. Situated on the E. bank of the Schuylkill River. 58 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, and 52 E. of Harrisburg. It is built on ground gently rising from the river towards the base of a ridge of hills which passes behind it. The streets are wide and straight, crossing each other generally at right angles, and are dressed with a covering of white gravel, or disintegrated sandstone, which consolidates into a smooth and solid carriage way, superior to that of the McAdamized road. Besides the court house and jail, there are an academy, a female seminary, 3 public libraries, — one of which is German, — 3 banks, and from 12 to 15 churches of the different denominations. The principal churches are the Lutheran, German Reformed, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Friends, Universalist, and Roman Catholic. The Lutheran Church is a large and handsome structure, with a steeple 201 feet high. The German Reformed Church is of brick, and has likewise a lofty steeple. In these two churches divine service is performed in the German language. Of several weekly newspapers published here, 3 are in the language of the Germans. The court house is a fine building, on elevated ground, commanding an extensive prospect. It has a portico with six columns of red sandstone in front, and presents an imposing appearance.

A large business is done here in the manufacture of hats for the southern and western markets. A cotton factory is in operation here for making fine muslins, which turns out about 8000 yards a day. There is a rolling mill and nail factory, and large flouring mills in the place. White wines of an excellent quality are manufactured here to a considerable amount, from the grapes grown in the vicinity. Reading is supplied with water by an aqueduct from a spring on Penn's Mount, conducted into a reservoir, and distributed through the streets in iron pipes.

The Schuylkill Canal, which commences at Port Carbon, near Pottsville, in the coal region, passes through Reading, and terminates at Philadelphia. The Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville Railroad also connects these three places.

The distance of Reading from Pottsville and Port Carbon is about 36 miles. The Union Canal commences at Middletown, on the great Pennsylvania Canal, and unites that canal with the Schuylkill Canal at Reading, thus opening a line of transportation, through this place, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. These facilities for business confer upon this place eminent advantages for the encouragement of the spirit of enterprise by which the people are distinguished.

This town was laid out in 1748, by direction of Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietors of the province. It was incorporated as a borough September 12, 1783, and reorganized March 29, 1813. It is said to be the largest borough in the United States. The original inhabitants of the place were principally German emigrants from Wirttemberg and the Palatinate, who, by their early preponderance in numbers, gave a decided character to the habits of society. The German language was commonly used in the ordinary transactions of life, in which it still maintains itself to a great extent. During the period of the revolution, Reading was a favorite place of resort for such persons and families from Philadelphia as wished to be somewhat retired from the stormy agitations and dangerous exposures of the city; and thus at that early day the place acquired a character for refinement and fashionable life for which it is still distinguished.

Reading, Vt., Windsor co. The surface of this town is uneven. Towards the W. part is an elevated tract of land, extending through the town from N. to S., from which issue its principal streams. It is worthy of remark that no water runs into this town. In the S. W. part is a natural pond, about 200 rods in length and 80 in breadth. The streams in Reading, though generally small, afford a tolerable supply of water for common mills. The soil is of a middling quality, and affords excellent pasturage. There are 3 villages in the town, Reading Centre Village, South Reading, and Felchville. The settlement was commenced about the year 1772, by Andrew Spear, who removed his family here from Walpole, N. H. 53 miles S. from Montpelier, and 10 W. from Windsor.

Readington, N. J., Hunterdon co. Drained by Rockaway Creek and branches, and by the S. branch of Raritan River. Surface level in the S. E. part, but elsewhere hilly; soil red shale, clay and loam. 8 miles N. E. from Flemington.

Readington, Vt., Bennington co. This is a mountainous township, watered by Deerfield River. Much of the land is too elevated to admit of cultivation. When it was first settled is unknown. 12 miles S. E. from Bennington, and 18 W. by S. from Brattleboro'.

Red Bank, N. J., Monmouth co. On the S. bank of Neversink River. 46 miles E. from Trenton. A summer resort for sea bathing and fishing.

Red Bank, Pa., Clarion co. Red Bank, Mahoning, and Beaver Creeks water this town. Surface undulating; soil loam. Alum is found here. 190 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Redfield, N. Y., Oswego co. It is watered by Salmon River and some of its branches. Surface undulating; soil well adapted to grass. 15 miles E. from Pulaski, and 131 N. W. from Albany.

Redford, Mn., Wayne co. The N. branch of Rouge River and Powers Creek water this town, which lies 13 miles N. W. from Detroit.

Redford, N. Y., Clinton co. On the N. side of Saranac River. 185 miles N. from Albany. Iron ore is found in the vicinity.

Redhook, N. Y., Dutchess co. On the E. side of the Hudson, and watered by a few small streams flowing into it. Surface rolling; soil clay and loam. 22 miles N. from Poughkeepsie, and 51 S. from Albany.

Refugio County, Ts., c. h. at Refugio. S. part, between Aransas Bay and Nueces River.

Red River County, Ts., c. h. at Clarkesville. In the N. E. angle of the state, on Red River.

Red Sulphur Springs, Va., Monroe co. On Indian Creek. 40 miles S. W. from the White Sulphur Springs, and 249 miles W. from Richmond. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Rehoboth, Ms., Bristol co. The original limits of Rehoboth were extensive, comprehending the present town, Seekonk, Patauckbet, Attleboro', and part of Swansea; and Cumberland and Barrington, R. I. The first white settler in the original limits of the town was William Blackstone, a non-conformist minister of England, who fled from persecution, and sought an asylum in the wilds of America. He was the first white man who lived on the peninsula where the city of Boston now stands. He located himself in what is now Cumberland, R. I., on the river which bears his name. The Indian name of the town was *Wannamoisset*. The surface is varied, with a thin soil, and well watered by Palmer's River, and other fine mill streams. 10 miles S. W. from Taunton, and 3 from the depot at Attleboro', from which to Boston is 31 miles.

Rensselaer, N. Y., Oneida co. Watered by Black River and some of its branches. A hilly town, with a soil of tolerably good quality. 18 miles N. from the city of Utica, and 96 N. W. from Albany.

Rensselaer County, N. Y., c. h. at Troy. It is bounded N. by Washington co., E. by the states of Vermont and Massachusetts, S. by Columbia co., and W. by the Hudson River. Watered by the Hoosic River, the Poestenkill and Wynantskill. Surface hilly and mountainous on the E., but more level as you approach the Hudson; soil generally good, and in the valleys very fertile. A few beds of marl and some sulphur springs comprise its mineral wealth. The Albany and West Stockbridge, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Schenectady and Troy Railroads cross this county.

Rensselaerville, N. Y., Albany co. Watered by Catskill and Foxes Creeks. The surface is broken by spurs of the Catskill Mountains; soil mostly rich sandy loam. 24 miles S. W. from the city of Albany.

Reynolds County, Mo., S. E. central. Watered by the Big Black, which flows S. through it.

Rhea County, Te., c. h. at Washington. It is bounded N. E. by Roane co., E. by the Tennessee River, separating it from Meigs co., S. by Hamilton, and W. and N. W. by Bledsoe and Morgan counties. Drained by small streams flowing into the Tennessee.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Dutchess co. Watered by Landman's Creek on the S. W., and by the Hudson River on the W. Has a level or rolling surface, and the central portions a fertile soil. 17 miles N. from Poughkeepsie, and 57 S. from Albany.

Rice, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Incorporated in 1846.

Riceboro', Ga., c. h. Liberty co. On Newport

River. 32 miles S. S. W. from Savannah, and 194 S. E. from Milledgeville.

Richfield, N. Y., Otsego co. Watered by a few small streams flowing into Canadegera Lake, which bounds it on the E. Surface high and uneven; soil good sandy and calcareous loam. 13 miles N. W. from Cooperstown, and 69 W. from Albany. In this town, near the head of Canadegera Lake, there is a celebrated sulphur spring, much resorted to.

Richford, N. Y., Tioga co. Watered by East and West Owego Creeks. A somewhat hilly town, with fertile valleys. 17 miles N. from Owego, and 151 S. of W. from Albany.

Richford, Vt., Franklin co. This is a mountainous township, on the line of Canada, and watered by Missisquoi River and its branches. There is some good land along the river, and the upland, though rough, affords good grazing. The settlement was commenced in 1797, and the town organized in 1799. 50 miles N. by W. from Montpelier, and 24 N. E. from St. Albans.

Richland County, Is., c. h. at Olney. S. E. part.

Richland, N. Y., Oswego co. Shire town alternately with Oswego. It is watered by Salmon River and some smaller streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the W. Surface pleasantly diversified; soil damp, sandy loam, well adapted to grass. 153 miles N. W. from Albany.

Richland County, O., c. h. at Mansfield. N. by Huron, E. by Wayne, S. by Knox, and W. by Marion and Crawford counties. The surface is rolling, and the land excellent for wheat. The branches of Olentangy and Mohican Rivers are the principal waters.

Richland, Pa., Bucks co. Drained by Tibiokon Creek and branches. Surface level; soil clay.

Richland District, S. C., c. h. at Columbia. Bounded N. by Fairfield district, E. by Kershaw and Sumpter, S. by Orangeburg, and W. by Lexington district. The Wateree River runs on its E., and the Congaree on its W. and S. border. The soil is very fertile.

Richland County, Wn. In the S. W. part of the state. Washed on the S. by the Wisconsin.

Richmond County, Ga., c. h. at Augusta. Bounded N. E. and E. by the Savannah River, separating it from South Carolina, S. by Burke co., S. W. by Brier Creek, separating it from Jefferson co., and N. W. by Columbia co. Its N. part is crossed by the Augusta and Decatur Railroad.

Richmond, Ky., c. h. Madison co.

Richmond, La., c. h. Madison parish. On the W. side of Roundaway Bayou, at its confluence with Brushy Bayou. 10 miles W. from Mississippi River, and 200 N. W. from New Orleans.

Richmond, Me., Lincoln co. On the W. bank of the Kennebec. 15 miles S. from Augusta.

Richmond, Ms., Berkshire co. The Indian name of this place was *Yokun*, and after its settlement, in 1760, it was called *Yamtown*; but at its incorporation, in 1765, it took the name of the Duke of Richmond. This town comprises an extensive, fertile, and beautiful valley, enclosed by elevated hills on the E. and W. From these hills enchanting landscapes are presented. This town produces, in great abundance, all kinds of agricultural products common to the most fertile and best cultivated lands in the state, a great variety of woods, iron ore, good brick clay, limestone, and handsome marble. There is some water power in the town. In the valley in this

town is a wide street, extending some miles, on each side of which are neat farm houses and mechanics' shops, making a fine appearance. Through this valley the Western Railroad passes. 8 miles S. W. from Pittsfield, and 159 W. from Boston.

Richmond, Mo., c. h. Ray co.

Richmond, N. H., Cheshire co., is washed by branches of Ashuelot and Miller's Rivers, which fall into the Connecticut. The ponds are 3 in number, one of which is one of the sources of Miller's River. The soil is favorable for grain. The land is generally level. First settlers, people from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, about 1758. 12 miles S. from Keene, and 70 S. W. from Concord. The Cheshire Railroad passes through the town.

Richmond County, N. Y., c. h. at Westfield, was incorporated in 1683, and comprises the whole of Staten Island. It is bounded N. by Newark Bay and Kill Van Kull, E. by New York Bay and the Narrows, S. by Raritan Bay and New York Lower Bay, and W. by Staten Island Sound, which separates it from New Jersey. Surface hilly and broken, Richmond Hill, the highest peak, being elevated 307 feet above the Atlantic. Much of the land is of good quality, and on the shores are valuable fisheries. Hæmætic iron ore, granite, and several other minerals are found here.

Richmond, N. Y., c. h. Richmond co. Near the middle of Staten Island. 159 miles S. by W. from Albany.

Richmond, N. Y., Ontario co. Watered by Honeoye Lake and its outlet. Surface hilly; soil clay loam, based upon lime and slate. 14 miles W. from Canandaigua, and 209 from Albany.

Richmond County, N. C., c. h. at Rockingham. Bounded N. by Montgomery co., E. by Moore, Cumberland, and Robeson counties, S. by South Carolina, and W. by the Great Pedee River, separating it from Anson co. Lumber River runs on its E. border, and branches of the Little Pedee drain the interior.

Richmond, Pa., Berks co. Watered by Moslem Creek, a mill stream. Surface level; soil rich calcareous loam and gravel.

Richmond, R. I., Washington co. Richmond is bounded on the W. by Wood River, and on the E. by the River Charles. Other streams water the town, which, with the Wood and Charles, give it an excellent water power. Manufacturing establishments of various kinds flourish on its streams, particularly those of cotton. The soil is a gravelly loam, with an uneven surface. The agricultural productions of the town are very considerable.

This is an excellent township for grazing; a large amount of wool and of the productions of the dairy is annually transported. The Providence and Stonington Railroad passes through the S. E. corner of the town. 30 miles S. S. W. from Providence.

Richmond, Vt., Chittenden co. The town is finely watered by Winooski and Huntingdon Rivers, on the banks of which are good mill sites and large tracts of beautiful meadow. The village is neat, and is a healthy place, noted for the longevity of its inhabitants. The first permanent settlement was made here in the spring of 1784. 25 miles N. W. from Montpelier, and 13 S. E. from Burlington.

Richmond, Va. City, port of entry, capital of

the state and seat of justice of Henrico co. It is pleasantly situated on the N. side of James River, immediately below the falls, and at the head of tide water. It is 23 miles N. from Petersburg, and 117 W. from Washington. The population, in 1800, was 5737; 1810, 9785; 1820, 12,067; 1830, 16,060; 1840, 20,153; 1850, 27,483. This place was founded by an act of the state legislature in 1742; and the seat of government was removed here from Williamsburg, in 1780. At that time it contained about 300 houses. Directly opposite to Richmond, connected with it by two bridges, is Manchester, which may be regarded as a suburb of the city.

From its peculiarly-favorable situation, between the upper and the lower country, Richmond is one of the most healthy cities in the United States. Seldom, if ever, has it been visited with yellow fever, or any desolating epidemic. The city is divided into two unequal parts by a valley, through which passes the Shockoe Creek, to enter James River. It is chiefly built upon the more elevated grounds on either side of this depression, which present a beautiful variety of surface, and afford in many parts highly picturesque situations for dwellings and for public edifices. Shockoe Hill, on the W. part of the city, and Richmond Hill stand opposite to each other, with the creek between them; and near the eastern limit is Church Hill, which is also a commanding eminence. Over these elevated grounds, and the valley between them, declining towards the river, the streets and buildings of the city are spread. The streets mostly cross each other at right angles, and are most commonly 65 feet in width. The city was laid out to contain about 3 square miles, much of which is not yet built up. As built, it covers an area about 3 miles long and three fourths of a mile wide. The city contains from 1500 to 2000 dwellings, something more than half of which are of brick, and the remainder of wood. Near the brow of Shockoe Hill, which is an elevated plain, and a favorite place of residence, is Capitol Square, a beautiful public ground, containing about 9 acres, surrounded by a handsome iron railing, ornamented with gravel walks, and shaded with a variety of trees. In the centre stands the State House, which has excited the admiration of travellers for its commanding position, and its chaste yet beautiful proportions. It was constructed after a model brought by Mr. Jefferson from Nimes, in France. It has a portico in front, with an entablature supported by lofty Ionic columns of fine proportions and imposing appearance. In an open hall, in the centre of the building within, is placed a marble statue of Washington, by Houdou, a French artist, which was erected, by Houdou, during the lifetime of Washington. The following is the inscription on its pedestal, from the pen of Mr. Madison: "The General Assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected, as a monument of affection and gratitude to George Washington, who, uniting to the endowments of the hero the virtues of the patriot, and exerting both in establishing the liberties of his country, has rendered his name dear to his fellow-citizens, and given the world an example of true glory."

Contiguous to the State House is the City Hall, an elegant and costly edifice of Grecian architecture, having a portico with 4 Doric columns at each end, containing accommodations for the city

courts, the common council, and various offices. The penitentiary, in the western suburbs of the city, is an immense building, surrounding a hollow square, 300 feet long and 110 feet broad. Several acres of ground enclosed, besides, are connected with it. The armory is another large edifice, 320 feet long and 280 feet wide. The almshouse, in the northern suburb of the city, has also a spacious edifice well adapted to its purpose. Among the charitable institutions of the city is a Female Orphan Asylum, supported partly by funds of the corporation, and partly by private munificence. There is likewise a public school for the education of poor children of both sexes, with a convenient edifice, which is under the superintendence of trustees appointed by the city council, and is sustained by annual appropriations from the literary fund of the state, and from the treasury of the city. Among the public institutions is the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, founded in 1831, and since incorporated.

Richmond contains from 16 to 20 churches of the various denominations; among which are 3 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, 3 Methodist, 3 Baptist, a Unitarian, a Campbellite, a Friends, a Roman Catholic, and a Jews' Synagogue. Some of these have large and elegant edifices. The Monumental Episcopal Church stands upon the site formerly occupied by the old Richmond Theatre, which was destroyed by fire during a performance, involving the destruction of many valuable lives, among which was that of the governor of the state, George William Smith. On the monument on its W. side is the following inscription: "In memory of the awful calamity that, by the providence of God, fell on the city on the night of the 26th of December, in the year of Christ 1811, whereby, in the sudden and dreadful conflagration of the Richmond Theatre, many citizens of different ages and both sexes, distinguished for talents and for virtues, respected and beloved, perished in the flames, and in one short moment public joy and private happiness were changed into universal lamentation, this monument is erected, and the adjoining church dedicated to the worship of Almighty God; that, in all future times, the remembrance of this mournful event on the spot where it happened, and where the remains of the sufferers are deposited in one urn, may be united with acts of penitence and devotion. Above 60 killed and many others maimed." There is now one theatre in Richmond, but it is said not to be extensively patronized.

Among the most splendid and useful of the public works of the city are its waterworks, commenced in 1830, and completed at an expense of about \$120,000. By 2 forcing pumps, worked by water power, 800,000 gallons of water, in 24 hours, are lifted from James River into 3 reservoirs containing 1,000,000 gallons each, from which it is distributed over the city in pipes, and at convenient points along these pipes are hydrants for the supply of the fire department.

Richmond is about 150 miles from the mouth of James River by the course of the channel, and 50 or 60 above City Point, where the Appomattox empties into the James River. Vessels drawing 14 feet of water can come up to the bar 5 or 6 miles below the city, and those drawing not more than 10 feet come to its wharves at the ordinary tides. The tide rises at Richmond 4 feet. The channel of the river is winding, which, with the distance from the ocean, is a considerable im-

pediment to navigation. Several steamboats are employed in towing vessels to and from City Point. About 100 vessels visit the port during the year. A line of 5 schooners sails once a week to Petersburg, and another line, of the same number, once a week for New York. 3 steamboats form a line for passengers to Norfolk; and 2 steampackets a line to Baltimore. The principal exports from Richmond are flour, tobacco, and coal, the annual value of which is between six and seven millions. A canal has been constructed from Richmond to Lynchburg, and beyond that place. It was first constructed to pass the falls in James River in 1794, and afterwards, in 1835, extended to Lynchburg. A railroad passes through Richmond from Fredericksburg to Petersburg, and thence to Weldon on the Roanoke River, where it connects with other southern railroads. It crosses James River, at Richmond, on a high bridge constructed for the purpose. The most important interest of Richmond, however, is comprised in its manufactures. In the falls, on the James River, extending about 6 miles, it possesses an immense water power, which, although largely improved, is capable of furnishing much greater advantages still to future enterprise. Upon these falls have been erected very extensive flouring mills, iron works of various descriptions, and a very large cotton factory.

The municipal government of Richmond is administered by a mayor, — who is elected by the city council, — a recorder, and 11 aldermen. The recorder and aldermen are chosen from 27 individuals elected by the people, and the remaining 15 compose the city council.

Richmond County, Va., c. h. at Richmond Court House. Bounded N. and E. by Westmoreland and Northumberland counties, S. by Lancaster co., and W. by the Rappahannock River separating it from Essex co.

Rich Woods, Mo., Miller co.

Ridgebury, Pa., Bradford co. Drained by Bentley and South Creeks, branches of Tioga River. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. 18 miles N.W. from Tonawanda.

Ridgefield, Ct., Fairfield co. Ridgefield, or, as the Indians called it, *Caudatowa*, a word signifying *high land*, is very elevated, and commands extensive views of Long Island Sound and of the surrounding country. The soil is a strong gravelly loam, and productive of grass and grain. It is watered by Saugatuck and Norwalk Rivers, and by a branch of the Croton. 31 miles W. by N. from New Haven.

Ridgeway, N. Y., Orleans co. Oak Orchard Creek waters this town, the surface of which is chiefly level, and soil fertile. 10 miles W. from Albion village, and 262 N. of W. from Albany.

Ridgeway, Pa., Bradford co. Drained by Clarion River, and Toby's and Kersey's Creeks and their branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Ridgeway, Pa., c. h. Elk co.

Riga, N. Y., Monroe co. Watered by Black Creek. Surface undulating; soil productive. The Tonawanda Railroad passes through this town. 14 miles S. W. from Rochester, and 239 N. of W. from Albany.

Riley, Me., Oxford co. This is a township of rough and unprofitable land, with few inhabitants, near to and S. of Speckled Mountain, on the line of New Hampshire. It lies 30 miles N. W. from Paris.

Rindge, N. H., Cheshire co. This town is very

rocky, but productive of butter and cheese of a good quality. Its other productions are numerous and valuable. There are 13 ponds in this town, the largest of which are called Manomonaek, Emerson, Perley, Long, Grassy, and Bullet. These ponds abound with fish. Rindge is a favorite resort for anglers at the present day. There is a small elevation of land in Rindge, from which the waters, that issue on one side, descend into the Merrimac, and those on the other into the Connecticut. First settlers, Jonathan Stanley, George Herritt, and Abel Platts, in 1752. 20 miles S. E. from Keene, and 50 S. W. from Concord.

Ringold County, Io. On the southern border, W. *Rio Grand City, Ts.*, c. h. Starr co.

Ripley County, Ia., c. h. at Versailles. Bounded N. by Decatur and Franklin counties, E. by Dearborn and Ohio, S. by Switzerland and Jefferson, and W. by Jennings co. Drained by Langherty and Graham's Creeks, branches of the Ohio River. Surface mostly level; soil favorable to the growth of grain.

Ripley, Me., Somerset co. A good farming town. 60 miles N. by E. from Augusta.

Ripley County, Mo., c. h. at Van Buren. Bounded N. by Shannon and Reynolds counties, E. by Wayne co., S. by Arkansas, and W. by Oregon co. Watered by Big Black, Current, and Eleven Point Rivers. Surface hilly; soil fertile on the margins of the streams.

Ripley, N. Y., Chautauque co. Watered by Twenty Mile Creek and other small streams flowing into Lake Erie, which bounds it on the N., it being the most western town in the state, situated on the lake. Surface hilly; soil fertile. 10 miles W. from Mayville village, and 336 from Albany.

Ripley, O., Brown co. A considerable town, on the N. side of the Ohio. 56 miles above Cincinnati.

Ripley, Tc., c. h. Lauderdale co. On Cane Creek, a branch of Big Hatchee River. W. from Nashville 175 miles.

Ripton, Vt., Addison co. This is a mountainous township, the surface and soil of which are too broken and cold for much cultivation. Middlebury River, and the turnpike from Royalton to Vergennes, pass through it. This town was granted in 1781, and chartered to Abel Thompson and associates. 26 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 9 E. from Middlebury.

Ritchie County, Va., c. h. at Ritchie. N. W. part, near the Ohio. Surface broken. Watered by the two forks of Hugh's River, a tributary of the Little Kanhawa.

Ritchie, Va., c. h. Ritchie co.

Riverhead, N. Y., c. h. Suffolk co. It is washed on the N. by Long Island Sound, and S. by Great and Little Peconic Bays and Peconic River. Surface level, with the exception of a range of low hills extending E. and W. about one mile S. from the Sound; the soil is chiefly sandy loam 90 miles E. from the city of New York, and 235 S. E. from Albany.

Roane County, Tc., c. h. at Kingston. Bounded N. E. by Anderson co., E. by Knox and Blount, S. by Monroe, McMinn, and Meigs, and W. and N. W. by Rhea and Morgan counties. Drained by Tennessee and Clinch Rivers and branches.

Roanoke County, Va., c. h. at Roanoke Court House. Bounded N. by Botetourt co., E. by Bedford, S. by Franklin, and W. by Montgomery co. Watered by the head branches of Staunton River

Robertson County, Te., c. h. at Springfield. Bounded N. by Kentucky, E. by Sumner co., S. by Davidson, and W. by Montgomery co. Watered by Sycamore Creek and branches of Red River.

Robertson County, Ts., c. h. at Franklin. E. central. On the E. side of the Brazos.

Robeson County, N. C., c. h. at Lumberton. Bounded N. by Cumberland co., E. and S. E. by Bladen and Columbus counties, S. W. by South Carolina, and N. W. by Richmond co. Drained by Lumber River and other head branches of the Little Pedee.

Robeson, Pa., Berks co. Drained by Alleghany and Hay Creeks. branches of the Schuylkill River, which bounds it on the N. E. Surface hilly; soil gravelly and poor.

Robinson's, Is., c. h. Crawford co.

Robinson, Pa., Alleghany co. This town is bounded N. by the Ohio River, S. E. by Charter's Creek, and W. by Montour's Run. Surface hilly; soil loam. Situated 6 miles N. W. from Petersburg.

Robinstown, Me., Washington co. On the St. Croix, opposite St. Andrews. 16 miles N. N. W. from Eastport. It is largely concerned in the lumber trade.

Rochester, Ia., c. h. Fulton co., lies a little S. from Tippecanoe River, and 95 miles N. from Indianapolis.

Rochester, Ms., Plymouth co. This is a large township on the N. W. side of Buzzard's Bay. It was called *Seipican* by the Indians, and signifies a *resting-place*. The location of Rochester for navigation and the fisheries is exceedingly favorable, it having 2 excellent harbors, Mattapoiset and Sippican. Mattapoiset River, which rises in Snipatuut Pond, a large sheet of water in the town, Sippican, and Weveantic Rivers afford a good water power. The surface is pleasantly varied; some parts are rocky and unfit for cultivation, while other parts vary from a tolerable soil to the very best. The 2 principal villages are Mattapoiset and Sippican. Part of Rochester has been incorporated as the new town of *Marian*. 9 miles E. from New Bedford.

Rochester, Mn., Oakland co. Near the junction of Paint Creek with Clinton River, both streams affording good hydraulic power. 128 miles N. W. from Detroit.

Rochester, N. H., Strafford co. Salmon Fall, Cochecho, and Isinglass Rivers are in this town. The two former afford valuable mill sites. The principal village stands on the Cochecho, and is called Norway Plains. There is another village, about 2 miles S. W. from this, called *Squamagonnick*, the Indian name of the falls in the Cochecho, at that place. Much of the soil is good; the surface is uneven, with several swells, the principal of which is Squamagonnick Hill, on which are valuable farms. In the W. part is a large tract of oak land, which is hard and stony, and has a deep, rich soil. 10 miles N. W. from Dover by railroad.

Rochester, N. Y., city, port of entry, and seat of justice for Monroe co., is situated on both sides of the Genesee River, 7 miles S. from its entrance into Lake Ontario, 250 miles W. of Albany by the railroad, and 75 miles by railroad E. by N. from Buffalo. In 1810, this place had not an existence, and was not incorporated even as a village until 1817. Population in 1820, 1502; in 1830, 9269; in 1840, 20,191; in 1850, 36,561.

Rochester owes its rapid growth and present flourishing condition to the peculiar advantages of its location upon the falls at this place in the Genesee River, furnishing an amount of hydraulic power which is equalled by that of very few localities in the United States; and at a point so easily accessible, by every means of transportation and travel in use, from the west, from Canada, and the most important places in the Atlantic States. The Genesee River is navigable for schooners and steamboats from Lake Ontario to the landing at Carthage, 2½ miles below the centre of the city, to which point a railroad has been constructed. The great Erie Canal, uniting the waters of the western lakes with the Hudson at Albany, here crosses the river, and passes through the centre of the city. The Genesee Valley Canal is in progress to connect it with Olean on the Alleghany River, and thence, by that river, with the Ohio at Pittsburg. The chain of railroads from Boston and New York to Buffalo passes through this city, making it a great thoroughfare of travel between the eastern and western sections of the country, and giving it a ready access to the most important intermediate places.

The falls in the Genesee River, at Rochester, have an entire descent of 268 feet, consisting of 3 perpendicular pitches and 2 rapids. After passing over one of the rapids, the stream plunges down the first great cataract, perpendicularly, 96 feet. Owing to the peculiar configuration of the ledge here, which recedes up the river from the centre to the sides, the water is poured over the precipice in 3 distinct sheets, giving an exceedingly picturesque beauty to this splendid waterfall. From a rock, called *Table Rock*, in the centre of this fall, the notorious Sam Patch made his last and fatal leap. Below the first cataract the river flows broad and deep for a mile and a half to the second, where it makes a perpendicular pitch of 20 feet; and thence pursues a noisy and rapid course for about 25 rods, to the third and last fall, over which it pours its volume down a perpendicular descent of 105 feet. Through the entire distance from the upper to the lower fall, the river flows through a narrow ravine of more than 100 feet in depth. The river is here flowing N., and the railroad passes about 100 rods S. of the first fall; so that passengers in the cars are not apprised, by any thing which attracts their notice, of the interesting natural curiosity to which they are approaching.

The depression of the stream commences considerably above the first cataract, and in a distance of about 500 yards gives a fall of 12 feet, available for hydraulic purposes. Canals have here been excavated on each side of the river for the mills. On the W. side the water is again taken out below the rapids for the same purposes. Another power of considerable amount is created by the feeder for the Erie Canal, which comes from the river nearly 2 miles above. The falls at Rochester afford a water power estimated equal to 1920 steam engines, of 20 horse power which would amount, according to the valuator of steam power in England, to the great sum of \$9,718,272, for its annual use. The leading purpose to which a portion of this immense power has been applied is the flouring business, which is carried on here on a very large scale, and which succeeds, legitimately enough, to the first business ever established at Rochester—that of a grain mill, erected by a solitary pioneer, then many

miles distant from all other inhabitants. This man was an Englishman, a person of extraordinary enterprise, who had been the builder of Soho Square in London, but who, after proving pecuniarily unsuccessful in that undertaking, had sought to repair his fortunes in this country. Having purchased the land, he located himself upon these falls, in what was then a wilderness, without civilized inhabitant for 50 miles to the eastward. In the year 1809, the author of this work, having penetrated to this spot, while as yet the nearest inhabitants on the E. or S. were about 30 miles distant, enjoyed the hospitality of this worthy gentleman, who, at that time, having been visited with adliction in the loss of his wife, which had left him with one only daughter as the companion of his loneliness, had become weary of his situation, and would have parted with his possessions, covering all which the city of Rochester now covers, with his improvements, his cabin, and his mill, for \$400. The author has been told that the Eagle Hotel now stands upon the spot which this house once occupied.

Rochester is handsomely laid out on both sides of the river, though not with entire regularity. The E. and W. parts of the city are connected by three bridges. Buffalo Street, which passes over the central bridge, is a straight and broad street, running through the centre of the city. The Erie Canal passes, in a serpentine course, through the city, and is carried over the river by a splendid aqueduct, 804 feet long, resting upon 11 arches, erected at a cost of \$80,000. The city is generally well built, chiefly with brick, and many of the blocks of stones, as well as private dwellings, are elegant structures. Some of the churches and other public edifices are handsome buildings. The principal hotels are the Eagle, American, New Mansion House, Congress Hall, Clinton, Rochester, Island House, &c. Some of the flouring mills and other manufactories are very large structures. Of these the Globe Buildings are the largest and most remarkable.

Rochester, N. Y., Ulster co. Watered by Rondout Creek and some of its branches. The Shannongunk Mountain partly covers this town; soil clay and loam. 16 miles S. W. from Kingston, and 74 S. S. W. from Albany.

Rochester, Pa., Beaver co. On the E. bank of Beaver River, at its confluence with the Ohio.

Rochester, Vt., Windsor co. The principal stream is White River; it receives a considerable tributary from the W. On each of these streams are good situations for mills. Rochester is mountainous and broken, but contains much good land. The timber is mostly hard wood. There is a pleasant village situated near the centre of the town, on the eastern bank of White River. A part of Goshen was annexed to Rochester in 1847. The settlement was commenced about the close of the revolutionary war. 30 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier, and 37 N. W. from Windsor.

Rock County, Wn., c. h. at Janesville. Bounded N. by Dane and Jefferson counties, E. by Walworth co., S. by Illinois, and W. by Green co. Drained by Rock River and branches. Surface level, a large part being prairie; soil fertile.

Rockaway, N. Y., Queens co. Near the Atlantic shore, on Rockaway Bay. 168 miles S. from Albany. Near by is the famous Rockaway Beach. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Rock Bridge, Mo., c. h. Ozark co.

Rock Bridge County, Va., c. h. at Lexington. Bounded N. by Augusta co., E. by Amherst, S. by Bedford and Botetourt, and W. by Alleghany and Bath counties. Drained by North, a head branch of James River. Surface mountainous; soil very fertile in the valleys. The county derives its name from the celebrated natural bridge over Cedar Creek.

Rock Castle County, Ky., c. h. at Mount Vernon. Bounded N. and N. E. by Garrard and Madison counties, S. E. by Rockcastle Creek, separating it from Laurel co., S. W. by Pulaski, and N. W. by Lincoln co. Drained by branches of Dick's and Rockcastle Rivers. Surface elevated, separating the streams flowing into the Cumberland from those flowing into the Kentucky River.

Rockford, Aa., c. h. Coosa co.

Rockford, Ia., c. h. Winnebago co. On a high prairie on the W. bank of Rock River. Steamboats ascend to this place, where they are stopped by the rapids, which afford immense water power N. from Springfield 203 miles.

Rockford, N. C., c. h. Surry co.

Rock Hill, Pa., Bucks co. Drained by Perkiomen and branches of Tohickon Creek. Surface hilly; soil gravelly. 111 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Rockingham County, N. H. Portsmouth and Exeter are the shire towns. Bounded N. by Strafford co., E. by the Atlantic, from the mouth of Piscataqua River to the line of Massachusetts, S. by the state of Massachusetts, and W. by the counties of Merrimac and Hillsboro'. Its greatest length is 34 miles, its greatest breadth is about 30 miles. There are no remarkable elevations in this county. The surface is uneven; soil fertile and very productive. The highest point is Saddleback Mountain, from which are fine views. The rivers are the Lamprey, Exeter, Beaver, and Spigot. Great Bay is the largest collection of water. Massabesick Pond is picturesque from its numerous islands and the surrounding elevations. The other principal ponds are Islandy, Country, and Pleasant.

Rockingham County, N. C., c. h. at Wentworth. Bounded N. by Virginia, E. by Caswell co., S. by Guilford, and W. by Stokes co. Drained by the head branches of Haw and Dan Rivers. Surface quite elevated.

Rockingham, Vt., Windham co. Connecticut River washes the eastern border of this township. It is also watered by Williams and Saxton's Rivers. These streams afford a great number of valuable sites for mills. The surface of Rockingham is somewhat broken, but the soil is in general warm and productive. Bellows Falls are in Connecticut River, near the S. E. corner of this town. In 1785, Colonel Enoch Hale erected a bridge over the Connecticut, at these falls. Around these falls is an interesting locality of minerals. The rocks are principally gneiss. There are in Rockingham several pleasant villages, Bellows Falls, Rockingham, Saxton's River, and Cambridge Port villages. These are very neat, and contain many handsome houses. The settlement was commenced in 1783, by Moses Wright, Joel Bigelow, and Simeon Knight, who emigrated from Massachusetts. 85 miles S. from Montpelier, and 18 N. E. from Newfane. This place communicates with Boston by the Cheshire and other roads, with Burlington by the Rutland Railroad, and also by railroad with the towns above and below it on the Connecticut River.

Rockingham County, Va., c. h. at Harrisburg. Bounded N. by Hardy co., N. E. by Shenandoah and Page, S. E. by Greene and Albemarle, S. W. by Augusta, and N. W. by Pendleton co. Drained by Shenandoah River and tributaries. Surface hilly, the Blue Ridge lying on the S. E., and Branch Mountains on its N. W. border; soil very fertile on the streams.

Rock Island County, Is., c. h. at Rock Island. Bounded E. by Whitesides and Henry counties, S. by Mercer co., and W. and N. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Iowa. The Mississippi and Rock Rivers enclose the N. part of this county, forming a large island. Surface diversified; soil fertile, particularly on the Mississippi, where it consists of rich alluvion.

Rock Island, Is., c. h. Rock Island co.

Rockland, Me., Lincoln co. 38 miles S. E. from Augusta. Formerly known as East Thomaston, and taken from Thomaston in 1848. Situated on the W. coast of Penobscot Bay, and includes the peninsula of Owl's Head. It has a fine harbor, and is famous for the manufacture of lime, obtained from the inexhaustible limestone ledges in the vicinity. There are annually made at this place, and sent to market, mostly in vessels owned here, near half a million casks of lime of superior quality, the reputation of which is well known on all the maritime coast of the United States.

Owl's Head presents many romantic sea views, and is a favorite place of resort during the summer season. It has steamboat communication with Boston and Bangor, from which latter place it is distant 55 miles S. Sometimes as many as 500 vessels pass it in a day.

Rockland County, N. Y., c. h. at Clarkstown. Taken from Orange co. in 1798. It is of a triangular form, being bounded on the W. and N. by Orange co., E. by the Hudson River, and S. by the state of New Jersey. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil chiefly fertile. Superior variegated marble, magnetic oxide of iron, and several other mineral productions are found in large quantities. The New York and Erie Railroad winds through this county.

Rockland, N. Y., Sullivan co. The Big Beaver Kill and its tributaries water this town; the surface of which is hilly and mountainous, and the soil gravelly loam, fertile in the valleys. 18 miles N. from Monticello, and 114 S. W. from Albany.

Rockland Lake, N. Y., Rockland co. The lake is 5 miles in circumference, abounds in fish, and furnishes the finest ice for New York market.

Rockport, Ia., c. h. Spencer co. On a high bluff on the N. W. bank of Ohio River. 162 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis.

Rockport, Ms., Essex co. This was a part of the town of Gloucester until its incorporation in 1840, when it received the appropriate name of Rockport. It comprises all the seaward portion of the extremity of Cape Ann, with its islands, and that part of Gloucester long known as Sandy Bay. There are two pleasant villages in the town, Sandy Bay and Pigeon Cove, about a mile apart; at the latter village are inexhaustible quarries of excellent granite. Artificial harbors have been constructed at both villages. Although the town derives its name from the character of its shores and surface, it contains many large tracts of clear land. This town is a resort for many strangers during the summer months, who

here enjoy refreshing sea breezes and the sublimity of ocean views. 4 miles N. E. from Gloucester Harbor, and 32 N. E. from Boston.

Rockton, N. Y., Herkimer co. See *Appendix*.

Rocky Mount, Va., c. h. Franklin co.

Rockville, Ia., c. h. Parke co.

Rockville, Md., c. h. Montgomery co. At the head of Watts Branch of Potomac River. 56 miles W. from Annapolis.

Rodman, N. Y., Jefferson co. Watered by Sandy Creek. Surface undulating; soil fertile sandy and clay loam. 11 miles S. from Watertown, and 154 N. W. from Albany.

Rogersville, Te., c. h. Hawkins co.

Rollin, Min., Lenawee co. Watered by Tiffin's and Bean Creeks. Soil very favorable to the growth of grain. 71 miles S. W. from Detroit.

Rollinsford, N. H., Strafford co. New; taken from Somersworth.

Rome, Ga., c. h. Floyd co. At the junction of Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers. 161 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

Rome, Min., Lenawee co. This town is watered by the head branches of Beaver Creek. Soil fertile, yielding fine crops of grain. 70 miles S. W. from Detroit.

Rome, N. Y., Oneida co. Half shire town. It is watered by the Mohawk River and Wood Creek, which are connected in this town by a portage of a mile in length. Surface level, or slightly uneven; soil fertile, particularly in the Mohawk valley. 107 miles N. W. from Albany.

Rome, Me., Franklin co. A good township. 19 miles N. N. W. from Augusta.

Romney, Va., c. h. Hampshire co. On the E. side of the S. branch of Potomac River. 138 miles N. N. W. from Richmond.

Romulus, N. Y., Seneca co., is bounded on the E. by Cayuga, and W. by Seneca Lakes. Surface high in the centre; soil fertile, and well adapted to wheat. 12 miles S. from Waterloo, and 176 W. from Albany.

Rondout, N. Y., Ulster co. On the N. side of Rondout Creek, 1 mile from its entrance into Hudson River, and 59 miles S. from Albany. It is a depot of Lackawana coal for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

Root, N. Y., Montgomery co. 8 miles S. of the village of Fonda, and 48 W. of Albany. The township is drained by 2 or 3 small streams flowing into the Mohawk River, which forms its N. boundary. The soil is a fertile loam, resting on slate and limestone formation.

Mitchell's Cavern is a remarkable cave in the rocky cliffs near the river, first explored in 1821. 14 apartments, it is said, have been visited, some as deep as 500 feet beneath the surface; the ceilings, walls, and floors of which are ornamented with stalactites, stalagmites, and various incrustations.

On the Plattekill, a small stream which runs N. into the Mohawk, there is a waterfall with a perpendicular descent of 50 feet. About a mile above this fall a vein of lead ore, found at the bottom of the creek, has been wrought to some extent by a company incorporated for the purpose.

Roscoe, O., Coshocton co. Situated on the Ohio Canal, at the junction of the Walhonding and Tuscarawas Rivers, which unite to form the Muskingum, opposite to Coshocton, the county seat, with which it is united by a bridge crossing both rivers just above their junction. It is 83 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 30 N. from Zanesville. The Walhonding Canal, which extends to Roch-

ester, a distance of 25 miles, unites with the Ohio Canal at this place. Roscoe is therefore a great depot for wheat and other merchandize on these canals and rivers. In times of high water, steam-boats occasionally run up to this point on the Muskingum. Roscoe, by its position on the canals, at an elevation of 40 feet above the level of the Muskingum, possesses excellent facilities for being made a great manufacturing place. There are at present flouring mills, saw mills, and other establishments of less note, but occupying only a small part of the privilege which might here be made available.

This town was first laid out in 1816, by James Calder, and went under the name of Caldersburg, until, an additional territory having been united with it, it was called Roscoe, from the English author of that name. From its natural situation this is a very healthful and beautiful place. From the hills back of the town a fine view is presented of the rivers and their valleys, above and below, which are here united.

Rose, N. Y., Wayne co. Watered by several small streams flowing N. into Lake Ontario. Surface undulating; soil gravelly loam. 7 miles N. from Lyons, and 181 W. from Albany.

Rosendale, N. Y., Ulster co. On the Rondout Creek, near the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, about 55 miles S. from Albany, and 90 N. from New York. It is 6 miles W. from Kingston. There is a very large water power at this place not yet occupied to any great extent. The best hydraulic cement is found here, and manufactured in large quantities.

Near the high falls of the Rondout, about 2 miles below this place, is a mineral spring of considerable celebrity. 53 out of 84 parts of its solid contents consist of chloride of sodium. The others are lime and magnesia, in various combinations. Of the gaseous contents, 12 cubic inches are sulphuretted hydrogen, and 14 carbonic acid.

Rotterdam, N. Y., Schenectady co. Bounded on the N. by the Mohawk River. Has a rolling surface and a fertile soil, composed of sandy loam and alluvion. 4 miles W. from Schenectady, and 18 N. W. from Albany.

Rouse's Point, Champlain, Clinton co. On the W. side of Lake Champlain. 51 miles N. from Burlington, and 205 N. from Albany. It is about half a mile S. of Canada line. At this point the great railroad route between Boston and Ogdensburg crosses the lake. It was a small place, possessing no special interest until the railroad was located here. This has made it an important landing-place for the boats on Lake Champlain, and a great depot and place of exchange for merchandize and produce. The distance from this place by railroad to Boston is 292 miles; to Ogdensburg, 118 miles; to New York, by steam communication, about 350 miles; and to Montreal, 48.

A short distance N. of this place, the United States, soon after the war of 1812, commenced the construction of a strong fortification, to guard the entrance to the lake from the Canada waters. But after having expended about \$400,000, it was found that the site so advantageously selected was within the Canada line, and the work was abandoned. The spot has since, however, been ceded to the United States, and this fine fortification may, at some future period, be completed.

Rowan County, N. C., c. h. at Salisbury. It is

bounded N. by Davie co., E. by Davidson, S. by Stanley and Cabarrus, and W. by Iredell co. Watered by Yadkin River. Soil fertile.

Rowe, Ms., Franklin co. This is a mountainous town, with some arable land; but the lands generally are best adapted to pasturage. Deerfield River passes its western border. The ruins of Fort Pelham are situated in the centre of the town, on Pelham Brook, a small stream, being the only one passing through the town. Rowe has a neat village near the centre of the town, about 22 miles W. N. W. from Greenfield, and 112 W. N. W. from Boston.

Rowley, Ms., Essex co. This town was first settled by a party of industrious and pious persons from Yorkshire, England, in 1638. They erected the first fulling mill in New England, and manufactured the first cloth in North America. There are a great variety of soils in this town; a large part is salt meadow, and the residue is fertile and productive. It comprises a part of Plum Island, and large tracts of woodland. It is watered by Rowley River, which, before its junction with Plum Island Sound, forms a harbor for vessels of moderate draught of water, where many vessels have been built. By the Eastern Railroad, which passes through the town, Rowley lies 29 miles N. from Boston.

Roxboro', N. C., c. h. Person co.

Roxbury, Ct., Litchfield co. Roxbury was taken from Woodbury, and incorporated in 1801. The town is diversified with hills and vales. The soil is a gravelly loam, interspersed with some small tracts of sandy loam. It is watered by the Shepaug, a branch of the Housatonic. In digging for silver, a species of iron ore, called steel ore, was discovered. 32 miles N. W. from New Haven.

Roxbury, Me., Oxford co. The surface of this town is elevated, and well timbered, with some good soil. Roxbury is watered by a branch of Androscoggin River. It lies 30 miles N. from Paris, and is bounded S. by Rumford. Incorporated 1835.

Roxbury, Ms., Norfolk co. This beautiful and rapidly-growing city is closely connected with Boston on the S. by "Boston Neck," so called, over which there are now three broad and pleasant avenues. The distance between the two cities, centrally, is about 3 miles. This town and the town of Boston were both incorporated the same year, 1630. Roxbury received a city charter in 1846. Population in 1790, 2226; 1800, 2765; 1810, 3669; 1820, 4135; 1830, 5247; 1840, 9089; 1850, 18,373.

The natural surface upon which much of this city is built is rocky and uneven; and a great degree of taste and skill has been displayed here, both in horticultural and architectural embellishments, for which the "highlands" in the S. part of the city, especially, furnish a beautiful advantage. Many parts of Roxbury, which, until recently, were improved as farms or rural walks, are now covered with wide streets and beautiful buildings. Several of the church edifices in Roxbury, being located on elevated positions, make a beautiful appearance.

The first hourly coach in this part of the country commenced running between Boston and Roxbury in 1827. There are now a large number continually running between the two cities, and the number of passages back and forth amounts to nearly a million annually.

The natural alliance which subsists between Boston and Roxbury, their close connection by wide and beautiful avenues, the crowded state of one city, and the romantic beauties of the other, can leave no doubt on the mind of an observer of the rapid increase of Boston, that Roxbury, with its crystal springs and admirable sites for building, will soon become the location of no inconsiderable portion of the wealth and fashion of the metropolis.

There are in Roxbury, yet to be observed, some memorials of the revolutionary scenes, especially on one of the crowning eminences of the highlands, surrounded by some of the most beautiful cottages and ornamental gardens in that section of the city, where are to be seen, in a very perfect state of preservation, the breastwork and intrenchments of a large military fortress constructed at that period.

A little distance back from the city, on the Dedham Turnpike, is situated the beautiful rural cemetery called the *Forest Hills Cemetery*. The enclosure includes an area of about 70 acres, a large portion of which is covered with trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants, and flowers, embracing almost every variety indigenous to New England. The grounds are diversified in a very picturesque manner, by hills, valleys, glades, precipitous cliffs, masses of moss-grown rocks, dells, and lakes. When the gradings are entirely completed, there will be nearly 5 miles of avenues for carriages and 3 of footpaths. An Egyptian gateway ornaments the entrance, which is copied from the ancient portico at Garsery, above the first cataract of the Nile. A range of four eminences in the south-western portion of this beautiful ground has been designated as the "Eliot Hills," to commemorate the name and pious labors of the Rev. John Eliot, the venerated "apostle of the Indians," who was pastor of the first church in Roxbury, from 1632, for a period of nearly 60 years. Mr. Eliot was remarkable for his indefatigable labors and charities. He imbibed the true spirit of the gospel, and his heart was touched with the wretched condition of the Indians. He learned their language, preached to them in it, and translated the entire Scriptures into it. This would seem the business of a life, when we consider, for example, that the sense of the expression "Kneeling down to him," is conveyed in the Indian language by the compound word *Wutappessttukquannoowchtunkquoh*.

A large eminence in the Forest Hills Cemetery bears the name of the most honored of the native-born sons of Roxbury—General Warren, who fell on Bunker Hill, bravely contending for the liberties of his country, on the 17th of June, 1776. He was the first officer of rank who fell in this eventful conflict.

The business and wealth of Roxbury are intimately connected with the port of Boston; indeed, its entire interests, in this point of view, are hardly capable of being considered as separate from those of the metropolis. It has, however, considerable trade of its own, and its manufactures are various and extensive. These consist of carpeting; of worsted and silk fringe and tassels; of leather; of iron castings; steam engines and boilers; fire engines; cordage; paints; sheet lead; white lead and chemical preparations; shoes; hats; cabinet ware; and a great variety of other articles.

When viewed from the dome of the State

House in Boston, this beautiful city, together with the cities of Charlestown and Cambridge,—involved and blended as they are with Boston, from which they are in no part more than 5 miles distant, and from which no other lines of separation can be distinguished than such as are made by the Charles River and the several bridges and avenues running from one city to another,—seem all to be one great city; as in fact, from their relations of intercourse and commerce, as well as their proximity, they virtually are, as truly as the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

Roxbury, N. H., Cheshire co. The N. branch of Ashuelot River forms the boundary between this town and Keene. Roaring Brook waters the S. part, and empties into the Ashuelot at the S. W. corner. On the E. side is Roaring Brook Pond, at the outlet of which are mills. Roxbury presents a rough and uneven surface, rising into considerable swells, affording excellent grazing land. This town was formed of a part of Nelson, Marlboro', and Keene, and is the native place of Joseph Ames, Esq., a celebrated artist and portrait painter to the pope of Rome. 5 miles E. from Keene, and 50 S. W. from Concord.

Roxbury, N. J., Morris co. Bounded E. by Black River, and contains Budd's Pond, a sheet of water 2 miles long and 1 broad, the waters of which flow into the S. branch of Raritan River. The surface is mostly covered by Schooley's Mountain, and the soil is a mixture of clay and calcareous loam. 14 miles N. W. from Morristown.

Roxbury, N. Y., Delaware co. Watered by the Papaceton branch of the Delaware River. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil good sandy loam, very fertile in the valleys. 20 miles E. from Delhi, and 63 S. W. from Albany.

Roxbury, Pa., Philadelphia co. On the Schuylkill River. Surface rough and hilly, the N. W. portions containing soapstone; soil clay and loam.

Roxbury, Vt., Washington co. Roxbury is situated on the height of land between Winooski and White Rivers, and has consequently no large streams. The surface is uneven, but the soil is well adapted to the production of grass, and in general yields good crops of grain. The timber is mostly hard wood. Iron ore is found in the south-eastern part. There is a small village in the N. E. corner, on a principal branch of Dog River. The settlement was commenced in 1789, by Christopher Huntington. 15 miles S. W. from Montpelier.

Royalston, Ms., Worcester co. This town was first settled in 1754, and named for Colonel Isaac Royal, one of its proprietors. The land in this town consists generally of hills and valleys, and the soil is excellent, being suitable for tillage or grazing. It is watered by Miller's River and its tributary streams, upon which is much good meadow. Several small streams, one of which has upon it a perpendicular fall of 20 feet, and descends 100 feet in 40 rods, unite and form Tully River, which pours into Miller's River a great quantity of water. These various streams afford a number of good mill sites. There is a handsome village near the centre of the town, and 2 ponds well stocked with fish. Although these ponds are within half a mile of each other, yet they vary in height 150 feet. 35 miles N. W. from Worcester, and 65 W. N. W. from Boston. The Boston and Vermont Railroad passes through Athol, 7 miles S. from the centre of this town.

Royalton, N. Y., Niagara co. Bounded on the S. by Tonawanda Creek. It has an undulating surface and productive soil. 8 miles E. from Lockport, and 269 W. from Albany.

Royalton, Vt., Windsor co. The surface is somewhat broken and hilly, but the soil is good, particularly along White River and its branches, where it is of a superior quality. White River runs through the town, and receives here its first and second branches. Royalton village is pleasantly situated near the centre of the town, on the bank of White River. The first permanent settlement was made in 1771, by Mr. Robert Havens, who this year moved his family into the town. 30 miles S. from Montpelier, and 25 N. N. W. from Windsor. The Central Railroad passes through this town.

Rumford, Me., Oxford co. On the N. W. bank of the Androscoggin, with a good water power. 51 miles W. N. W. from Augusta.

Rumney, N. H., Grafton co., is watered by Baker's River, and a branch of it called Stinson's Brook, which flows from Stinson's Pond. The pond is 400 rods long and 280 wide. Part of Loon Pond is on the E. line of this town. The principal elevations are Stinson's, Webber's, and Carr's Mountains; the latter here obtains the name of Rattlesnake Mountain, on its N. W. border. David Stinson was killed here by a party of Indians, and his name was given to a mountain, pond, and brook. There is much good land here, and the passage of the Concord and Montreal Railroad through it will add much to its value. There is a great variety of splendid scenery here. First settlers, Captain Jotham Cummings, Moses Smart, Daniel Brainard, James Heath, and others, in 1765. 8 miles N. N. W. from Plymouth, and 51 N. by W. from Concord.

Rupert, Vt., Bennington co. A part of this township is mountainous, but the soil is generally good for grazing. Rupert is watered by Paulet River and a branch of the Battenkill, on which streams are mills of various kinds. The settlement of this town was commenced in 1767. 78 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 25 N. from Bennington.

Ruscumb Manor, Pa., Berks co. Bounded N. and N. W. by Maiden Creek. Surface hilly; soil rather poor.

Rush County, Ia., c. h. at Rushville. Incorporated in 1821. Bounded N. by Henry, E. by Fayette and Franklin, S. by Decatur, and W. by Shelby and Hancock counties. Watered by Big and Little Blue Rivers, and Big and Little Flat Rock Creeks. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Rush, N. Y., Monroe co. Watered by Honeoye Creek, a branch of the Genesee River, which bounds it on the W. Surface undulating; soil fertile, and well adapted to grain. 12 miles S. from Rochester, and 229 W. from Albany.

Rush, Pa., Dauphin co. Surface mountainous; soil sterile. Situated 20 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Rush, Pa., Northumberland co. This is a hilly and mountainous town.

Rush, Pa., Susquehanna co. Watered by Wyandusing, Lake, and Deer Lick Creeks. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam.

Rush County, Ts., c. h. at Henderson. E. part. Between the Upper Sabine and Upper Neches.

Rushford, N. Y., Alleghany co. Cold Creek

waters this town, the surface of which is undulating, and the soil very favorable to the growth of grass. 15 miles N. W. from Angelica, and 270 W. from Albany.

Rushville, Ia., c. h. Rush co. On Big Flat Rock Creek. 40 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis.

Russell County, Aa., c. h. at Crawford. Bounded N. by Chambers co., E. by the Chattahoochee River, separating it from Georgia, S. by Barbour co., and W. by Macon co. Drained by branches of the Chattahoochee.

Russell County, Ky., c. h. at Jamestown. Bounded N. E. by Casey and Pulaski counties, S. E. by the Cumberland River, separating it from Wayne co., S. W. by Clinton and Cumberland, and N. W. by Adair co. Drained by Cumberland River, and its tributaries, Wolf and Fish Creeks.

Russell, Ms., Hampden co. This town was formerly the N. W. part of Westfield, and the S. W. part of Montgomery. This is a mountainous township, full of wild and romantic scenery, having Westfield River passing rapidly through it. The surface is more pleasant to the spectator than to the cultivator; yet the high lands afford excellent grazing, and along the valleys are tracts of fertile meadow. Russell possesses an immense water power, with an abundance of wood and stone and other building materials, and all within 6 hours' ride of Boston. The Western Railroad passes through the town. 18 miles W. N. W. from Springfield, and 118 W. by S. from Boston.

Russell, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. Watered by Grass River. Surface rather uneven; soil sandy and clay loam, suitable for grazing. 10 miles S. from Canton, and 203 N. W. from Albany.

Russell County, Va., c. h. at Lebanon. Bounded N. W. by Tazewell co., S. E. by Washington, S. W. by Scott co., and N. W. by Kentucky. Watered by Clinch River and the sources of the W. fork of Sandy River. Surface mostly rough and mountainous.

Russellville, Aa., c. h. Franklin co. On Cedar Creek, a branch of Bear Creek. 111 miles N. by W. from Tuscaloosa.

Russellville, Ky., c. h. Logan co. Between Green and Cumberland Rivers, about 35 miles from each. 172 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

Russia, N. Y., Herkimer co. Watered by West Canada Creek. Surface elevated and hilly; soil sandy loam and clay, well suited to grass. 16 m. N. from Herkimer, and 94 N. W. from Albany.

Rutherford County, N. C., c. h. at Rutherfordton. Bounded N. by McDowell co., E. by Cleveland co., S. by South Carolina, and W. by Henderson and Buncombe counties. Drained by the head branches of Broad River. Soil much diversified.

Rutherford County, Tc., c. h. at Murfreesboro'. Bounded N. and N. E. by Davidson and Wilson counties, E. by Cannon, S. by Bedford, and W. by Williamson co. Drained by Stone's River and other branches of the Cumberland. Soil very fertile.

Rutland, Ms., Worcester co., was bought of the Indians, in 1686, for £23. Its Indian name was *Nayneag*. This town is situated on the height of land between the sea and Connecticut River, and is hilly and very uneven. It has no large stream, but is watered by a branch of Ware River, which affords power for several mills. This is a good grazing township. There is fine

fishing at Mustapang and Long Ponds. About half a mile E. of the meeting house is a spring, the waters of which soon divide, part runs to the Merrimac and part to Connecticut River. In the central part of the town is a pleasant village, which lies 13 miles N. W. from Worcester, and 50 W. by N. from Boston.

Rutland, N. Y., Jefferson co. Black River and Sandy Creek water this town. Surface undulating; soil fertile loam, based upon limestone. In this vicinity are many interesting remains of Indian fortifications. 6 miles E. from Watertown, and 154 N. W. from Albany.

Rutland, Pa., Tioga co. This is a hilly town, with a gravelly soil. 151 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Rutland County, Vt., c. h. at Rutland. This county is bounded N. by Addison co., E. by Windsor co., S. by Bennington co., and W. by the state of New York. The principal streams are Otter Creek, Black, White, Queechey, and Paulet Rivers. There is some fine land in this county, along Otter Creek, but a large portion of it is elevated, and some parts mountainous. The soil is generally warm, and well suited for grazing. Excellent iron ore is found at the base of the mountains, and a range of marble quarries extends the whole length of the county, from N. to S. This marble is of the very best quality.

Rutland, Vt., c. h. Rutland co. The principal stream is Otter Creek. Tributary to this are West River and East Creek. In addition to these, there are 2 other streams of less magnitude, flowing in above East Creek, on the right bank. Near the N. W. corner of the town another stream, called Castleton River, enters. On all of these streams are convenient sites for mills. The soil of Rutland presents all the varieties from heavy loam to a light sand. Some minerals are found here, and in the W. part several quarries of very beautiful white and clouded marble have been opened. Rutland is divided into two parishes, denominated East and West Parish. Rutland Village, situated in the East Parish, is the most important place. In the West Parish are two small villages, called West Rutland and Gookin's Falls. The village of Rutland was incorporated in 1847. This town was chartered in 1761. Through this town, during the revolutionary war, was the only military road from Charlestown, N. H., to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, on Lake Champlain. 50 miles S. W. from Montpelier. A railroad from Boston to Burlington passes through this town. There is also a railroad to Whitehall and Troy, N. Y.: to Burlington, 73 miles; to Troy, 85.

Rutledge, Mo., c. h. McDonald co.

Rutledge, Te., c. h. Granger co.

Rye, N. H., Rockingham co., is pleasantly situated on the sea-coast, which here is 6 miles in extent, being nearly one third of the coast in the state. On the shore are 3 pleasant beaches, Sandy, Jenness, and Wallis. There is here a small harbor, near Goss's Mill, into which vessels of 70 or 80 tons' burden may enter at high water. The boat fishery is carried on to considerable advantage. Breakfast Hill, between this town and Greenland, is distinguished as the place where a party of Indians were surprised at breakfast, at the time of their incursion, in 1696. Rye was taken from Portsmouth, Greenland, Hampton, and New Castle, chiefly the latter. 6 miles S. from Portsmouth, and 50 S. E. from Concord.

Ryegate, Vt., Caledonia co. This town is situat-

ed on the W. bank of Connecticut River, opposite to Bath, N. H. Ryegate is watered by Wells River, some smaller streams, and several ponds. There is not much intervale land on the river, but the soil is generally rich. Ryegate was first settled by emigrants from Scotland, in the year 1774. 15 miles S. from Danville, and 40 S. E. from Montpelier.

Sabine Parish, La., c. h. at Murray. On the W. border, middle. Watered by the Sabine and confluents.

Sabine County, Ts., c. h. at Milam. On the E. border, middle.

Saccarappu, Me., in Westbrook, Cumberland co. On the Presumpscot River, which affords extensive hydraulic power at this place. N. from Portland 4 miles, and S. W. from Augusta 56.

Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Jefferson co. On Black River Bay, near the foot of Lake Ontario, about 12 miles from the lake, and 185 N. W. from Albany. This place has the best harbor on the lake, which is improved for ship building and as a naval depot. The progress of the settlement was very much accelerated during the war of 1812, during which it became an important military position. The United States have erected here three extensive stone barracks, a military hospital, &c., affording accommodations for 2000 troops. The New Orleans, a 110 gun ship, commenced during the war, remains upon the stocks, under a large building on Rocky Island. The place has considerable trade by the lake and the River St. Lawrence. A good water power has been created by a canal brought from the Black River, a distance of about 12 miles, to the village. The fall thus obtained is about 30 feet. This work was executed by the citizens, at a cost of about \$25,000, and is only partially improved, as yet, for saw mills, grist mills, and other manufacturing and mechanical operations. After the war, the business of Sackett's Harbor declined for a time, but it now partakes of the general prosperity of the country.

Saco, Me., port of entry, York co. Situated on the E. side of Saco River. 71 miles S. S. W. from Augusta, and 15 S. W. from Portland. The Saco River terminates its fantastic course at this place by a fall, within a short distance, of 42 feet, and mingling with tide water. The water power created by these falls is very extensive; and Saco enjoys the rare advantage of possessing a great hydraulic power, united with facilities for navigation close at hand. These fine privileges are extensively improved, and are capable of further development to an almost unlimited extent. 9 large cotton mills have been erected here, 1 woollen mill, a large number of saw mills, with a variety of other mechanical establishments. The advantages of this place for profitably carrying on manufacturing operations are considered as equal to those of any other place in New England.

From the mouth of the river a fine beach, called Old Orchard Beach, extends about 5 miles to the E., which is a place of considerable resort for summer recreations. Another beach, of less extent, connects Fletcher's Neck with the main land, and has a house of entertainment at a place called the Pool. Saco contains many handsome buildings, and the scenery around it is pleasant. There are 5 or 6 churches, some of which have handsome houses of worship.

The villages of Saco and Biddeford are so situated on both sides of the river, connected by bridges, and united by their business relations, that they can hardly be considered otherwise than as one place. Some of the mills and meeting houses above mentioned are on the Biddeford side, and the whole appears as one extended cluster of buildings.

The Eastern and the Boston and Maine Railroads having united before reaching this place, pass through Saco, and connect it with all the great routes of railroad communication.

Sacramento County, Ca., c. h. at Sacramento City. On the E. side of the Sacramento, between American River and the Mokelumne.

Sacramento City, Ca., c. h. Sacramento co. This town, the second in California, is situated on the E. bank of the Sacramento River, at the junction of the American Fork, on the S. bank of that stream. The Sacramento, which is a fine river, varying from 200 to 300 yards in breadth, its banks fringed with trees, is navigable to this point at all seasons. The distance from San Francisco is about 120 miles. The plan of Sacramento is very simple. The town plot embraces a square of about a mile and a half to the side, on a level plain of great extent, and but slightly elevated above the river. It is laid out in regular right angles, the streets running E. and W., being designated by the letters of the alphabet, and those running N. and S. by the numerals. In April, 1849, there were 4 houses in the place. Within six months it boasted a population, in tents and frame houses, of near 10,000. The original forest trees, still standing in all parts of the town, give it a very picturesque appearance. Many of the streets are lined with oaks and sycamores, six feet in diameter.

Though Sacramento has not suffered, like San Francisco, by fires, the low level of the plain on which it stands has exposed it to disastrous floods, which have made it necessary to enclose the entire circuit of the city with a levee or dike.

The position of Sacramento makes it the grand depot for the supply of all the northern mines. It is also the point to which the overland emigration is directed. The banks of the river in this vicinity furnish one of the best farming regions in California, though the crops on the low lands are exposed to great ravages from the periodical floods. These advantages of situation are such as to make it certain that Sacramento will maintain its position, as being, next after San Francisco, the first city in the state. It has regular daily steamboat communication with San Francisco.

The gold diggings commence about 30 miles E. from Sacramento, at the entrance of the hills, which rise rapidly to the eastward, till they terminate in the high ridge of the Sierra Nevada. The gold was first discovered on the S. fork of the American River, about 50 miles from Sacramento, and all that neighborhood is still much resorted to by miners.

Saddle River, N. J., Bergen co. Bounded E. by Saddle and S. by Passaic River, and is drained by Singac, Krokaevall, Preakness, Goffle, and Ackerman's Brooks. Surface level on the E., but elsewhere mountainous; soil fertile in the valleys, being composed of red shale and loam. 8 miles N. W. from Hackensacktown.

Sadsbury, Pa., Chester co. This town lies on the W. side of Brandywine River, between West Caln and East Fallonfield.

Sadsbury, Pa., Crawford co.

Sadsbury, Pa., Lancaster co. Bounded E. by Octara Creek, which affords hydraulic power. Surface hilly and undulating; soil clay and calcareous loam. 16 miles S. W. from Lancaster.

Sagadahock, Me. The ancient name of a section of country, at and E. of the mouth of Kennebec River.

Sag Harbor, N. Y., Suffolk co. This incorporated village is situated on a body of water of the same name, an inlet from Gardiner's Bay. It lies partly in the town of East Hampton, and partly in South Hampton, at the eastern extremity of Long Island, on the S. shore of Gardiner's Bay. It has a population of about 3000. The whale fishery is carried on to a considerable extent, there being engaged in it from this port, in 1851, 4434 tons of shipping. The whole tonnage of the district was 12,808 tons. 110 miles E. from New York, and 34 from Riverhead, the nearest point on the Long Island Railroad.

Saginaw County, Mn., c. h. at Saginaw. Bounded N. by Midland co. and Saginaw Bay, E. by Tuscola co., S. by Genesee and Shiawassee, and W. by Gratiot co. Drained by Saginaw River and branches. The surface is level or slightly uneven; the soil a fertile sandy loam underlaid with clay. Limestone and gypsum are found in the N. W. part.

Saginaw, Mn., c. h. Saginaw co. Pleasantly situated on Saginaw River, about 23 miles from its mouth, and at an elevation of 30 feet above the river. 97 miles N. by W. from Detroit.

St. Albans, Me., Somerset co. A good township. 46 miles N. N. E. from Augusta.

St. Albans, Vt., c. h. Franklin co. This handsome village, 3 miles from Lake Champlain, and 12 from the Canada line, is built on elevated ground, and commands a fine prospect. The soil is fertile, and, besides the lake navigation, the town enjoys railroad communication with Burlington, Montreal, and Ogdensburg.

St. Augustine, Fla. City, port of entry, and seat of justice of St. John's co. 200 miles E. by S. from Tallahassee, and on the Atlantic coast, about 30 miles S. of the mouth of the St. John's River. The city stands back about 2 miles from the coast on the side of a peninsula, and is shielded from the force of the main ocean by Anastasia Island, which lies before it, but is so low and narrow as not to intercept the sea breezes. The site of St. Augustine is itself low, being not over 12 feet above the level of the ocean; and the soil is rich in calcareous and vegetable deposits. The climate here is reckoned equally mild and grateful with that of Italy or the south of France. There are only one or two months in the year when frosts are ever experienced, and the winters are sometimes passed entirely without them. In the summer, too, the alternation of sea and land breezes both tempers the heats by day and renders the nights generally cool and pleasant. This is, therefore, a favorite resort for invalids seeking to avoid the more variable and rugged climate of the north.

The city lies in the form of a parallelogram, one mile long and three fourths of a mile wide, fronting E. on Matanzas Sound, which spreads a half a mile before it, forming a harbor, protected by Anastasia Island, of large capacity and of perfect security. Not more than one half the extent of the city is compactly built, and much of this has an antiquated and dilapidated appear-

ance. St. Augustine, indeed, is the oldest city in the United States, having been settled by the Spaniards 43 years earlier than Jamestown, in Virginia, by the English. The streets are generally very narrow, some not more than 10 feet wide, and the principal ones not more than 15 to 18 feet in width, and sometimes very crooked. The houses are on a line with the street, and are generally two stories high, with the second story projecting over the first. The first story is usually built of stone, covered with stucco, whilst the second is of wood. In the eastern part is a fine large square, opening from the sound, on three sides of which are the Court House, a splendid Roman Catholic Church, an Episcopal Church, a neat Gothic edifice, and several elegant residences. In front of the harbor is a fine market place. The city is embosomed in orange, lemon, olive, and palm trees, which grow here in great perfection, and which give to the place a rural rather than a commercial appearance.

About one half of the population of St. Augustine is made up of Spanish, French, and other nations. Since the cession of Florida to the United States, however, the foreign population is fast becoming Americanized. The old Spanish castle of St. Mark, now called Fort Marion, is quite an object of curiosity. It was built for the defence of the harbor, and completed about a hundred years ago. There are in it a number of Spanish guns, mortars, and howitzers, which came into possession of our government with the fort, one of which bears the date of 1735.

St. Bernard Parish, La. Bounded N. W. by Lake Borgne, N. and E. by the Gulf of Mexico, S. by Black Bay, and W. by Plaquemine parish. Surface level; soil, where it is sufficiently elevated for cultivation, very fertile. Productions, sugar and coffee.

St. Charles Parish, La. Lake Maurepas, Pass of Manchac, and Lake Pontchartrain bound this place on the N., the parish of St. Bernard on the E., and the parish of St. John Baptist on the W. (For general features, soil, and staples, see *St. Bernard*.) This parish is situated 50 miles above New Orleans, on the Mississippi River.

St. Charles County, Mo., c. h. at St. Charles. This county is bounded N. and N. E. by the Mississippi and Cuivre Rivers, S. E. by Missouri River, and W. by Montgomery co. It occupies the peninsula between the Mississippi and Missouri, above their junction.

St. Charles, Mo., c. h. St. Charles co. Pleasantly situated on the N. bank of the Missouri, on the first elevated land above the mouth of the River. St. Charles College is located here. (See *Colleges*.) 20 miles N. W. from St. Louis, and 110 E. from Jefferson City.

St. Clair County, Ala., c. h. St. Clairsville. Shelby bounds it on the S., Jefferson S. W., Blunt N. W., Cherokee lands N., and Casa River E. Its surface is hilly and broken, and it is drained by the Coosa and Cahaba Rivers.

St. Clair County, Is., c. h. at Cahokia. The Mississippi River bounds it on the N. W., Madison N., Washington E., Randolph S. E. and Monroe S. W. The principal part of the county lies S. E. from St. Louis, commencing opposite that town. The Mississippi and Kaskaskia Rivers supply it with water.

St. Clair County, Mn., c. h. at St. Clair. Bounded N. by Sanillac co., E. by Lake Huron and the River St. Clair, S. by Lake St. Clair and Macomb

co., and W. by Lapeer co. Drained by Pine, Black, and Belle Rivers. Surface undulating, soil productive.

St. Clair County, Mo., c. h. at Osceola. Bounded N. by Henry co., E. by Benton and Hickory, S. by Polk and Cedar, and W. by Bates co. Drained by Osage River and its tributaries.

St. Clair, Pa., Allegheny co. A township opposite Pittsburg, on the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, and between Chartier and Street's Creeks.

St. Clair, Pa., Bedford co. A township situated on Dunning's Creek. 6 miles N. from Bedford.

St. Clairsville, O., c. h. Belmont co. Finely situated 116 miles E. from Columbus. 11 miles W. from Wheeling.

St. Croix County, Wn., c. h. at St. Croix. Bounded N. by Lake Superior, N. E. by Montreal River, separating it from Michigan, E. by Crawford co., and S. and W. by Mississippi, St. Croix, and St. Louis Rivers, separating it from Minnesota territory. Drained by Rum, St. Francis, and some other rivers.

St. Francis County, As., c. h. at Mount Vernon. Bounded N. by Jackson and Poinsett counties, E. by the St. Francis River, separating it from Crittenden co., S. by Phillips and Monroe counties, and W. by the White River, separating it from White and Pulaski counties. Drained by Cache and Languille Rivers.

St. Francis County, Mo., c. h. at Farmington. Bounded N. by Jefferson co., E. by St. Genevieve and Perry, S. by Madison, and W. by Washington co. Drained by St. Francis, Big, and Establishment Rivers. Surface hilly, containing iron ore; soil fertile.

St. Francisville, La., c. h. West Feliciana parish, on Bayou Sarah. 1 mile from the E. bank of Mississippi River, and 160 miles above New Orleans. By the bayou it communicates with the Mississippi. Many boats stop here, and great quantities of corn are shipped for market.

St. Genevieve County, Mo., c. h. at St. Genevieve. On the Mississippi, nearly opposite the mouth of the Kaskaskia.

St. Genevieve, Mo., c. h. St. Genevieve co. On Gabonrie Creek, about 1 mile from the W. bank of Mississippi River. 61 miles S. by E. from St. Louis, and 190 E. S. E. from Jefferson City. The creek is sometimes boatable. A fertile prairie of 6000 acres lies below the village, which is enclosed and occupied in common. The population is mostly French.

St. George's, De., Newcastle co. A town on the N. side of St. George's Creek. 10 miles S. from Newcastle, and 9 N. from Cantwell's Bridge.

St. George, Me., Lincoln co. On the S. W. point of Penobscot Bay. 57 miles S. E. from Augusta.

St. George, Vt., Chittenden co. The surface is uneven, with considerable elevations. The timber is principally maple, beech, and birch. There are no streams of consequence. A part of Shelburne was annexed to St. George in 1848. The settlement was commenced here in the spring of 1784, by Joshua Isham, from Colchester, Ct. The next year several others joined the settlement. 28 miles W. by N. from Montpelier, and 8 S. E. from Burlington.

St. Helena Parish, La., c. h. at St. Helena. Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas and Amite River bound it on the S., Amite River and New Feliciana W., state of Mississippi N., and Tangipoo River, or Washington, and St. Tammany

E. This extensive parish is mostly covered with pine, with a sterile soil. It is drained by the Amite, Tickfoha, and Tangipoo Rivers.

St. Helena, La., c. h. St. Helena parish. On the Tickfoha River. 35 miles N. E. by E. from Baton Rouge.

St. Inigoes, Md., St. Mary's co., lies on a small bay of St. Mary's River. 53 miles S. E. from North Carolina.

St. James Parish, La. This place lies on both sides of the Mississippi, and is bounded by St. John E., Amite River N., Ascension W., and Assumption S. W. For general features and staples, see *St. Bernard*.

St. John's County, Fla., c. h. at St. Augustine. Bounded N. by Duval co., E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Orange and Marion counties, and W. by Alachua co. Watered by St. John's and North Rivers. Much of the land is fertile, producing cotton, maize, and sugar-cane, beside many tropical fruits.

St. John Baptiste Parish, La., c. h. at Bonnet Carre. Situated above St. Charles and St. James, on both sides of the Mississippi River. For general features and staples, see *St. Bernard*.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Caledonia co. The Passumpsic River runs through this town, and receives, just below the plain, the Moose River from the N. E., and Sleeper's River from the N. W. The amount of available water power furnished by these streams exceeds that of any other town in this part of the state, and affords facilities for manufacturing operations to any desirable amount. There are in this town a number of handsome villages. The village called the Plain is of superior beauty, and contains an excellent academy. The soil is rich and productive; the surface uneven and somewhat hilly, though not broken; and the farms are in a high state of cultivation. On the Passumpsic Railroad, 61 miles N. from the White River, and 37 N. E. from Montpelier.

St. Johnsbury presents a fine specimen of Yankee industry and perseverance in the enterprize of the Messrs. Fairbanks, in the manufacture of their celebrated platform scales. Although shut up in a cold region, amid the craggy mountains of the north, and hitherto a three days' toilsome journey to any Atlantic city, this mountain town has sent forth, throughout our whole country and to foreign lands, articles of manufacture which would vie in workmanship and utility with any of those produced in Europe.

Until the present day, the location of our cities and trading towns have been selected for their proximity to the ocean, or situated on some navigable stream. Now the great considerations are, in the choice of a location, Does the place possess a good hydraulic power? Is it situated in a fertile and healthy country? Does the monarch carrier pass that way? These three things attained, St. Johnsbury, like many other places similarly situated, throws into the shade many large towns, whose sites were selected solely for being situated on the banks of some shallow river, or at the head of some navigable creek.

The giant power which unites the business communities of states and distant countries, as it were, by magic, will take the burden of a ship's cargo and 500 passengers from Boston to St. Johnsbury, 170 miles, in less time than it takes the swiftest steamer to pass from Albany to New York, a distance of 145 miles, and that in any day of any season in the year.

St. Joseph's County, Ia., c. h. at South Bend. Bounded N. by Michigan, E. by Elkhart co., S. by Marshall and Stark, and W. by Laporte co. Watered by St. Joseph's, Kankakee, and some other rivers, affording good hydraulic power. The surface is level, having some fine prairies on the S., and the soil fertile.

St. Joseph, Ia., c. h. Tensas parish.

St. Joseph's County, Mu., c. h. at Centreville. This county was incorporated in 1829, and is bounded N. by Kalamazoo co., E. by Branch co., S. by Indiana, and W. by Cass co. Drained by St. Joseph's, Prairie, Portage, Rocky, and Pigeon Rivers. Surface undulating; soil of excellent quality.

St. Joseph, Mu., Berrien co. This important town is located on the E. border of Lake Michigan, at the junction of St. Joseph and Pawpaw Rivers, and 195 miles W. by S. from Detroit.

St. Landre Parish, La., c. h. at Opelousas. Bounded N. by Rapides and Avoyelles parishes, E. by Point Coupee, Iberville, and St. Martin's, S. by Lafayette and Vermilion, and W. by Calcasieu parish. The Atchafalaya Bayou runs on the E., and Bayou Nez Pique on the W. boundary. It is also watered by Teche and Vermilion Rivers. The surface and soil are diversified.

St. Landre, or Opelousas, La., c. h. St. Landre parish. The streets are laid out at right angles. The country is level, pleasant and healthy. Water is generally found only in wells: springs are rare, but the water is excellent, cool, and light. St. Landre is situated between two bodies of woods, in a prairie on a small stream, which forms part of the sources of both Teche and Vermilion Rivers, the Bayou Facillie entering Teche, and the other, Bayou Bourbee, forming the head of Vermilion. This town is distant 3 miles S. W. of its port, Bayou Carron.

St. Lawrence County, N. Y., c. h. at Canton. Lying in the N. W. part of the state, on the River St. Lawrence, which separates it from Canada. This county has the largest amount of territory by 1000 square miles than that of any other county in the state. The surface, for a distance of 30 or 40 miles back from the river, is agreeably diversified with gentle elevations, broad valleys, and extensive tracts of champaign. The soil is equally rich and productive with that of any of the uplands in the state. The south-eastern part of the county is mountainous, being in part covered with the Adirondack Mountains. Most of this part of the county is but sparsely settled. These mountains abound with iron ore. The principal streams, all having a northerly course to the St. Lawrence, are the St. Regis, Racket, Grass, Oswegatchie, and Indian Rivers. They afford some inland navigation, and a great amount of water power not yet occupied. A natural canal from 30 to 80 yards wide, and about 6 miles in length, unites the waters of the Oswegatchie and Grass Rivers, in the town of Canton. This canal or creek is navigable for boats. There are several small lakes in the county, the largest of which is Black Lake. (See p. 172.) Lead ore is obtained in large quantities near the village of Rossie. Marble of superior quality is also found in abundance. The Ogdensburg Railroad passes across the northern section of this county, forming a part of a continuous railroad route from Ogdensburg to Boston. This, with the commerce of the St. Lawrence, will contribute to the rapid development

of the rich mineral and agricultural resources of the county.

St. Leonards, Md., Calvert co. On the W. side of Chesapeake Bay, about 10 miles N. W. of Drumpoint, and 55 from Annapolis.

St. Louis County, Mo., c. h. at St. Louis. This county is bounded by Missouri River N. W., Mississippi E., Merrimac S., and Franklin co. W.

St. Louis, Mo. City, and seat of justice of St. Louis co. On the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 18 miles below the mouth of the Missouri. 130 miles E. from Jefferson City, the capital of the state, and 1101 miles, by the course of the river, N. from New Orleans. Population in 1810, 1600; in 1820, 4598; in 1830, 6694; in 1840, 16,469; in 1850, 82,774. St. Louis is the commercial metropolis of Missouri, and was formerly the seat of government. It was first settled in 1764, but during its subjection to the French and Spanish colonial governments, remained a mere village. The site is a most eligible one, being elevated many feet above the floods in the Mississippi, and favorable in that, as well as other respects, to the salubrity of the place. It rises from the river by two bottoms, or plains; the first, which is alluvial, being 20 feet above the highest water, and the second, which is a limestone bank, ascending 40 feet higher than the first, to the level of the adjacent country, sweeping away towards the western horizon as far as the eye can reach. The ascent from the river to the first of these terraces is somewhat abrupt; but the second acclivity is more gradual, carrying the observer into the finest part of the city, from which is enjoyed a beautiful prospect of the river, the lower sections of the city itself, and the wide surrounding country.

The situation of St. Louis, in respect to its advantages for becoming a great commercial place, is unsurpassed, perhaps, by that of any other inland city in the whole world. Being located not far from the geographical centre of the Mississippi Valley, and almost at the very focus towards which its great navigable rivers, the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois, converge their courses, it is not to be doubted that, as the resources of this immense region are more and more largely developed, this must become a mart of wealth and commerce scarcely inferior to any in the United States. Its trade already exceeds that of any other place on the Mississippi, except New Orleans. The steamboats, which ply from this place in every direction, seem almost numberless. A great number of these and of all descriptions of river craft, bound to every point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi Valley, are seen at all times in its harbor. This is also a great depot and point of departure for the American fur trade, and for the rich lead mines of the Upper Mississippi; and here hunters, trappers, miners, adventurers, and emigrants, of all characters and languages, meet in the prosecution of their various objects, and hence scatter towards the most distant parts of the great west.

The city was originally laid out on the first bank, consisting of three narrow streets parallel with the course of the river; but after its more rapid growth commenced, under the auspices of an American population, it soon extended itself to the upper plain by the grading of several streets back of the original plot. These are wide and airy, and are crossed at right angles by

about 20 other streets ascending directly from the river. N. and S. of the more compact portion of the city, which is built up now about 2 miles on the river, extensive suburbs have been laid out on the same general plan. Front Street, on the river bank, is built up on the side opposite the landing, with a range of stone warehouses, four stories high, which make an imposing appearance, and are the seat of a heavy business. The first street back of this is the principal seat of the wholesale dry goods business. The city is generally well built, the more recent portions being chiefly of brick, which are made in abundance in the immediate vicinity. Stone also for building is quarried from the limestone strata on the spot. Many of the residences, particularly in the upper parts of the city, are of costly and beautiful architecture, and are surrounded by ornamental yards and gardens.

Many of the public buildings are elegant and finely situated. The Court House stands in a public square, near the centre of the city. The City Hall is on a square reserved for the purpose at the foot of Market Street, the basement being occupied as a market. The edifice is a splendid structure of brick. The First Presbyterian Church, a large and handsome building, occupies a beautiful site upon the high ground of the city, where it is surrounded with ornamental trees. The Unitarian Church is a large and tasteful building. The Roman Catholic Cathedral is a spacious edifice, 136 feet long by 58 feet wide, with a massive Doric portico in front. The walls are 20 feet in height, above which rises a square tower, to the height of 40 feet, sustaining an octagonal spire, surmounted with a gilt cross. In the steeple of this church is a chime of bells, the largest of which weighs 2600 pounds. The several religious denominations in St. Louis have as many as 15 or 16 churches. There are a number of literary and benevolent institutions, whose labors and influence are important. Among these are the Orphan Asylum, under the direction of Protestant ladies, and the Roman Catholic Asylum for Orphans, conducted by the Sisters of Charity. The Western Academy of Sciences is established here, and has an extensive museum of natural history, mineralogy, &c. Besides this, there is a museum of Indian antiquities, fossil remains, and other curious relics. The medical department of the University of St. Louis has a building for its laboratory and lectures in the city. The university building itself is 4 miles N. of the city. (See *Colleges*.) Within the southern limits of St. Louis is the arsenal established here by the United States; also a few miles below are the Jefferson United States Barracks, capable of accommodating about 700 men.

St. Louis is supplied with water by the operation of a steam engine, raising it from the Mississippi into a reservoir, upon the summit of one of those ancient mounds for which this part of the country is remarkable. Thence it is distributed in iron pipes over the city. The streets, churches, stores, and dwellings, to some extent, are lighted with gas.

St. Louis was first settled by a company of merchants, to whom the French director general of Louisiana had granted the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians on the Missouri. They built a large house and four stores here, which in 1770 had increased to 40 houses, and a small French garrison for their defence. In 1780

an expedition, consisting of British and Indians, was fitted out at Michilimackinac for the capture of St. Louis and other places on the W. side of the Mississippi, which was successfully repelled by the aid of an American force under General George Rogers Clark, which was providentially encamped on the opposite side of the river.

St. Lucie County, Fla. On the southern Atlantic coast of the peninsula. Indian River is the only settlement. Population, 139.

St. Marks, Fla., Wakulla co. Port of entry. 20 miles S. from Tallahassee. On St. Marks River, near its confluence with the Wakulla, which rivers unite to form the Appalachee, which is navigable to this place for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. It constitutes the port of Tallahassee, with which it is connected by a railroad. Several years ago, an appropriation was made by Congress for improving the navigation below St. Marks, which is very crooked, and is impeded by oyster bars. It is a place of considerable business.

St. Martin's Parish, La., c. h. at St. Martinville. This parish, in Attacapas, is bounded by Opelousas N. W. and W., Gulf of Mexico S. W., St. Mary's Parish, in Attacapas, S. E., and the Atchafalaya River N. E. and E. From the Gulf of Mexico, the shore rises imperceptibly into dry, arable, prairie land, along the Teche and Vermilion Rivers, and some intervening strips. The whole is one almost undeviating plain. Where the land is arable, it is highly fertile. The south-western, middle, and southern sections present an expanse of prairie, with the exception of strips of woods along the margin of the streams. Near the Atchafalaya, it is liable to annual overflow.

St. Martinville, La., c. h. St. Martin's parish, Attacapas. On the right bank of the Teche.

St. Mary's, Ga., Camden co. The position of this town renders it a place of considerable consequence as a commercial port, it being situated 9 miles above the mouth of St. Mary's River, on the left bank. A fine channel, of inland communication, exists between this place and Darien, from which it is 80 miles S. by land. It has lost some of its consequence as a naval and military station, since the accession of Florida to the United States. S. S. E. from Milledgeville 293 miles. Its harbor is good, and vessels drawing 21 feet of water come to its wharves.

St. Mary's Parish, La., c. h. at Franklin. Bounded N. and N. E. by St. Martin's parish, E. by Terre Bonne parish, S. by Atchafalaya, Cote Blanche, and Vermilion Bays, and W. by Lafayette parish. Watered by Atchafalaya Bayou, Teche River, and Chetimaches Lake. Surface flat, and liable to inundation in the S. E. part; soil arable and very fertile on the borders of some of the streams.

St. Mary's County, Md., c. h. at Leonard. Chesapeake Bay bounds this county on the S. E., Potomac River S. W., Charles co. N. W., and Patuxent River N. E. It is situated on the peninsula between the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers.

St. Mary's, O., c. h. Anglaize co. On the Miami Canal.

St. Paul, Ma. Capital of the territory. Situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 12 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, and 5 miles E. from Fort Snelling, at the mouth of the St. Peter's. This place, like every other in this young but growing territory, is recent in its origin, but is

making very rapid progress. 200 or 300 houses are to be erected the present year (1852) within its corporate limits; many of them of brick or stone, of large dimensions. New wharves are building, landings are being improved, and streets graded. Population is pouring into this whole region with great rapidity, and it is certain that St. Paul, with such advantages of location as it possesses, must immediately become a place of great importance.

Besides its public buildings, which make a good appearance, and its churches, which are beginning to be multiplied, it has several large hotels, which are demanded by the increasing travel through this place. Some of the highest class were built more especially with a view to the entertainment of parties visiting the Falls of St. Anthony. Regular steamboats run between Galena, Stillwater, St. Paul, St. Peter's, and the falls. A boat leaves St. Louis daily for this place. Distance 695 miles.

St. Stephen's, Aa., Washington co. On the W. bank of Tombigbee River, at the head of schooner navigation. 120 miles above Mobile, and 149 S. by W. from Tuscaloosa.

St. Tammany Parish, La., c. h. at Madisonville. Pearl River bounds this parish on the E., Lake Borgne, the Rigolets, and Lake Pontchartrain S., River Tangipao or St. Helena W., and the parish of Washington N. Pearl, Borgne, Chito, Chifuncte, and Tangipao Rivers are the principal streams. Towards the S. the surface is level, in the northern parts undulating; soil generally sterile, and timbered with pine.

St. Thomas, Pa., Franklin co. A village on Black Creek, branch of Conococheagne. 9 miles W. from Chambersburg.

Salem, Ct. New London co. This town was taken from the towns of Colchester, Lyme, and Montville; but the principal part from Colchester, and incorporated in 1819. It comprises an area of 6 by 5 miles of fertile and productive land. The inhabitants are generally good farmers, who live scattered about on their farms. Salem is well watered by small streams, and is bounded on the N. E. by a large and beautiful pond. 13 miles N. W. from New London.

Salem, Ia., c. h. Marion co. On the margin of Grand Prairie. 108 miles S. S. E. from Springfield.

Salem, Ia., c. h. Washington co. At the head of Blue River, 93 miles from Indianapolis. Here are cotton and woollen factories, oil mills, and grist mills, moved by steam, and various other manufactories. 35 miles N. W. from Louisville, Ky.

Salem, Ky., c. h. Livingston co. 249 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

Salem, Me., Somerset co. This town is watered by a branch of Seven Mile Brook, and lies 52 miles N. N. W. from Augusta, and 28 N. W. from Norridgewock. Incorporated 1823. This is a good farming town.

Salem, Ms. City, seaport, and one of the seats of justice of Essex co. 14 miles N. N. E. from Boston. Population in 1790, 7921; 1800, 9457; 1810, 12,613; 1820, 12,731; 1830, 13,886; 1840, 15,082; 1850, 18,836.

Salem is nearly surrounded by water, being situated between 2 inlets of the sea, called the North and South Rivers. To the main and now inhabited part of the town is attached a peninsular portion of land, called the Neck. This was the first inhabited, and was formerly used for fishing and other purposes. It ultimately

became the property of the town, and in 1816, when the present almshouse was built, a large portion of it was enclosed, and has since been cultivated as the almshouse farm.

The situation of Salem is low, but pleasant and healthy. Its streets are quite irregular. Essex is the only street which runs through the town, and is very angular and crooked. Federal and Bridge Streets are broad, straight, and regular. Chestnut is esteemed the handsomest, though it is not the most public street. It has rows of fine elms on either side. Winter and Broad Streets are the widest. The first pavement was made in Essex Street, between Court and North Streets, in 1773. The compact part of the city is over a mile and a half in length, and three fourths of a mile in width, extending across the peninsula. A bridge over the North River, 1481 feet long, connects the city with Beverly, and with some of its own suburbs. North of this is the railroad bridge, which also connects with Beverly.

The history of Salem is identified with that of Massachusetts. Its Indian name was *Naumkeag*. It was first settled in 1626, by Roger Conant, Peter Palfrey, and others, who had failed in an attempt to plant themselves at Cape Ann. In 1628, a cession of Massachusetts was made to Sir Henry Roswell and others, with a view to establish a colony there. Of this company, Matthew Cradock was president, and in 1628, John Endicott was sent over to reside at Salem, as the company's agent. The next year the first church was formed, with Rev. Francis Higginson as its pastor, which was the first completely organized Protestant church formed in North America.

Salem has always been a commercial place. It has a convenient harbor and good anchorage. In point of wealth and commerce, it has always ranked as the second town in New England. Its rank, the character and number of its population, its facilities for commerce, and the advantage of being the chosen residence of many of the first and most distinguished settlers, made it early and seriously thought of as the capital, instead of Boston.

The commerce of Salem has been very much extended. There is hardly any part of the world which her ships have not visited. The number of vessels engaged in foreign commerce is over 100, besides a number in the whaling business.

This seaport has been more known for its East India trade than any other in the United States. The first ship from Salem engaged in this trade was the *Grand Turk*, owned by E. H. Derby. She was at the Cape of Good Hope in 1784, commanded by Captain Jonathan Jagersoll, and at Canton in 1786, commanded by Ebenezer West. A model of this ship, completely rigged, is preserved in the Museum. In 1818, there were 53 vessels employed in this trade belonging to Salem, the tonnage of which was 14,272 tons. But the East India trade is not carried on so extensively now as formerly from the port of Salem. Many of the vessels which are owned here bring their cargoes into Boston and New York. Yet, in proportion to its size, Salem is now one of the wealthiest places in the United States.

The city is well built, largely of wood, but partly also of brick and stone. Many of the houses are elegant, particularly on Chestnut Street; and likewise in the vicinity of the Common, which is a beautiful public ground in the E. part of the city, containing about $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It

is enclosed, laid out in gravel walks, and bordered with noble elms. The principal public buildings, besides the churches, are the City Hall, the Court House, the Custom House, a Market House, an Almshouse, and a Hospital.

The City Hall was built in 1837. It has a beautiful granite front, and is handsomely finished and furnished within.

The Court House is likewise a new and beautiful building, handsomely situated.

There are about 20 churches in Salem of the various denominations. Several of the church edifices have much architectural beauty. The North Church is built of stone, with a beautiful front of the Gothic order.

The Salem Athenaeum was incorporated in 1810. Its library contains about 11,000 volumes, and occupies a spacious hall in Lawrence Place. This is not only an excellent library for popular use, but it contains an unusually large proportion of works of standard value. Early theological and scientific works, and the transactions of learned societies, are more fully represented than in most libraries of this kind. The Essex Institute, uniting the objects of natural and civil history, has a library of over 2500 volumes, besides a good collection of maps, portraits, specimens, and relics.

Among the public institutions of Salem is the East India Marine Society, formed, in 1799, of those who, as captains or supercargoes, have doubled the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn. In 1823, there were 160 of these enterprising men resident in Salem. The Museum of this society, consisting of the curiosities of nature and art collected from almost every part of the world, is one of the most interesting and valuable in the country. There are about 5000 different articles, the history and use of which are described in the catalogue. This Museum is kept in a spacious hall, built for the purpose by the society, which is open daily for the reception of visitors.

Although Salem is without any important water power, and has ever been mainly devoted to maritime pursuits, yet its manufacturing enterprise has been by no means inconsiderable. The value of its manufactures at this time is probably between three and four millions of dollars. A very extensive steam cotton mill has been set in operation within a few years past.

Salem became a city in 1836. An aqueduct furnishes the city with a constant supply of soft spring water. The railroad between Salem and Boston was opened in 1838, which brings it within 50 minutes of that metropolis. There is another road opened to Boston, through Danvers, going from Reading over the Boston and Maine Railroad. On leaving the Salem station for the E., the trains pass through a tunnel built under Essex and Washington Streets, and thence over the North River. Other railroads respectively connect Salem with Marblehead on the S., with Cape Ann on the E., with Lawrence and with Lowell on the N. W.

The celebrated witchcraft delusion prevailed in Salem in 1692, during the continuance of which 19 persons were condemned and hanged as witches. The house in which the accused were tried is still standing, at the corner of Essex and North Streets, and the place of their execution is now known, as "Gallows Hill." From this now smiling eminence the most beautiful view of the city is to be obtained. Though common-

ly denominated "the Salem witchcraft," this unhappy delusion prevailed in other places long before it existed here. In England laws had been enacted against it, as a capital offence, which received the sanction of that learned and upright jurist Sir Matthew Hale. It was an error belonging to those times, and one not a whit more strange in its character, though liable to be visited with a direr punishment, than some of the delusions of the present day.

Salem was distinguished for its patriotism, and especially for its naval achievements in the cause of American independence. During the revolution, there were about 60 armed vessels fitted out from Salem, manned by 4000 men; and many were the daring and chivalrous exploits performed on the sea by her citizens during that eventful period.

Among the distinguished men, in almost every learned profession, which Salem claims as among its sons, the name of Nathaniel Bowditch, LL. D., F. R. S., author of the *Practical Navigator*, is identified with its fame and nautical achievements. The *Practical Navigator* has been translated into every European language, and its use is coextensive with maritime adventures.

Salem, N. H., Rockingham co. Policy Pond, partly in this town, and partly in Windham, is the largest collection of water. World's End, Captain, and other small ponds are also here. The Spiggot River passes through the town, and receives in its course numerous branches; it furnishes excellent mill privileges. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface uneven. 40 miles S. from Concord, and about 20 S. E. from Exeter.

Salem County, N. J., c. h. at Salem. Delaware Bay bounds it on the S. W. and N. W., Gloucester co. N. E., and Cumberland co. S. E. The surface is generally level, and the soil sandy, but productive.

Salem, N. J., c. h. Salem co. This town is situated 3½ miles above the mouth of Salem Creek. It has 4 churches and an academy. 34 miles S. S. E. from Philadelphia.

Salem, N. Y., Washington co. A half-shire town. Watered by Black and White Creeks, branches of the Battenkill, which bounds it on the S., and, together with other streams, affords good water power. Surface undulating and hilly; soil sandy and clay loam. 46 miles N. W. from Albany.

Salem, N. C., Stokes co. This town was planted and inhabited principally by Moravians, who have an academy for young ladies. It is situated 5 miles E. by S. from Bethania, and about 100 W. by N. from Raleigh.

Salem, Pa., Luzerne co. A township on the right bank of Susquehanna River.

Salem, Pa., Mercer co. One of the northern townships on Little Chenango Creek.

Salem, Pa., Wayne co. A town on Waullpanpank Creek. 10 miles W. from Mount Maria.

Salem West, Pa., Mercer co. The northern township of the county.

Salem, Pa., Westmoreland co. A township W. from Loyalhanna River, commencing 5 miles N. from Greenbury.

Salem, Vt., Orleans co. Clyde River runs through this town, and falls into Salem Pond, which is partly in Salem and partly in Derby. There is no other stream of consequence. There are two other ponds, and they are each about

one mile in length and three fourths of a mile in breadth. South Bay of Lake Memphremagog lies between Salem and Newport. The surface of this town is uneven, but not mountainous. The settlement was commenced by Ephraim Black, in March, 1798. The town was organized April 30, 1822. 10 miles N. E. from Irasburg, and 53 N. E. from Montpelier.

Salford, Lower, Pa., Montgomery co. A township between Skippack Creek and the N. E. branch of Perkiomen. 10 miles N. N. W. from Norristown.

Salford, Upper, Pa., Montgomery co. A township adjacent to Lower Salford, and W. from the N. E. branch of Perkiomen.

Salina, N. Y., Onondaga co. 144 miles W. from Albany. The township of this name embraces the region around Onondaga Lake, and the celebrated salt springs of the state of New York. Portions of the territory upon the margin of the lake, where the springs exist, are reserved as the property of the state. The villages of Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddes are all within this township, and are all places at which salt is extensively manufactured. The village of Salina is situated on the E. border of the lake, about 1½ mile N. from Syracuse. It was formerly the principal village, but is now overshadowed by the growth of Syracuse, and has virtually become almost blended with it. The salt manufacture commenced at this place; the earliest record of its being made, to any extent, being in 1787, when 10 bushels were made in a day. The great salt spring is here, which mainly supplies the works at Liverpool and Syracuse, as well as at Salina. The brine is six times and a half stronger than sea water. The water is forced into an elevated reservoir, at the rate of about 300 gallons a minute, whence it is distributed. The manufacture at this place and Liverpool is carried on wholly by boiling, by which process the fine salt is produced. At Syracuse and Geddes the coarse salt is produced by solar evaporation. For other important statistics of this manufacture, see *Syracuse*.

The manufacture of flour is also carried on extensively at Salina village, by a water power from the Oswego Canal. There are likewise an extensive furnace and machine shop, and other manufactures where the power employed is that of steam.

Saline County, As., c. h. at Benton. Bounded N. by Perry and Pulaski counties, E. by Jefferson, S. by Dallas, and W. by Hot Springs co. Drained by Hurricane Creek, and watered on its S. W. border by Saline River.

Saline County, Is., c. h. at Raleigh.

Saline County, Mo., c. h. at Marshall. Bounded N. by the Missouri River, separating it from Carroll and Chariton counties, E. by Howard and Cooper, S. by Pettis, and W. by Lafayette co. Drained by La Mine River. Surface undulating; soil of excellent quality.

Salines, Mo., St. Genevieve co. A village, 4 miles below St. Genevieve. Extensive salt works are in its vicinity.

Salisbury, Ct., Litchfield co. The Housatonic and Salmon Rivers give this town a great and constant water power. The surface of Salisbury is formed of lofty elevations and deep valleys; but the soil is excellent for all sorts of grain and pasture. The valleys are generally limestone, and the hills granite.

Salisbury Centre is a pleasant village. The Indian name of the town was *U'eatog*. 50 miles W. N. W. from Hartford, and 22 N. W. from Litchfield.

Salisbury has long been celebrated for its excellent iron ore and iron manufactures. The guns for some of the oldest ships of our present navy were made at the old furnace in Salisbury.

The Old Ore Hill, 2 miles W. of Wansco-pomunc Lake, has been worked since the year 1732. The large and inexhaustible quantities of iron ore found in Salisbury, and the abundant supply of wood for charcoal, and other materials necessary for smelting the ore, together with the superior quality of iron, introduced other manufactures, and iron has continued from that time the staple commodity of the town.

Salisbury, Md., Somerset co. A village lying on the N. side of Wicomico River, near the confines of Delaware. 20 miles N. W. of Snow Hill, and 33 S. by W. of Lewistown, near Cape Henlopen.

Salisbury, Ms., Essex co. In 1638 this town was granted, by the name of Merrimac, to be a plantation, unto Simon Bradstreet, Daniel Dennison, and others. The year following it was incorporated by the name of Colchester, and in 1640 assumed, by direction of the then General Court, the name of Salisbury. It is bounded southerly by the River Merrimac, westerly by Powow River, northerly by the New Hampshire line, and easterly by the sea. There are two considerable villages in Salisbury; the largest is at the westerly part of the town, upon Powow River, at the head of tide water. The village is divided by said river into two pretty equal parts, one in Salisbury, the other in Amesbury. 36 miles from Boston by the Eastern Railroad, and 2 from Newburyport. The other village is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Merrimac, on a point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Powow, and is called Webster's Point. Salisbury and Amesbury are finely located for business; the villages are neat, and the scenery around them very pleasant. Salisbury Beach is noted for its beauty, and is much frequented. It is about 5 miles from the town.

Salisbury, N. H., Merrimac co. Blackwater River passes through the W. part of Salisbury. There are 5 bridges across it in this town. On the river is some very fertile intervals. The Pemigewasset and Concord Rivers are on the E. boundary. The soil of the upland is strong, deep, and loamy. A considerable portion of Kearsarge Mountain is within Salisbury. There are 2 very pleasant villages here, situated on the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike, about a mile and a half apart. First settlers, Philip Call, Nathaniel Meloon, Benjamin Pettengill, and John and Ebenezer Webster, in 1750. From Concord 16 miles N. The Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through the town.

Salisbury, N. Y., Herkimer co. Watered by East Canada and some branches of West Canada Creek. Surface diversified with hills, mountains, and broad valleys; soil well suited to grass. 15 miles N. E. from Herkimer, and 71 N. W. from Albany.

Salisbury, N. C., c. h. Rowan co. On a branch of the Yadkin River, 118 miles W. from Raleigh. An ancient stone wall has been discovered here, the top of which is about a foot beneath the surface of the ground, 12 to 14 feet high, 22 inches thick, and plastered on both sides. Its length, as far as it has been traced, is about 300 yards. A

few miles from this place a similar wall has been discovered, though of less height and thickness. The origin of these curious antiquities is unknown.

Salisbury, Pa., Lancaster co. This town is located on the head waters of Pequea Creek, 12 miles E. from the city of Lancaster.

Salisbury, Pa., Lehigh co. A township situated between Saneon Creek, Little Lehigh Creek, and Lehigh River.

Salisbury, Pa., Somerset co. A village. 20 miles S. from Somerset.

Salisbury, Vt., Addison co. Otter Creek forms the western boundary of this town. The other streams are Middlebury and Leicester Rivers. Lake Dunmore is about 4 miles long, and from half to three fourths of a mile wide, and lies partly in Salisbury and partly in Leicester. On the outlet of this pond, called Leicester River, are several falls, which afford fine mill privileges, around which is a thriving village. The surface is uneven, but the soil generally good. The eastern part extends on to the Green Mountains. In the western part are some fine tracts of meadow. In the mountain E. of Lake Dunmore is a cavern, thought to have been inhabited by the Indians, as some of their instruments have been found here. The first person who came into Salisbury with a view of settling was Amos Storey. Thomas Skeels and Abel Waterhouse were the next settlers. The 22d day of February, 1775, the widow of Mr. Storey, and eight or ten small children, moved into town. 34 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and about 6 miles S. from the Rutland Railroad depot in Middlebury.

Salt Lake City, U. S. See *Appendix*, No. 3.

Salt Sulphur Springs, Va., Monroe co. 232 miles W. from Richmond. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Saltsburg, Pa., Indiana co. On the E. bank of Conemaugh River. 179 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg. There are many salt works in the neighborhood. The Pennsylvania Canal passes through it.

Sampson County, N. C., is bounded S. E. by New Hanover, S. W. by Bladen, W. by Cumberland, N. by Johnson, N. E. by Wayne, and E. by Duplin. It is drained by Black River branch of Cape Fear River. The court house is about 55 miles N. N. W. from Wilmington.

San Antonio, Ts., c. h. San Antonio co.

San Augustine County, Ts., c. h. at San Augustine. On the E. border of the state.

San Augustine, Ts., c. h. San Augustine co.

Sanbornton, N. H., Belknap co. The bay between Sanbornton and Meredith is 3 miles in width. There are no rivers or ponds of magnitude in the town. Salmon Brook Pond, and a brook of the same name, its outlet, are the only ones worth mentioning. Sanbornton presents an uneven surface, but contains no mountains. The soil is almost universally good. There is a gulf here extending nearly a mile, through very hard, rocky ground, 38 feet in depth, the walls from 80 to 100 feet asunder. There is also a cavern on the declivity of a hill which may be entered, in a horizontal direction, to the distance of 20 feet. On the Winnipiseogee, at the head of Little Bay, are found the remains of an ancient fortification. First settlers, John Sanborn, David Duston, Andrew Rowan, and others, in 1765 and 1766. By the Concord and Montreal Railroad, this town lies 91 miles from Concord, and 8 from Gilford.

Sanders, Ky., Grant co. A village 50 miles N. N. E. from Frankfort.

Sandersville, Ga., Washington co. This village is the seat of justice, and lies 30 miles S. E. from Milledgeville.

Sanford, N. Y., Broome co. Oquaga Creek, a branch of the Delaware River, waters this town. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil favorable for grazing. 20 miles E. from Binghamton, and 135 S. W. from Albany.

Sandgate, Vt., Bennington co. The people of this town are favored with mountain air, and with crystal streams. Shetterack and Bald Mountains are in the N. W. part of the town; Spruce and Equinox are in the N. E., Red Mountain in the S. E., and Swearing Hill in the S. W. Between these elevations is some good land, which produces grass and grain. The settlement of this town was commenced in 1771, by a Mr. Bristol. 20 miles N. from Bennington, and 31 S. by W. from Rutland.

San Diego, Ca., c. h. San Diego co. This town, near the southern boundary of California, has, with the exception of Acapulco, the finest harbor on the Pacific. It is on a wide and spacious bay, the southern shore of which is low and sandy. From the bluff heights on the opposite side a narrow strip of shingly beach makes out into the sea, like a natural breakwater, leaving an entrance of not more than 300 yards broad. The town, which is inconsiderable, is situated on a plain, 3 miles from the anchorage, which is at the foot of the hills, just inside the bay, and from which the town is barely visible. It was the first place in Upper California occupied by the Spaniards. About 425 miles S. E. from San Francisco.

Sanford, Me., York co. On Mousum River. It has a good water power, and an establishment for the manufacture and printing of cotton goods. It is 35 miles W. S. W. from Portland.

Sandisfield, Ms., Berkshire co., was incorporated in 1762, and first permanently settled in 1750. The surface is hilly in general. The hills are of considerable height, but not abrupt, rising into large swells. In the S. E. section of the town, a considerable mountain rises on the western bank of Farmington River, known by the name of Hanging Mountain. Its highest point of elevation is 450 feet above the bank, and presents to the S. E. a mural perpendicular front, more than 300 feet high. Farmington River runs near the E. line of the town, through the whole extent, and affords many mill seats and water privileges. There are other small streams intersecting the town. In the N. part of the town, at the outlet of Spectacle Pond, the water privileges are excellent. The soil is various, but generally of a good quality; it consists of a moist loam, stony in many places, and principally adapted to grazing. 115 miles W. S. W. from Boston, and 27 S. S. E. from Pittsfield.

Sandiston, N. J., Sussex co. A township.

Sand Lake, N. Y., Rensselaer co. Watered by the Poestenkill and Wynants-kill Creeks, and contains several small lakes. Surface hilly: soil fertile in the valleys, and generally good for grass. 11 miles S. E. from Troy, and 10 W. from Albany.

Sandover, S. C., Abbeville district. A village, by post road 90 miles W. from Columbia.

Sandown, N. H., Rockingham co. The surface is uneven, but the soil is well adapted to grain and grass. Phillips's Pond, in the S. part of the town, is the largest, being about 340 rods

long and 200 wide. Angle Pond, in the S. E. part, is 200 rods long and 90 or 100 wide. There are several other smaller ponds. Squamseot River flows from Phillips's Pond, and pursues a nearly level course for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where another stream unites with it; from this junction, whenever the waters are high, the current passes back with considerable force towards the pond. This town was originally a part of Kingston. First settlers, Moses Tucker, Israel and James Huse, and others, in 1796. 32 miles S. E. from Concord, and 26 S. W. from Portsmouth.

Sandusky, O. Port of entry, and seat of justice of Erie co. Situated on the S. side of Sandusky Bay, opposite to the opening of the bay into Lake Erie, from which it is about 3 miles distant. It is 105 miles N. from Columbus, and 60 W. from Cleveland. The town is based upon a quarry of the finest building stone, which furnishes the durable and ornamental material of which a large number of the handsomest blocks and edifices in the place are constructed. It is also an article of export to other places upon the lake. The ground on which the town is built rises gradually from the water's edge for about half a mile, thereby furnishing one of the pleasantest views of lake scenery any where to be enjoyed in the country. During the season of navigation upon the lake, which is interrupted for only about three months in the winter, the bay before the town presents a lively scene, with steamboats and other vessels arriving and departing, and the distant horizon upon the lake is whitened with the floating canvas. The building of vessels and steamboats is carried on here to considerable extent. As it is one of the great points of landing and embarkation for travellers between the North-eastern States and the valley of the Mississippi, as well as for the trade of the interior, it has had a very rapid growth, and must continue greatly to increase for years to come. A great impulse has been given to the prosperity of the place, by the construction of the railroads meeting here; by one of which it has been connected with Cincinnati, 218 miles distant, and by another with Newark, near the centre of the state, from which the connection will soon be made complete to Columbus and to Zanesville. Other lines of railroad are projected, which will, ere long, be built. A very heavy transportation business is done upon the roads above mentioned, and the whole commerce of the place is large and rapidly increasing.

Sandusky was laid out upon a regular and beautiful plan, in 1817, by two gentlemen from Connecticut, who were the proprietors of the soil, Hon. Zalmon Wildman and Hon. Isaac Mills. The first framed dwelling was erected in the fall of that year. The first church erected here was a small Methodist church, in 1830. Sandusky now contains four handsome churches, an academy, built of stone, three stories high, a large number of stores, several forwarding and commission houses, extensive machine shops for the manufacture of the iron for railroad cars, hanks, printing offices, hotels, and other establishments required for the commerce and business of the place. A few hundred yards back from the bay is a large and handsome public square, upon which, looking towards the lake, are the principal churches and public buildings. On the farm of Isaac A. Mills, W. of the town, are to be seen the remains of some ancient works and mounds, of unknown origin. Population in 1850,

Sandusky County, O., c. h. at Lower Sandusky. Lake Erie and St. Lucas co. are on the N., Huron on the E., Seneca on the S., and Wood co. on the W. In January, 1820, it was organized. The land is low and level, and is watered by Sandusky Bay and River, also by Portage River, Green, Mud, and Muskalunge Creeks.

Sandwich, Ms., Barnstable co. This town was granted to Edmund Freeman and others in 1637. Its Indian name was *Shawnee*. Sandwich is situated on the shoulder of Cape Cod, and although much of the soil is thin and sandy, yet there is not a little of an excellent quality. It is watered by a number of streams, which afford a good water power, and by numerous ponds, some of which are large, affording a variety of excellent fish. The forests afford an abundance of deer. Sandwich has a good harbor within the cape, and navigable accommodations in Buzzard's Bay. There are a number of flourishing villages in the town. There are in this town several branches of manufacture, but the most important is that of the New England Glass Company, who manufacture annually about \$300,000 in value, of glass, equal in quality, if not superior, to any manufactured in this country. 63 miles S. E. from Boston by the Cape Cod Branch Railroad, and 12 N. W. from Barnstable.

Sandwich, N. H., Carroll co. This town was originally granted by Governor Benning Wentworth, in 1763. Sandwich Mountains are a lofty range, extending N. E., and terminating in Chocoma Peak, in Albany. Squam Mountain is of considerable height. There are other mountains. The Bearcamp River passes E. into Tamworth; the W. branch passes through Bearcamp Pond. There is another pond, not far distant from this, from which issues Red Hill River, passing S. into Winnipiseogee Lake. A small stream passes W. into the Pemigewasset River. About one fourth of Squam Lake lies in the S. W. corner of Sandwich. This is a flourishing town, and its productions are numerous and valuable. 52 miles N. from Concord, and about 22 N. W. from Ossipee.

Sandy Creek, Pa., Mercer co. A township situated between French Creek and Salem townships. 10 miles N. from Mercer.

Sandy Creek, N. Y., Oswego co. Watered by Little Sandy Creek and other streams, flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the W. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. 7 miles N. from Pulaski, and 159 N. W. from Albany.

Sandy Hill, N. Y., c. h. Washington co. 53 miles N. from Albany. On the E. bank of Hudson River. The river has a fall of 12 feet in the upper part of the village, and at Baker's Falls, 100 rods below, a perpendicular descent of 50 feet. The place is connected with the Champlain Canal by a navigable feeder. There are considerable manufactories here, and much more power to be improved.

Sandy Lake, Pa., Mercer co. This township is on the E. border of the county. S. from French Creek township.

San Felipe, Ts., c. h. Austin co.

Sandford, Me., York co. Sandford is watered by Monsum River. It has a good water power, and an establishment for the manufacture and printing of cotton goods. 35 miles W. S. W. from Portland, and is bounded S. W. by Alfred.

San Francisco County, Ca., c. h. at San Francisco, includes the peninsula between San Francisco Bay and the Pacific.

San Francisco, Ca., c. h. San Francisco co. The entrance to the Bay of San Francisco, known as the Golden Gate, is about 3 miles wide, and is formed by a gap or opening, extending 5 or 6 miles through the range of mountains that runs along the coast of California. Table Hill, not far from the northern shore of this strait, is 2500 feet high. Opposite the entrance, just as it opens into the bay, are the Islands of Aleatraz and Yerba Buena. 30 miles in the distance, nearly due W., rises the peak of Monte Diablo, the highest point of the second or interior coast range, and overlooking every thing between the ocean and the Sierra Nevada. It is between these two coast ranges that the Bay of San Francisco spreads out, extending in a direction E. of S., upwards of 50 miles, with a breadth varying from 6 or 7 miles, where it turns S., to near 20 in the middle, and diminishing to 2 or 3 at the southern extremity, into which flows the Guadaloupe River, on which, and on the shores of the bay, is some excellent land. At the N., the Bay of San Francisco communicates by a strait not unlike that of the Golden Gate, with San Pablo Bay, a basin of near 15 miles diameter, into which are discharged, through a deep navigable channel coming from the W. and extending in its course into Susan Bay, the united waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, the two principal rivers of California.

The peninsula between San Francisco Bay and the ocean consists chiefly of barren sand hills. The city of San Francisco lies just within the northern point of the entrance into the bay, upon a deep curve of the shore, and on the sides of three hills of sand, which rise steeply from the water, the middle one receding so as to form a bold amphitheatre.

The Bay of San Francisco was entered by Sir Francis Drake during his famous expedition to the Pacific, in 1578, before any settlements, except those at St. Augustine, had been formed on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It was known to the Spaniards 30 years earlier, but was neglected till their occupation of Upper California, which commenced in 1769, not long after which San Francisco was taken possession of, and was subsequently held by a small garrison, maintained in a little fort just at the entrance into the bay, a hamlet of a few houses growing up on the site of the present city. At the time of the transfer of California to the United States, in 1848, and even as late as April, 1849, San Francisco did not contain more than 30 or 40 houses. But the discovery of gold gave it a sudden impulse, and by the 1st of September, 1849, there were 500 houses, tents, and sheds, with a population, fixed and floating, of 5000 or 6000. Streets had been regularly laid out, and already there were 3 piers at which small vessels could discharge. New buildings, though of the most flimsy description, the oldest and most substantial of adobes or dried mud, the rest of boards and canvas, were held, as well as the city lots, at the most extravagant prices. The Parker House, an ordinary frame building, of 60 feet front, used as a hotel, rented for \$110,000 yearly, and other buildings in like proportion or at rates still more extravagant. These enormous rents led to a rapid and immense increase of buildings, and, notwithstanding the very high prices of building materials and labor, by the beginning of 1850, San Francisco had become a real city,

with some 20,000 inhabitants, spacious and convenient buildings, though mostly of wood, including extensive hotels and warehouses, many of the frames of which had been shipped round Cape Horn, and others from China. Speculation and prosperity went on increasing till the city received a severe check by three successive fires, by which a vast extent of frame and canvas buildings were swept away, and immense amounts of property destroyed. These fires led, however, to the erection of fire-proof buildings of brick. The city has also received a great extension by the filling up of shallow water lots by sand from the neighboring hills, upon which many solid and substantial buildings have been built; and though real estate has greatly declined from its former extravagant prices, to the ruin of many who thought themselves worth millions, the city continues to be improved by the erection of solid and substantial buildings. Great expenses have also been incurred by the city corporation in the improvement of the streets.

From its local situation in reference to the gold region, San Francisco must always remain the great seat of the ocean trade of California. Already it has extensive mercantile communications with all parts of the world. It is connected with New York by two lines of steam packets, one by the way of Panama, making the distance in about four weeks, a packet leaving either city every fortnight, and carrying the mail; the other, also a semi-monthly line, by the Lake Nicaragua, which accomplishes the distance in about four days' less time. The shortest passage from San Francisco to New York has been 21 days.

Not only is the trade with the Atlantic ports of the United States very great, but San Francisco has an extensive commerce with Chili, from which large supplies of flour are derived, and also with China, whence a great influx of emigrants is flowing to California.

The arrivals at San Francisco for the first six months of 1852, ending June 30, were 68 steamers, 108 ships, 101 barks, 130 brigs, 75 schooners, 40 sloops. Total, 522. Total tonnage, 201,473. The clearances were 77 steamers, 94 ships, 141 barks, 130 brigs, 229 schooners, 76 sloops. Total, 747. Total tonnage, 222,805.

The amount of duties paid is greater than at any port of the United States, except New York and Boston.

The arrival of passengers at San Francisco from July 1 to 29, 1852, was 9923; departures, 1140; for the first six months of the year 1852, the arrivals were 40,000. The present population of California is estimated at 240,000.

Official Report of Deposits of Gold from California.

At the various U. S. mints in 1848,	\$44,177
" " " " 1849,	6,147,509
" " " " 1850,	36,074,062
" " " " 1851,	55,938,232

Manifested shipments to U. S. ports in December, 1851, which did not reach the mints in 1851, 2,910,214

Importations into Chili in 1851, by official returns from that country, . . . \$2,372,000

Shipments per steamers in 1851, on freight to Europe and various countries, not including Chili, via Panama, so far as

destination was declared on manifests,	\$3,600,000
Add estimate of shipments by the same course and to same quarters in 1851, for which the destination beyond Panama was not declared—50 per cent. of above,	1,800,000
Known shipments by sailing vessels in 1851, to various foreign ports,	1,000,000
Add for amount not manifested, believed to be as large as	1,000,000
Total estimate of exportation to foreign countries in 1851,	9,772,000
The early foreign trade was very large, particularly in 1849, from Pacific ports. Remittances in this early trade were made chiefly in gold dust. The aggregate shipment to foreign countries for 1848, 1849, and 1850, is therefore assumed for the 3 years to be as large as that of 1851,	9,772,000
Total estimate of exports to foreign countries to December 31, 1851, which would not reach U. States mint,	19,544,000
	<hr/>
	120,658,194
Estimated amount taken overland to Mexico, and by passengers to Europe, East Indies, Australia, South America, (exclusive of Chili,) manufactured in California and United States, and otherwise retained by individuals leaving the country, and therefore not represented in the mint deposits, say 5 per cent. on above,	6,032,909
In hands of bankers, merchants, and traders in San Francisco, per tabular statement prepared December 31, 1851,	5,000,000
In hands of bankers and traders in other parts of California and Oregon, December 31, 1851,	2,500,000
Estimated half month's yield at mines not brought forward December, 1851, say,	2,500,000
In circulation—gold dust and California private coin, estimated at \$20 per individual, and population estimated at 212,000,	4,240,000
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Estimated product to December 31, 1851,	140,931,103
Estimated product from January 1 to June 30, 1852,	33,849,774
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Total estimated product to June 30, 1852,	\$174,780,877

Sangamon County, Is., c. h. at Springfield. On a river of the same name, and is bounded

S by Montgomery and Morgan, and W. by Fulton.

Sangerfield, N. Y., Oneida co. The Chenango River and Oriskany Creek water this town, the surface of which is hilly; soil fertile loam, underlaid by lime. 15 miles S. from Utica, and 89 N. of W. from Albany.

Sangerville, Me., Piscataquis co. This beautiful and thriving town is not mountainous, but it is so elevated between Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers that the waters of its ponds meet the ocean by both of those streams. Sangerville is 70 miles N. W. from Augusta, and is bounded by Dover on the W. Incorporated 1814.

Sanilac County, Mu., c. h. at Sanilac Mills. E. part. On the S. W. shore of Lake Huron.

San Joaquin County, Ca., c. h. at Stockton. On both sides of the lower course of the San Joaquin River.

San Jose, Ca., c. h. Santa Clara co., 50 miles from San Francisco, is situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy valleys in California. It is well watered, and for 20 miles N. and S. there is a perfect carriage road, with barely a mould of earth to lift a wheel. Its advantages for gardens, fruits, and grains are of the highest order. The quicksilver mines are about 20 miles S. of this city.

San Luis Obispo County, Ca., c. h. at San Luis Obispo. On the coast, opposite the head waters of the San Joaquin.

San Luis Obispo, Ca., c. h. San Luis Obispo co. On the coast, half way from Santa Barbara to Monterey. 200 miles S. by E. from San Francisco. An unsafe port in winter. It has an extensive seaboard district about it, but is not well watered.

San Patricio County, Ts., c. h. at San Patricio, in the S. E. angle, between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

San Pedro, Ca., Los Angeles co. The port of Pueblo Los Angeles, from which it is 27 miles S. on the Bay of San Pedro, about 80 miles N. W. from San Diego Los Angeles, is a good farming district, celebrated for its grapes, and was the former Spanish capital of California.

Santa Barbara County, Ca., c. h. at Santa Barbara. On the coast S. of Cape Conception, towards the southern extremity of the state.

Santa Barbara, Ca., c. h. Santa Barbara co. A small sea-coast town, pleasantly situated, surrounded by mountains.

Santa Clara County, Ca., c. h. at San Jose. Around the southernmost waters of San Francisco Bay. Watered by the Guadalupe, near the head of which are the quicksilver mines. It contains one of the best farming tracts in California.

Santa Fe, N. M., c. h. Santa Fe co., and capital of the territory. The oldest town in the United States, next to St. Augustine, having been founded in 1580. It is situated on a small tributary of the Rio Grande called the Chichito, or River of Santa Fe, a short distance E. of the Rio del Norte, and is approached from the E. through a cañon or narrow pass of the eastern chain of the Rocky Mountains, commencing about 25 miles from the town, and extending 10 or 12 miles in length, the mountains rising on either side to a height of 1000 or 2000 feet, in all cases within cannon shot of each other, and in many places within point blank musket shot. This continues to within 12 or 15 miles of Santa Fe.

The elevation of Santa Fe above the level of

the sea is upwards of 6800 feet, higher than the highest summits of the White Mountains, and the neighboring peaks to the N. are many thousand feet higher. On leaving the narrow valley in which the town stands, varying in width from 1000 feet to a mile or two, and which is cultivated entirely by irrigation, the country presents nothing but barren hills, utterly incapable, both from soil and climate, of producing any thing useful. The river, 5 miles below the town, disappears in the granitic sands. The houses are of adobes or sun-dried bricks, in the Spanish style, generally of one story, and built on a square. The interior of the square is an open court, and the principal rooms open into it. These houses are forbidding in appearance, on the outside presenting the aspect of a collection of brick kilns, but are comfortable and convenient within. The thick walls make them cool in summer and warm in winter. The better class have good beds, but the inferior people sleep on untanned skins. The women appear to be the most refined and intelligent part of the population. Those of the upper class dress like the American women, except that, instead of a bonnet or cap, they wear, both in doors and out, a scarf over the head called a rebozo. The dress of the lower class of women is a simple petticoat, with the arms and shoulders bare, except what may chance to be covered by the rebozo. The men who have means to do so dress after the American fashion; but by far the greater part, when they dress at all, wear leather breeches tight round the hips and open from the knee down, shirt and blanket taking the place of our coat and waistcoat.

The town is dependent on the distant hills for wood, which is brought in bundles on diminutive jackasses; the only animal that can be subsisted in this barren neighborhood without great expense. The inhabitants manufacture sugar from the cornstalk, which sells at 30 or 40 cents per pound. Grain is always from \$2 to \$3 the bushel. The fruits of the place, including melons, the apple, plums, grapes, and apricots, are, all but the grapes and apricots, very indifferent.

The Rio del Norte itself in this neighborhood affords, in its narrow, sandy valley, little or no space for agriculture. On the W. side the banks are steep walls crowned by layers of basalt, forming the table lands. The E. side is composed of rolling sand hills rising gradually to the base of the mountains.

The whole valley of the Upper Del Norte, so far as it contains any ground cultivated, or capable of cultivation, may be considered as included between Taos, in about 36° 30' N. latitude, and Rio Cristobel, in 33° 30', a distance of about 200 miles in length, but every where very narrow. Beginning at La Goga, about 30 miles S. from Taos, the banks of the Del Norte exhibit a narrow, sandy bottom, so situated as to admit of irrigation; this lasts for about 160 miles. The river itself is scarcely more than 25 yards wide, and every where fordable.

30 or 40 miles S. of Santa Fe, amid the mountains, on the E. of the Del Norte, are gold washings, but not very productive or profitable.

The wealth of the country, which is very poor at best, consists of flocks of sheep and cattle, for which pasturage is found on the banks of the rivers, but which are exposed to constant depredations from the Indians.

Santa Rosa County, Fa., c. h. at Milton. It

is washed on the W. by the Eseambia, and drained by tributaries of Pensacola Bay.

Saguoit, N. Y., Oneida co. On both sides of Sadaquada or Saguoit Creek, 90 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It contains an inflammable sulphur spring, yielding gas sufficient to light buildings.

Sarahsville, O., Noble township, Morgan co. It lies near the Buffalo Fork of Wills Creek. 89 miles from Columbus, and 28 from McConnellsville.

Saranac, N. Y., Clinton co. The Saranac River waters this town, flowing through a valley of considerable size and fertility. Surface chiefly hilly and mountainous, abounding in iron ore. 15 miles W. from Plattsburg, and 180 N. from Albany.

Saratoga County, N. Y., c. h. at Milton. Formed from Albany co., in 1791. It is bounded N. by Warren co., E. by the Hudson River, S. by Albany and Schenectady, and W. by Fulton and Herkimer counties. Watered by Mohawk and Sacandaga Rivers, Kayaderosseras and Fish Creeks, and Saratoga, Ballston, and Round Lakes. The Palmetown and Kayaderosseras Mountains cover the N. W. part of this county; the rest of the surface is undulating and hilly, interspersed with sandy plains. Soil of various qualities, being chiefly composed of sandy or gravelly loam and clay. The mineral waters of this county are unrivalled, and the description of them will be found under the appropriate head. Agate and chalcodony are found in the vicinity of Saratoga Springs, and there are several localities of marl and bog iron ore. The Saratoga and Schenectady and the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads cross this county, along the E. and S. borders of which extends the Champlain Canal.

Saratoga, N. Y., Saratoga co. Bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, W. by Saratoga Lake, and watered by Fish Creek, connecting the two: the Champlain Canal also passes parallel to the river through this town. Surface uneven, and soil gravelly loam, with the exception of some rich alluvial flats bordering the Hudson. It was in this town that General Burgoyne surrendered to the American army, October 17, 1777. 10 miles N. E. from Ballston Spa, and 34 N. from Albany.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Saratoga co. This town is watered by Ellis's Creek and some other small tributaries of Kayaderosseras Creek, which bounds it on the S. Surface hilly on the N. E., and chiefly level elsewhere; soil light sandy loam. For an account of the celebrated mineral springs in this town, see *Fashionable Resorts*.

Sardinia, N. Y., Erie co. Bounded on the S. by Cattaraugus Creek. A hilly town, with a soil well suited to grass. 28 miles S. E. from Buffalo, and 274 W. from Albany.

Sarecto, N. C., c. h. Duplin co. About 50 miles N. from Wilmington.

Saugerties, N. Y., Ulster co. Watered by Platterkill and Esopus Creeks, flowing into the Hudson, which bounds it on the E. The W. part is covered by the Catskill Mountains, but the E. is more level, and the soil good. 10 miles N. from Kingston, and 46 S. from Albany.

Saugus, Ms., Essex co. This town formed the W. parish of Lynn until 1815, when it was incorporated, and received the name of Saugus, the old Indian name of Lynn, and of the river that passes through the town. Most of the land on

the river is excellent and well cultivated. There are large tracts of salt meadow towards the sea, so large as to form one seventh part of the area of the town. The land back from the river is rough, and much of it covered with wood. Saugus River winds delightfully through the meadows, and makes a very picturesque appearance. 6 miles S. W. from Salem, and about the same distance N. from Boston.

Sauk County, Wn., c. h. at Prairie du Sac. Bounded N. and E. by Portage co., S. by Wisconsin River, separating it from Dane and Iowa counties, and W. by Richland co. Drained by Baraboo and other tributaries of Wisconsin River.

Sault de Sainte Marie. This village is situated upon the borders of Saint Mary's River, at the falls of Ste. Marie, and is an old Jesuit missionary station of the early French settlers of this country, and was occupied by them from 1626 until the cession of the French possessions in North America to Great Britain. It is a famous fishing station, immense quantities of white fish being caught and salted there for the markets of the West.

The American Fur Company have long had their factory there, and it is now one of the most important forwarding places for transportation of supplies to the miners on the shores of Lake Superior, and for transmission of cargoes of copper from the mines to the cities upon our sea-coast.

The Falls of St. Mary are merely rapids, there being only a fall of 20 feet in a mile. Boats easily and safely pass down these rapids, and there has been a single instance of a sail boat passing up the falls under a heavy press of sail.

Brook trout of the finest flavor and of large size are caught in great abundance in these rapids. White fish are taken by the Indians, by means of spears and scoop nets, directly under the falls.

It is proposed to cut a ship canal, at the expense of the United States government, so that the navigation of the lower lakes may pass readily by these falls into Lake Superior, and an appropriation has been made by Congress for this important work. The proposed canal will be only one mile long, and must be carried out into the lake above nearly half a mile in order to enable ships to enter it, and a secure sea wall will have to be built to prevent the surf and the ice from damaging the locks of the canal. The rocks are soft red and gray sandstone, and a canal may be cut in it with nearly as much ease as in earth or hard soil. Owing to the vast increase of business on Lake Superior, and the importance of the mines of that region, it seems highly desirable that the government should hasten to construct the ship canal at this place, and thus open the vast regions of Lake Superior and of the country between that lake and the River Mississippi for settlement.

The climate of the Sault Ste. Marie is mild and cool in summer, but very cold in winter, the thermometer sinking to the freezing point of mercury in the coldest weather.

There is an old fort at this place, where the United States government occasionally quarters a few companies of troops; but the day has long since past when their aid would have been required for the protection of the inhabitants from Indian depredations, the aborigines being far from hostile to the white people living among them.

It is difficult to say what is the present popula-

tion of the Sault Ste. Marie, for it is continually fluctuating with the trade of that region; but it is now certainly on the rapid increase.

One of the annual payments to the Indians is made here by the government, and in the autumn when this takes place, thousands of the native Americans through the Sault to receive each his ten silver dollars, or its equivalent in blankets or arms, in payment for lands ceded to the United States. About \$40,000 are annually paid to the Indians at this place.

There are now two or three good hotels at the Sault, and travellers are hospitably entertained, and find abundant amusement in fishing for trout.

Savannah, Ga. The largest city in the state, a port of entry, and the seat of justice of Chatham co. It is 90 miles W. S. W. from Charleston, South Carolina, and 158 E. S. E. from Milledgeville. Population, in 1810, 5195; 1820, 7523; 1830, 7776; 1840, 11,214; 1850, about 17,000. The population of Savannah is subject to considerable fluctuations, with the change of the seasons from summer to winter. The place having been formerly very unhealthy in the summer months, many of the inhabitants were in the habit of visiting the north at that season. These not only were at home in the winter, but many visitors from the north, in turn, sought the benefits of a milder climate than their own, in this as well as in other cities of the south. According to a census of the city taken in the summer of 1838, the permanent inhabitants amounted to 12,758, to which, according to the computation of the officer employed to take the census, 3000 should be added for the transient winter population; making a total, during that season, of 15,758. Much improvement in the salubrity of the place during the hot season has been realized within the last 30 years, in consequence of the substitution of the dry for the wet cultivation of the rice crop in the low swamps of the vicinity, and of better building and other municipal regimen in the city. In the opinion of eminent physicians, the summer in Savannah is now even more healthy than the winter.

The city is built on the S. side of the Savannah River, 17 miles from the ocean, on a sandy plain 40 feet above the level of the river. This plain, which is nearly a perfect level, extends about a mile E. and W. upon the river, and for several miles S., increasing in width as it extends back from the river. The city is laid out with regularity and beauty, by streets crossing each other at right angles, and having between every other street a public square, generally enclosed and ornamented with trees. These open parks, 18 or 20 in number, with their verdant carpeting and shaded avenues, together with the rows of trees with which the streets generally are lined on both sides throughout, give to the city, during the spring and summer months, an airy, cool, and rural appearance. The space at present covered by the city is about a mile in length, by three quarters of a mile in breadth. The buildings are of wood, brick, and stone, and many of them are of fine architecture and elegant appearance. Formerly the great proportion of wooden buildings exposed this city to frequent ravages from fire. The year 1820 was rendered memorable by a most destructive conflagration, by which 463 buildings were consumed, occasioning a loss of property to the amount of \$4,000,000. It has since been rebuilt, chiefly of brick, with many im-

provements in the means of securing cleanliness, comfort, and health. Among the public buildings are the court house, jail, exchange, arsenal, United States barracks, a market house, several fine banking houses, an academy, a theatre, a female asylum, a widows' asylum, a hospital, and a poorhouse. One of the most splendid structures in the city is that of the Independent Presbyterian Church, which is constructed of a light-colored granite, and cost \$100,000. The city contains 12 or 14 churches, among which are a Presbyterian, an Independent Presbyterian, a Baptist, 3 African, (Baptist,) 2 Episcopal, a Methodist, a Lutheran, a Unitarian, a Mariners' Church, a church for the Roman Catholics, and a Jews' Synagogue. The warehouses are ranged along the bank of the river, 3 or 4 stories high on the river side, accessible to the lower story from the wharves, and to the upper from the city.

The position and the harbor of Savannah offer fine advantages for navigation and commerce. The harbor is one of the finest on the southern coast of the United States. The entrance from the sea, over the bar, is full a mile wide, affording, without change, a passage of from 18 to 21 feet of water at low tide. Vessels requiring 13 feet of water come up to the wharves of the city, and those requiring 15 or 16, to a good anchorage, called the Five Fathom Hole, 3 miles below. The navigator is guided to the entrance of the harbor by the light-house on Tybee Island, which having made, there is no difficulty, even for a stranger, with the assistance of the Coast Pilot, in effecting an entrance without risk, even during a heavy gale of wind. Some impediments to the navigation, which were placed in the river during the revolutionary war, to obstruct the approach of the British armed vessels, are not yet entirely removed, though their removal was undertaken by the United States, and is nearly effected. The tide flows up the river 55 miles. Steamboats go up to Augusta, 250 miles by the course of the river, and pole boats go up 150 miles farther. There are 2 companies employed upon the river, with 6 steamboats, 4 of which are of iron, and 30 tow boats, of 150 tons' burden each, running to Augusta. There are also 2 companies, with 11 steamboats and 42 tow boats, running through an inland coast navigation to Darien, and up the Altamaha and Ockmulgee Rivers, 650 miles, to Macon. There are also running, through an inland coast navigation, 2 steamboats to and from Florida; and 4 to Charleston, 2 by the inland and 2 by the outside passage. These boats run steadily through the winter season, and during the summer whenever the state of the rivers permits. There are 3 lines of brigs, with 6 vessels in each line, sailing between Savannah and New York, making a departure from each place every 2 days, and occupying 7 days, on an average, in the passage. Savannah is already the centre of commerce for a large area of country, which must hereafter be very much extended. The commerce of the neighboring state of Florida is much better accommodated at the fine port of Savannah than in her own shallow harbors. The dangerous navigation round the Florida Cape, and the facility of making a railroad communication over land to Savannah, must give to this city an advantageous position in the south. There are railroads, already completed or in process of construction, to Macon, in the centre of the state, and 100 miles farther W., to connect with the Atlantic and Western

Railroad, which is completed, and runs 136 miles farther N. W., to Tennessee River, opening, by a direct route to Savannah, the commerce of the west; also a branch of the Monroe Railroad to the Chattahoochee River, at a point leading to a union with the Montgomery Railroad, in Alabama, and a railroad from the Flint to the Ockmulgee Rivers, which easily admits of an extension to the Chattahoochee, to drain the produce of Western Georgia, and a part of Alabama, to Savannah. A canal extends from Savannah to the Ogeechee River. Such are the advantages of inland trade which are already enjoyed by this city, or are fairly open to it in the future. Savannah is noted for its exports of tobacco and rice, but particularly for that of vast quantities of upland cotton.

This city was founded by General James Oglethorpe, in 1733, and incorporated as a city in 1761. Its charter was amended and enlarged in 1787. In December, 1778, the city was taken by the British, under Colonel Campbell, and held in their possession until 1782.

Savannah, Mo., c. h. Andrew co. 5 miles distant from Missouri River.

Savannah, N. Y., Wayne co. This town contains a small sheet of water called Crusoe Lake, the outlet of which flows E. into Seneca River. The surface is level, and partly covered by the Montezuma Marshes; soil on the N. and W. quite productive. 11 miles E. from Lyons, and 170 N. of W. from Albany.

Savannah, Te., c. h. Hardin co.

Savoy, Ms., Berkshire co. A wild mountain township, whose soil and surface are better adapted to grazing than tillage. The people are generally farmers. The most compact settlement is in the S. part, at the confluence of the two streams which constitute the head waters of Westfield River. This is sometimes called Savoy Village, but more commonly Savoy Hollow. 15 miles N. E. from Pittsfield, and 114 W. by N. from Boston.

Saronsville, Ms., in Framingham, Middlesex co. 22 miles N. W. from Boston.

Saybrook, Ct., Middlesex co. This is one of the most ancient towns in the state. Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and other gentlemen in England, dissatisfied with the government of Charles I., contemplating a removal to this country, procured, in 1632, of Robert, Earl of Warwick, a patent of all the country "which lies W. from Narraganset River, 120 miles on the seacoast; and from thence, in latitude and breadth aforesaid, to the South Sea." In 1635, they appointed Mr. John Winthrop, a son of the governor of Massachusetts, to build a fort on Connecticut River, and appointed him governor for one year.

In the summer of 1639, Colonel George Fenwick, one of the patentees, arrived from England, and in honor of Lord Say and Seal, and Lord Brook, gave the tract about the mouth of Connecticut River the name of Saybrook. Colonel Fenwick superintended the affairs of the colony until 1644, when, his associates having relinquished the design of removal to America, he sold the jurisdiction of Saybrook to the Connecticut colony.

The original limits of the town extended upon the E. side of the river for several miles, and included a part of the town of Lyme. The township now comprises three parishes, viz., Saybrook, Westbrook, and Essex. Saybrook parish is the

S. E. section of the town. The Indian name for this place was *Pattaquasset*. W. of this is Westbrook parish, which was called by its Indian name, *Pochaug*, until October, 1810. N. of these two parishes is *Pautapoug*, or Essex.

The greater part of the township is uneven and stony. There are, however, some extensive levels, and tracts of rich soil, particularly in the vicinity of Saybrook village, in the southern part of the town. Some of the hills, near Connecticut River, have good granite quarries. There are several small harbors on the Sound, and on Connecticut River, at Saybrook Point and Pautapoug. The bar at the mouth of the Connecticut is an impediment to navigation. Saybrook Harbor is at the mouth of a handsome cove, making up from Connecticut River, and extending W. almost to Saybrook village. It is often resorted to by coasters in bad weather. Large quantities of fish are taken in this town. The shad fisheries are numerous, and a source of considerable wealth. Connecticut River shad are considered superior to any other in this country. White fish are taken upon the shores of the Sound, and are very valuable for the purposes of manure. The borough of Essex is about 7 miles from the mouth of Connecticut River, on the W. side. It is a place of considerable commerce, navigation, and ship building.

Saybrook Point is a peninsula, circular in its form, and connected with the main land by a narrow neck, over which the tide sometimes flows.

The land on the point was laid out with care, as it was expected to become the residence of great men, and the centre of great business and wealth.

About half way between the palisado was erected the first building designed for the collegiate school, since named Yale College. This institution was founded in 1700, and remained at Saybrook 17 years. It was desired by the founders and others that the churches should have a public standard or confession of faith, agreeable to which the instruction of the college should be conducted. This led to the adoption of the "Saybrook Platform," after the commencement in 1708.

David Gardiner, born at Saybrook, was the first white child born in Connecticut.

Saybrook is a very pleasant town, and full of interesting associations.

Saybrook village is 40 miles S. S. E. from Hartford, 34 E. from New Haven, and 19 W. from New London. The New Haven and New London Railroad passes through this town.

Scarboro', Me., Cumberland co., lies between Saco and Portland. A part of this large town, called Black Point, lying upon the sea was granted by the council of Plymouth to Thomas Canmock, in 1631; this was soon after settled, and became of considerable importance on the coast in the fisheries and trade. The land is held under that ancient grant at the present day. Another settlement was early made by a family of Algers, from England, near the centre of the town, and called Duстан Corner, which name it still bears. This was wholly destroyed in the Indian war of 1675. It was, however, revived by a descendant in the female line, through whom that race is still perpetuated.

Scarboro' is principally an agricultural town,

for which purpose it furnishes some rich soil, and has a large quantity of salt marsh. Ship building, however, continues to be pursued here, although not to the extent it formerly was. Nounsuck River passes through the whole length of the town. Its present name was given to it in 1658, when it submitted to the government of Massachusetts; previously the eastern side of the river and marsh was called Black Point, and the western Blue Point—names which are still in familiar use.

This town has the honor of being the birth-place of the distinguished statesman Rufus King, and his half brother, William King, the first governor of Maine. About 8 miles S. from Portland.

Schaghticoke, N. Y., Rensselaer co. Watered by the Hoosic River and Tomhanc Creek, tributaries of the Hudson River, which bounds it on the W. Surface undulating; soil fertile. 10 miles N. from Troy, and 15 N. from Albany.

Schellsburg, Pa., Bedford co., is a small village on the main road from Bedford to Pittsburg, 9 miles N. N. W. from the former.

Schenectady County, N. Y., c. h. at Schenectady. Formed from Albany co. in 1809. It is bounded N. by Montgomery and Saratoga. E. by Saratoga and Albany, S. by Albany, and W. by Schoharie and Montgomery counties. Watered by the Mohawk and Schoharie Rivers, and a few small streams. The surface and soil are various, the Mohawk valley containing broad and fertile alluvial flats. Bog iron ore is the only important mineral. This county is traversed by the Erie Canal, and Mohawk and Hudson, the Schenectady and Troy, the Utica and Schenectady, and the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroads.

Schenectady, N. Y. City and seat of justice of Schenectady co. On the S. bank of the Mohawk River, 16 miles N. W. from Albany. The Erie Canal, and likewise the railroad routes from Albany and Troy to Buffalo, pass through this city. Here also comes in the railroad from Whitehall, on Lake Champlain, via Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa. This is the point of embarkation for passengers travelling W. by the canal. The city is built, with a good degree of regularity, on about 20 streets, several of which are intersected diagonally by the canal. It contains churches of the Dutch Reformed, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, Cameronian, Universalist, and Roman Catholic denominations. This is the seat of Union College, the buildings of which are located on an open and elevated site, a little E. of the compact portion of the city. See *Colleges*.

The settlement of Schenectady dates back to the earliest period of our colonial history. When in possession of the aborigines, this was the site of an Indian village, the name of which, *Cou-nugh-harie-ugh-harie*, signified a great multitude collected together; and it is supposed to have been the principal seat of the Mohawks, even before the confederacy of the Five Nations. The name Schenectady, from the Indian *Schagh-nae-taa-da*, signifying beyond the pine plains, denoted its local position in relation to Albany and the North River; between which and this place such plains intervene for several miles on the E. of it. A few Hollanders are said to have settled here as early as 1620, for the purpose of trading in furs with the Indians. The first grant of lands, as appears from the Dutch records, was made

here in 1661, to Arent Van Corlaer and others, on condition that they purchased the soil from the Indians. This was effected, and a deed signed by four Mohawk chiefs, in 1772.

On the 8th of February, 1690, the town, then consisting of 63 houses and a church, was the scene of a general conflagration and most barbarous massacre, by a party of French and Indians from Canada. A "ballad" of the times says,—

"They marched for two and twenty daies,
All through the deepest snow;
And on a dismal winter night
They struck the cruel blow.

"They then were murder'd in their beddes,
Without shame or remorse;
And soon the floors and streets were strow'd
With many a bleeding corse.

"The village soon began to blaze,
Which showed the horrid sight:
But, O, I scarce can bear to tell
The miseries of that night.

"They threw the infants in the fire;
The men they did not spare;
But killed all which they could find,
Though aged, or though fair."

There is much more of this simple but touching ballad, of which the author, who had himself led a party from Albany in pursuit of the enemy, says, in closing,—

"I wish that it may stay on earth
Long after I am dead."

The cruelties which it details are but too faithful a representation of the atrocities committed by the French upon the English settlements during the wars of that period; in which they engaged the savages as their allies, and themselves resorted not unfrequently to their inhuman modes of warfare. In the subsequent French war, in 1748, Schenectady was again carried by the enemy, and 70 of the citizens slain.

Schenectady was incorporated as a city March 26, 1798. Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal, and the Albany and Mohawk Railroad, this was a great depository of the commerce of the west on its passage to the Hudson. In consequence of the rapids on the Mohawk, goods had to be transported in wagons over the turnpike to Albany, which had even at that early date become the greatest thoroughfare for persons and property between the Hudson River and the western country. To show the immense value of the internal improvements made by the state of New York, we may state that the freight of a barrel of flour by wagons from Schenectady to Albany was eight or ten times more than at the present time. It was natural to expect that much trade, which had centred at Schenectady before the opening of the canal, would afterwards be transferred to Albany and Troy. But the decline in the prosperity of the city, which began to be realized in consequence of this change, has been in a good measure prevented by the concentration of so many railroads here, and by its continuing still to be a depot for the packet boats on the canal, in which the travel, by emigrants and others, since that time, has been greatly increased. 16 miles W. from Albany, and 80 E. from Utica.

Schoduck, N. Y., Rensselaer co. Bounded on the W. by the Hudson River, and watered by a few small tributaries. Surface hilly and undu-

lating; soil clay, loam, and gravel. 14 miles S. from Troy, and 7 S. by E. from Albany.

Schoharie County, N. Y., c. h. at Schoharie. Formed from Albany and Otsego counties in 1795. It is bounded on the N. by Montgomery, E. by Schenectady and Albany, S. by Ulster and Delaware, and W. by Otsego co. Watered principally by Schoharie Creek and its branches. Surface hilly and mountainous, the E. part being covered by the Catskill Mountains, and Helderberg Hills. Along the borders of the Schoharie Creek are broad, fertile, alluvial flats, and the soil of the uplands is mostly well adapted to grass. In this county are a number of caverns, containing beautiful specimens of stalactites and stalagmites; water, limestone, and bog iron ore also exist in small quantities, and there are several sulphur springs.

Schoharie, N. Y., c. h. Schoharie co. It is watered by Schoharie and Fox Creeks, which flow through broad, fertile valleys. Surface undulating and hilly. 32 miles W. from Albany.

Schroepfel, N. Y., Oswego co. Bounded on the S. and W. by Oneida and Oswego Rivers, and watered by tributaries of the former. Surface rolling; soil sandy loam. 16 miles S. E. from Oswego village, and 150 N. W. from Albany.

Schroon, N. Y., Essex co. This town contains many lakes and ponds, which are the sources of the Schroon branch of the Hudson River. The E. and W. parts are mountainous, being separated by a valley of considerable width. Soil chiefly sand and sandy loam. 22 miles S. from Elizabeth, and 95 N. from Albany.

Schuyler County, Is., c. h. at Rushville. Bounded N. by McDonough co., E. by Fulton, S. by Brown, and W. by Marquette and Hancock counties. Watered on the S. E. boundary by Illinois River, and drained by Crooked, Crane, McKee's, and Sugar Creeks. Surface undulating; soil of fine quality.

Schuyler County, Mo., c. h. at Lancaster. On the northern border. Drained by head streams of the Chariton and Fabius.

Schuyler, N. Y., Herkimer co. Bounded on the S. by the Mohawk River. Surface hilly; soil very rich in the valley of the river. 7 miles W. from Herkimer, and 87 N. W. from Albany.

Schuylerville, N. Y., Saratoga co. On the W. bank of Hudson River. 34 miles N. from Albany.

Schuylkill County, Pa., c. h. at Orwicksburg. Berks bounds this county on the S. E., Dauphin S. W., Northumberland and Columbia N. W., Luzerne N., and Northampton and Lehigh N. E. The surface is generally hilly, and some parts mountainous. Except near the streams the soil is rough, rocky, and sterile. It is drained by the streams of Mahony, Mahantango, and Swatara, flowing into the Susquehanna, and by the head branches of Schuylkill.

Schuylkill Haven, Pa., Schuylkill co. Situated just below the entrance of West Branch into Schuylkill River, and on the Schuylkill Canal. 58 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. West Branch Railroad extends from this place to the coal mines at the foot of Broad Mountain.

Schuylkill, Pa., Chester co. Located on Schuylkill River, and drained by French and Stony Creeks. Surface level; soil sandy loam. 78 miles S. S. E. from Harrisburg.

Scio, N. Y., Alleghany co. The Genesee River and some of its branches water this town. Sur-

face hilly and broken; soil moist clay loam. 15 miles S. from Angelica, and 261 S. of W. from Albany.

Scipio, N. Y., Cayuga co. Bounded E. by Owasco Lake, and is watered by streams flowing into this and Cayuga Lake. Surface somewhat undulating; soil rich loam, clay, and alluvion. 8 miles S. from Auburn, and 164 W. from Albany.

Scioto County, O., c. h. at Portsmouth. Pike co. bounds it on the N., Jackson and Lawrence counties on the E., the Ohio River on the S., and Adams co. on the W. The land is uneven, but very good. The most important streams are the Ohio River, which runs along the southern boundary 40 miles, the Big Scioto, Scioto Brush Creek, Pine Creek, and Pond, Turkey, and Twin Creeks. Stone coal and iron ore are the mineral productions.

Scituate, Ms., Plymouth co. This town, supposed to be named from its Indian name, *Situit*, lies at the mouth of North River, in Massachusetts Bay, and has a convenient harbor, 2 miles N. from the mouth of the river, defended by rocky cliffs, and Cedar Point, on which is a light-house. The North River rises near the sources of the Taunton. It passes Pembroke, Hanover, and Marshfield, and meets the tide water here. This river is very deep, narrow, and crooked, and is noted for the fine ships built on its banks. The town extends back from the bay a considerable distance; it contains large tracts of salt meadow, and some valuable upland. In this large town are a number of handsome villages, and some pleasant ponds. The principal villages are those at the harbor, Liberty Plain, and Snappet, on the border of Hanover. Scituate Harbor lies 26 miles S. E. by E. from Boston, 5 miles from the railroad depot in Cohasset, and 17 N. N. W. from Plymouth.

Scituate, R. I., Providence co. This town was a part of Providence until 1731. The surface of the town is diversified by hills and valleys. In the N. part of the town the soil is a gravelly loam, better adapted to grazing than to tillage. Pawtuxet River, with several of its branches, gives Scituate a good water power, and large manufactories, particularly of cotton and wool, are found on their banks. There is a valuable quarry of freestone in the western part of the town. 12 miles W. by S. from Providence.

Scotland County, Mo., c. h. at Memphis. Bounded N. by Iowa, E. by Clark, S. by Knox, and W. by Schuyler co. Surface level, and drained by Wyaconda and North Fabius Rivers, and the N. fork of Salt River.

Scotland Neck, N. C., Halifax co. A bend of the Roanoke, which forms the eastern angle of the county, gives the village its name. It is situated 40 miles below Halifax by water, and by post road 100 N. E. from Raleigh.

Scott County, As., c. h. at Boonville. Bounded N. by Crawford and Franklin counties, E. by Yell, S. by Montgomery and Polk, and W. by Indian territory. Drained by the Petite Jena, a branch of the Arkansas River. The Washita hills lie on the S. border of this county.

Scott County, Is., c. h. at Winchester. Bounded N. and E. by Morgan co., S. by Greene co., and W. by the Illinois River, separating it from Pike co. Drained by small branches of the Illinois River.

Scott County, Ia., c. h. at Lexington. Jennings is on the N. E., Jackson N. W., Jefferson E.,

Washington W., Floyd S., and Clarke S. E. Several brauches of White River cross the county.

Scott County, Io., c. h. at Davenport. Bounded N. by Clinton co., E. and S. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Illinois, and W. by Muscatine and Cedar counties. Wabesipinica River runs on its N. E. border, and Allen's, Duck, and Crow Creeks drain the interior.

Scott County, Ky., c. h. at Georgetown. The soil is very productive. The county has Owen on the N., Harrison N. E., Franklin W., Woodford S. W., and Fayette S. E.

Scott County, Mi., c. h. at Hillsboro'. Bounded N. by Leake, E. by Newton, S. by Smith, and W. by Jackson co. Watered by branches of Pearl, and by the head branches of Leaf River.

Scott County, Mo., c. h. at Benton. Bounded N. W. by Cape Girardeau co., N. E. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Illinois, S. E. and S. by Mississippi and New Madrid counties, and W. by Stoddard co. Surface diversified; soil mostly of excellent quality. Whitewater and James's Rivers drain this county.

Scott County, Mo., c. h. at Benton. S. E. part. Has the Mississippi on the E., and Whitewater on the W. Generally very fertile.

Scott, N. Y., Cortland co. Watered by the inlet of Skaneateles Lake and the head branches of the Tioughnioga River. Surface somewhat uneven; soil good argillaceous and calcareous loam. 10 miles N. from Cortland, and 146 W. from Albany.

Scott, Pa., Wayne co. Bounded W. by the Susquehanna River, and drained by Starucea, Shrawder's, and Shookokin Creeks. Surface hilly; soil gravel and loam. 199 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Scott County, Te., c. h. at Huntsville. New.

Scott County, Va., c. h. at Estillville. Tennessee bounds it on the S., Lee co., Va., W., Cumberland Mountains, or Virginia. N., Russell co., Va., N. E., and Washington S. E. Powell's, Clinch, and Holston Rivers, with their numerous confluent, drain this county. Surface generally hilly, or mountainous.

Scottsville, Ky., c. h. Allen co. On a small branch of Big Barren River. 45 miles E. from Russellville, and by post road 160 S. W. by S. from Frankfort.

Scottville, Ky., c. h. Allen co. On a branch of Green River. 148 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

Scriba, N. Y., Oswego co. Watered by several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N., while Oswego River forms the W. boundary. Surface rather hilly; soil tolerably good sandy loam. 162 miles N. W. from Albany.

Scriven County, Ga., c. h. at Jacksonboro'. Effingham co. is on the S. E., Ogeechee River S. W., Burke N. W., and Savannah River N. E. The county is situated between Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers.

Seabrook, N. H., Rockingham co., was formerly a part of Hampton Falls. The rivers are Black, Brown's, and Walton's. Many of the rivulets abound with bog ore of iron. This town derives its name from the number of rivers and rivulets meandering through it. First settlers, Christopher Hussy, Joseph Dow, and Thomas Philbrick, in 1638. 17 miles S. W. from Portsmouth by railroad, and 50 S. E. from Concord.

Seavey County, As., c. h. at Lebanon. Bounded N. by Marion and Fulton, E. by Izard, S. by Van

Buren, and W. by Newton and Carroll counties. Drained by branches of White River.

Seavey, As., c. h. White co. On the S. W. side of Little Red, a branch of White River. 50 miles N. N. E. from Little Rock.

Searsburg, Vt., Bennington co. Searsburg is too elevated on the Green Mountains either for cultivation, population, or wool growing. It presents, from almost every point, wild and beautiful landscapes. 11 miles E. from Bennington, and 20 W. from Brattleboro'.

Searsdale, N. Y., Westchester co. Bounded on the W. by Bronx River. Surface rolling; soil sandy and clay loam. 4 miles S. from White Plains, and 135 from Albany.

Searsmont, Me., Waldo co. Searsmont has a good soil, and some beautiful ponds. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, 30 miles E. from Augusta, and 12 S. W. from Belfast.

Searsport, Me., Waldo co. On Penobscot Bay. Incorporated in 1845, from Prospect and a part of Belfast, which it adjoins on the N. It has a good harbor.

Seaville, Me., Hancock co. This town was incorporated in 1838, and was formerly a part of the town of Mount Desert. It includes Bartlett's, Robinson's, Hardwood, and other smaller islands on the coast.

Sebago, Me., Cumberland co. This town lies between Sebago Lake and Hancock Pond, and was taken from Baldwin in 1826. It lies 87 miles S. W. by W. from Augusta, and 30 N. W. from Portland. It has a good soil, and is watered by small streams.

Sebec, Me., Piscataquis co. A good township. 87 miles N. N. E. from Augusta.

Sedgwick, Me., Hancock co. On the W. side of Blue Hill Bay. 87 miles E. of Augusta.

Sequin, Ts., c. h. Guadaloupe co.

Seekonk, Ms., Bristol co. In 1812, the W. part of Rehoboth was incorporated into a distinct township, by its Indian name of *Seekonk*, which is the Indian name for wild or black goose, great numbers of which used to alight in Seekonk River and Cove. The Seekonk and Providence Rivers bound this town on the W. There is considerable water power here. The Boston and Providence Railroad passes through the town. The distance to Boston is 38½ miles.

Selma, Ala., Dallas co. On the N. bank of Alabama River. 83 miles S. S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Sempronius, N. Y., Cayuga co. Watered by Skaneateles Lake and several small streams. It has a rolling surface and productive soil. 16 miles S. E. from Auburn, and 156 W. from Albany.

Seneca County, N. Y., c. h. at Ovid and Waterloo. Formed from Cayuga co. in 1804. Bounded N. by Wayne, E. by Cayuga, S. by Tompkins, and W. by Ontario and Yates counties. Cayuga Lake forms a part of the E., and Seneca of the W. boundary, and across the N. part flows the Seneca River. Surface pleasantly diversified with hills and valleys; soil mostly fertile calcareous loam and mould. There are some important mineral springs in this county, and several extensive beds of gypsum. The Cayuga and Seneca Canal, and Auburn and Rochester Railroad run parallel with the Seneca River.

Seneca, N. Y., Ontario co. Bounded S. E. by Seneca Lake, and is watered by Flint Creek. Surface undulating and hilly; soil fertile clay

and sandy loam. 15 miles E. from Canandaigua, and 179 W. from Albany.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Seneca co. Watered by Seneca River, and partly bounded on the E. by Cayuga Lake. It is also crossed by the Cayuga and Seneca Canal. Surface undulating; soil chiefly rich loam. 4 miles E. from Waterloo, and 167 N. of W. from Albany.

Seneca County, O., c. h. at Tiffin. Sandusky is on the N., Huron on the E., Crawford on the S., and Hancock and Wood counties on the W. It is a well-watered, fertile county, with a soil of rich loam, which produces excellent crops of grass and grain. The land is well timbered, and is watered by Mad River. In 1820, the county was constituted, but not organized until April, 1824.

Seneca, O., Margaretta township, Huron co.

Seneca, O., Monroe co. Guernsey co. on the N. of this township, Centre township on the E., Enoch township on the S., and Morgan co. on the W.

Sennett, N. Y., Cayuga co. Watered by several small branches of the Seneca River. Surface rolling; soil gravelly loam and clay. N. from Auburn village 4 miles, and N. of W. from Albany 154.

Sevier County, As., c. h. at Paracifita. Bounded N. by Polk, and E. by Pike and Hempstead counties, S. by Red River, separating it from Lafayette co. and Texas, and W. by Indian territory. Drained by North Little River and its tributaries, Saline, Casselose, and Rolling Fork Creeks.

Sevier County, Te., c. h. at Sevierville. In the E. part of the state. Drained by French Broad and Little Pigeon, its tributary. Great Smoky Mountain runs on its S. E. border.

Sevierville, Te., c. h. Sevier co. A village in the fork of French Broad River, on the road from Maryville to Dandridge. 25 miles S. E. from Knoxville.

Seward, N. Y., Schoharie co. Watered by the Cobleskill. Has a high and undulating surface, and a generally good soil. 15 miles W. from Schoharie, and 47 from Albany.

Sevichly, Pa., New Beaver co. A township extending from Beaver River, up the right side of Ohio River, to the limits of Alleghany co.

Seymour, Ct., New Haven co. A new town, lately the village of Humphreysville, in the town of Derby, on the Naugatuck River. 20 miles N. E. from Bridgeport, by the Naugatuck Railroad, and 12 N. W. from New Haven. A flourishing manufacturing town, the seat of one of the earliest manufactures of woollens in the country.

Shaftsbury, Vt., Bennington co. Shaftsbury lies between the Battenkill and Walloomsack Rivers; it has no large streams. Some tributaries of each of these rivers rise here, which afford several mill privileges. West Mountain lies partly in this town and partly in Arlington; it has a variety of timber. The soil is of a good quality. The minerals are iron ore, of excellent quality, and a beautiful white marble. The settlement was commenced about the year 1763. From Montpelier 97 miles S. W., and 8 N. from Bennington.

Shandaken, N. Y., Ulster co. Watered by the Neversink River and Esopus Creek. The Catskill Mountains cover a large part of the surface. 24 miles W. from Kingston, and 83 S. W. from Albany.

Shannon County, Mo., c. h. at Eminence. Bounded N. by Crawford co., E. by Reynolds, S. by

Ripley and Oregon, and W. by Texas co. Drained by Current River and branches.

Shapleigh, Me., York co. A level farming town. 103 miles S. W. from Augusta.

Sharon, Ct., Litchfield co. Sharon lies on the W. side of Housatonic River, opposite to Cornwall. The eastern part of the town is elevated, mountainous, and stony, but is suited for grazing; the western part, which borders on the state of New York, is a fertile tract of undulating land, and very productive of all sorts of grain. Agriculture is the chief business of the inhabitants. The village is situated principally on one street, on the eastern side of a beautiful valley. There is a beautiful village, called Hitchcock's Corner, partly in Sharon and partly in the state of New York; this also is situated in a beautiful valley, and rich in agricultural resources. 47 miles W. by N. from Hartford.

Sharon, Ms., Norfolk co. This town was originally the second parish of the old town of Stoughton, and was incorporated in 1765, by the name of Stoughtonham, but the name, becoming unpopular, was changed to the scriptural one of Sharon. The natural scenery of this town is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. It is the height of land between Boston and Providence; and several streams of water here take their rise, which, running in opposite directions, fall into Massachusetts and Narraganset Bays. Mashapog Pond is a beautiful lake, more than a mile in length, containing 500 or 600 acres, and rests upon a bed of iron ore. Moose Hill is the most elevated of a range of hills in the westerly part of this town. It is easily accessible, and from its summit there is one of the richest, most commanding, and beautiful views in New England. The Boston and Providence Railroad passes near the centre of the town. 17 miles S. W. from Boston by railroad, and 9 S. from Dedham.

Sharon, N. H., Hillsboro' co. The streams in Sharon are small branches of Contoocook River, and rise near the S. E. corner of the town. Boundary Mountain lies on the line between this town and Temple, and has an elevation of 200 feet above the surrounding country. Sharon is better for grazing than for grain. 18 miles W. by S. from Amherst, and 48 S. S. W. from Concord.

Sharon, N. Y., Schoharie co. Watered by Bowman's Creek, has a high and undulating surface, based upon limestone, which is seen breaking through in the form of caverns, and displaying interesting stratifications. This town also contains a celebrated mineral spring. 14 miles W. from Schoharie, and 40 W. from Albany.

Sharon, Vt., Windsor co. White River passes through Sharon, and affords it an abundant water power. Sharon contains a handsome and flourishing village. The surface is broken, but the soil warm and productive. The settlement was commenced about the year 1765, by emigrants from Connecticut. 22 miles N. from Windsor, and 34 S. E. from Montpelier. The Vermont Central Railroad passes through Sharon.

Shaste County, Ca. In the extreme N., on Klamath River.

Shawangunk, N. Y., Ulster co. The Walkkill and Shawangunk Creek water this town. The N. W. part is covered by the Shawangunk Mountain, the E. level and rolling. Soil diversified. 24 miles S. W. from Kingston, and 87 S. by W. from Albany.

Shawneetown, Is., Gallatin co. On the N. W. bank of Ohio River, 10 miles below the entrance of the Wabash, and 195 S. E. from Springfield. As a place of trade this is among the largest in Southern Illinois.

Sheboygan County, Wn., c. h. at Sheboygan. Bounded N. by Calumet and Manitowoc counties, E. by Lake Michigan, S. by Washington co., and W. by Fond du Lac co. Drained by Sheboygan River and branches, and by branches of the Milwaukee. Soil of excellent quality.

Sheboygan, Wn., c. h. Sheboygan co. On the S. bank of Sheboygan River, at its entrance into Lake Michigan.

Sheffield, Ms., Berkshire co. The Indian name of this town was *Housattonock*. It was first settled in 1725, and at its incorporation in 1733, it was named after Sheffield in England. Mr. Obadiah Noble, from Westfield, was the first white man who resided in the town. He spent the first winter here with no other human being than the Indians. This town includes an extensive vale, and, except on the E., is generally level. In that part there is an extensive chain of considerable hills. On the W. it is mountainous. Sacoic, or Mount Washington, is about 2500 feet in height, and presents a magnificent spectacle. A part of this mountain is in Sheffield. This town affords an abundance of white marble, and much of an excellent quality. The soil is productive, and in the vale easily tilled. The Housatonic, which passes through the length of the town, is here a silent, sluggish stream, from 6 to 8 rods in breadth. Sheffield is one of those delightful towns, so richly decorated with lovely valley and majestic mountain scenery. The village is on the W. side of the river. 180 miles from Boston by the Housatonic and Western Railroads, and 56 from Albany.

Sheffield, Vt., Caledonia co. This town lies on the height of land between Connecticut River and Memphremagog Lake. Branches of Passumpsic and Barton Rivers both rise here. It is watered by several ponds. The lands are broken, and not productive. The settlement was commenced about the year 1792. From Danville, 16 miles N., and 46 miles N. E. from Montpelier.

Shelburne, Ms., Franklin co. This town, until 1768, was a part of Deerfield, and called "Deerfield North-West." At its incorporation, it was named for Lord Shelburne. Deerfield River passes through the town, and in its course falls nearly 50 feet, in the distance of 40 rods, thereby producing a great hydraulic power. On the banks of this river, Shelburne Falls village has sprung up. It is neat, handsome, and surrounded by charming scenery. Among other buildings it contains a well-endowed academy. From Shelburne Falls village at the W. part of the town, to Greenfield, is 7 miles.

Shelburne, N. H., Coos co. Androscoggin River passes through the centre of this town, into which fall the waters of Rattle and some smaller streams. The soil on each bank of the river is very good, producing in abundance grain and grass; but as we rise from the river, the tracts are mountainous, and unfit for cultivation. Mount Moriah, an elevated peak of the White Mountains, lies in the S. part of Shelburne. Moses' Rock, so called from the first man known to have ascended it, (Moses Ingalls,) is on the S. side of the river, near the centre of the town. It is about 60 feet high and 90 feet long, very smooth, and rising in an

angle of nearly 50°. Shelburne presents much wild and beautiful scenery. In this town is an extensive and valuable mine of lead; also excellent zinc ore. First settlers, David and Benj. Ingalls, in 1775. From Concord 123 miles N. E., and about 30 S. E. from Laucaster.

Shelburne, Vt., Chittenden co. Shelburne is finely watered by La Platt River, a pond covering 600 acres, and by the waters of Lake Champlain. Shelburne Bay sets into the town, and affords a good harbor, and a depot for the interior trade on the beautiful Champlain. The soil is strong, fertile, and generally well improved. A part of this town was annexed to St. George in 1848. A small settlement was made in this town previous to the revolutionary war. The earliest settlers were two Germans by the name of Logan and Pottier, who commenced upon two points of land extending into Lake Champlain, which still bear the names "Pottier's Point," and "Logan's Point." 33 miles W. by N. from Montpelier, and 7 S. from Burlington.

Shelby County, Ala., c. h. at Shelbyville. This county is bounded by Coosa River E., Bibb co. S., Tuscaloosa S. W., Jefferson N. W., and St. Clair N. It is drained by the sources of Cahaba River.

Shelby County, Is., c. h. at Shelbyville. Bounded N. and N. E. by Macon and Moultrie counties, E. by Coler and Cumberland, S. by Effingham and Fayette, and W. by Montgomery and Christian counties. Drained by Kaskaskia River and branches, and by the head branches of the S. fork of Sangamon River. Surface level; soil very fertile.

Shelby County, Ia., c. h. at Shelbyville. Madison bounds it on the N., Rush E., Decatur S. E., Johnson W., Marion N. W., and Bartholomew S. Branches of the E. fork of White River drain this county.

Shelby County, Ky., c. h. at Shelbyville. Henry co. is on the N., Franklin E. and S. E., Jefferson W., and Spencer S. The soil is highly productive, and is drained by the N. E. fork of Salt River.

Shelby County, Mo., c. h. at Shelbyville. Bounded N. by Knox and Lewis counties, E. by Marion, S. by Monroe, and W. by Macon co. Drained by Salt River, on the banks of which coal is found, and by North Two Rivers, which affords hydraulic power. The surface is level, and the soil fertile.

Shelby, N. Y., Orleans co. Watered by Oak Orchard Creek. Mostly a level town, with a soil of calcareous loam. 10 miles S. W. from Albion, and 260 W. from Albany.

Shelby, N. C., c. h. Cleveland co. On the E. side of First Broad River. There is a fine sulphur spring in the vicinity.

Shelby County, O., c. h. at Sidney. Allen and Mercer counties are on the N., Logan and Champaign on the E., Miami on the S., and Dark and Mercer counties on the W. The soil is good, and is watered by Turtle, Loranice, and Musketoe Creeks, and Miami River. The Miami Canal passes through the S. W. part of the county. In 1819 the county was constituted. In 1804 or 1805 it was settled by James Thatcher, on Loranice's Creek.

Shelby County, Te., c. h. at Raleigh. This county has a hilly surface, and is drained by Wolf River and its branches. Madison co., Te., bounds it on the N. and E., Mississippi River W., and

state of Mississippi S. It includes old Fort Pickering, now Memphis.

Shelby County, Ts., c. h. at Shelbyville. On the E. border, between the eastern heads of the Neches and the Sabine.

Shelbyville, Aa., c. h. Shelby co.

Shelbyville, Is., c. h. Shelby co. On the W. bank of the Kaskaskia River. 60 miles S. E. from Springfield. There is a copious sulphur spring in this place.

Shelbyville, Ia., c. h. Shelby co. On Blue River, branch of White River. 25 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

Shelbyville, Ky., c. h. Shelby co. On Brashears Creek, 12 miles above its junction with Salt River, and 23 miles W. by N. from Frankfort.

Shelbyville, Mo., c. h. Shelby co.

Shelbyville, Te., c. h. Bedford co. A town located on the right bank of Duck River. It contains a bank, printing office, and the county buildings. 30 miles S. from Murfreesboro'.

Shelbyville, Ts., c. h. Shelby co.

Sheldon, N. Y., Wyoming co. Watered by Tonawanda and Seneca Creeks. Surface hilly; soil moist clay loam. 13 miles W. from Warsaw, and 262 from Albany.

Sheldon, Vt., Franklin co. This is a good township of land. The River Missisquoi passes through it, and Black Creek, a branch of that river, gives Sheldon an ample water power. The village is a thriving place. The settlement was commenced about the year 1790, by Colonel Elisha Sheldon and Samuel B. Sheldon, emigrants from Salisbury, Ct. 46 miles N. W. from Montpelier, and 32 N. by E. from Burlington.

Shelter Island, N. Y., Suffolk co. This town, lying between Gardiner's and Great Peconic Bays, is 6 miles long and 4 wide. Surface mostly uneven; soil light and sandy, but fertile in some parts. 20 miles E. from Riverhead, and 245 S. E. from Albany.

Shenandoah County, Va., c. h. at Woodstock. Blue Ridge, or Culpepper and Madison counties are on the S. E., Rockingham S. W., Hardy and Hampshire N. W., and Frederick N. E. The two main branches of Shenandoah River traverse this county, and it is drained by many minor tributaries. All parts of the county are hilly, except the space between the two great branches of the Shenandoah, which is very mountainous. The soil is productive in grain, pasturage, and fruits.

Shepherdsville, Ky., c. h. Bullitt co. On the N. side of Salt River. 1 mile from Paroquet Springs and 72 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort. At the springs are fine accommodations for visitors.

Sherborn, Ms., Middlesex co. Sherborn is watered by Charles River on its eastern boundary, and by several brooks and pleasant ponds. Its Indian name was *Boggeston*. The soil is good and productive. It contains many skillful farmers, and some delightful farms. The village is on elevated land; it is pleasant, and commands good prospects. 18 miles S. W. from Boston, and 16 S. from Concord.

Sherburne, N. Y., Chenango co. Watered by the Chenango River, parallel to which runs the Chenango Canal. Surface hilly; soil sandy and argillaceous loam. 12 miles N. from Norwich, and 92 W. from Albany.

Sherburne, S. C., Beaufort district. A village 214 miles from Columbia by post road.

Sherburne, Vt., Rutland co. Killington Peak,

3924 feet in height, several ponds, and Thundering Brook, with a handsome fall, lie in this town. Queechy River rises here, and along its banks is some good land, but the lands are generally too elevated even for pasturage. The settlement was commenced here, in 1785, by Isaiah Washburn. The town was organized in 1794. From Rutland 10 miles N. E.

Sheridan, N. Y., Chautauque co. Watered by Scott's, Walnut, and some other creeks flowing into Lake Erie, which bounds it on the N. W. Surface hilly; soil clay loam and sand. 20 miles N. E. from Maysville, and 307 W. from Albany.

Sherman, Ct., Fairfield co. Sherman was formerly the N. part of New Fairfield, and incorporated in 1802. 13 miles N. from Danbury. There is a variety of soils in the town, but they are generally strong, warm, and productive of grass and grain. A branch of the Housatonic waters the town. Iron ore is found here.

Sherman, N. Y., Chautauque co. French Creek waters this town, the surface of which is uneven, and the soil clay and gravelly loam. 10 miles S. W. from Maysville, and 340 S. of W. from Albany.

Shiawassee County, Mn., c. h. at Cornua. This county was incorporated in 1837, and is bounded N. by Saginaw, E. by Genesee, S. by Livingston and Ingham, and W. by Clinton co. Drained by Shiawassee, Looking Glass, and Meshtagayock Rivers, which afford hydraulic power. Surface level or undulating, and containing anthracite coal; soil fertile.

Shieldsboro', Mi., c. h. Hancock co. On the W. side of St. Louis Bay, which connects with Lake Borgne. S. by E. from Jackson 212 miles.

Shippen, Pa., McKean co. Drained by Driftwood Creek, on the margin of which are salt springs, and by another branch of Susquehanna Creek. The surface is rough and mountainous, but in the valleys is some good land. 171 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Shippensburg, Pa., Cumberland co. A town and borough, situated in the midst of a fertile country. It is 11 miles N. E. from Chambersburg, and 136 W. from Philadelphia.

Shippingport, Ky., Jefferson co., is a large village, 2 miles below Louisville, at the bottom of the Rapids of the Ohio. It is in reality the lower part of Louisville, and at low water is the head of steamboat navigation in the Ohio.

Shirley, Me., Piscataquis co. This town was incorporated in 1834. It was formerly No. 3 in the 4th range of the Bingham Purchase. It is watered by the higher branches of Piscataquis River, and lies about 76 miles N. by E. from Augusta.

Shirley, Ms., Middlesex co. Before its incorporation, in 1753, the territory of this town was the S. W. part of Groton. The lands are rather level and low; the soil of some part of them is cold and unproductive, but generally they make good farms; some parts of the town, particularly along the streams, are under a high state of cultivation, and very productive. Shirley is separated from Groton by Nashua River, and from Pepperell by the Squanicook, a branch of the Nashua. These streams afford a fine water power. In the S. part of the town is a pleasant village, through which the Fitchburg Railroad passes. This village lies 18½ miles N. W. from Concord, and 38½ N. W. from Boston. About a mile S. of this village is a family of more than a

a hundred Shakers, or United Society of Believers.

Shirley, Pa., Huntingdon co. A township opposite Hamiltonville, on the right side of Juniata River.

Shirleysburg, Pa., Shirley township, Huntingdon co. A village about 20 miles S. S. E. from Huntingdon.

Shucoec Springs, N. C., Warren co. A village, academy, and watering-place, about 60 miles N. E. from Raleigh.

Shoreham, Vt., Addison co. Shoreham lies on the E. side of Lake Champlain, and is watered by Lemonfair River, a good mill stream. The surface is level, and the soil remarkably good. There is a pleasant village on the banks of the lake. This is one of the best farming towns in the state. Most of the waters here are impregnated with Epsom salts. This is the site of Newton Academy. The settlement was commenced about the year 1766, by Colonel Ephraim Doolittle, Paul Moore, Marshal Newton, and others. The settlement was broken up during the revolutionary war, but was recommenced on the return of peace. 12 miles S. W. from Middlebury, and about 42 S. W. from Montpelier.

Shreeport, La., c. h. Caddo parish. On the W. bank of Red River, 380 miles N. W. from New Orleans.

Shrewsbury, Ms., Worcester co. This town presents to the eye an uneven surface, variegated with hills and valleys. A range of highland, extending from N. to S., passes through the middle of the town. The town is well watered by springs and rivulets, though there are no large rivers in the town. Long Pond, called by the natives *Quinsigamond*, lying in this town by the line of Worcester, is a beautiful piece of water. It lies in the form of a crescent, nearly 4 miles long as it runs, and from 100 rods to near a mile in width. The water in some places is 90 feet deep. There are 12 islands in this pond of various sizes. Stratton's Island, which contains 150 acres under cultivation, has several families living upon it. Some of the other islands are more or less cultivated. This pond is the principal feeder of Blackstone Canal. In the S. W. part of the town is a large meadow, which contains excellent peat. 36 miles W. S. W. from Boston, and 6 E. by N. from Worcester.

Shrewsbury, N. J., Monmouth co. This town is located near the sea-shore, and is resorted to in summer by the people of New York and Philadelphia as a bathing-place. It has a high and dry soil. 47 miles N. E. from Trenton, and 77 N. E. from Philadelphia.

Shrewsbury, Vt., Rutland co. Shrewsbury lies mostly on the Green Mountains, and the eastern part is much elevated. In the N. part is Shrewsbury Peak, which is one of the highest summits of the Green Mountains, and is more than 4100 feet above the tide water. Mill and Cold Rivers pass through the town, and both are sufficiently large for mills. Pen's and Ashley's Ponds are in the southerly part. Shrewsbury is well adapted to the production of grass, and the timber is such as is common to the mountain towns. The town was chartered in 1763. From Windsor 22 miles W., and 9 S. E. from Rutland.

Shrewsbury, Ms., Franklin co., was called Roadtown, from the time of its grant, in 1734, to its incorporation, in 1761. It was first settled by people from Sudbury, about the year 1738. The town is

well watered by branches of Mill River, which rise here, and by Swift River, which passes through the town, and several of its tributaries, which also rise here. The surface is elevated, and many parts of it are hilly and rocky; in some parts the soil is thin, and not very productive, but in other parts the soil is fertile, particularly along its numerous brooks and rivers. At the N. W. corner of the town, about 4 miles from the centre village, is Loek's Pond, covering about 700 acres, well stocked with fish of various kinds. Near this beautiful little lake is a neat village. There is a mineral spring of some note near the centre of the town. It is said to have been opened by an earthquake, in 1815, and it abounds in muriate of lime. 16 miles S. E. from Greenfield, and 74 W. by N. from Boston.

Sidney, Io., c. h. Fremont co.

Sidney, Me., Kennebec co. This is a very pleasantly situated town, on the W. side of Kennebec River, and watered by a large and beautiful pond lying in this town and Belgrade. 12 miles N. from Augusta.

Sidney, N. Y., Delaware co. Watered by Outlet Creek and some other branches of the Susquehanna River, which bounds it on the W. Surface rather hilly; soil well suited to grazing, 18 miles W. from Delhi, and 100 S. W. from Albany.

Sidney, O., c. h. Shelby co. 79 miles W. by N. from Columbus.

Sigoumey, Ia., c. h. Keokuck co.

Silver Spring, Pa., Cumberland co. Conedogwint Creek and branches water this town. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam and slate, very fertile in the valleys. 7 miles N. E. from Carlisle.

Simpson County, Ky., c. h. at Franklin. Warren is on the N., Allen E., Logan co. W. and N. W., and Tennessee S. Two rivers rise in this county—Red, a branch of Cumberland, and Big Warren, a branch of Green River.

Simpson County, Mi., c. h. at Westville. Bounded N. by Rankin, E. by Smith, S. by Covington and Lawrence counties, and W. by Pearl River, separating it from Copiah co. Drained by branches of Pearl River.

Simsbury, Ct., Hartford co. The territory of this town was formerly a part of Windsor. Its Indian name was *Massucoc*, and it was incorporated in 1670. The surface of the town is greatly diversified by hills and valleys. A range of mountains passes through the town, and there is some level and good land within its limits, on Farmington River. Tariffville, a flourishing village, is situated at the north-eastern extremity of this town, on the W. bank of the Farmington River. 45 miles from New Haven by the Canal Railroad.

Sing Sing, N. Y., in Mount Pleasant township, Westchester co. On the E. bank of the Hudson River. 112 miles S. from Albany, and 33 miles N. from the city of New York. It is pleasantly situated, on uneven ground, rising in one part into an eminence 180 feet above tide water, overlooking Tappan and Haverstraw Bays, the Hudson and Croton Rivers, and the surrounding country, including views of the Palisades and the Highlands in the distance. It was incorporated as a village in 1813. Near the river is located the Mount Pleasant Academy, an incorporated institution for boys, which has an edifice, constructed of marble, three stories high; also the Mount Pleasant Female Seminary, an incorporated in-

stitution, beautifully located, and possessing every advantage for a female boarding school.

About half a mile S. of the village is located the Mount Pleasant State Prison, better known, perhaps, as the Sing Sing State Prison, which occupies 130 acres of ground. The buildings are in the form of a hollow square, enclosing a yard 500 feet by 250. The main prison is 484 feet in length and 44 in width, fronting westerly on the Hudson, being five stories high, and containing 1000 cells for prisoners. In the front and rear are the workshops, together with the keeper's house; and on the S., attached to the building, are a chapel, hospital, kitchen, and storehouses. These buildings, as well as the principal edifice, are all of rough dressed marble, quarried on the state farm. The prison for female convicts, a more recent structure, stands separate from that of the men, on an elevated site, and is a handsome marble building, of the Ionic order. These premises can be distinctly traced from the boats, in passing up and down the river. The average number of convicts at Sing Sing, in the year 1850, was 721, of whom 80 were females.

Sing Sing is celebrated for its marble quarries, which are worked, to a great extent, by the state prison convicts. The marble obtained here is of an excellent quality. The village derives its name, we are told, from the Indian words *Ossin-sing*, signifying a *place of stone*.

The Croton Aqueduct Bridge at this place, over the Sing Sing Creek, constructed of stone masonry, in a single arch of 88 feet span, and rising about 100 feet from the creek, is an object of much curiosity, for its massive strength and excellent workmanship.

Skaneateles, N. Y., Onondaga co. Watered by Skaneateles Lake, the larger part of which lies in this town, and by its outlet. Surface undulating; soil very fertile. 16 miles S. W. from Syracuse, and 146 W. from Albany.

Skowhegan, Me., Somerset co. On the N. side of Kennebec River, at Skowhegan Falls, which afford a great water power. 5 miles below Norridgewock, and 33 N. from Augusta.

Slatersville, R. I., town of Smithfield, Providence co. A factory village, on a branch of Pawtucket River. 19 miles N. W. from Providence. See *Smithfield*.

Smith County, Mi., c. h. at Raleigh. Bounded N. by Scott, E. by Jasper, S. by Jones and Covington, and W. by Simpson and Rankin counties. Drained by the head branches of Leaf River.

Smith County, Te., c. h. at Carthage. Kentucky is on the N., Jackson co. E., White and Warren S. E., Wilson S. W., and Sumner W. At Carthage, Caney Fork River joins the Cumberland. Surface rather rolling than hilly; soil generally productive.

Smithfield, N. Y., Madison co. Watered by Canaseraga and Cowasalon Creeks. A hilly town, with a very fertile soil. 5 miles N. from Morrisville, and 106 N. W. from Albany.

Smithfield, N. C., c. h. Johnson co. On the E. side of Neuse River. 27 miles S. E. from Raleigh.

Smithfield, R. I., Providence co. This is a large town, containing a great variety of surface and soil.

Smithfield has generally an undulating surface, presenting an agreeable diversity of moderate eminences and gentle declivities; but in some sections it is considerably rough and broken.

The manufacture of lime is an important and

extensive business, and affords employment to a great number of persons. There is also a quarry of white stone at what is called Woonsocket Hill, that sustains heat remarkably well, which renders it very valuable for furnace hearths. About two miles distant from this, there is a quarry, containing excellent whetstones, for edge tools.

The soil is a gravelly and sandy loam, with some sections of a calcareous loam. It is generally rich and fertile, although in some places it has been reduced by an exhausting system of cultivation. There are, however, some low and marshy tracts, which are generally appropriated to mowing, and afford good crops of grass. The agricultural productions consist of the various articles common to the climate.

The waters of the town consist of the Blackstone, which washes its north-eastern border, and a branch of this river, nearly of equal size, which intersects the town, discharging its waters into the former, in the northern section of the town. After the union of these streams, the Blackstone is from 100 to 200 feet in width. At some seasons of the year, it overflows its banks, and has been known to rise from 15 to 20 feet above its usual height. Besides these, there are numerous small streams, some of which afford valuable sites for mills. In the S. part of the town, within about 4 miles from Providence, there is a considerable body of water, called Scots Pond. It is nearly a mile in length, about half a mile in width, and of great depth. What is remarkable in this pond is the steep descent of its shores. Cases have occurred of persons being drowned in attempting to water their horses at this pond.

There is a remarkable fall of water upon the Blackstone River, called Woonsocket Falls, which is considered as quite a curiosity. The fall is about 20 feet, not perpendicular, but over a precipice of rocks for some distance. The fall of the water upon these rocks, through a succession of ages, has occasioned numerous excavations, all of which are smooth and circular, and some of them very large, being sufficient to contain several hogheads.

The beautiful village of Woonsocket is situated at these falls, on the line of Cumberland; the river dividing the towns and the village into nearly equal parts. This village is a beautiful place. 11 miles from Providence by the railroad from Worcester to Providence.

Slatersville is another beautiful village in this town, on Branch River, about 2 miles W. from Woonsocket.

Smithfield is a large manufacturing town, containing many other pleasant villages, almost exclusively devoted to manufacturing objects.

Smithfield, Va., c. h. Isle of Wight co. On a branch of James River. 15 miles above Hampton, and 65 S. E. from Richmond.

Smithport, Pa., c. h. McKean co. 196 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Smithtown, N. Y., Suffolk co. Washed on the S. by Long Island Sound, and drained by Nes-a-quake River. Surface chiefly level; soil sandy loam. 28 miles W. from Riverhead, and 197 S. E. from Albany.

Smithville, N. Y., Chenango co. Watered by Genegansletle and some other small branches of Chenango River. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. 15 miles S. W. from Norwich, and 131 S. of W. from Albany.

Smithville, N. C., Brunswick co. A village on the right bank of Cape Fear River, near the mouth, and opposite Smith's Island. It has a good harbor, and is the seat of an academy.

Smithville, N. C., c. h. Brunswick co. On the W. bank of Cape Fear River, 2 miles from its mouth, and 173 from Raleigh. It has a good harbor.

Smithville, Te., c. h. De Kalb co. Near the Caney Fork of Cumberland River, and 61 miles E. from Nashville.

Smyrna, De., Kent co., was formerly the Duck Creek, Cross Roads village. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in grain. It is on Duck Creek. 12 miles a little E. of S. from Dover, and 35 S. from Wilmington.

Smyrna, N. Y., Chenango co. Watered by several branches of Chenango River. Surface hilly; soil mostly good, and rich in the valleys. 12 miles N. from Norwich, and 96 W. from Albany.

Smyrna, O., Freeport township, Harrison co. A town 16 miles S. W. from Cadiz, and 100 E. from Columbus.

Smyth County, Va., c. h. Marion. Bounded N. E. by Wythe co., S. E. by Grayson, S. W. by Washington, and N. W. by Tazewell co. Watered by the head branches of Holston and New Rivers. Surface uneven; soil fertile on the streams.

Smythfield, Pa., Somerset co., is a pleasant village, located on the right bank of Youghiogony River, and on the United States road, almost exactly midway between Brownsville, on Monongahela, and Cumberland, on Potomac. According to Shriver's map, Smythfield is 1405 feet above the Atlantic tides.

Snowhill, Md., c. h. Worcester co. On the S. E. side of Pocomoke River. A port of entry, and a place of considerable commerce. 60 miles S. E. from Easton, and 20 miles a little S. of E. from Princess Ann.

Snow Hill, Md., c. h. Worcester co. A port of entry, on Pocomoke River. 115 miles S. E. from Annapolis.

Snow Hill, N. C., c. h. Green co. By post road 96 miles S. E. from Raleigh.

Sodus, N. Y., Wayne co. Watered by Salmon Creek and several small streams flowing into Sodus Bay and Lake Ontario, which bound it on the N. Surface chiefly level; soil well suited to grass and grain. 12 miles N. from Lyons, and 176 N. of W. from Albany.

Solano County, Ca., c. h. at Benecia. North of the lower course of the Sacramento, and between that river and the Nappa.

Solesbury, Pa., Bucks co. A township between Upper Makefield and Plumstead, on the S. W. side of the River Delaware. This township contains New Hope.

Solon, Me., Somerset co. A good farming town, on the E. side of the Kennebec. 44 miles N. by W. from Augusta.

Solon, N. Y., Cortland co. Watered by Ostelic River and some of its branches. Surface undulating; soil fertile, and well adapted for grazing. 12 miles E. from Cortland, and 140 W. from Albany.

Solon, O., Cuyahoga co. Two streams unite in this township and form the Chagrin River. 40 rods below this junction commences a fall, which descends 20 feet in 80 rods, affording a valuable water power. 1½ miles from this place,

up the Worster Branch, is another fall of 100 feet in a mile. On the Aurora Branch, half a mile above the forks, is another fall of 70 feet in 80 rods. 150 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

Somers, Ct., Tolland co. First settled 1713. It was incorporated by Massachusetts in 1734, and named in honor of Lord Somers, at the request of Governor Belcher. Part of the town is level and productive of grass and grain, and part is quite elevated, producing good pasturage for the sheep, and presenting delightful views of the valley of Connecticut River. It is watered by Seantic River. Somers has a very neat village. 22 miles N. E. from Hartford.

Somers, N. Y., Westchester co. The Croton River and some of its tributaries water this town, which contains some extensive plains and some uneven surface. Soil diversified, but generally adapted to grass or grain. 20 miles N. from White Plains, and 120 S. from Albany.

Somerset, Ky., c. h. Pulaski co. 5 miles N. from Cumberland River, and 84 S. S. E. from Frankfort.

Somerset County, Me., c. h. at Norridgewock. Extending from near the centre to the N. W. boundary of the state. The Kennebec flows through the southern and settled part. Much the larger portion is still unsettled. Surface varied with occasional mountains; soil good. The Portland and Montreal Railroad passes through it.

Somerset County, Md., c. h. at Princess Ann. This county is bounded by Worcester co., in Md., E., Dorchester co. N. W., Sussex co., in De., N. E., Pocomoke Bay S., and Chesapeake Bay S. W. The surface, though sandy, is generally level, and the soil very good. Nanticoke River is on the N. W. of this county, and Pocomoke S. E., and it is drained by Manokin and Wicomico Rivers.

Somerset, Ms., Bristol co. This was formerly the Indian *Shewamet*, and called the Shewamet Purchase, a part of Swansey, at its incorporation as a town in 1790. This town enjoys almost unlimited navigable facilities. It extends its whole length and breadth on the deep navigable waters of Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay; besides, a part of its western boundary is Lee's River, jutting up from Mount Hope Bay to Swansey village. This town comprises Long Point and Shawmut Neck, at the mouth of Taunton River. From Slade's Ferry, across Taunton River, to Fall River village, is about 1½ miles S. For distances, see *Fall River*.

Somerset County, N. J., c. h. at Somersville. This county has Morris on the N., Hunterdon S. W. and W., Middlesex S. E., and Essex E. The different branches of Raritan River drain the entire county. The soil is productive in grain, pasturage, and fruit; the surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale.

Somerset, N. Y., Niagara co. Drained by some small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. Surface level; soil sandy and clay loam. 14 miles N. E. from Lockport, and 280 N. of W. from Albany.

Somerset, O., c. h. Perry co. 47 miles E. S. E. from Columbus.

Somerset County, Pa., c. h. at Somerset. Cambridge is on the N., Bedford E., Westmoreland N. W., Fayette co. W., and Alleghany co., Md., S. This county is not very hilly, though enclosed on two sides by mountains. The soil is

good, and is well adapted for the production of grain and meadow grasses. Yonghiogany and Conemaugh Rivers drain it.

Somerset, Pa., c. h. Somerset co. On Cox's Creek. 40 miles W. from Harrisburg.

Somerset, Pa., Somerset co. Drained by Laurel Hill, Middle, and Cox's Creeks. Surface undulating; soil clay.

Somerset, Pa., Washington co. This township is situated between the eastern branch of Charter's Creek and Pigeon Creek.

Somerset, Vt., Windham co. Mount Pisgah and other elevations give to the surface of this township so rough and dreary an aspect, that but few are bold enough to attempt the cultivation of its soil. It is watered by the upper branches of Deerfield River. 14 miles N. E. from Bennington, and 16 N. W. from Brattleboro'.

Somers Point, N. J., Atlantic co. On Great Egg Harbor Bay, and port of entry for that district. S. from Trenton 91 miles. A place of summer resort.

Somersworth, N. H., Strafford co. The soil is well adapted to Indian corn, and most kinds of grain and grass. The tide flows on the E. side of this town, 4 miles, to Quamphegan Falls. The S. part of the town bounds on Coheco River. The White Mountains may be seen from the summit of Otis Hill. There are but 2 ponds of note in this town—Humphrey's, on the line of Dover, 200 rods long and 120 wide, and Cole's, 150 rods long and 75 wide. Red and yellow ochre, also iron ore, have been found here. At Great Falls, on Salmon River, is a large and flourishing village. The water falls 100 feet, and produces a power of great value. First settlers, William Wentworth, John Hall, William Stiles, and others. 12 miles N. by W. from Portsmouth, and 45 E. from Concord. The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through this town, with a branch to the village of Great Falls, whence a railroad extends towards Conway.

Somerville, Aa., c. h. Morgan co. 5 miles S. from Tennessee River, and 133 miles N. N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Somerville, Ms., Middlesex co. This town was set off from Charlestown, and incorporated in 1842. A considerable part of it is elevated above the surrounding country. The celebrated hills, called Winter and Prospect, are comprised in the town of Somerville. The town is bounded in part by Mystic River, Miller's Creek, and an arm of Charles River. The McLean Asylum for the Insane is in this town. A small stream, called the Shawshen, runs through the town. The Milk Row Bleaching Company have their extensive works in this place. The most extensive and beautiful views of the city and surrounding country are to be had from the tops of Winter and Prospect Hills. From Boston about 3 miles N. W. Three important lines of railroads pass through the town.

The Tufts College was chartered A. D. 1852, and is situated on land lying partly in Somerville and partly in Medford, given by Charles Tufts, of Somerville, after whom it is named. It is 5 miles from Boston, near the Lowell Railroad. Its site is one of the finest in the country, and commands a view of Boston, its neighboring cities and beautiful towns. Its funds amount at present to \$100,000, raised by subscription, through the exertions of Rev. Otis A. Skinner, D. D., of Boston. The Institution was established

by the Universalists, though it is not sectarian in its character, each student being left free to choose his own meeting, and to enjoy his own religious opinions. The system of instruction is adapted, not only to those who wish to fit themselves for one of the professions, but also to those who wish to pursue the business of a farmer, mechanic, or manufacturer, particular attention being paid to the natural sciences.

The buildings are in progress of erection, and will probably be completed in 1853.

Somerville, N. J., c. h. Somerset co. is a neat and well-built village, located in a fertile and highly-cultivated country, on Raritan River. 16 miles above New Brunswick, and 38 a little E. of N. from Trenton.

Somerville, Te., c. h. Fayette co. Half a mile S. from Loosabatchie River, and 185 miles W. S. W. from Nashville.

Sonoma County, Ca. N. of San Pablo Bay, the northern expansion of San Francisco Bay, and between the Petaluma Creek and Nappa River.

Sonoma, Ca., c. h. Sonoma co. About 20 miles N. W. from Vallejo. This is one of the best farming districts in the state. In the Sonoma, Napa, and Snisan valleys, the land is good, the country healthy, and the temperature is never very cold in winter—snow being seen only on the highest mountains. This part of the country contains the best of grazing land, many places being covered with clover and with wild oats.

Sonora, Ca., c. h. Tuolumne co. In the mountains, on the head waters of Tuolumne River.

Southampton, Ms., Hampshire co. This town was the second parish of Northampton until its incorporation in 1753. It is well supplied with mill sites, by Manham River, a considerable stream. The Canal Railroad to New Haven passes through the eastern part of the town. Lead is found here, and there is a subterranean passage leading to a lead mine. This is an artificial excavation, mostly in solid rock, of 900 feet in length, and large enough to admit a boat. The soil is well adapted to agricultural pursuits. 12 miles N. W. from Springfield, and 118 from Boston by the railroads.

Southampton, N. Y., Suffolk co. Bounded on the N. by Great and Little Peconic Bays, and S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Surface chiefly level; soil light sand and sandy loam, very productive when well cultivated. 10 miles S. E. from Riverhead, and 247 from Albany.

Southampton, Pa., Bedford co. One of the southern townships. 8 miles S. from the borough of Bedford.

Southampton, Pa., Bucks co. A township opposite the N. W. angle of Philadelphia co., and the N. E. angle of Montgomery.

Southampton County, Va., c. h. at Jerusalem. This county is bounded by North Carolina S., Greenville S. W., Sussex N. W., Surry W., and Blackwater River of Isle of Wight and Nausmond E. Nottaway River crosses this county, and it is washed by Blackwater River on the E., and the Meherr on the S. W.

Southwark, Pa. See Philadelphia.

South Beaver, Pa., Beaver co. A township N. from Ohio River, and adjoining the state of Ohio.

South Bend, Ia., c. h. St. Joseph's co. On a high bluff on the S. bank of St. Joseph's River. Possesses great water privileges.

Southboro', Ms., Worcester co. Taken from Marlboro' in 1727. This is not a large town, but

is one of the prettiest in the county. The surface is gently undulating, with Pine and Breakneck Hills, just high enough to give a fair view of the delightful country surrounding them. The soil is a strong, gravelly loam, rich, well cultivated, and productive of all the fruits common to a New England climate. Sudbury River passes the southern border of this town. Stouy and Angle Brooks, and some smaller streams, afford the town an ample water power for domestic use, and some to spare. Southboro' Centre and Fryville are neat and pleasant villages. The Centre village is about 5 miles from the Worcester Railroad depot at Westboro', from which to Worcester is 12 miles W., and to Boston 32 E. N. E.

Southbridge, Ms., Worcester co. Incorporated in 1816. It was taken mostly from Sturbridge, but considerable portions from Charlton and Dudley. It was formerly called Honest Town. The land is generally uneven and hilly, but of good quality for grain, fruit, pasturage, &c. Quinebaug River, an excellent and permanent mill stream, passes through the centre and principal parts of this town, uniting with French River, and other streams, to form a branch of the Thames. The town has a good, productive soil, with pleasant, attractive, and flourishing villages. 54 miles S. W. from Boston.

South Bristol, N. Y., Ontario co. Watered by Mud Creek and some small streams flowing into Canandaigua Lake. Surface hilly; soil tolerably good clay loam. 12 miles S. from Canandaigua, and 205 W. from Albany.

South Brunswick, N. J., Middlesex co. Drained by Lawrence's Brook and tributaries of Millstone River. Surface somewhat hilly on the W. but elsewhere level; soil fertile sandy loam and red shale. 12 miles S. W. from New Brunswick.

Southbury, Ct., New Haven co. The principal village in this town is pleasantly situated on the Pamperaug, a fine mill stream, which passes through the town.

The village of South Britain is about 4 miles S. W. from the principal or central village; it is a flourishing place. This village is surrounded by high hills and precipices, and has a romantic and picturesque appearance. The surface of the town is generally uneven; there is some good meadow land on Housatonic, Pamperaug, and Shepaug Rivers, and the uplands are warm and productive. Some traces of coal have been discovered.

The northern part of the town is called "White Oak," from an oak tree under which the first persons who explored the town encamped. 20 miles N. W. from New Haven.

Southast, N. Y., Putnam co. Watered by Croton River. A hilly town, with a rich soil, yielding large crops of grass and grain. 5 miles E. from Carmel, and 113 S. from Albany.

Southfield, N. Y., Richmond co. Bounded on the S. E. by the Narrows and the Lower New York Bay. Surface hilly on the N. and level on the S., comprising some large salt marshes. On the E. are situated Forts Tompkins and Richmond, and some batteries for the protection of New York Harbor. 2 miles E. from Richmond, and 155 S. from Albany.

South Hadley, Ms., Hampshire co. This town was formerly the second parish of Hadley, and was first settled about the year 1721. It lies on the E. side of Connecticut River, and has a good

and productive soil. The surface is varied, from that of the rich and lovely meadows on the Connecticut, to the lofty summit of Mount Holyoke. The village in the centre of the town is very pleasant; it lies about 3 miles N. of the village at the falls. Hoekanam is a small village nearly opposite to Northampton, where we cross over to visit Mount Holyoke. There is a canal in this town, 2 miles long, on the E. side of Connecticut River, and a dam across the river of 1100 feet, which is constructed to overcome a fall in the river of 50 feet. This dam produces a water power of great extent. The canal has 5 locks, and a cut through solid rock of 40 feet in depth, and 300 in length. 5 miles S. by E. from Northampton.

South Hampton, N. H., Rockingham co. The surface is uneven, and the soil of a good quality. Powow River passes through it, affording valuable mill sites. 50 miles S. E. from Concord, and 18 S. S. W. from Portsmouth. The Eastern Railroad passes near this town.

South Hero, Vt., Grand Isle co. Lake Champlain bounds this town on all sides. The town was formerly a part of North Hero, and was separated from it in 1788. It is supposed that all the lands of this island county were once covered by the waters of the lake, as clam shells are found incorporated with the rocks in the highest places. The scenery around these islands is beautiful. This vicinity was a favorite resort for the Indians. The Sand Bar Bridge connects this island with the main land at Milton. This town was chartered to Ethan Allen, Samuel Herrick, and others, October 27, 1779. From Burlington 12 miles N. W., and 16 S. S. W. from St. Albans.

Southold, N. Y., Suffolk co. This peninsula, constituting the N. E. extremity of Long Island, is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound, and E. and S. by Gardiner's and Great Peconic Bays. It comprises Fisher's, Gull, Plum, Robbin's, and several smaller islands. Surface chiefly level; soil sandy. 15 miles E. from Riverhead, and 245 S. E. from Albany.

Southington, Ct., Hartford co. Southington was taken from Farmington in 1779. There are some elevations in the town, particularly in the eastern part; but the soil is generally very good for all kinds of grain and the pasturage of cattle. It is watered by the Quinnipiac, and contains a neat village. 21 miles N. from New Haven.

The inhabitants are generally engaged in agriculture; yet several kinds of manufactures receive considerable attention.

South Kingston, R. I., c. h. Washington co. This town was formerly a part of North Kingston. It is the largest town in the state, comprising 98 square miles, and within its limits is the noted Point Judith. It has an uneven surface, a soil of a gravelly loam, based on a granite foundation. This town possesses great navigable advantages; its eastern and southern borders being washed by the Atlantic Ocean and Narraganset Bay. It contains a great number of fresh water ponds, and a large salt pond; one of the fresh water ponds covers an area of between 3000 and 4000 acres.

The fisheries on the shores and in the ponds of South Kingston are of considerable extent and value. The fish taken are principally bass, alewives, perch, and smelts. Some portion of the inhabitants follow a maritime life for a livelihood.

The principal village in South Kingston is improperly called "Little Rest Hill," for it is quite a snug and comfortable place. 28 miles from Providence by railroad.

Southport, Ct., town of Fairfield, Fairfield co. 60 miles S. W. from Hartford, at the entrance of Mill River into a small bay of Long Island Sound. It has a good harbor for vessels of 100 tons, to improve which the United States government has erected an extensive breakwater.

Southport, N. Y., Chemung co. The Chemung River waters this town, forming a part of the N. boundary. Surface somewhat hilly, with broad fertile flats on the border of the river. 4 miles S. from Elmira, and 203 S. W. from Albany.

South Reading, Ms., Middlesex co. This town was formerly the south parish in Reading, and was first settled in 1639. South Reading has a varied, pleasant surface, with a good soil. The town is well watered by Saugus River and two delightful ponds. The village, near the centre of the town, is compact, neat, and flourishing. The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the town. 10 miles N. from Boston, and 10 W. from Salem.

South Scituate, Ms., Plymouth co. A new town taken from Scituate. The Old Colony Railroad passes near it. A flourishing agricultural place.

South Thomaston, Me., Lincoln co., a new town; taken from Thomaston in 1848, lies on the E. side of George's River, and is largely engaged in ship building and the coasting trade. In the midst of a handsome, fertile, and well-improved country. 38 miles S. E. from Augusta.

Southwick, Ms., Hampden co. This town was formerly the south part of Westfield. It is elevated, but not mountainous; it comprises a varied surface, with much good land. It is watered by Little River and some small streams. There is a pleasant village in this town, which lies 6 miles S. of the Westfield depot, on the Western Railroad, 108 miles from Boston. The village in the S. part of the town is pleasant; it is about 3 miles from the other.

Spafford, N. Y., Onondaga co. Bounded by Otisco Lake and its inlet on the E., and Skaneateles Lake on the W. Surface hilly and broken; soil various. 18 miles S. W. from Syracuse, and 152 W. from Albany.

Sparta, La., c. h. Conceh co. On Murder Creek, branch of Conceh River, about 70 miles a little E. of N. from Pensacola, and 90 N. E. from Mobile.

Sparta, Ga., c. h. Hancock co. Between the Great Ogeechee and Oconee Rivers, on the dividing ground. 25 miles N. E. from Milledgeville. It contains 2 academies.

Sparta, Mo., c. h. Buchanan co. On a head branch of Bee Creek. 8 miles S. W. from Roubidoux Landing, on Missouri River.

Sparta, N. Y., Livingston co. Watered by Caneeraga Creek. A somewhat hilly town. Soil rich clay loam on the hills, and sandy alluvion in the valleys. 12 miles S. from Geneseo, and 231 W. from Albany.

Sparta, Te., c. h. White co. On a branch of the Caney Fork of Cumberland River. 83 miles E. by S. from Nashville.

Spartanburg District, S. C., c. h. at Spartanburg. This district is bounded N. by North Carolina, York, and Union districts E., Ennoree River or Laurens S., and Greenville W. The soil is

productive, and the surface hilly. Broad River and its numerous branches drain this district.

Spartanburg, S. C., c. h. Spartanburg district. 98 miles N. W. from Columbia.

Spencer County, Ia., c. h. at Rockport. The Ohio River is on the S., Warwick co. W., Dubois N., and Perry E. Most of the soil is excellent. The land is hilly and broken, and drained by small creeks.

Spencer, Ia., c. h. Owen co.

Spencer County, Ky., c. h. at Taylorsville. This county has Shelby on the N., Anderson E., Nelson S., and Jefferson and Bullitt W. The northern branch of Rolling Fork River crosses this county, from E. to W.

Spencer, Ms., Worcester co. The whole of this town was included in the original grant of Leicester. It was made a parish in the year 1744, by the name of the West Parish of Leicester, and incorporated a town in 1753, by the name of Spencer. This town is elevated, and is said to be 950 feet above tide water. The surface is rough and uneven, but the soil is very fertile. It is watered by many streams, but none of them are of much size. Seven Mile River is the largest. 18 miles W. by S. from Worcester, by the Western Railroad, and 62 W. by S. from Boston.

Spencer, N. Y., Tioga co. Cattotog Creek and some of its branches water this town. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam. 15 miles N. W. from Owego, and 181 S. of W. from Albany.

Spencer, Te., c. h. Van Buren co.

Spottsylvania County, Va., c. h. Fredericksburg. Rapid, Ann, and Rappahannock Rivers are on the N. E. of this county, North Anna River on the S. W., and Caroline co. on the S. E. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. The sources of Mattapony River are in this county.

Spottsylvania, Va., c. h. Spottsylvania co. On the Po. a branch of Mattapony River. 71 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

Springboro', O., Clear Creek, Warren co. On the N. side of Clear Creek. 84 miles S. W. from Columbus. It is named from a spring, which affords a water power sufficient for several mills.

Springfield, Is. Capital of the state, and seat of justice of Sangamon co. 105 miles N. by E. from St. Louis. Since this place was made the capital of the state, in 1840, it has had a rapid growth. It stands upon the confines of a rich and beautiful prairie, and is about 4 miles S. of the Sangamon River. It was laid out in 1822, upon a regular plan, with a public square in the centre, and wide streets, crossing each other at right angles. The State House, which stands upon the centre of the public square, is an elegant building, in the Doric style of architecture, for the erection of which the state appropriated \$50,000. The Court House and the State Bank are also beautiful buildings. Several of the churches have handsome edifices, many of the hotels and stores are spacious and well built, and there is great activity and prosperity in the business of the place. A railroad is in operation between Springfield and Naples, on the Illinois River, a distance of 53 miles. This road passes through Jacksonvile.

Springfield, Ky., c. h. Washington co.

Springfield, Ms. City, and seat of justice of Hampden co. On the E. side of Connecticut River. 98 miles W. by S. from Boston, 102 miles E. by S. from Albany, N. Y., 25 miles

N. from Hartford, Ct., and 20 miles S. from Northampton. This is one of the most beautiful and important inland towns in New England. It was settled in 1635, then called by its Indian name, *Agawam*. In 1640 the name of Springfield was given to the town. Its limits, by successive purchases from the natives, and grants from the legislature, became very extensive, embracing a territory nearly 25 miles square, from which several of the surrounding towns, on each side of the river, have been constituted.

The natural situation of Springfield is beautiful. Along the river are rich alluvial meadows, highly productive, back of which the grounds rise gradually to a considerable elevation, and terminate in a plain extending several miles E. The business part of the city is chiefly on Main Street, which is broad, and nearly 3 miles in length, and contains many elegant buildings. This street runs parallel with the Connecticut, at some distance from it, and is intersected by a number of streets, at right angles, extending towards the river, and in the opposite direction, to the elevated plain, where the United States armory is located. Other streets, parallel or nearly so to Main Street, run between this and the height of land, along the rising ground, on which are situated many elegant private residences, overlooking the city and the valley of the Connecticut far to the S.

Springfield is the centre of a large inland and river commerce, its natural and artificial advantages rendering it one of the most important commercial depots on Connecticut River. Being nearly equidistant from Boston and Albany on the line of the Western Railroad and at the point of intersection between this and the route extending from New Haven N. through the Connecticut valley, it is brought into connection by railroad communication with the four cardinal points of the country, and becomes not only a great thoroughfare of travel between all these points, but of necessity, in passing, a place of much traffic and exchange. Several of the most celebrated hotels in New England have been established here, to answer the increasing demands of the travelling public on these great routes.

The United States armory, located here, is situated chiefly on the elevated ground about half a mile E. of Main Street. The principal buildings are of brick, and are handsomely arranged around a square, presenting a fine appearance. From twelve to fifteen thousand muskets are manufactured here annually, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand are stored in the arsenals of the establishment. This is the largest and most important arsenal of construction in the United States, and its establishment at Springfield early gave an impulse to the enterprise and prosperity of the place.

On Mill River, which flows into the Connecticut at the S. E. extremity of the city, there is an extensive water power, which is improved for paper and iron manufactures, mechanical establishments, and mills of various kinds. The machine shops of the United States armory, in which a power is required, are also here. These are advantageously located on three different sites along the stream, called the Upper, Middle, and Lower Water shops, the whole comprising 5 shops, in which are 18 water wheels, 10 trip hammers, and about 30 forges. These works, extensive as they are, are far from occupying the whole power which is owned here by the United States.

The W. part of the city, where the railroad station is located, is more rapidly advancing in population and business now than any other. A large manufactory of cars and other apparatus for use upon the railroads has been established at this point. Two or three of the first-rate hotels are located here.

Several of the church edifices in Springfield are handsome structures. That of the First Congregational Church enjoys the advantage of a beautiful location, on a green in the centre of the city, which is tastefully laid out, enclosed, and ornamented with shade trees.

During the insurrection in Massachusetts, in 1786, commonly known as Shays's rebellion, Springfield was in part the theatre of the movements of the insurgents. An attempt was made to get possession of the United States arsenal, and Shays, at the head of 1100 men, marched towards it for that purpose. Being warned to desist, by General Shepherd, who, with a considerable force, had taken his position near the arsenal for its defence, and paying no regard to this warning, they were fired upon, and three of their number killed, and one wounded, whereupon the whole body precipitately dispersed.

Springfield, La., parish of St. Helena. This is the seat of justice, and is located on Notalbany River, on the road between New Orleans and Natchez. 58 miles from the former, and 98 from the latter place.

Springfield, Mo., c. h. Greene co. On the head waters of James's Fork of White River. 158 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

Springfield, N. H., Sullivan co. A branch of Sugar River, also one of Blackwater, have their sources in this town; the former empties into the Connecticut, the latter into the Merrimac. There are several ponds, viz., Station, about 250 rods long, 140 wide; Cilley, 240 rods long, and about 80 wide; Star, Stony, and Morgan's Ponds. The land is rough and stony, but good for grazing. First settlers, Israel Clifford, Israel Clifford, Jr., Nathaniel Clark, and Samuel Stevens, in 1772. 38 miles N. W. from Concord, and 13 N. E. from Newport.

Springfield, N. Y., Otsego co. Watered in the centre by the N. part of Otsego Lake, and W. by Canaderaga Lake. Surface elevated and hilly; soil fertile in the valleys. 8 miles N. from Cooper-town, and 601 W. from Albany.

Springfield, O., c. h. Clarke co. On the E. fork of Mad River, and has great hydraulic privileges. The national road, and the road from Cincinnati to Sandusky, passes through this place, which is also connected by railroad with Dayton. 43 miles W. from Columbus.

Springfield, Tc., c. h. Robertson co. On the S. bank of the Sulphur Fork of Red River. 26 miles N. by W. from Nashville.

Springfield, Vt., Windsor co. The land is generally rich, with a deep soil. On the rivers are extensive intervals, forming some of the most beautiful farms in the state. The principal village is situated on Black River Falls, near the centre of the town. This is a flourishing town, and the scenery around it neat and handsome village is delightful. It was chartered August 20, 1761. Among the first settlers were Mr. Simeon Stevens, and the Hon. Lewis R. Morris. 70 miles S. from Montpelier, and 24 S. from Woodstock. A railroad passes by this town, on the E. side of Connecticut River.

Spring Garden, Va., Pittsylvania co. A village. By post road 130 miles S. W. by W. from Richmond.

Spring Place, Ga., c. h. Murray co.

Springport, N. Y., Cayuga co. Watered by small streams flowing into Cayuga Lake, which bounds it on the W. Surface rolling; soil fertile calcareous loam. 9 miles S. W. from Auburn, and 165 W. from Albany.

Springville, N. Y., Erie co. On Spring Creek. 287 miles W. from Albany. There is a valuable water power here, which is improved for flouring mills and manufactories of various kinds.

Springwater, N. Y., Livingston co. Watered by the inlet of Hemlock Lake. Surface hilly and broken; soil clay loam, yielding large crops of grass. 16 miles S. E. from Geneseo, and 223 W. from Albany.

Stafford, Ct., Tolland co. The surface of the town is rough; in some parts mountainous, abounding with rocks of primitive formation. Its soil is a coarse, hard, and dry gravelly loam, generally not very productive. There are several minerals in the town, but iron ore is the principal.

The town is watered by Furnace River and the Willimantic, which unite in Stafford, and afford a good water power.

Stafford Mineral Springs have acquired considerable notice, and are celebrated for their virtues in curing cutaneous diseases. The celebrated Dr. Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, was the first person who analyzed these waters, and highly approved their virtues.

By the New London and Willimantic Railroad 16 miles from the Palmer depot on the Massachusetts Western Railroad, 50 N. from New London, 52 by railroad from Hartford, and 24 by stage. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Stafford, N. J., Monmouth co. This township has some good farms, though the soil is generally sandy. Mannahankin is the principal settlement.

Stafford, N. Y., Genesee co. Allen's and Black Creeks water this town. The surface of which is chiefly level, and the soil clay and gravelly loam, based upon limestone. 5 miles E. from Batavia, and 238 W. from Albany.

Stafford County, Va., c. h. at Stafford. Bounded by Prince William N., Fauquier co. N. W., Rappahannock River S. W. and W., and King George co. S. E. It is situated between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, and has a sandy soil and hilly surface. The principal towns are Stafford, Falmouth, and North Marlboro'.

Stafford, Va., c. h. Stafford co. On the N. bank of Rappahannock River, opposite Fredericksburg, and 73 miles N. from Richmond.

Stamford, Ct., Fairfield co. Its Indian name was *Rippowans*. It was purchased of the natives for "twelve coats, twelve hoes, twelve hatchets, twelve knives, two kettles, and four fathom of white wampum." The soil of Stamford is a rich gravelly loam, well cultivated, and very productive. The surface is undulating, presenting a great variety of delightful prospects. The town is well supplied with mill sites by Mill and Miannas Rivers, and within its bay, between Shippan and Greenwich Points, are good harbors for vessels of 8½ feet draught of water.

Stamford Borough is a neat village, beautifully situated near the Sound, and surrounded by a country full of interesting scenery. 40 miles by railroad from New Haven, 36 from New York.

Stamford, Ky., c. h. Lincoln co. Near Dick's River. 10 miles S. E. from Danville.

Stamford, N. Y., Delaware co. The head branches of the Delaware River water this town. Surface rather hilly and broken; soil well suited to grazing. 16 miles E. from Delhi, and 58 S. W. from Albany.

Stamford, Vt., Bennington co. A mountain township, on the line of Massachusetts. Branches of the Hoosic and Walloomsak rise here. There are several fine fish ponds among the mountains, and some good land, but the land is generally too elevated for culture. The township was chartered in 1753. 9 miles S. E. from Bennington, and 21 W. by S. from Brattleboro'.

Standish, Me., Cumberland co. Bounded on the N. and N. E. by Sebago Lake, and S. W. by Saco River. It lies 16 miles N. W. from Portland. This is a good farming town, with two pleasant villages. It has Buxton on the S., and Gorham on the N. E.

Stanford, N. Y., Dutchess co. Watered by Wappinger's Creek. A hilly and mountainous town. Soil chiefly sandy loam, suitable for grazing. 16 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie, and 72 S. from Albany.

Stanhope, N. J., Sussex co. 60 miles N. from Trenton, on the Morris Canal, on Musconetong River, which affords a good hydraulic power, by a fall of 30 feet, produced at this place by turning it from its natural bed. The canal, by an inclined plane, here overcomes an ascent of 76 feet.

Stanly County, N. C., c. h. at Albemarle. South central part. Washed on the W. by the Yadkin, and on the S. by Rocky River, branches of which flow through it from N. to S.

Stapleton, N. Y., Richmond co. On the E. side of Staten Island, 2 miles N. of the Narrows, at the entrance of New York Harbor. The Seaman's Retreat, a hospital for sick and disabled seamen, is located here. It was opened in 1831. The building is 203 feet long, and 3 stories high, with wings 32 feet deep, and 2 stories high. The grounds attached to it include 37 acres.

Stark County, Ia. In the N. W. angle. The Kankakee flows through it from N. to S. W.

Stauben County, Ia., c. h. at Angola. In the N. E. corner of the state.

Stark County, Is., c. h. at Towton. N. central part. Spoon River, a western tributary of the Illinois, flows through it.

Stark, N. H., Coos co. This town was formerly named Piercy. It was altered to compliment the memory of General Stark. In the N. E. part of the town the N. and S. branches of the Amonoosnek form a junction. Nash's Stream falls into this river, in the N. part of the town. Piercy's Pond lies on the E. side of the town. The soil is extremely broken. Mill Mountain is in Stark, and a part of Pilot Mountain. There is also a singular ledge opposite Mill Mountain, called the Devil's Sliding-Place. On the S. it breaks abruptly into a precipice of nearly 300 feet, while on the N. cattle may be driven to the top. The scenery of this town is well worth visiting. First settlers, Caleb and Benjamin Smith, in 1788. 10 miles N. E. from Lancaster, and 135 N. from Concord.

Stark, N. Y., Herkimer co. Watered by Otsuaga Creek. Surface hilly; soil fertile calcareous loam. 12 miles S. E. from Herkimer, and 69 N. W. from Albany.

Stark County, O., c. h. at Oraddeen. Portage and Medina counties are on the N., Columbiana and Carroll on the E., Carroll and Tuscarawas on the S., and Wayne on the W. The Ohio and Erie Canal crosses this county; the other waters are Sugar, Sandy, and some other Creeks. Emigrants from Pennsylvania and Maryland were the first settlers. Wells, Congress, Mead, Sippo, and Turkey Foot Lakes are found here. The land is excellent for raising wheat.

Starksboro', Vt., Addison co. This town is watered by Lewis Creek and Huntington River, which are good mill streams. There are three springs in the town, not more than 20 rods apart, which unite and form a stream of sufficient power for a number of mills. The town is rough and mountainous. Hog Back Mountain skirts its western border, and East Mountain passes through its centre, and divides the waters of the rivers. There is some good land in the town, but a large portion is too elevated for cultivation. Here are two pleasant villages, 22 miles W. by S. from Montpelier, and 18 N. by E. from Middlebury.

Starkey, N. Y., Yates co. Drained by some small streams flowing into Seneca Lake, which bounds it on the E. Surface hilly; soil clay loam. 10 miles S. E. from Penn-Yan, and 190 W. from Albany.

Starks, Me., Somerset co. A good township. 37 miles N. N. E. from Augusta.

Starkville, Mi., c. h. Okribbeha co. 143 miles N. E. from Jackson.

Statesboro', Ga., c. h. Bullock co.

Statesburg, S. C., c. h. Sumpter co.

Statesville, N. C., c. h. Iredell co. 145 miles W. from Raleigh.

Stawnton, Va., Augusta co. An old place, watered by Lewis Creek, a head branch of Shenandoah River. 166 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. The ground gradually rises from the creek. The streets are regular and straight, though narrow. A lunatic asylum is located here.

Stevensville, Mo., c. h. Crawford co. On the upper waters of the Moramie.

Stephenson County, Is., c. h. at Freeport. On the N. border. The Pectoncha branch of the Rock River flows through it from N. W. to E.

Stephentown, N. Y., Rensselaer co. Kinderhook Creek flows through this town. Surface mostly hilly and mountainous; soil fertile, and well suited to grazing. 22 miles S. E. from Troy, and 21 from Albany.

Sterling, Ct., Windham co. This town was taken from Voluntown in 1794. The soil is a light gravelly and sandy loam, and produces good grain. Sterling is watered by two branches of Moosup River, a good mill stream. "Near the centre of this town, there is a cavern, called the Devil's Den, possessing very singular and curious features." 44 miles E. by S. from Hartford.

Sterling, Ms., Worcester co. This was for many years the second parish of Lancaster, and was first settled in 1720. Its Indian name was *Chockset*. At its incorporation, in 1781, it was named in honor of Lord Sterling, of New Jersey, an American general. The surface is hilly and uneven, but there is very little broken or waste land in it. The soil is fertile. The land is naturally moist, and by the help of the rivulets the water may be turned over the sides of most of the hills. There is but one river in the town,

called Still River, from the placid motion of its waters. In the central part of the town there is an uncommonly beautiful little village. 12 miles N. from Worcester by railroad, and 40 W. by N. from Boston.

Sterling, N. Y., Cayuga co. Watered by Little Sodus Creek, flowing into a bay of the same name, which, with Lake Ontario, bounds it on the N. Surface level and undulating; soil chiefly sandy loam. 25 miles N. from Auburn, and 172 N. W. from Albany.

Sterling, Vt., Lamoille co. Sterling Peak, in the S. part of this town, ranks among the most elevated summits of the Green Mountain Range. Some streams issue from this mountain town. It was first settled in 1799. 5 miles S. W. from Hydepark, and 32 N. W. from Montpelier.

Steuben, Me., Washington co. A maritime township. 107 miles E. from Augusta.

Steuben County, N. Y., c. h. at Bath. Formed from Ontario co. in 1796. It is bounded N. by Livingston, Ontario, and Yates counties, E. by Seneca Lake and Chemung co., S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Allegheny co. Watered by the Conhocton and Canisteo Rivers, which unite in the E. part to form the Chemung, and by Seneca and Crooked Lakes. Surface diversified with hills and valleys; soil fertile, and well adapted to grazing. It contains some beds of iron ore, and several mineral springs. Seneca and Crooked Lakes communicate by canals with the Erie Canal, and the county is crossed by the Corning and Blossburg, and the New York and Erie Railroads.

Steuben, N. Y., Oneida co. Cincinnati Creek and some branches of the Mohawk River water this town. Surface hilly; soil moist clay loam, well suited to grass. 16 miles N. from the city of Utica, and 103 N. W. from Albany.

Steubenville, O., c. h. Jefferson co. On the W. bank of Ohio River. 141 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. It is regularly laid out, and contains, besides the county buildings, six or seven churches, an elegant town hall and market, several cotton and woollen factories, flouring mills, iron and brass foundries, and other large establishments.

Stewart County, Ga., c. h. at Lunkin. On the western border. The Chattahoochee separates it from Alabama.

Stewart County, Te., c. h. at Dover. Kentucky is on the N. E., Montgomery co. E., Dickson S. E., Humphreys S., and Tennessee River, or Henry co., W. This county is crossed by Cumberland River from S. E. to N. W., and is washed on one side by the Tennessee.

Stewartstown, N. H., Coos co. The Connecticut River is about 15 rods in width at this place. The other waters are Bishop's Brook, Dead Water, and Mohawk Rivers, and Hall's Stream. Little and Great Diamond Ponds are here; they are well stocked with salmon trout. There are no large mountains, although there are many elevations. The soil of the intervals is rich, and the uplands productive. The first settlements were made under grants from Colonel David Webster, soon after the close of the revolutionary war. 150 miles N. from Concord, and about 40 N. E. from Lancaster.

Stillwater, Me., Penobscot co. A very flourishing village on the Lower Falls of Penobscot River, in the town of Orono. An immense amount of lumber is sawed at this place, and

rafted down to the Bangor market. See *Orono*.

Stillwater, Ma. Situated on the W. side of St. Croix River, at its entrance into the head of Lake St. Croix, about 25 miles N. E. from St. Paul, the present capital of the territory, and about 20 miles E. by N. from the Falls of St. Anthony. These distances are by the land route direct. The trip by water, down the lake and up the Mississippi, to these places, is considerably longer, especially to the falls, but is the one usually chosen, for the accommodations afforded by the steamboats, which run regularly on this route.

Stillwater is a large and flourishing town, advantageously situated for trade. It has many fine buildings, cottages, churches, stores, &c. Travellers meet with fine accommodations at the hotels in this place, and find themselves in the midst of natural scenery the most beautiful.

Stillwater, N. Y., Saratoga co. Watered by Anthony's Kill and other small branches of the Hudson River, which bounds it on the E. Surface level and undulating; soil sandy and clay loam. In the N. part of this town is situated the battle ground where General Burgoyne was defeated by General Gates, the American commander, in 1777. Here also are Freeman's Farm and Bemis's Heights, both famous battle grounds, and the meadow where the British General Frazer was mortally wounded. 10 miles E. from Ballston Spa, and 20 N. N. E. from Albany.

Stockbridge, Ms., Berkshire co. The surface is exceedingly varied, from tall and majestic mountains to deep and lovely valleys. The soil in the valleys is rich, and produces great crops of grain and hay, and the higher grounds afford the sweetest pasturage. Its water power is large and very extensive. Stockbridge Mountain lies at the W., and Monument Mountain at the S. part of the town, and in the S. E. corner the Beartown Mountains rise. On the height of the N. W. spur of these mountains is a very narrow and deep ravine, perhaps a quarter of a mile long, where the rocks of every size and form are thrown together in the wildest confusion. This is called the "Ice Hole," from the fact that ice remains in this chasm through the year. On the E. side of the town, and wholly within its limits, is Rattlesnake Mountain, about 2 miles in length. The Housatonic passes through the town; its windings are many, and extensive meadows lie on its borders. This receives Konkopet Brook from the S., and Barnum's, Great Pond, and Mohawk Brooks from the N. There are a number of large and beautiful ponds in the town, which serve to swell the Housatonic. Near the centre of the town is a delightful village, situated on an elevated plain, between the river and a mountain. 7 miles S. E. from the depot of the Western Railroad at West Stockbridge, from which it is 11 miles to Pittsfield, and 162 to Boston.

Stockbridge, N. Y., Madison co. Watered by Oneida Creek. A somewhat hilly town, with a fertile soil. 5 miles N. E. from Morrisville, and 97 N. of W. from Albany.

Stockbridge, Vt., Windsor co. White River runs through the northerly part of this town, and in its passage receives the Sweed River from the W. The mill privileges at the Great Narrows in White River are the best. The whole river is here compressed into a channel but a few feet in

width. Steatite is found here. The settlement was commenced in 1784 and 1785. From Montpelier 36 miles S. by W., and 26 N. W. from Windsor.

Stockholm, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. The St. Regis River and its branches water this town. Surface hilly and rather stony; soil fertile mould, based upon limestone. 18 miles N. E. from Canton, and 227 N. N. W. from Albany.

Stockport, N. Y., Columbia co. Watered by Kinderhook Creek, a branch of the Hudson River, which bounds it on the W. 5 miles N. from Hudson, and 25 S. from Albany.

Stockport, Pa., Wayne co. A village on the right bank of Delaware River. 180 miles N. from Philadelphia, and 49 E. from Montrose.

Stockton, Ca., e. h. San Joaquin co. The third city in California, ranking next to San Francisco and Sacramento. It is situated on the E. bank of the San Joaquin River, somewhat more than 100 miles by water from San Francisco, from which it lies due E. There is good navigation to this place, at all times, for steamers and vessels of 400 tons' burden. Stockton lies a little S. of the Calaveros River, a tributary of the San Joaquin, on an inlet, or, as it is called, a slough, which, at a little distance from the San Joaquin, divides into 3 branches. The city occupies the peninsula between the two northern branches, extending also S. to the third branch. It was laid out in 1849, by Mr. Weaver, who had emigrated to California 7 years before, and had obtained from the government a grant of 11 square leagues, about 50,000 acres, on condition of obtaining settlers within a specified time. In April, 1849, the site of the city was occupied by a solitary rancho in the midst of the marshes. The sale of the lots produced \$500,000, and by September, 1849, Stockton was a canvas city of 1000 inhabitants, with a fleet of merchant vessels lying before it. Since that period the population has greatly increased, and many substantial buildings have been erected. Its position is such as to make it the capital of the southern mining district, as Sacramento is of the northern.

The southern mines are situated among the hills and mountains forming the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, commencing some 20 miles E. of Stockton, and extending thence E. to the banks of the rivers.

The following account by Bayard Taylor of a journey, in the autumn of 1849, to the Mokelumne Diggings, N. E. from Stockton, will serve to give an idea of the mines. "The sun was shining hotly, the tent streets of Stockton glowing like a brick kiln. The thermometer stood at 95°, and the parched sandy soil burned through our very boot soles. We therefore resolved to wait till evening before starting. We started at four o'clock, when a pleasant breeze had sprung up, and rode over the level plain through beautiful groves of oak. The trail was crossed by deep dry arroyos, or watercourses, which in the rainy season make the country almost impassable. Now, however, the very beds of the Tule marshes were beginning to dry up. The bed of the Caravara River, which in the spring is 30 feet deep, was perfectly dry, and the trees above its banks made a roof which shut out the wind and sand, but let in the sunlight.

"We encamped in the very bed of the river, and heaping the loose ground for pillows enjoyed a delightful sleep. Leaving soon after sunrise,

we entered the hills. The country was dotted with picturesque clumps of oak, and as the ground became higher and more broken, with pines of splendid growth. Now, however, the ground was parched like a furnace, the vegetation snapped like glass under the hoofs of our mules, and the cracks and seams in the arid soil seemed to give out an intense heat. In the glens, where the little air stirring was cut off, the mercury rose to 110°. Crossing several steep spurs, we reached the top of the dividing ridge overlooking the Mokelumne valley, and here one of the most charming mountain landscapes in the world opened to our view. Under our very feet, as it seemed, flowed the river, and a little corner of level bottom wedged between the bases of the hills was clothed with the tents of the gold hunters, whom we could see burrowing along the water. The mountains, range behind range, spotted with timber, made a grand indistinct background in the murky air. Coming down the almost perpendicular side of the hill, near the bottom, we came upon the Sonorian town, as it was called, from the number of Mexican miners encamped there. Our first move was for the river bottom, where a number of Americans, Sonorians, Kanakas, and French were at work in the hot sun. The bar, as it was called, was nothing more nor less than a level space at the junction of the river with a dry arroyo or gulch, which winds for about eight miles among the hills. It was hard and rocky, with no loose sand, except such as had lodged between the large masses of stone, which must, of course, be thrown aside to get at the gold. The whole space, containing about four acres, appeared to have been turned over with great labor, and all the holes, slanting down between the broken strata of slate, to have been explored to the bottom. The first party we saw had just succeeded in cutting a new channel for the shrunken waters of the Mokelumne, and were commencing operations on about twenty yards of the river bed, which they had laid bare. They were ten in number, and their only implements were shovels, a rude cradle for the top layer of earth, and flat wooden bowls for washing out the sand. When I first saw the men carrying heavy stones in the sun, standing nearly waist deep in water, and grubbing with their hands in the gravel and clay, there seemed to me little virtue in resisting the temptation to gold digging; but when the shining particles were poured out lavishly from a tin basin, I confess there was a sudden itching in my fingers to seize the heaviest crowbar and the biggest shovel.

"A company of thirty, somewhat farther down the river, had made a much larger dam, after a month's labor, and a hundred yards of the bed were clear.

"I slept soundly that night, and went down early to the river, where I found the party of ten bailing out the water which had leaked into the river bed during the night. They were standing in the run, and had two hours of hard work before they could begin to wash. Again the prospect looked uninviting; but when I went to them again towards noon, one of them was scraping up the sand from the bed with his knife, and throwing it into a basin, the bottom of which glittered with gold. Every knife-ful brought out a quantity of grains and scales, some of which were as large as the finger nail. At last, a two-ounce lump fell plump into the pan, and the diggers,

now in the best possible humor, went on with their work with great alacrity. It is only by such operations as these, through associated labor, that great profits are to be made in those districts which have been visited by the first eager horde of gold hunters. The deposits most eagerly reached are soon exhausted by the crowd, and the labor required to carry on further work successfully deters single individuals from attempting it. Those who, retaining their health, return home disappointed, say they have been humbugged about the gold, when, in fact, they have humbugged themselves about the work. If any one expects to dig treasures out of the earth in California without severe labor, he is woefully mistaken. Of all classes of men, those who pave streets and quarry limestone are best adapted for gold diggers."

Stockton, N. Y., Chautauque co. Bear Creek and some other small streams water this town. Surface undulating; soil well adapted to grass on the uplands, and in the valleys to the growth of grain. 7 miles E. from Maysville, and 323 S. of W. from Albany.

Stoddard County, Mo., c. h. at Bloomfield, in the S. E. corner, between the St. Francis and White Water, contains large lakes, and is largely subject to overflow.

Stoddard, N. H., Cheshire co., is situated on the height of land between Merrimac and Connecticut Rivers. It is mountainous, and very rocky. The soil is better adapted to grazing than tillage. The S. branch of Ashuelot River, and several other streams, water this town. There are 14 ponds here, some of which are of considerable magnitude. The first family was that of John Taggard, whose privations and hardships were very great. Their grain was procured at Peterboro', at the distance of 20 miles, which was conveyed by him on his back through the pathless wilderness. At one time, they had nothing for six days on which to subsist but the flesh of the horse. This town was formerly called Limerick. It was incorporated in 1774, when it received the name of Stoddard, from Colonel Samson Stoddard, of Chelmsford, to whom, with several others, it was granted. First settlers, John Taggard, Reuben Walton, Alexander Scott, James Mitchell, and others, in 1769. 14 miles N. N. E. from Keene, and 45 W. S. W. from Concord.

Stokes County, N. C., Germantown and Salem shire towns. This county is bounded N. by Rockingham and Guilford counties and Virginia, E. by Car. S. by Rowan, and W. by Surry. The sources of Dan and Yadkin Rivers drain the county.

Stonham, Me., Oxford co. Stonham was incorporated in 1834. It lies westerly of Albany, and comprises the grant to Fryeburg Academy.

Stonham, Ms., Middlesex co., comprised the N. part of Charlestown until its incorporation, in 1725. There is some good land in Stonham, and the soil is generally of a gravelly loam, but it is too rough and stony for easy cultivation. Spot Pond, a beautiful sheet of water, covering an area of 233 acres, lies in this town. It is 143 feet above sea level. 9 miles N. from Boston, and 2 E. from the Boston and Lowell Railroad, at Woburn.

Stonington, Ct., New London co. This town is situated at the eastern extremity of Long Island Sound, at the S. E. corner of the state, and on the line of Rhode Island. The land is rocky and un-

even, but fertile and productive. A considerable amount of agricultural products is annually sent from this town to Nantucket and other places. It is watered by the Mystic and Paucatuck.

The harbor of Stonington sets up from the Sound, opposite Fisher's Island, and is well protected by an expensive breakwater.

This place is noted for the commercial enterprise of its people. Large capitals are employed in the whale, seal, and cod fisheries. This place is accommodated with a marine railway, and a lighthouse at the entrance of the harbor.

Stonington borough is located on a narrow point of land, extending into the Sound about half a mile. It was incorporated in 1801. It is handsomely laid out, and is well built. 47 miles by railroad from Providence, and 112 from New York by water.

Stony Brook, N. Y., Suffolk co. On the N. side of Long Island, 197 miles S. S. E. from Albany. It has a good harbor, and ship building is carried on.

Stony County, Io. Central. Between the Iowa and Des Moines.

Stoughton, Ms., Norfolk co. This town was originally a part of Dorchester, and was named in honor of William Stoughton, lieutenant governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay from 1692 to 1702. Some of the head waters of Neponset and Taunton Rivers rise in this town. The highest land in the town is a hill called the Pinnacle. A large village of shoe manufacturers has, within a few years, "sprung up as if by enchantment." From this village is a railroad to the Canton depot of the Boston and Providence Railroad, distance 4 miles. This town lies 18 miles S. from Boston, and 10 S. E. from Dedham. The ancient records of this town are very interesting.

Stow, Ms., Middlesex co. This is an ancient town, and was first settled about the year 1680. The Indians had two names for it, from two hills, *Pompascitticut* and *Shabubkin*. The surface is varied, and the soil in many parts light and sandy; but it contains much good land for cultivation. The Assabet River passes through the town, and affords a good water power. 3 miles from the Fitchburg Railroad at Acton, which is 25 miles from Boston.

Stowe, Vt., Lamoille co. Waterbury River and its branches give this town a good water power. Stowe is situated between the Mansfield and Hog's Back Mountains, and contains a large tract of level, fertile land. Stowe is a flourishing town, and contains 4 neat and pleasant mountain valley villages. All that tract of land formerly called Mansfield was annexed to this town in 1848. The settlement was commenced about the year 1793. From Hydepark 10 miles S., and 37 N. from Montpelier.

Strabane, Pa., Washington co. A township on the head waters of Chartier Creek. 5 miles E. from Washington.

Strafford County, N. H., c. h. at Dover. Bounded N. by Belknap co., E. by the state of Maine, S. and S. W. by Rockingham and Merrimac counties. The larger rivers are the Piscataqua, Salmon Falls, and Cochecho. The soil is generally good. The lands are generally hard of cultivation, but the patient laborer finds an ample reward for his industry. This county possesses a large hydraulic power. Although this county has recently lost a large share of its territory by

the formation of the counties of Belknap and Carroll, it still retains, in consequence of its rapid increase in population and wealth, its former importance and power.

Strafford, N. H., Strafford co. Bow Pond is in the S. W. part of the town, and is about 650 rods long and 400 wide; its waters form one of the principal branches of the Isinglass River. Front Pond lies W. of the Blue Hills, and Wild Goose Pond between this town and Pittsfield. There is a great variety of scenery here. The range of Blue Hills crosses the N. W. part of the town. The soil is generally of a good quality. Strafford was formerly a part of Barrington. 15 miles N. W. from Dover, and 30 E. N. E. from Concord.

Strafford, Vt., Orange co. Strafford contains two pleasant villages. The surface is uneven, but the soil generally good. It is watered by a principal branch of Pompanoosuc River, which affords several good mill privileges. In the north-easterly part is Podunk Pond, covering about 100 acres. In the S. E. corner of Strafford is an extensive bed of the sulphuret of iron, from which immense quantities of copperas are made. The settlement of this town was commenced just before the revolutionary war. 30 miles S. S. E. from Montpelier, and 11 S. E. from Chelsea.

Stratford, Ct., Fairfield co. Its Indian name was *Cupheag*. The township is mostly level and free from stone, and there is a very rich alluvial tract of meadows on the river and harbor. The principal street in the town is 1 mile in length, running N. and S., parallel to the Housatonic; it is level, pleasant, and ornamented with shade trees. This place lies at the mouth of Housatonic River, and has considerable inland and coasting trade. Stratford Point, jutting out into the Sound, is very pleasant, and a noted landing-place for passengers. 13 miles S. W. from New Haven by railroad.

Stratford, N. H., Coos co. This town lies on the E. bank of Connecticut River. The soil, except along the river, is rocky, gravelly, and cold. The Peaks, two mountains of a conical form, situated in the S. E. part of the town, are seen at a great distance. Bog Brook, Nash's Stream, and several smaller streams, furnish this town with water. There is a pond in the S. E. part of the town. First settlers, Isaac Johnson, James Curtis, James Brown, Josiah Lampkin, and A. Blodgett. 18 miles N. from Lancaster, and 137 N. from Concord.

Stratford, N. Y., Fulton co. Watered by East Canada Creek and its branches. A hilly and unattractive town, with a rather sterile soil. 15 miles N. W. from Johnstown, and 60 from Albany.

Stratham, N. H., Rockingham co., is about 8 miles from the sea. The land is even, and well calculated for agricultural purposes. Farming is so exclusively the employment of the people, that, although a navigable river adjoins it, there is little attention given to any other pursuit. In the E. part of the town, in a swamp, is perhaps the largest deposit of peat in the state. This town was a part of Hilton's Purchase, 43 miles S. E. by E. from Concord, and 3 E. N. E. from Exeter.

Stratton, Vt., Windham co. This is a mountainous town. Branches of Deerfield and Winhall Rivers rise here from two ponds. The soil is cold and generally unprofitable. Stratton was settled principally by emigrants from Massachusetts.

setts. 18 miles N. E. from Bennington, and 22 N. W. from Brattleboro'.

Strawtown, Pa., Bucks co. On Tolicon Creek, about 40 miles W. of N. from Philadelphia.

Strong, Me., Franklin co. A good township. On both sides of Sandy River. 45 miles N. W. from Augusta.

Stroudsburg, Pa., c. h. Monroe co. On the N. bank of Smithfield Creek. 3 miles N. W. from the Delaware Water Gap, and 124 N. E. by E. from Harrisburg.

Starbridge, Ms., Worcester co. This town was formerly called Tantuesque by the Indians, and New Medfield by the English. It is a pleasant town, and well watered by Quinebaug River. The surface is uneven and hilly, and the soil hard to subdue. There are some good fish ponds in the town, which serve to swell the Quinebaug. 18 miles S. W. from Worcester, and 60 W. S. W. from Boston.

Stuyvesant, N. Y., Columbia co. On the E. bank of the Hudson River. A hilly town with a productive soil. 12 miles N. from Hudson, and 18 S. from Albany.

Success, N. H., Coos co. There are several considerable mountains in this town, and 2 or 3 ponds. Narmarcungawaek and Live Rivers rise here, and pass westerly into the Androscoggin. This town is exceedingly rough and hard to cultivate. First granted, in 1773, to Benjamin Mackay and others. 143 miles N. by E. from Concord, and about 30 E. from Lancaster.

Sudbury, Ms., Middlesex co. This ancient town is situated on the W. side of a river of the same name. It is watered by a branch of Sudbury River, and has some water power. The surface is pleasant, and rather romantic. Along the borders of the river are large tracts of meadow land, some of which is very valuable. Sudbury was first settled in 1638. 19 miles W. from Boston, and 6 S. S. W. from Concord.

Sudbury, Vt., Rutland co. Otter Creek touches upon the eastern border of this town. The other streams are small. Hubbardton Pond extends into the S. part, and there are in town several smaller ponds, of which Hinkum Pond is the most considerable. The surface is uneven, and a high ridge of land extends through the town. The soil is generally a rich loam; the timber principally pine, beech, and maple. There is a small village in the easterly part of the town. This town was chartered in 1761; the early settlers were generally from Connecticut. 43 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 17 N. W. from Rutland.

Suffield, Ct., Hartford co. Suffield lies on the W. side of Connecticut River, and is bounded N. by Massachusetts, to which state it was attached until 1752. This territory was purchased about the year 1670, of two Indian chiefs, for \$100. The surface on the banks of the river is elevated, and although the town is without much alluvial meadow, the soil being of a strong, deep loam, is very fertile and productive. Suffield contains some of the best farms in the state. The principal village is pleasantly located on rising ground. It contains many handsome buildings; it is the site of the Connecticut Literary Institution, and commands delightful views of the river and circumjacent country. 16 miles N. from Hartford.

Suffolk County, Ms., c. h. at Boston. It includes the city of Boston and the towns of Chelsea, North Chelsea, and Winthrop.

Suffolk County, N. Y., c. h. at Riverhead. Incorporated in 1683. It is bounded N. by Long Island Sound, E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Queens co. Surface somewhat broken and hilly on the N., but elsewhere level; soil easily tilled and productive. Watered by Peconic River and several small streams. There are several islands attached to this county, the principal of which are Gardiner's, Shelter, and Fisher's Islands.

Suffolk, N. Y., c. h. Suffolk co. 226 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

Suffolk, Va., c. h. Nansemond co. On the E. side of Nansemond River. 28 miles N. W. by W. from Norfolk, and 85 S. E. from Richmond.

Sullivan County, Ia., c. h. at Sullivan. Various creeks of the Wabash drain this county. It is bounded by Vigo N., Martin E., Davies and Knox S., and the Wabash River W.

Sullivan, Me., Hancock co. At the head of Frenchman's Bay. 93 miles E. from Augusta.

Sullivan County, Mo., N. part. Watered by tributaries of the Grand River, which run through it from N. to S.

Sullivan County, N. H., c. h. at Newport. This county is bounded N. by Grafton co., E. by Merrimac and a part of Hillsboro' counties, S. by Cheshire co., and W. by Connecticut River, or the state of Vermont. It was taken from Cheshire co. in 1827. The surface is elevated, but not mountainous. Croydon Mountain is the highest. Along the streams, particularly on Connecticut River, the soil is rich and exceedingly productive. The uplands produce good grain, and afford excellent pasturage. There is a great variety of delightful scenery in this county. Besides the Connecticut, which waters its whole western frontier, the Ashuelot, Cold Sugar, Little Sugar Rivers, and other streams, furnish the county with an abundant water power, and Sunapee Lake and numerous ponds give beauty to its otherwise varied and picturesque scenery.

Sullivan County, N. Y., c. h. at Thompson. Formed from Ulster co. in 1809. It is bounded N. by Delaware and Ulster, E. by Ulster and Orange, S. and S. W. by Orange co. and the Delaware River, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Watered by several small lakes, and by Delaware, Neversink, and Mongoup Rivers. Surface hilly and mountainous, the Shawangunk Mountain lying on the E. border; soil fertile in the valleys, and mostly good for grazing on the uplands. Lead ore is the principal mineral. The Delaware and Hudson Canal and the New York and Erie Railroad both cross this county.

Sullivan, N. Y., Madison co. Watered by Canaseraga and Chittenango Creeks, flowing into Oneida Lake, which bounds it on the N. Surface level and undulating; soil of excellent quality, consisting of rich alluvion on the N. 18 miles N. W. from Morrisville, and 129 from Albany.

Sullivan County, Pa., c. h. at La Port. N. central part. Hilly. Drained by northern tributaries of the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

Sullivan County, Te., c. h. at Blountville. Scott and Washington counties, Va., are on the N., Ashe co., N. C., E. Carter co., in Te., S. E., Washington S., and Hawkins W. Part of the surface is mountainous, the rest hilly. From E. to W., through the whole length of the county, flows Holston River, and in its course receives the Wantauga from the S. E.

Summer Hill, N. Y., Cayuga co. Watered by

the head branches of Fall Creek. A hilly town, with a pretty good soil. 24 miles S. E. from Auburn, and 147 W. from Albany.

Summit, N. Y., Schoharie co. Watered by branches of Schoharie Creek, and by Charlotte River. This is an elevated and hilly town, with a soil well suited to grass. 16 miles S. W. from Schoharie, and 52 S. of W. from Albany.

Summit County, O., c. h. at Akron. In the N. E. angle of the state. Drained by head streams of the Tuscarawas, and by the Cuyahoga and Little Cuyahoga, which afford much water power. Crossed from N. to S. by the Ohio Canal, with which the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal unites in this county.

Sumner, Me., Oxford co. On a branch of the Androscoggin. 44 miles W. from Augusta.

Sunner County, Te., c. h. at Gallatin. This county is bounded by Kentucky N., Smith E., Cumberland River or Wilson S., Davison S. W., and Robertson N. W. Cumberland River washes it on the S., and it is drained by various creeks of that stream.

Sumpter County, Aa., c. h. at Livingston. W. part. Between the Tombigbee, by whose affluents it is watered, and the Mississippi line.

Sumpter County, Ga., c. h. at Americus. S. W. part. Drained by confluent of the Flint River, which washes it on the E. from the Mississippi to the Pearl.

Sumpter District, S. C., c. h. at Sumpterville. This district has Santee River or Charleston district on the S., Santee River or Orangeburg S. W., Wateree River or Richland W., Kershaw N. W., Lynch's Creek River or Darlington N. E., and Williamsburg N. The surface is level, and the soil generally sandy. A branch of Black River, called Great Pedee, drains the centre of this district. The canal connecting Santee River with Charleston Harbor leaves the Santee nearly opposite to the S. E. angle of Sumpter.

Sumpterville, S. C., c. h. Sumpter district. On the dividing ground between the two main branches of Black River, about 100 miles a little W. of N. from Charleston.

Sunbury, Ga., Liberty co. A town and port of entry on the S. side of Newport River. Catherine Island, which lies off the entrance of the harbor, forms and defends it from the weather. An academy was erected here in 1788. 45 miles S. by W. from Savannah.

Sunbury, Pa. Seat of justice of Northumberland co. 58 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg. It is beautifully situated on a broad plain on the E. side of the Susquehanna, just below the confluence of its N. and W. branches at Northumberland. The navigation of the Pennsylvania Canal is carried across the river by a basin in front of the town, nearly a mile in width, created by the Shamokin dam, 2783 feet long, a short distance below. A railroad is in operation for 19 miles, from Sunbury to the Shamokin coal mines, which was originally projected to extend to Pottsville. An enterprise is on foot for the development of a great water power, by the construction of a short canal from the Susquehanna basin, in the rear of the town, to empty into the Shamokin Creek, below the level of the great dam. With this improvement, and the abundant supplies of coal, iron, and limestone in the immediate vicinity, Sunbury must become an active manufacturing place. A bridge about a mile above the town, across the N. branch of the

Susquehanna, connects it with Northumberland.

Sunderland, Ms., Franklin co. This town lies on the E. side of Connecticut River. It was taken from Hadley in 1718. The central village of Sunderland is pleasantly situated on a fine interval of land, on the E. bank of Connecticut River. North village is 3 miles from the centre, and Plum Tree village 3 miles S. At the central village there is a bridge over the Connecticut. Mount Toby lies partly in Sunderland and partly in Leverett. See *Mountains and Caves*. 90 miles W. from Boston, and 9 S. by E. from Greenfield.

Sunderland, Vt., Bennington co. The Battenkill River passes through the town, and on it are some fine alluvial flats. Roaring Branch originates in several large ponds in the eastern part of the town, and running westerly, unites with the Battenkill in Arlington. The soil consists of alluvion, loam, and marl. Near the foot of the Green Mountains, the sulphuret of iron is found in considerable quantities. On the side of the mountain a vein of lead ore has been discovered in granular limestone. The settlement was commenced in 1766, by emigrants from Connecticut. 87 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 15 N. by E. from Bennington.

Sunflower County, Mi., c. h. at McNutt. New. *Sunkhaze, Me., Penobscot co.* Sunkhaze Stream meets the Penobscot, from the E., about 15 miles above Old Town village, in Orono. The plantation of Sunkhaze lies on this stream, 82 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Surry, N. H., Cheshire co., is watered by Ashuelot River, on which there is a tract of valuable meadow land, extending almost the whole length of the town. On the E. side of Ashuelot River is a steep and high mountain, on the summit of which is a pond of about 3 acres in extent, and about 25 feet depth of water. Surry was originally a part of Gilsom and Westmoreland, and derived its name from Surry in England. First settler, Peter Hayward, in 1764. 52 miles S. W. from Concord, and 6 N. W. from Keene.

Surry County, N. C., Rockford and Huntsville shire town. Surry co. is bounded N. by Virginia, E. by Stokes co., N. C., S. by Rowan and Iredell, and W. by Wilkes and Ashe. The surface is hilly, and in part mountainous, and the county is drained by the extreme northern sources of the Yadkin.

Surry County, Va., c. h. at Surry. This county has James River on the N. and N. E., Isle of Wight S. E., Sussex S. W. and W., and Prince George N. W. In Surry rise the N. E. sources of Black River, a branch of Nottaway.

Susquehanna County, Pa., c. h. at Montrose. Broome co., N. Y., is on the N., Wayne co., Pa. E., Luzerne S., and Bradford W. The soil generally is of a middling quality, and the surface hilly. The local features of this county are very peculiar. The Susquehanna enters and again retires from its northern border, and thence, after an immense sweep through Broome and Tioga counties, N. Y., and Bradford co., Pa., it again reaches, in the N. W. angle of Luzerne, within less than 5 miles from the S. W. angle of Susquehanna. From this singular position, the creeks of the latter county flow from its centre like radii of a circle, and yet nearly all enter Susquehanna River.

Sussex County, De., Georgetown and Lewistown shire towns. Delaware Bay is on the

N. E., Atlantic Ocean E., Worcester co., Md., S., Somerset co., Md., S. W., Dorchester and Caroline counties, Md., and Kent co., De., N. Part of the surface is marshy, but it is generally level. The soil is mostly of a middling quality, though some parts are sandy. The waters flow from the centre of the county in opposite directions. Nanticoke drains its western side. Pocomoke has its source near its southern limits; Indian River, interlocking sources with both the preceding, flows into the Atlantic Ocean, and Cold Spring, Broadkill, Prunehook, Slaughter, Cedar, and Mispillan Creeks enter the Bay of Delaware.

Sussex County, N. J., is bounded N. E. by Orange co., N. Y., N. W. by Delaware River, opposite Pike co., Pa., S. E. by Passaic and Morris, N. J., and S. W. by Warren. Most of the land is hilly, and some mountainous, though in the N. E. section the flat and marshy bottoms of the Wallkill cover a considerable space. The climate of Sussex differs from that of the adjacent counties, on account of its superior elevation. The extreme western sources of the Passaic are in this county. From it also flow S. W., towards the Delaware, the Musconegung, Pequost, Flatkill, and Pauling's Creeks, and those of the Wallkill N. W. towards the Hudson. This county has a great variety of soil, from the most fertile alluvion to very barren mountain. The valleys of the creeks, particularly those flowing towards the Delaware, afford very fine meadow, orchard, and grain lands.

Sussex County, Va., e. h. at Hunting. This county has Surry on the N. E., Dinwiddie and Prince George N. W., Greenville S. W., and Southampton S. E. The Nottaway River and its confluent drain more than four fifths of the surface. The N. E. section is also watered by Black Water River.

Sussex, Va., e. h. Sussex co.

Sutter County, Ca. On the E. side of Sacramento, and on both sides of Feather River.

Sutton, Ms., Worcester co., was purchased of the Indians about the year 1704. This is a pleasant town, watered by the Blackstone River, and the Blackstone Canal passes on the northern border. The township is generally hilly, though of good soil. There are a number of neat and handsome villages in the town, that near the centre. Wilkinsonville, at the N. part of the town, and Manchaug, at the S., are the principal. There are a number of beautiful ponds in Sutton, and a great curiosity called "Purgatory Cavern," 8 miles S. by E. from Worcester by railroad, and 43 W. S. W. from Boston.

Sutton, N. H., Merrima co. Three branches of Warner River, and a large branch of Black Water River, supply this town with water. On the margin of the last stream is some rich meadow and intervalle land. There are several ponds here: the most important are Long and Kesar's; the last is 190 rods square. Kearsarge Mountain extends more than half the length of Sutton, on the E. side. King's Hill is situated on the W. part of Sutton. On the most elevated part of this hill there is one of the most extensive landscape views in the country. Sutton was called Perry's-town from Obadiah Perry, one of its principal proprietors. On the W. bank of Kesar's Pond were found Indian hearths of stone laid with skill and ingenuity, also several Indian implements. This town has almost every variety

of soil, and although the surface is uneven, it produces all the grains and grasses common to the country. 23 miles W. N. W. from Concord

Sutton, Vt., Caledonia co. Sutton is watered by two considerable branches, which unite near the S. line of Burke, and join the Passumpsic River in Lyndon. There are several ponds, of which Fish Pond is the largest. It covers about 200 acres. The surface of Sutton is generally even, and considerable tracts of it are so low and wet as to be incapable of cultivation. There are several bogs of marl in this town. The settlement of Sutton was commenced about the year 1791, by a Mr. Hackett, who was soon after joined by other families from Rhode I-land and Connecticut. 21 miles N. from Danville, and 51 N. E. from Montpelier.

Swainsboro', Ga., e. h. Emanuel co. Near Cannonchee River. 98 miles N. W. from Savannah, and 96 S. E. by E. from Milledgeville.

Swampscot, Ms., Essex co. A new town. A fishing village taken from the N. E. part of Lynn.

Swan Quarter, N. C., e. h. Hyde co. 203 miles E. by S. from Raleigh.

Swansea, Ms., Bristol co. The Indian name of this place was *Pockanocket*. Between Lee's and Cole's Rivers lies Mattapoiset Neck, at the head of which is Swansea village, a place of considerable trade and navigation. This town is favored with good navigable waters, and an hydraulic power. This town will be memorable on account of its being the place where the first English blood was shed in King Philip's war. 1 mile N. W. from Fall River, and 48 miles S. from Boston.

Swanton, Vt., Franklin co. This township is situated on the E. side of Lake Champlain. Missisquoi River passes through Swanton, and fertilizes a considerable portion of its territory. This river is navigable for lake vessels to Swanton Falls, 6 miles from its mouth. These falls descend 20 feet, and, with other smaller streams, give to Swanton a water power of great value. Bog iron ore, and an abundance of beautiful marble, are found in this town. The surface and soil are favorable to agricultural pursuits, with the exception of a part bordering the lake. The village of Swanton is pleasantly located, and may boast of the purity of its air and water. The first permanent settlers here were John Hiliker and family, about the year 1787. 50 miles N. W. from Montpelier, and 30 N. from Burlington by railroad.

Swanville, Me., Waldo co. This town lies 8 miles N. from Belfast, and 46 E. by N. from Augusta. It was incorporated in 1818. It is watered by Paasaggassawakeag Lake and River, and possesses a pleasant surface and fertile soil.

Swanzy, N. H., Cheshire co. The principal streams in this town are the Ashuelot and the South Branch Rivers. The surface is diversified with hills, valleys, and swells of upland. There is one pond in the S. W. part, the source of the South Branch. There is a mineral spring, the water of which is impregnated with sulphate of iron. 6 miles S. from Keene, and 60 S. W. from Concord.

Sweet Springs, Va., Monroe co. The medicinal virtues of these waters attract yearly a large company of valetudinarians. The village is 43 miles S. W. from Bath court house, and 93 in the same course from Staunton.

Sweden, Me., Oxford co. The waters from Kezer pond in Lovell, pass through this town, and

give it mill privileges. Sweden lies 9 miles N. E. from Fryeburg, 19 S. W. from Paris, and 62 W. S. W. from Augusta. Incorporated 1813.

Sueden, N. Y., Monroe co. Drained by Salmon Creek. Surface undulating; soil moist argillaceous loam, yielding large crops of grass, grain, and fruit. 15 miles W. from Rochester, and 241 N. of W. from Albany.

Switzerland County, Ia., e. h. at Vevay. This county has a productive soil and hilly surface. It is bounded by Dearborn N., Ripley N. W., Jefferson W., and by the Ohio River E., S. E., and S.

Sycamore, Is., c. h. De Kalb co.

Sylvania, Ga., c. h. Scriven co.

Syracuse, N. Y., shire town of Onondaga co., is situated on the Erie Canal, at the point of its connection with the Oswego Canal, about one mile and a half S. of Onondaga Lake. A railroad from Oswego also here connects with the great chain of railroads between Buffalo and the Hudson River, thus giving to Syracuse the twofold advantage of railroads and canals on these most important thoroughfares of intercourse and trade. This flourishing city is one of the sudden and magnificent creations in our country of those artificial channels and facilities of business which have been so greatly multiplied and extended within the last 30 years. It was incorporated as a village in 1830, when the population was 2566. In 1840 it had a population of 6500; and in 1850 of 22,271. It lies 147 miles W. from Albany by railroad, and 178 E. from Buffalo. It is 35 miles S. by E. from Oswego.

This place, as well as others in the township of Salina, in which it is included, is celebrated for the manufacture of salt, made from the salt springs which abound in the vicinity. The water is brought in pipes to Syracuse from Salina, a mile and a half distant. The fine salt is made by boiling, and other modes of applying artificial heat, and the coarse by solar evaporation. An experiment has recently been made, by order of the secretary of war, for the purpose of testing the relative merits of the Onondaga and the Turk's Island salt, in consequence of a prejudice heretofore existing against the salt of home manufacture, which had made it a requisite in all contracts of the government for the packing of pork and beef for public stores, expressly to stipulate that Turk's Island salt should be used. As the result of this experiment upon a lot of 800 barrels of pork, it is believed that the virtues of the domestic article are in all respects equal to those of the foreign, while in some points the advantage is clearly on the side of the former. The Onondaga salt, as it is called, is decidedly the best in appearance, being of much the lightest color, and is 4 pounds heavier in the bushel. There are annually manufactured at Syracuse about 800,000 bushels of this coarse solar salt, and the amount can be increased to any extent. "The springs at Salina, from which these works are supplied, are pierced through the alluvial, and terminate on gravel. A difference of opinion prevails as to the source of the brine. The general opinion is, that beds of rock salt exist here, as at other salt springs. Borings have been made at several points, and in one instance to the depth of 250 feet, without finding fossil salt. But the very important fact was elicited that the strength of the brine increased with the depth of the well." The wells, or springs, ordinarily used, are excavated only to the depth of 18 or 20 feet. Four-

teen pounds of salt are manufactured from a cubic foot of the water of the strongest spring. The whole amount of revenue to the state from the salt made at the four localities of Salina, Geddes, Liverpool, and Syracuse, in 1850, was \$44,364 03; which, at the impost of 6 cents per bushel, gives, for the quantity manufactured, 739,400 bushels.

To those who remember the appearance of this spot, and the country around it, no longer ago than 1820, in which year the middle, and first constructed, section of the Erie Canal was opened for navigation, having penetrated a wild and dark wilderness at Rome only to emerge from it at this place, and when Syracuse consisted of only a miserable tavern and a few scattered and indifferent wooden houses, the change which the brief period of 30 years has made must appear more like enchantment than reality. In every thing but the name Syracuse is now a city. Its extent, the magnitude and durability of its warehouses, its splendid hotels, its lofty spires glittering in the sun, its extended and well-built streets, thronged with people full of life and activity, and its canal basins crowded with boats, lading and unlading at the lofty stone warehouses upon the wharves, all conspire to give to this place the aspect of one of our most busy and flourishing marts of commerce.

Tacony. A landing place on the Delaware. 8 miles above Philadelphia. Passengers leave the cars at this place and take the steamboat.

Taghkanic, N. Y., Columbia co. Copake Creek waters this town. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil clay loam, very fertile in the valleys. 12 miles S. E. from Hudson, and 40 from Albany.

Talbot County, Ga., c. h. at Talbotton. Bounded N. W. by Merriwether co., N. E. and E. by Flint River, separating it from Upson and Crawford counties, S. by Macon, Marion, and Muscogee counties, and W. by Harris co. Drained by branches of Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers.

Talbot County, Md., c. h. at Easton. Choptank and St. Michael's Bays penetrate into this county, also Treadhaven River, to a distance of about 10 miles. The county occupies the peninsula between Tuckahoe River and Choptank, Chesapeake, and St. Michael's Bays. It is bounded N. by Queen Ann, E. by Tuckahoe River, or Caroline co., and S. E. by Choptank Bay, or Dorchester co.

Talbotton, Ga., c. h. Talbot co.

Talladega County, Ala., c. h. at Talladega. This county is bounded N. by Benton, E. by Randolph, S. by Tallapoosa and Coosa, and W. by Coosa River, separating it from Shelby and St. Clair. The land slopes westward towards the Coosa River.

Talladega, Ala., c. h. Talladega co.

Tallahassee, Fla. City, capital of the state, and seat of justice of Leon co. 292 miles W. N. W. from St. Augustine. The situation of this place is on elevated ground, having a fine mill stream on its eastern border, with a fall of 15 or 16 feet, after which it disappears in a cleft of the limestone strata. The adjacent country is rolling, but not hilly, and the soil good. The city is of recent origin, having been commenced in 1824, on this spot being selected as the capital of the state. The legislature held its first session there the following winter. It was incorporated as a city in 1825. It is regularly laid out, containing

a number of public squares, and has among its public buildings a state house, court house, jail, an academy, and churches of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations. It is connected by a railroad with Port Leon, 26 miles distant, on the Appalachee Bay, which may be regarded as the port of Tallahassee.

Tallahatchee County, Mi., c. h. at Charleston. Bounded N. by Ponola co., E. by Yalabusha, S. by Carroll and Sunflower, and W. by Sunflower and Coahoma counties. Drained by Tallahatchee River and tributaries.

Talapoosa County, Ala., c. h. at Dadeville. Bounded N. by Talladega and Randolph counties, E. by Chambers, S. by Macon and Montgomery, and W. by Coosa co. Drained by Talapoosa River and its tributaries.

Talifax County, Ga., c. h. at Crawfordsville. Lying in the N. E. part of the state, and having Oglethorpe co. on the N., Wilkes on the E. and N. E., Hancock on the S. and S. E., and Greene on the W. It has a length of 17 miles, and a mean width of 8 miles, with an area of 136 square miles. It has a general declivity towards the S. E., and is drained in that direction by the higher sources of the Ogeechee and Little Rivers. Its staple productions are cotton, corn, and wheat.

Tallulap, Mi., c. h. Issaquena co.

Tama County, Io. S. E. central part of the state. On the Iowa River.

Tamaqua, Pa., Schuylkill co. 79 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. On Tamaqua or Little Schuylkill River. Connected by railroad with Port Carbon. Abundance of anthracite coal is found in this vicinity, and the coal trade is the principal source of wealth.

Taney County, Mo., c. h. at Forsyth. Bounded N. by Green and Wright counties. E. by Ozark co., S. by Arkansas, and W. by Barry and Lawrence counties. Drained by White River and its branches.

Tappahannock, Va., c. h. Essex co. 50 miles N. E. by E. from Richmond. A port of entry on the Rappahannock.

Tarboro', N. C., c. h. Edgecombe co. On the W. bank of Tar River, at the head of steamboat navigation, and 76 miles E. by N. from Raleigh.

Tariffville, Ct., in the town of Simsbury, Hartford co. On the W. side of Farmington River. 12 miles N. from Hartford. Here is a large manufactory of ingrain carpeting.

Tarleton, O., Pickaway co. 46 miles S. from Columbus. On Salt Creek, a tributary of the Scioto.

Tatnall County, Ga., c. h. at Perry's Mills, is bounded N. E. by Canouchee River or Bullock co., S. E. by Liberty and Wayne, N. W. by Emanuel, W. by Telfair and Montgomery, and S. by Appling. On the western boundary of this county the Oconee and Ockmulgee Rivers unite, and form the Alatomaha. The Alatomaha winds S. E. along the county, and receives Great Ohoopsee from the N.

Taunton, Ms., one of the shire towns of Bristol co. Situated on Taunton River, at its junction with Mill River. By the railroads, 35 miles S. from Boston, 20 N. by W. from New Bedford, and 31 E. by N. from Providence, R. I. Population in 1790, 3804; 1800, 3860; 1810, 3907; 1820, 4520; 1830, 6042; 1840, 7645; 1850, 10,431.

This town contains some excellent land, which

is under a high state of cultivation. But the attention of the people has long been turned chiefly to manufacturing pursuits. The Taunton River, so much celebrated for the multitude of alewives taken from its waters, is no less important for the great and widely-distributed water power it produces. It is also navigable for small vessels between this place and Fall River, about 17 miles S. W., where it empties into Mount Hope Bay. There is some navigation owned in Taunton, which is employed in the coastwise trade and domestic fishery.

The village contains a large number of handsome public and private buildings, located around and in the vicinity of a beautiful enclosure, called, from time immemorial, "Taunton Green." This public ground is handsomely ornamented with trees, which give a peculiar charm to the place. The court house, on one side of this green, is a tasteful edifice, with a portico of four Ionic columns. There are nine or ten churches in the place, several of which have beautiful houses of worship. Many of the private mansions are finely situated, and give evidence of the taste and affluence of their occupants.

The Mount Pleasant Cemetery, a short distance from the green, is laid out on the plan of Mount Auburn, near Boston, and is among the most pleasing of our rural cemeteries. The ladies of Taunton have erected here a chaste and beautiful monument to the memory of Miss Elizabeth Pool, the pious Puritan lady, of family and fortune, who conceived the bold design of planting a church among the Indians in this part of the wilderness, and for that purpose came, with others, from Taunton, in England, in 1639, and formed the settlement here. She died in 1654.

There are in Taunton a large number of cotton mills, print works, paper mills, nail factories, forges, furnaces, &c. Here are also manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, hats, chairs, straw bonnets, books, bricks, and other articles. Iron works were established here as early as 1652, and nails, to a large amount, continue to be among the products of the manufactures. Britannia ware is made here, which, in the quality of the metal, and in the beauty of its polish, is said to be equal to any which is imported.

Taunton is approached from all points, with great facility, by the different lines of railroad communication connected with the railroad from Boston to New Bedford, which passes through the town. This town has long attracted the attention of skilful mechanics and men of wealth as a place of business, and of persons of taste and elegant leisure as an agreeable and healthful place of residence. There are a number of beautiful ponds in the vicinity, and some high grounds from which delightful prospects are obtained, offering attractions, especially in the summer season, to persons wishing for temporary as well as permanent residence at a convenient remove from the heat and bustle of our crowded cities.

Taylor County, Io. On the southern border of the state.

Taylor County, Ky., c. h. at Campbellsville. Central part of the state. New. Taken from Green. Drained by affluents of Green River. Undulating and fertile.

Taylor County, Va., c. h. at Proutytown. N. W. part of the state. Watered by the W. fork of the Monongahela, which passes through it from S. E. to N. W. Hilly.

Taylorville, Te., e. h. Johnson co. N. from Roan's Creek, and 232 miles E. by N. from Nashville.

Taylorville, Is., c. h. Christian co. 26 miles S. E. from Springfield.

Taylorville, Ky., c. h. Spence co. Near the centre of the county: 30 miles S. E. by E. from Louisville, and 30 S. W. by W. from Frankfort.

Tazewell, Ga., e. h. Marion co. On the E. side of South Whitewater Creek, a branch of Flint River, and 110 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

Tazewell County, Is., c. h. at Tremont. Incorporated from Peoria co. in 1827, and is bounded N. and N. E. by Woodford co., E. by McLean, S. by Logan and Mason counties, and W. by the Illinois River, separating it from Peoria co. Drained by Mackinaw and branches of Sangamon River. Surface level, or slightly uneven, with some swamps; soil fertile in some portions.

Tazewell, Te., c. h. Claiborne co. Near the head of Russell's Creek, a branch of Powell's River, and 221 miles E. by N. from Nashville.

Tazewell County, Va., c. h. at Jeffersonville. Kentucky and Cabell co., Va., are on the N. W., Giles N. E., Washington S., Russel, S. W., and Wythe S. E. Part of the surface is mountainous, and the rest hilly. In this county are the sources of Chinchard and Great Sandy Rivers, and from its N. E. section flow several branches of Great Kanawha.

Tazewell, Va., e. h. Tazewell co. On the S. side of the N. fork of Clinch River. 284 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

Telfair County, Ga., c. h. at Jacksonville. This county is bounded by Appling S., Dooley S. W., Pulaski N. W., Little Ockmulgee River or Montgomery co. N. E., and Tatnal E. The Ockmulgee River enters the N. W. side of this county, and, after an immense curve to the S. E., E., and N. E., joins the Oconee at its N. E. angle.

Tecumseh, Mn., c. h. Lenawee co. 56 miles S. W. from Detroit.

Temple, Me., Franklin co. This was formerly a part of Kennebec co. It lies 40 miles N. N. W. from Augusta, and is bounded N. by Farmington. It was incorporated in 1803.

Temple, N. H., Hillsboro' co. The several streams which empty into Souhegan River, at Wilton, rise among the mountainous tracts on the W., and generally from sources within the limits of Temple. This town is of considerable elevation. From the highest point, in a clear atmosphere, about 20 meeting houses may be seen by the naked eye. The surface is uneven and pleasant; soil tolerably good. Temple is the easterly part of what was called Peterboro' Slip. 12 miles W. by S. from Amherst and 45 S. S. W. from Concord.

Templeton, Ms., Worcester co. This is a fine farming town, with a pleasant surface and fertile soil. Templeton is somewhat elevated, and sends branches both to Miller's River, on its N., and to the Chicopee on its S. These streams afford the town a constant and valuable water power. Along the streams are fine intervals, and the town is well supplied with all the varieties of woods for timber and fuel. There are a number of pleasant villages in the town; that in the centre is very handsome. Baldwinville and Dedmunsville, two neat and flourishing manufacturing villages, are situated at the N. part of the town, on Otter River, a branch of the Miller's. 15 miles W. by S. from Fitchburg, from which to Boston is 50 miles.

The railroad from Boston to Vermont passes through the town.

Tensas Parish, La., c. h. at St. Joseph's. On the E. border, between the Mississippi and the Tensas.

Terre Bonne Parish, La., c. h. at Houma. Bounded N. and E. by Assumption and La Fourche Interior parishes, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Atchafalaya Bay and Atchafalaya River, which separates it from St. Mary's parish. Drained by Terre Bonne, Petite, and Grand Bayou, Caillox, and Bayou de Large Rivers. Surface level, and much of it too low for cultivation, but the soil on the borders of the streams is arable and productive.

Terre Haute, Ia., c. h. Vigo co. On high ground on the E. bank of Wabash River, 73 miles W. from Indianapolis. The national road here crosses the river, on a fine bridge. It is connected with Lake Erie by the Wabash and Erie Canal, and is to be connected by railroad with Columbus and St. Louis. This town, from its situation and the facilities of intercommunication with which it is about to be furnished, promises to become one of the principal towns of Indiana.

Teuksey, Ms., Middlesex co., was formerly an Indian village, a part of Billerica, and called Wamesitt. It has the Concord River on its western boundary. The surface is rather level, with a thin soil, better adapted to the growth of hops and rye than other crops. 5 miles S. E. from Lowell, and 20 N. N. W. from Boston.

Teuksey, N. J., Hunterdon co. Watered by Lamington River and Rockaway Creek and branches. Surface hilly; soil fertile clay and loam. 14 miles N. E. from Flemington.

Texas County, Mo., c. h. at Honston. S. central. Watered by Big Piney Fork of Gasconade and the head streams of Currant River.

Theresa, N. Y., Jefferson co. Watered by Indian River. Surface uneven; soil rather sterile. Incorporated in 1841, from the town of Alexandria. 20 miles N. from Watertown, and 178 N. W. from Albany.

Theford, Vt., Orange co. This town is pleasantly situated on the W. side of Connecticut River, opposite Lyme, New Hampshire. The Ompomponoosne and its branches give the town an excellent water power. There are several ponds in Theford, one of which covers about 9 acres, and is situated on an elevation, the base of which is only 4 rods from Connecticut River, and 100 feet in height. It is very deep; it has neither inlet nor outlet, and contains large quantities of perch and other fish. The surface of the town is generally rocky and uneven; it has but little interval, but the soil is strong and productive. There are 3 neat villages in the town, and a rich vein of galena. The settlement was commenced in 1764, by John Chamberlain, from Hebron, Ct., 34 miles S. S. E. from Montpelier, and 18 S. E. from Chelsea. On the Passumpsic Railroad, 14 miles N. from the White River Junction.

Thomas County, Ga., c. h. at Thomasville. Bounded N. and E. by Baker and Lowndes counties, S. by Florida, and W. by Decatur co. Drained by Ocklockany and Ocilla Rivers.

Thomaston, Ga., c. h. Upson co.

Thomaston, Me., Lincoln co., is situated at the head of the St. George's River. Here is the state prison, the buildings of which occupy a plot of 10 acres, including a marble quarry. The convicts are principally employed in working

granite into various forms for building, which, when prepared, is transported by water. The granite is of excellent quality, and is found in large quantities on the river. This is a fine town and the neighboring country is very pleasant and fertile, and well cultivated. 36 miles S. E. from Augusta, and 37 E. from Wiscasset.

Thompson, Ct., Windham co. This town was formerly a part of Killingly, and was first settled about the year 1715. The surface is hilly, but not mountainous; it presents a pleasing variety of elevations and valleys. The soil is a gravelly loam, strong, and productive of good crops of corn and hay, and affords excellent pasturage. French River meets the Quinebaug near the centre of the town, and Five Mile River, issuing from several ponds, waters the eastern part. These streams give to the town a valuable water power, and on their banks are the pleasant and thriving villages of Masonville, Fishersville, and New Boston. This town is large, and very pleasant; it contains a class of enterprising and intelligent agriculturists and mechanics. The Indian name of the place was *Quinnetsett*. 47 miles E. N. E. from Hartford, 27 W. N. W. from Providence, and 53 S. W. from Boston.

Thompson, N. Y., c. h. Sullivan co. It is watered by Mongoup and Neversink Rivers. Surface rather hilly; soil gravelly and sandy loam. 113 miles S. W. from Albany.

Thompsonville, Ct., in Enfield, Hartford co. At the junction of Freshwater with the Connecticut, and on the railroad from Springfield to Hartford. 20 miles N. from Hartford. There is here a large manufactory of carpets of the best quality. See *Enfield, Ct.*

Thornbury, Pa., Chester co. Drained by Brandywine River and Chester Creek. Surface level; soil sandy loam. 87 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg.

Thornbury, Pa., Delaware co. A township between Egmont and Birmingham. 18 miles W. S. W. from Philadelphia.

Thorndike, Me., Waldo co. An inland township. 59 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Thornton, N. H., Grafton co. This town is watered by Pemigewasset and Mad Rivers, and several small brooks. On Mill Brook there is a cascade, at which the water falls 7 feet in 2 rods, and then falls over a rock 42 feet perpendicularly. The intervals on the Pemigewasset are productive. There are many elevations, but none distinguished for a remarkable height. First settler, Benjamin Iloit, in 1770. 12 miles N. from Plymouth, and 55 N. by W. from Concord.

Three Rivers, Mn., St. Joseph co. 145 miles S. W. from Detroit. It lies on St. Joseph River, between the junction of Portage River and Stony Creek, and has great water privileges. Boats of 30 tons come up the river to this place.

Ticonderoga, N. Y., Essex co. Watered by the outlet of Lake George and by some small streams flowing into Lake Champlain, which bounds it on the E. Surface mostly level on the E., and hilly and mountainous on the W. In the S. E. part is the peninsula, on which are the ruins of old Fort Ticonderoga. 97 miles N. N. E. from Albany.

Tiffin, O., e. h. Seneca co. On Sandusky River. 85 miles N. from Columbus.

Tilden, Me., Hancock co. A new town taken from Mariaville in 1850.

Tinicum, Pa., Bucks co. Bounded on the N. and E. by Delaware River, and drained by Tinicum Creek. Tohickon Creek also runs on its S.

boundary. Surface level or undulating; soil sandy loam. 12 miles N. E. from Doylestown.

Tinicum, Pa., Delaware co. This township consists mostly of grazing farms. It lies on the Delaware, below the mouth of Darby Creek, about 6 miles from Philadelphia.

Tinmouth, Vt., Rutland co. This town is separated from Wallingford by Otter Creek. Furnace Brook rises from a pond in the south part of the town. This stream has been noted for great quantities of fish of an extraordinary size. The surface of Tinmouth is hilly, in some parts mountainous. There is good land on the streams, and the high land is good for pasturage. There are several quarries of beautiful marble in this town, and iron ore in abundance. The settlement was commenced here about the year 1770. The town was organized March 11, 1777. From Rutland, 8 miles S.

Tioga County, N. Y., c. h. at Owego, was formed from Montgomery co. in 1794. It is bounded N. by Tompkins and Cortland, E. by Broome co., S. by the state of Pennsylvania, and W. by Chemung co., and is watered by the Susquehanna River and Owego Creek and tributaries. Surface hilly; soil well adapted to grazing, and in the valleys very fertile. This county has little mineral wealth. It is traversed by the New York and Erie Railroad, which follows the valley of the Susquehanna River.

Tioga, N. Y., Tioga co. Watered by the Susquehanna River and some of its branches. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam, very fertile in the valleys. 5 miles W. from Owego, and 172 S. of W. from Albany.

Tioga County, Pa., c. h. at Wellsboro'. This county has Steuben co., N. Y., on the N., Bradford, Pa., E., Lycoming S. E. and E., and Potter W. The soil is of a middling quality, the surface broken. The main southern branch of Tioga River rises in the S. E. angle, and traverses this county, flowing N. into New York. The sources of Pine Creek drain its S. W. angle.

Tionesta, Pa., Venango co. Drained by some streams flowing into the Susquehanna River, which bounds it on the N. W. 206 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

Tippah County, Mi., c. h. at Ripley. Bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Tishamingo co., S. by Pontotoc and W. by Marshall co. Drained by Hatchie, Muddy, Wolf, and Tippah Creeks, and the head branches of Tallahatchee River.

Tippecanoe County, Ia., c. h. at Lafayette. Bounded N. and N. E. by White and Carroll counties, E. by Clinton, S. by Montgomery, and W. by Fountain and Warren counties. Drained by Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers, Wild Cat Creek and its branches, which afford water power. Surface level or undulating, a large part being prairie. The Wabash and Erie Canal traverses this county.

Tipton, Io., c. h. Cedar co. On a high prairie, a little W. from Sugar Creek.

Tipton County, Ia., c. h. at Tipton. New. N. central part of the state.

Tipton County, Tc., e. h. at Covington. The Mississippi River is on the W. of this county, Shelby co. S., Fayette S. E., Haywood E., and Lauderdale N. The general course of the Mississippi River in this county is S. W. It is very winding.

Tisbury, Ms., Dukes co., extends from Vineyard Sound on the N. to the sea on the S. The noted

harbor of Holmes's Hole, in this town, is on Vineyard Sound. This harbor is large and safe, and of sufficient depth of water for the largest merchantmen. The village at this harbor is pleasant, large, and quite a place of business. There are some high lands near the harbor, but the town is generally level. There is much good land in the town. Lagoon Pond communicates with Holmes's Hole by an opening which is only 4 rods wide and 7 feet deep at high water. The pond is 3 miles in length, and 1 in width, and in several places 40 feet in depth. Newtown Pond, in the S. part of Tisbury, is a mile and a half long, and has a natural communication with the sea, through which the tide rises and falls. The largest brooks in the island empty into the head of this pond, not more than 100 rods apart, one running from the W., and one from the N. W. On the easterly side of this pond are a number of deep coves, around which is much marshy land. The wells are on a level with the sea; the common depth of them is from 15 to 20 feet. The water is soft, and of good quality. Holmes's Hole village lies 8 miles N. W. from Edgartown, and 77 S. S. E. from Boston by railroad and steamboat, via New Bedford.

Tishamingo County, Mi., c. h. at Jacinto. Bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by Itawamba co., and W. by Tippah co. Watered by Tennessee River, which runs on its N. E. boundary, by Yellow and Tussembia Creeks, and by the head streams of the E. fork of Tombigbee River.

Titus County, Ts., c. h. at Mount Pleasant. In the N. E. angle. Watered by Sulphur Fork and Cyprus Bayou of Red River.

Tiverton, R. I., Newport co. This town is connected with Portsmouth, on the Island of Rhode Island, by a stone bridge at a place called Howland's Ferry. It adjoins Fall River.

The surface of the town is varied by hills and valleys. Its structure is granite, and the land, in some parts, is stony. The soil is principally a gravelly loam, and capable of producing good crops. There are valuable forests of timber in the town. 13 miles N. E. from Newport.

The navigable privileges of Tiverton are of a superior kind, and are improved, to some extent, in the fishery and foreign and domestic trade. There are large ponds in the town, well supplied with fish. These ponds produce a water power which is applied to the manufacture of cotton and other materials.

The captor of the British General Prescott was a native of Tiverton. His name was Tak, a slave, the property of Thomas Sisson, a wealthy farmer. * During the revolution, Tak was sent by his master into the army, to serve as a substitute for another man who was drafted. When Colonel Barton took General Prescott on Long Island, Tak was one of Colonel Barton's chosen men, and the one on whom he most depended. Having entered the house where General Prescott was quartered, Colonel Barton, followed by Tak and two or three others, proceeded silently to the door of the chamber where General Prescott was sleeping. The colonel, finding the door fastened, turned and whispered to Tak, 'I wish that door opened. General Prescott taken, and carried by the guard to the boat, without the least noise or disturbance.'

"Tak stepped back two or three paces, then plunging violently against the door, burst it open, and rushed into the middle of the room. At the same instant, General Prescott sprang from his

bed, and seized his gold watch, hanging upon the wall. Tak sprang upon him like a tiger, and clasping the general in his brawny arms, said in a low, stern voice, 'One word, and you are a dead man.' Then hastily snatching the general's cloak, and wrapping it round his body, and at the same time telling his companions to take the rest of his clothes, he took the general in his arms, as if a child, and ran with him by the guard towards the boat, followed by Colonel Barton and the rest of his little company."

Tak was more than 6 feet in height, well proportioned, and remarkable for his shrewdness, agility, and strength. He attained great age, and was never known to taste of any kind of meat.

Tioli, N. Y., Dutchess co. On the E. bank of Hudson River, opposite Saugerties. 51 miles S. from Albany. There is a steam ferry here.

Toby, Pa., Clarion co. Bounded on the N. by Clarion River, and W. by the Alleghany, and drained by Licking, Catfish, Cherryrun, and Red Bank Creeks. Surface undulating or level; soil loam. Copperas and salt are found here. 190 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

Todd County, Ky., c. h. at Elkton. Muhlenburg is on the N., Logan E., Christian W., and Robertson co., Te., S. Red River, a branch of Cumberland, and Muddy Fork, a branch of Green River, drain this county.

Toledo, O., Lucas co. City. Situated on the W. side of Maumee River, near its entrance into Maumee Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Erie, 134 miles N. N. W. of Columbus. Population in 1840, 1322; in 1850, 3819. It is 66 miles S. from Detroit, between which place and Toledo steamboats ply upon the lake daily. Steamboats run regularly between Buffalo and Toledo, 310 miles, touching at the intermediate ports of Cleveland and Sandusky. A railroad, 33 miles in length, connects Toledo with the Michigan Southern Railroad, at Adrian, and thence, with the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. The Miami and Erie Canal, 247 miles long, connects Toledo with Cincinnati; and the Wabash and Erie Canal, extending from this point through the circuit of the Wabash valley, will unite the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Ohio at Evansville, Ia., 324 miles below Cincinnati. The whole length of this canal will be 460 miles, opening to Toledo the valuable internal resources of Indiana and Eastern Illinois. By these canals, connecting the commerce of the lakes with that of the lower valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, one of the most important channels of trade is opened between the eastern cities and the vast interior of the W. The productions of the S. and S. W., which, during the season of 1846, reached Toledo by these two canals, exceeded 3,000,000 of dollars in value. By its position, and the aid of these great internal improvements, Toledo is evidently destined to be one of the greatest gathering points of the agricultural products of the country.

Toledo is extended for more than a mile along the river bank; but the business chiefly concentrates at its upper and lower extremities or landings, which were originally two distinct settlements, called Port Lawrence and Vistula. At these points, especially at the upper landing, formerly Port Lawrence, the city is compactly built, with stores, warehouses, dwellings, and public houses, among which are many large and imposing edifices. Toledo was incorporated as a city in 1836, about 5 years after the settlement at Vi-

tula commenced. There are churches here of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic denominations.

About the year 1833, there arose a serious boundary dispute between the state of Ohio and the territorial government of Michigan, the chief importance of which turned upon the value, to Ohio, in the opinion of her leading men, of this harbor at the mouth of the Maumee, to enable her to realize the benefit of her canals to the Ohio and the Wabash valleys. The difficulty, which had arisen from a discrepancy between one of the provisions of the ordinance of 1787 and the terms upon which Ohio had been admitted into the Union, was finally adjusted by Congress, by giving to Michigan, instead of this small strip of disputed territory, averaging about 8 miles in width, the whole of the extensive tract lying between Lakes Michigan and Superior, now so valuable for its rich deposits of copper and other minerals.

Tolland County, Ct., c. h. at Tolland. This county was taken from Hartford and Windham counties in 1786. It is bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Windham, S. by New London, and W. by Hartford counties.

The western part of the county lies within the great valley of the Connecticut; it is generally free from stone, undulating, fertile, and productive; the eastern section is within the granitic range which extends through the state: much of this portion of the country is covered with forests; that part which is cleared affords good grazing. The Scantic, Willimantic, Salmon, Hoekanum, and Hop Rivers, with their tributaries, afford the county a good water power.

Tolland, Ct., c. h. Tolland co. Situated on the nearest mail route from Hartford to Boston. 18 miles E. N. E. from Hartford. Its products are English grain, grass, potatoes, &c. The land is rather sterile, mountainous, and uneven. The inhabitants are industrious and intelligent.

Tolland, Ms., Hampden co., was taken from Granville and Sandisfield in 1810. It was formerly called Southfield. This township is on elevated land adapted for grazing. It is watered by Farnington River, the western boundary of the town, which is here a beautiful and lively stream. Tolland has a neat village in the centre of the town, and another on the border of the river, called New Boston. 22 miles W. from Springfield, and 120 W. S. W. from Boston.

Tompkins County, N. Y., c. h. at Ithaca, was incorporated from Cayuga and Seneca counties in 1817. It is bounded N. by Seneca and Cayuga, E. by Cortland, S. by Tioga and Chemung, and W. by Chemung co. and Seneca Lake. Watered by Cayuga Lake and Inlet, and Six Mile and Fall Creeks. Surface hilly but arable; soil well adapted to grazing, and in the valleys to the growth of grass, grain, and fruit. This county has little mineral wealth. The Cayuga Lake and Inlet and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal open a water communication with the Erie Canal, and the Ithaca and Owego Railroad also crosses this county.

Tompkins, N. Y., Delaware co. The Mohawk, or W. branch of the Delaware, winds through this town, forming the W. boundary for some distance. Surface hilly and mountainous. 22 miles S. W. from Delhi, and 100 S. W. from Albany.

Tompkinsville, Ky., c. h. Monroe co. On a branch

of Big Barren River. 153 miles S. S. W. from Frankfort.

Tompkinsville, N. Y., Richmond co. Situated on Staten Island, 6 miles S. from New York, with which it is connected by steam ferry boats. It is pleasantly situated, overlooking the quarantine ground, and is the site of a marine hospital, or lazaretto, for the reception of sick seamen arriving from foreign ports. It is open only from the 1st of April to the 1st of November. This building is 177 feet long and 3 stories high. Here are also other hospitals for patients from the city with contagious diseases, which have spacious buildings and ample grounds, substantially enclosed.

Tonawanda, N. Y., Erie co. Watered by Tonawanda Creek, and comprises Grand Island, lying in Niagara River. Surface chiefly level, and soil fertile. 10 miles N. from Buffalo, and 288 W. from Albany.

Topsfield, Me., Washington co. This township was number eight in the second range N. of the Bingham Penobscot Purchase. It was incorporated in the year 1838. This town lies about 60 miles N. E. from Bangor.

Topsfield, Ms., Essex co. Before the incorporation of this town, in 1650, it was called by the Indians *Sheweenemeady*, and by the whites *New Meadows*. This is a pleasant town, watered by Ipswich River and its branches. The surface is diversified. There are some fine tracts of intervals in the town, and the uplands possess a strong soil. Topsfield was first settled about the year 1642. 21 miles N. by E. from Boston, and 9 N. by W. from Salem.

Topsham, Me., a shire town of Lincoln co. On the N. side of the Androscoggin, at the head of navigation, opposite to Brunswick, in common with which it enjoys from that river a great hydraulic power. A place of considerable trade, particularly in lumber.

Topsham, Vt., Orange co. Topsham is on elevated ground, with a rocky, strong soil, adapted to grazing. It contains much granite, and is watered by the upper branches of Wait's River, which propel a number of mills. The settlement was commenced about the year 1781. The first settlers were mostly from New Hampshire. 19 miles S. E. from Montpelier, and 15 N. E. from Chelsea.

Torrington, Ct., Litchfield co. This town was first settled in 1737. Its surface is diversified by hills and valleys, and the soil is better adapted to grazing than the culture of grain. Two branches of Naugatuck River meet at Wolcottville, a beautiful village in the S. part of the town. This village is situated in a valley, and near it a good bed of copper ore has recently been discovered; and Mr. Israel Coe, the proprietor, has commenced the manufacture of brass kettles the first establishment of the kind, it is believed, in the United States. 26 miles W. N. W. from Hartford.

Wolcottville owes its rise, principally, to Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the United States treasury during the administrations of Washington and John Adams, and governor of Connecticut 10 successive years. He was born at Litchfield, and died in New York, 1833, aged 74.

Toulon, Is., c. h. Stark co.

Towamensing, Pa., Montgomery co. Drained by Shipack and Towamensing Creeks. Surface level; soil red shale. 9 miles from Norristown.

Towanda, Pa., Bradford co. This village is the seat of justice, and is located on the right bank of the Susquehanna River. Excellent bituminous coal has been discovered in the mountain valleys S. W. from Towanda. 137 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg.

Townsend, Ms., Middlesex co. This town was formerly a part of "Turkey Hills," or Fitchburg, and was called North Town. The surface is generally level; there is a good deal of pine plain in the town. The Squanicook, a good mill stream, rises in this town, and joins the Nashua in Shirley. On this stream, at the eastern part of the town, is a pleasant, flourishing little village, called Townsend Harbor. About 4 miles W. from this is the west village. There is a female seminary in this place. At Centreville, a neat village, is an academy for youth of both sexes. Townsend west village lies 8 miles N. N. E. from Fitchburg, and 42 N. W. from Boston.

Townshend, Vt., Windham co. West River passes through this town with considerable rapidity. Along its banks are some tracts of good intervalve; but the surface of the town is generally hilly, and the soil more calculated for grazing than tillage. The first settlement was commenced here in 1761, by Joseph Tyler, who was soon joined by John Hazelton. 28 miles N. E. from Bennington, and 95 S. from Montpelier.

Travis County, Ts., c. h. at Austin. S. central. On both sides of the Colorado.

Tredypin, Pa., Chester co. Drained by Valley Creek. Surface gently sloping; soil calcareous loam.

Tremont, Me., Hancock co. New.

Trenton, Me., Hancock co. 7 miles S. by E. from Ellsworth, on navigable waters.

Trenton, N. J. City, capital of the state, and seat of justice of Mercer co. 29 miles N. E. from Philadelphia, and 57 miles S. W. from New York. Population in 1810, 3003; in 1820, 3942; 1830, 3925; 1840, 4035; 1850, 6766.

Trenton is situated at the head of sloop navigation, on the E. side of the Delaware River, opposite the lower falls. The Assunpink Creek here enters the Delaware. At the foot of the falls, or rapids, the Delaware is crossed by a fine bridge, 1100 feet in length, consisting of 5 arches, resting upon stone piers, which is considered a superior specimen of this species of architecture. It was built in 1806, at an expense of \$180,000. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad is carried over the river on this bridge. The ground on which the city is built, as well as the surface of the town generally, is considerably varied. The districts of Mill Hill, Bloomsburg, and Lambertson, included in the borough of South Trenton, and extending about a mile down the river, may in a general description be regarded as a part of the city.

Trenton is regularly laid out, and has many handsome stores, dwellings, and other edifices. The public buildings in the city proper are the state house, the governor's house, a public library, a lyceum, and 7 or 8 houses of public worship. The state house is beautifully situated near the Delaware, commanding a fine view of the river and the surrounding country. It is 100 feet long and 60 feet wide, built of stone, and stuccoed to resemble granite. Several of the public offices are fire-proof buildings. The governor's house is a plain but commodious edifice. The public buildings in South Trenton are the

court house, the state prison, and 4 or 5 churches. The court house is a handsome edifice of brick, stuccoed, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a portico of 6 Ionic columns on each end, and surmounted with a balcony. The state prison is well situated, near the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the railroad from Philadelphia to New York. The walls, 20 feet high and 3 feet thick, enclose an area of 4 acres. The entrance is through the main building, in which reside the family of the warden and his assistants, to an observatory in the rear, from which diverge, at an angle of 45 degrees, on each side, the two corridors, in which are the cells for the prisoners. If the enlargement of this penitentiary is ever wanted, it is the design to add other radii, in conformity to the plan of these corridors.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal, which forms an inland navigation from Brunswick to this place, passes through the city. It is 42 miles long, 75 feet wide, and 7 feet deep, and is sufficient for the passage of small sloops. It crosses the Assunpink Creek, on a fine stone aqueduct. It was finished in 1834, at a cost of \$2,500,000.

The Delaware is navigable for large boats above the falls at Trenton, as far as Easton, Pa. The New Jersey Railroad, between New York and Philadelphia, via Newark, Elizabethtown, and Princeton, passes through this place.

Trenton was first settled in 1720; and received a city charter in 1792. It will ever be memorable as the place where the favor of Providence began decidedly to smile on the American arms in the war of the revolution; for here, on the night of December 25, 1776, at a gloomy period of the war, Washington crossed the Delaware, with 2400 of the continental troops, and suddenly attacked and captured 1000 Hessians of the British army, "which greatly revived the spirit of the nation, and had an important influence on the final result of the contest." The ground on which the Hessians laid down their arms is a little to the N. E. of the state house.

Trenton is an admirable site for manufacturing purposes, possessing, as it does, an extensive water power, created by artificial means, from the falls on the Delaware, and the waters of the Assunpink Creek.

Trenton, N. Y., Oneida co. Watered by Nine Mile and West Canada Creeks, on the latter of which are situated the celebrated Trenton Falls. Surface hilly; soil fertile clay loam. 12 miles N. from Utica, and 92 N. W. from Albany.

Trenton Falls, N. Y., Oneida co. On West Canada Creek. 93 miles N. W. by W. from Albany. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Trenton, N. C., c. h. Jones co., is on Trent River. 20 miles a little S. of W. from Newbern, and by post road 139 S. E. from Raleigh.

Trescott, Me., Washington co. This is an Atlantic town, and bounded N. E. by Lubec. It comprises Moose Cove, Bailey's Mistake, and Haycock Harbors, and is flourishing in its trade and navigation. It was incorporated in 1827.

Triangle, N. Y., Broome co. The Tioughnioga and Ostelic Rivers form a junction in this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil well suited to grass. 16 miles N. from Binghamton, and 132 S. W. from Albany.

Trigg County, Ky., c. h. at Cadiz. Bounded N. W. by Livingston co., N. E. by Caldwell and Christian, S. E. by the state of Tennessee, and

S. W. by Tennessee River. Cumberland River winds obliquely through this county to the N. W. The surface is mostly low and flat.

Tribble County, Ky., c. h. at Bedford. Bounded W. and N. by the Ohio River, separating it from Indiana, E. by Carroll and Henry counties, and S. by Oldham co. Drained by the Little Kentucky and other branches of the Ohio River.

Trinity County, Ca. On the N. coast.

Troupsburg, N. Y., Steuben co. Watered by Cowanesque Creek. Surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam, well suited to grass. 25 miles S. W. from Bath, and 247 from Albany.

Troy, Ala., c. h. Pike co. 174 miles S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Troy, Ia., c. h. Perry co. Above the mouth of Anderson's Creek, on the Ohio River. 50 miles above the mouth of Green River and 168 S. S. W. from Indianapolis.

Troy, Me., Waldo co. Formerly called Joy. A fertile inland township. 39 miles N. E. from Augusta.

Troy, Mo., e. h. Lincoln co. On the S. W. side of Cuivre River. 129 miles E. N. E. from Jefferson City.

Troy, N. H., Cheshire co. The inhabitants are principally agriculturists. The soil and productions are similar to those of Fitzwilliam. It possesses but few water privileges. This town was taken from Marlboro' and Fitzwilliam. 54 miles S. W. from Concord, and 12 S. E. from Keene.

Troy, N. Y. City, port of entry, and seat of justice of Rensselaer co. Situated on the E. bank of Hudson River, 6 miles N. from Albany, and 150 N. from New York. Population in 1810, 3895; in 1820, 5264; in 1830, 11,405; in 1840, 19,334; in 1850, 28,785. The city is built on a somewhat elevated plain, extending from the river back to a range of hills terminating abruptly about 1 mile E., and furnishing from their brows, elevated from 300 to 400 feet, a commanding and beautiful view of the city and surrounding country. Mount Ida, directly in the rear of the broadest part of the city, and Mount Olympus, towards the northern part, are the eminences most distinguished for the fine prospects which they afford. Two streams, the Wynantskill and Poestenkill, affording an extensive water power, empty into the Hudson, within the limits of the city; the latter rolling down, through a narrow and picturesque ravine, S. of Mount Ida, with successive short rapids and beautiful cascades, and forming an object of interest well worthy of a visit from the curious traveller. The Wynantskill has a wider valley, through which a road passes, ascending to the upper level of the country.

The compact portion of the city is built N. of the Poestenkill, and extends along the Hudson for a distance of about 3 miles. The river, having a curve here, has given that form, for a considerable distance, to the great business street immediately on its bank. With this exception, the streets are laid out straight, intersecting each other, for the most part, at right angles. In consequence of this curve in River Street, several of the most important streets, which are parallel to the general course of the river, fall into it at their termination towards the central part of the city. This feature of the place, combining with its prevailing regularity, unites the greatest simplicity and beauty of arrangement with the most

entire facilities for business purposes. A railroad track is laid through the centre of River Street, upon which the cars from all the railroads coming into Troy are taken by horses through the city, passing in front of the principal hotels, and leaving their passengers where they may severally desire—a desideratum, in this mode of travelling, which obviates almost the only inconvenience to which it is ordinarily subject, that of taking carriages for conveyance to and from the stations.

There are numerous hotels in Troy, several of which are of the first class. Among these are the Mansion House and the Troy House, both equally well situated in respect to the convenience above mentioned. The great seat of business is River Street, which extends the whole length of the city, and is built up on both sides, with many splendid and spacious stores and warehouses. The streets running back from the river are handsomely built and quiet; and most of them are adorned with beautiful shade trees, giving an air of neatness, elegance, and comfort to the city, which make it one of the most attractive places to sojourn or reside in of any in the country. Many of the public squares and private gardens are ornamented with fountains, permanently supplied from the public reservoir on the neighboring hills, which also sends an abundance of excellent water in pipes to all the streets and dwellings. The elevation of this reservoir is 75 feet above the city, giving a sufficient head to carry the water into the uppermost stories of the buildings, and, in case of fire, to throw it upon and over them, from the numerous hydrants at the corners of the streets, with the force of the most powerful engines.

Of the public buildings in Troy, the court house is one of the most splendid. It is constructed of the Sing Sing marble, after a Grecian model. One of the Presbyterian churches, too, is a costly and beautiful edifice, in the same style of architecture. St. Paul's Episcopal Church is a noble specimen of the Gothic style, erected at an expense of about \$50,000. There are in Troy from 16 to 20 churches, of the various denominations. The Presbyterians have 4, the Episcopalians 3, and the Methodists and Baptists 2 or more each. Besides these there are churches of the Scotch Presbyterians, Friends, and Roman Catholics.

The Troy Female Seminary, established in this place through the exertions of Mrs. Emma Willard, holds a preëminent rank among institutions of this kind in our country. The school was commenced by Mrs. Willard in 1814, at Middlebury, Vt. In 1819, having received incorporation from the legislature of New York, it was removed to Waterford. In 1821 it was again removed to Troy, the corporation of this city having voted \$4000 towards the erection of suitable buildings for its accommodation. These buildings are beautifully situated in the central part of the city, with a finely-ornamented ground in front. This school has educated at least 5000 pupils. Since 1837 it has received from the state a share of the benefit of the literature fund, by which its library, apparatus, &c., are replenished from time to time, and made more and more complete.

The Rensselaer Institute, founded by the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, for the thorough practical education of young men for

the profession of civil engineering, is also located at Troy.

While the natural facilities enjoyed by this city for commercial prosperity are good, they are such, at the same time, as must have required that spirit of enterprise and thrift for which its inhabitants have ever been distinguished, to render them fully available. In this they have been eminently successful. Being at the head of sloop and steamboat navigation on the noble Hudson, they have extensively availed themselves of this advantage, in connection with that of several artificial channels of communication to this point. The Champlain and Hudson Canal, which opens an extensive trade with the N., and the Erie Canal, which reaches the opposite side of the Hudson from the W., have each contributed essentially to the prosperity of Troy. Railroads also centre here which connect the city with Boston, via the great Western Railroad, on the E., with New York on the S., with the ports of Lake Erie, via Schenectady, Utica, Rochester, &c., on the W., and with Canada and Vermont, via Lake Champlain, on the N. The latter crosses the Hudson a little above the centre of the city, on a substantial bridge 1650 feet in length. Other very important projects of internal improvement are now in an encouraging course of consummation. One of these is the construction of a railroad from Troy to connect with the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad at Greenfield on Connecticut River, thus forming a new and most direct and eligible route to Boston. The chief obstacle to the complete success of this enterprise — the excavation of a tunnel through the Hoosic Mountain — seems likely now to yield to the energy and perseverance of the capitalists engaged in its accomplishment. However flourishing, therefore, this beautiful city has been in the past, its future prospects are still more flattering. It will be seen that Troy, although a little N. of Boston, is, with that city, almost in the direct line of intercommunication between Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and other principal depots of the produce of the west, and the greatest marts of our commerce in Europe. When the enterprising spirit of the citizens of Boston and Troy shall have succeeded in the great undertaking of tunnelling the Hoosic Mountain, thereby bringing the two cities within 170 miles of each other, and upon a grade which will defy competition, between the eastern terminus of the Erie Canal and the waters of Boston Harbor, no one can doubt that Troy must become one of the greatest inland cities of our country.

There are also immense facilities for manufacturing purposes, which have been or may yet be developed within and around this city. Considerable is already done with the power afforded by the Poestenkill and Wynantskill. The state dam, which has been thrown across the Hudson, just above the city, renders the waters of that river extensively available for manufacturing operations. Indeed, if we extend our view to the privileges upon the Mohawk, from the Cohoes Falls to its mouth, it may be said that the hydraulic power available for manufacturing purposes within a circuit of 5 miles around the city of Troy, is more than sufficient to turn every spindle now in operation in the United States.

In 1720 a grant of 490 acres extending along the Hudson between the Poestenkill and Meadow Creek, and including the ground on which Troy

was afterwards laid out, was made by the proprietor of Rensselaerwyck to Derick Van Derheyden, at the rent of 3 bushels and 3 pecks of wheat, and 4 fat fowls annually. Portions of this land were occupied by him and his descendants for a farm, and the village which sprang up here was afterwards known by the name of *Van Derheyden*. This village was incorporated by the name of Troy in 1796. But the principal settlers of Troy were emigrants from New England, who, seeing the advantages of its position, both in an agricultural and commercial point of view, induced the proprietors to lay it out into town lots, and turned their attention, with all their characteristic enterprise, to the means of its enlargement and prosperity. Under these good auspices Troy has grown to its present flourishing condition.

Troy, O., c. h. Miami co. On the W. bank of the Great Miami River. 68 miles W. by N. from Columbus, and 21 N. from Dayton. The Miami Canal passes through it.

Troy, Fe., c. h. Obion co. 147 miles N. W. by W. from Murfreesboro'.

Troy, Vt., Orleans co. This town is well watered by Missisco River and several of its tributaries. The falls on the Missisco, in the N. part, are a considerable curiosity. Here the river precipitates itself down a ledge of rocks about 70 feet. The soil is in general a strong loam, suitable for grass and most kinds of grain; the surface is generally level, and along the river are tracts of intervalle. Iron ore of an excellent quality is found here, and also some minerals. The settlement was commenced about the year 1800, by emigrants from different towns on the Connecticut River. 10 miles N. from Irasburg, and 47 N. from Montpelier.

Trumbull, Ct., Fairfield co. This territory was formerly called North Stratford, and was taken from Stratford in 1798. It is watered by the Pequannock, which empties into Bridgeport Harbor. The surface is varied by hills and valleys; the soil is a gravelly loam, productive of good crops of grain and hay. Tamashua Hill, in the N. part of the town, is the first land seen in this direction from the ocean. 5 miles N. from Bridgeport.

Trumbull County, O., c. h. at Warren. Ashtabula co. is on the N., the state of Pennsylvania on the E., Columbiana on the S., and Portage and Geauga counties on the W. The land is valuable for farming, and is watered by the Mahoning River and Canal, and Musketoe Creek.

Truro, Ms., Barnstable co. Truro lies on both sides of Cape Cod, between Wellfleet and Provincetown. It was the *Pamet* of the Indians. Pamet River, which sets up from Cape Cod Bay, about the centre of the town, affords a good harbor for fishermen. There is in this town, near the lighthouse, a vast body of clay, called the "Clay Pounds." There are also in the town a number of beautiful ponds, and 200 acres of peat land. Pamet village, at the head of the river of that name, is very pleasant and flourishing, is a fine location, and easy of access for all those who wish to enjoy sea air, bathing, and marine scenery, in their greatest perfection, on *terra firma*. Another neat settlement, called Pond village, lies about 3 miles N. from Pamet. 37 miles below Barnstable, 102 from Boston by land, and about 60 by water.

Truxton, N. Y., Cortland co. The Tioughnio-

ga River waters this town. Surface undulating; soil argillaceous mould, and calcareous gravel. 12 miles N. E. from Cortland, and 131 W. from Albany.

Trydriffen, Pa., Chester co. This township adjoins Montgomery co. on the N. E., and lies between Charlestown and Radnor townships.

Tufnaboro', N. H., Carroll co. There are several ponds in this town, together with many small streams, running into Winnipiseogee Lake. The soil is various. There are several arms of the lake stretching far into the town, and presenting from the elevated parts a succession of beautiful views. First settlers, Benjamin Bean, Phinehas Graves, and Joseph Peavey, about 1780. 50 miles E. by N. from Concord, and about 8 W. from Ossipee.

Tully, N. Y., Onondaga co. Watered by Onondaga Creek and some small lakes which are the sources of the Tioughnioga River. This is mostly a level town, with a soil well suited to grass. 16 miles S. from Syracuse, and 128 W. from Albany.

Tuckerton, N. J., Little Egg Harbor, Burlington co. This village and port of entry is situated on the Atlantic Ocean, at the head of Tuckerton Mill Creek, which empties into the Bay of Little Egg Harbor. It is handsomely laid out, the streets crossing at right angles, and shaded with poplar and willow trees. From Philadelphia it is 52 miles. 6 miles from Little Egg Harbor Bay, and 69 miles S. from Trenton. The manufacture of salt is carried on here, and wood and lumber are exported. The place is resorted to in the summer for sea bathing.

Tunica County, Mi., c. h. at Peyton. Bounded N. by De Soto co., E. by De Soto and Ponola, S. by Tallahatchee co., and W. by Coahoma co. and the Mississippi River, dividing it from Arkansas. Drained by Cold Water River and some smaller branches of the Mississippi. There are several small lakes in this county.

Tunkhannock, Pa., c. h. Wyoming co. Bounded S. W. by the Susquehanna River, and drained by Tunkhannock and Meshoppen Creeks. Surface uneven; soil fertile on the margins of the streams. 154 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg. 55 miles above Wilkesbarre.

Tuolumne County, Ca., c. h. at Sonora, stretches across the valley of the San Joaquin, into the mountain ranges on both sides.

Turnin, N. Y., Lewis co. Watered by some small streams flowing into Black River, which bounds it on the E. Surface rolling; soil rich loam. 6 miles S. from Martinsburg, and 121 N. W. from Albany.

Turner, Me., Oxford co. A tributary of the Androscoggin meets that river in this town, and finely waters it. The soil of Turner is good, and its surface pleasant. There is a number of thriving villages in the town; there are considerable trade and some manufactures, but the business of the people is generally agricultural. It has Livermore on its N., Leeds and Greene on its E., Minot and Auburn on its S., and Buckfield and Hebron on its W. 38 miles W. S. W. from Augusta, and 14 E. from Paris.

Tuscarawas County, O., c. h. at New Philadelphia. Stark bounds it on the N., Harrison and Carroll on the E., Harrison and Guernsey on the S., and Coshocton and Holmes counties on the W. It is watered by Tuscarawas, Sandy, Conoton, Stillwater, and Sugar Creeks. Emigrants from

Pennsylvania and Virginia settled here about the year 1803 or 1804; they were mostly of German origin.

Tuscaloosa County, Ala., c. h. at Tuscaloosa. This county is bounded N. by Jefferson, E. by Shelby and Bibb, W. by Pickens, and S. by Perry and Greene.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. City and shire town of Tuscaloosa co. On the left bank of the Black Warrior River. 123 miles N. W. from Montgomery, and about 250 miles N. from Mobile. It is at the head of steamboat navigation from the Mobile Bay. This was the seat of government of the state until recently, when the capital was removed to Montgomery. The city is handsomely laid out, and contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, a masonic hall, an academy, a lyceum for boys, an atheneum for young ladies, the Alabama Institute, and the halls of the University of Alabama, which is located here. The university buildings are situated about a mile E. of the centre of the city. They are 5 in number, besides professors' houses, and make an imposing appearance. See *Colleges*.

Tuscumbia, Mo., c. h. Miller co. On the N. W. side of Osage River. 35 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

Tuskegee, Ala., c. h. Macon co. On a branch of Tallapoosa River. 152 miles E. S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Twiggs County, Ga., c. h. at Marion. Wilkinson is on the N. E., Pulaski S. E., Jones N. W., and Ockmulgee River, or Monroe co., W.

Tyboine, Pa., Perry co. A township joining the S. E. side of the Tuscarora Mountain.

Tyler County, Ts., c. h. at Woodville. In the S. E. angle, on the W. side of the Neches.

Tyler County, Va., c. h. at Middlebourne, has a fertile soil, but broken surface. It is bounded N. W. by the Ohio River, N. by Ohio co., S. E. by Harrison, and S. W. by Wood.

Tyngsboro', Ms., Middlesex co., was formerly attached to Dunstable. It was incorporated as a district in 1789, to enable it to receive a donation from Mrs. Sarah Winslow, daughter of Ebenezer Tyng, for whom the town was named. This is a pleasant town, on both sides of Merrimac River. There is not much water power in the town, and the soil is light and sandy. The name of the first white inhabitant was Cranwell, originally from England, but last from Boston. Tyngsboro', by the railroads, lies 8 miles W. by N. from Lowell, and 34 N. W. from Boston.

Tyre, N. Y., Seneca co. Watered by Clyde, a branch of Seneca River, which bounds it on the E. Surface level; soil calcareous and sandy loam. 8 miles N. E. from Waterloo, and 171 N. of W. from Albany.

Tyringham, Ms., Berkshire co. This town was first settled in 1739. It is said to have received its name at the suggestion of Lord Viscount Howe, a few days before he fell in battle at Ticonderoga, July 6, 1758, who owned lands in Tyringham, in England. This town is twice crossed by two heavy ranges of hills. In the hollow between these ranges, the Hop Brook, rising in a small pond in Otis, flows westerly, and discharges itself into the Housatonic, in Lee. It derives its name from the wild hops which formerly grew upon its banks. In this town are a number of ponds and small rivers, whose waters fall into the Housatonic. Although the surface is rough and uneven, yet the soil is strong and productive.

There is a neat and pretty village near the centre of the town, which lies 20 miles S. by E. from Pittsfield, and 134 W. S. W. from Boston. From this village, about 3 miles N., are Hop Brook and Shaker villages.

Tyrone, Pa., Adams co. Bounded E. by Bermdian and W. by Conewago Creek. Surface level; soil gravel and red shale. 10 miles N. E. from Gettysburg.

Tyrone, Pa., Perry co. Drained by Sherman's Creek and branches. Surface mountainous; soil fertile calcareous loam in the valleys.

Tyrone, Pa., Huntingdon co. A township on Sinking Creek. 14 miles N. W. from Huntingdon.

Tyrone, Pa., Perry co. A township between Big Buffalo and Sherman's Creek, with Rye Tip in the E., and Tyboine in the W.

Tyrone, Pa., Fayette co. A township between Youghiogony River and Jacob's Creek.

Tyrone, N. Y., Steuben co. Watered by Mud Creek. A hilly town. Soil calcareous loam and clay, yielding large crops of grain. 16 miles N. E. from Bath, and 204 W. from Albany.

Tyrol County, N. C., c. h. at Elizabeth. This county is divided into two nearly equal parts, by Alligator River or Bay, which puts up from Albemarle Sound. It has a poor, sandy soil, but level surface. It is bounded N. by Albemarle Sound. E. by Roanoke Sound, S. E. by Pamlico Sound, S. by Hyde co., and W. by Washington.

Ulster County, N. Y., c. h. at Kingston. Incorporated in 1683. It is bounded N. by Greene co., E. by the Hudson River, S. by Orange, and W. by Sullivan and Delaware counties. Watered by Rondout, Shawangunk, and Esopus Creeks, and the Walkkill. The Catskill Mountains cover the N. W., and the Shawangunk the S. portion of this county. The soil on the borders of the streams is very fertile, and on the uplands well suited to grazing. The water power is of great importance, and water limestone, marl, and lead ore are abundant. There are also several sulphur springs of some note. The Delaware and Hudson Canal follows the course of the Rondout to within 3 miles of the Hudson, for which distance the stream itself is navigable.

Ulster, Pa., Bradford co. On the W. bank of the Susquehanna River. 142 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg.

Ulster, Pa., Bradford co. A town on the right side of Susquehanna River, above Towanda.

Ulysses, N. Y., Tompkins co. Watered by some small streams flowing into Cayuga Lake, which bounds it on the E. Surface undulating, sloping towards the lake; soil good gravelly loam. 8 miles N. W. from Ithaca, and 175 W. from Albany.

Unadilla, N. Y., Otsego co. This town is watered by the Unadilla and Susquehanna Rivers, which form a junction in the S. W. part. Surface hilly and broken, with some fertile alluvion flats; the soil of the uplands is rich, and well suited to grass. 30 miles S. W. from Cooperstown, and 100 S. W. from Albany.

Uncasville, Ct., in Montville, New London co. 45 miles S. E. from Hartford. An Indian village on the Mohegan reservation, between Norwich and New London. There are a chapel, a school house, and a house for a teacher, towards the erection of which the United States appropriated

\$500, with an annuity of \$400 for the teacher's support.

Underhill, Vt., Chittenden co. The head branches of Brown's River water this town. The surface is hilly and broken, and the soil hard. The settlement was commenced about the year 1786. 15 miles N. E. from Burlington, and 26 N. W. from Montpelier.

Union County, As., c. h. at Champagnole, is bounded N. by Washita co., E. by the Washita River, separating it from Bradley co., S. by Louisiana, and W. by Lafayette co. Drained by tributaries of the Washita River.

Union, Ct., Tolland co. The surface of Union is hilly, with a hard and unproductive soil. Mashapaug and Breakneck Ponds, lying in this town, are the principal sources of Quinebaug River. A branch of the Natchaug also rises here. 33 miles N. E. from Hartford.

Union County, Ga., c. h. at Blairsville. Bounded N. by North Carolina, E. by South Carolina and Habersham co., S. by Lumpkin, and W. by Gilmer co. Surface uneven, and watered by Hiawasse River and branches.

Union County, Is., Hamburg and Jonesburg shire towns. Jackson and Franklin counties are on the N., Johnson E., and Mississippi River on the W.

Union County, Ia., c. h. at Liberty. Bounded N. by Wayne co., E. by Ohio, S. by Franklin co., and W. by Fayette co. Drained by the E. fork of Whitewater River and its branches, which afford hydraulic power. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Union County, Ky., c. h. at Morganfield. This county is situated opposite the mouth of Wabash River, and is bounded by Henderson co. N. E., Hopkins S. E., the Ohio River W. and N. W., and Tradewater River, or Livingston co., S. W.

Union Parish, La., c. h. at Farmersville, is bounded N. by Arkansas, E. by the Washita River, separating it from Morehouse parish, S. by Washita and Jackson parishes, and W. by Claiborne parish. Drained by De Arbonne River and branches, and by other tributaries of the Washita.

Union, Me., Lincoln co. This pleasant and flourishing town is watered by Muscongus and St. George Rivers, and by several beautiful ponds. The soil is fertile, and the surface generally swelling. Union was incorporated in 1786. It is 28 miles S. E. from Augusta, and 7 N. by W. from Warren.

Union City, Mn., Branch co. At the head of navigation, on St. Joseph's River, at its junction with Coldwater River. 116 miles W. S. W. from Detroit. It possesses an extensive water power.

Union, N. Y., Broome co. Watered by Nanticoke Creek and other streams flowing into the Susquehanna River, which bounds it on the S. Surface undulating; soil rich gravelly loam. 6 miles W. from Binghamton, and 150 S. W. from Albany.

Union Vale, N. Y., Dutchess co. The Fishkill Creek waters this town, the surface of which is hilly and rolling, having the Matteawan Ridge on the E.; soil gravel, clay, and loam. 12 miles E. from Poughkeepsie, and 85 S. from Albany.

Union County, O., c. h. at Marysville. Bounded N. by Hardin and Marion, E. by Delaware, S. by Madison and Franklin, and W. by Champaign and Logan counties. Darby, Mill, Bokes, and Rush Creeks rise in this county, and furnish it

with a good supply of water. The land is level, fertile, and well adapted to grazing. The county was organized in 1820, and settled in 1799, by George Reed, Samuel Mitchell, and several others, all natives of Pennsylvania.

Union County, Pa., c. h. at New Berlin. This county is bounded by Lycoming co. N., Centre W., Mifflin S. and S. W., and Susquehanna River E. It is mountainous and much broken, but the river and creek lands are highly productive. Susquehanna River washes the greatest length of this county, and it is drained by White Deer, Buffalo, Penn's, and Mahoning Creeks.

Union, Pa., Berks co. Bounded N. by the Schuylkill River, and drained by Mill, French, and Sixpence Creeks. Surface very hilly; soil gravelly and sterile.

Union, Pa., Luzerne co. A township extending from the Susquehanna River to the E. limit of Lycoming co. 13 miles below Wilkesbarre.

Union, Pa., Union co. Watered by the Susquehanna River and its W. branch. Surface mountainous; soil calcareous loam.

Union, Pa., c. h. Fayette co. On both sides of Redstone Creek. About 4 miles from the western foot of Laurel Hill, 186 a little S. of W. from Harrisburg, and 276 W. from Philadelphia.

Union, Pa., Fayette co. A township around the borough of the same name. On both sides of Redstone Creek. 12 miles S. E. from Brownsville.

Union, Pa., Huntingdon co. A township in Trough Creek valley. 15 miles nearly S. from Huntingdon.

Union District, S. C., c. h. at Union. This district is bounded by Broad River, or York, Chester, and Fairfield districts E., Emoree River, or Newberry, and Laurens districts S. W., and Spartanburg W. and N. W. Besides the two rivers, which form part of its boundary, it is drained by Pacolet and Tyger Rivers.

Union, Va., c. h. Monroe co. 229 miles W. from Richmond.

Unionville, S. C., c. h. Union District. On a small branch of Tyger River. 70 miles N. W. from Columbia.

Unity, N. H., Sullivan co. Little Sugar River has its source in Whortleberry Pond and Beaver Meadow, in the N. part of the town, passes through its centre, and empties into the Connecticut at Charlestown. Cold Pond is partly in this town. From Gilman's Pond, in the E. part, proceeds a branch of Sugar River, flowing through Newport. Perry's Mountain is in the S. W. part, and partly in Charlestown. Unity is an uneven township, but the soil is favorable for grazing. It is excellent for flax. This town was called Unity from the happy termination of a dispute which had long subsisted between certain of the inhabitants of Kingston and Hampstead, claiming the same tracts of land, under two different grants. First settlers, John Ladd and Moses Thurston, in 1769. 50 miles W. by N. from Concord, and 9 S. from Newport.

Upper Alloway's Creek, N. J., Salem co. Drained by Alloway's and Stow Creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil clay and loam in the N. E., and sandy, gravelly loam in the S. W. portions. 7 miles S. E. from Salem.

Upper Alton, Is., Madison co. Adjoining the town of Alton, on elevated ground, about 2½ miles back from the Mississippi.

Upper Bern, Pa., Berks co. Drained by a stream flowing into the Schuylkill River, which bounds it on the E. Blue Mountain lies on its N. border.

Upper, N. J., Cape May co. This town is bounded S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and drained by Tuckahoe and Cedar Swamp Creeks. Surface level; soil sand and clay. It lies 13 miles N. E. from Cape May Court House.

Upper Chichester, Pa., Delaware co. Drained by Hook and Naaman's Creeks. Surface level; soil loamy.

Upper Darby, Pa., Delaware co. Drained by Darby and Cobb's Creeks, which afford hydraulic power. Surface hilly; soil loamy.

Upper Freehold, N. J., Monmouth co. A township on the S. side of the River Shrewsbury. 12 miles S. from Amboy.

Upper Hanover, Pa., Montgomery co. Watered by Perkiomen Creek and branches. Surface hilly; soil red shale. 82 miles E. from Harrisburg.

Upper Mahantango, Pa., Schuylkill co. Drained by two branches of Mahantango Creek. Surface hilly; soil sterile, consisting of red shale and gravel.

Upper Makefield, Pa., Bucks co. Bounded N. by Pidecock's Creek. Surface undulating; soil clay and sandy loam.

Upper Marlboro', Md., Prince George's co. A little W. from Patuxent River, and 23 miles S. W. from Annapolis.

Upper Merion, Pa., Montgomery co. Drained by Valley and Gulf Creeks, which afford hydraulic power. Surface undulating; soil calcareous loam.

Upper Milford, Pa., Lehigh co. Drained by the N. branch of Perkiomen Creek and the head streams of Upper Saucon Creek. Surface mostly hilly; soil gravel and red shale of medium quality.

Upper Nazareth, Pa., Northampton co. Drained by two branches of Manosky Creek. Surface undulating; soil productive gravel and slate.

Upper Paxton, Pa., Dauphin co. Bounded W. by the Susquehanna River, and drained by Mahantango, and Great and Little Wiconisco Creeks. Surface partly mountainous; soil red shale. 22 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Upper Penn's Neck, N. J., Salem co. Located on the E. bank of the Delaware River. Surface level; soil light sandy loam.

Upper Providence, Pa., Montgomery co. Bounded S. W. by the Schuylkill River, and drained by Perkiomen and Mingo Creeks. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam and red shale.

Upper St. Clair, Pa., Allegheny co. Drained by Chartier's Creek. Surface hilly; soil loam.

Upper Salford, Pa., Montgomery co. Perkiomen and Rich Valley Creeks drain this town, the surface of which is level, and the soil red shale and loam. 10 miles N. N. W. from Norristown.

Upper Sandusky, O., c. h. Wyandot co. 64 miles N. from Columbus. It was laid out in 1843. The neighboring district was occupied till recently by the Wyandots.

Upper Saucon, Pa., Lehigh co. Drained by Saucon Creek. Surface diversified; soil calcareous loam in the valleys. South Mountain, in which iron ore is found, lies in the N. part of this town. 6 miles N. E. from Northampton.

Upper Swatara, Pa., Dauphin co. Drained by

Swatara Creek. Surface diversified; soil gravelly.

Upper Tulpehocken, Pa., Berks co. Watered by Tulpehocken Creek and its tributaries, Northkill and Little Northkill Creeks. Surface diversified; soil fertile calcareous loam and gravel. The Union Canal runs along the S. border of this town.

Upsur County, Ts., c. h. at Gilme. In the N. E. angle of the state, between the Upper Sabine and Cypress Bayou.

Upton County, Ga., c. h. at Thomaston. W. part. Drained by branches of the Flint, which washes it on the S. W.

Upton, Ms., Worcester co. Previous to its incorporation, in 1735, this town was attached to Mendon, Sutton, Uxbridge, and Hopkinton. The surface is partly plain land, and partly rough and hilly, with a strong soil. West River, a branch of the Blackstone, rises from a pond in Upton, and furnishes a power for a number of mills. Near Pratt's Pond and two other beautiful little lakes is a pleasant village, near the centre of the town, which lies 13 miles S. E. from Worcester, and about 7 S. from the Worcester Railroad at Westboro', from which it is 32 miles to Boston.

Urbana, N. Y., Steuben co. The S. part of Crooked Lake and its inlet water this town. Surface rather hilly; soil clay and loam. 6 miles N. E. from Bath, and 207 W. from Albany.

Urbana, O., c. h. Champlain co. 46 miles W. by N. from Columbus.

Urbana, Va., Middlesex co. A village and seaport on the S. E. side of Rappahannock River. 12 miles S. W. from Lancaster, and 60 N. by W. from Williamsburg.

Urbana, Is., c. h. Champaign co. On the S. side of the Salt Fork of Vermilion River. 92 miles E. N. E. from Springfield.

Utica, N. Y. City and seat of justice of Oneida co. Situated on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, on the site of old Fort Schuyler. 93 miles W. by N. from Albany, and 232 E. from Buffalo. Population in 1820, 2972; in 1830, 8323; in 1840, 12,782; in 1850, 17,642. Utica has a pleasant location, on ground gradually ascending from the river, and commanding a fine prospect from its more elevated parts. It is well built, having many fine stores and large and elegant dwellings. The streets are laid out with a good degree of regularity, generally, but not always crossing each other at right angles. They are neat and spacious, some of them 100 feet wide, and well paved. It contains a court house, offices for the clerks of the Supreme and United States' Courts, about 20 churches of the various denominations, an Exchange building, an academy, a museum, a Protestant and a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and various other charitable institutions.

The New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, is situated on somewhat elevated ground, about a mile W. of the city. It has fine buildings, with a farm of 160 acres attached. It contained about 500 patients in 1850.

The country around Utica is fertile, and the city is the centre of an active and extensive trade. Railroads, canals, and turnpikes radiate from it in all directions. The great Western Railroad, from Albany and Troy to Buffalo, and the great Erie Canal between the same points, pass through Utica. The Chenango Canal also comes in here from Binghamton, which is on the Erie Rail-

road, and on the Susquehanna River, 96 miles to the S. E.

The Erie Canal has been widened, where it passes through the city, to 70 feet, and made 7 feet deep, and presents a fine appearance from the substantial and beautiful bridges with which it is spanned. A culvert has been constructed in the city from the canal to the river, at an expense of about \$100,000. It is surrounded by one of the finest and richest agricultural districts in the union, and is a wealthy and flourishing place of business.

The first building erected within the limits of Utica was a mud fort, constructed during the old French war, and named Fort Schuyler. It occupied the portage, or carrying place between the Mohawk and Wood Creek, which discharge through Lake Oneida, into lake Ontario.

In 1798 Utica took its present name, being incorporated as a village. It was but an inconsiderable village until about the year 1800, when the location of the Seneca Turnpike, crossing the Mohawk at this point, operated to make it an important place of deposit and trade. In 1817 it was taken from Whitestown, and received a separate incorporation as a town. It was incorporated as a city in 1832. It is divided into 6 wards, and is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen.

Uxbridge, Ms., Worcester co. This large, wealthy, and flourishing town was, until 1727, the W. part of ancient Mendon. Its Indian name was *Wacuntug*. The central part of the town has a fair soil; the surrounding hills are moist, and well adapted to grazing and orchards. There are in the town a quarry of stone and an iron mine. Uxbridge enjoys important advantages in being situated, for nearly its whole length, on the Blackstone River and Canal, as well as from the water power of West and Mumford Rivers, which here join the Blackstone. There are a number of flourishing manufacturing villages in Uxbridge, situated in valleys, and surrounded by picturesque scenery. The principal village is situated at the north part of the town. The railroad from Worcester to Providence passes through it. 16 miles S. E. from Worcester, and 40 S. W. from Boston.

Vallejo, Ca., Solano co. See *Appendix*, No 1.

Valley Forge, Pa., Schuylkill, Chester co. At the entrance of Valley Creek into Schuylkill River. 20 miles N. W. from Philadelphia, and 81 E. by S. from Harrisburg. The celebrated winter quarters of the American army in 1777.

Van Buren County, As., c. h. at Clinton. Bounded N. by Searcy, Izard and Independence counties, E. by Independence and White, S. by Conway, and W. by Pope co. Little Red River and branches, and some branches of the Arkansas, water this county.

Van Buren County, Io., c. h. at Keosauque. Bounded N. by Warrallo and Jefferson counties, E. by Henry and Lee, S. by Missouri, and W. by Davis co. Drained by Des Moines River and branches. Iron, copper, tin ore, and marble are found in this county. The soil is fertile.

Van Buren, Me., Aroostook co. A new town. *Van Buren County*, Mu., c. h. at Pawpaw Bounded N. by Allegan co., E. by Kalamazoo, S. by Cass, and W. by Berrien co. and Lake Michigan. Drained by Pawpaw River and its tributaries, the S. branch of Black River, Dowagake and Brush Creeks, all which afford good

water power. The surface is level, and the soil productive.

Van Buren, N. Y., Onondaga co. Watered by Camp Brook, a branch of Seneca River, which bounds it on the N. Surface rolling; soil sandy loam and clay 12 miles N. W. from Syracuse, and 145 N. W. from Albany.

Van Buren Harbor, N. Y., Chautauque co. On the S. shore of Lake Erie. Has a good steamboat landing. 5 miles S. E. from Dunkirk, and 334 W. by S. from Albany.

Vanceburg, Ky., Lewis co. This village is situated near the Ohio River. 35 miles N. E. by E. from Washington. Near this place are salt works.

Van Wert, O., e. h. Van Wert co. On a branch of the Little Auglaize. 136 miles N. W. by W. from Columbus.

Vandalia, Is., e. h. Fayette co. Situated on the Kaskaskia River. 73 miles S. E. from Springfield, and 82 N. E. from St. Louis. Until 1840 this was the capital of the state. The town is regularly laid out, with streets 80 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles, and a handsome public square in the centre. The public buildings are a court house, jail, a United States land office, and churches of different denominations. The national road extends to this place.

Vanderburg County, Ia., e. h. at Evansville. Bounded N. by Gibson. E. by Warriek co., S. by the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky, and W. by Posey co. Drained by Big Pigeon, Blue, Grass, Locust, and Little Creeks. Surface mostly hilly; soil very fertile in the S. part.

Van Wert County, O., e. h. at Van Wert. Bounded on the N. by Paulding, E. by Putnam and Allen, S. by Mercer, and W. by the State of Indiana. This county was constituted in 1820. It was named in honor of Van Wert, one of the men who took up Major Andre, a British spy. The soil is various; the land level, and of a good quality. Some prairies are found here. The St. Mary's River is the principal stream. There are several others, and all furnish an excellent supply of water. The Miami Canal crosses the eastern part.

Van Zandt County, Ts., e. h. at Jordan's Sabine. In the N. E. angle of the state, on the head waters of the Sabine.

Varick, N. Y., Seneca co. Bounded E. by Cayuga, and W. by Seneca Lake. Surface elevated in the centre; soil fertile, yielding large crops of grain. 8 miles S. from Waterloo, and 180 W. from Albany.

Vassalboro', Me. This is a large and flourishing town, on the E. side of Kennebec River, opposite to Sidney. There are several large and beautiful ponds in the town, from which issue two excellent mill streams, one a branch of the Sebasticook, the other of the Kennebec. This is a place of considerable interior trade and business on the river. Vessels of considerable burden pass to the ocean from Vassalboro', by means of the Kennebec Dam. The valleys are very pleasant, and the surface and soil of the town varied and fertile. 12 miles N. by E. from Augusta.

Venango County, Pa., e. h. at Franklin. There is much good soil along the watercourses, but the surface generally is broken. Armstrong is on the S. E. of this county, Butler S. W., Mercer W., Crawford N. W., Warren N. E., and Jeffer-

son E. Through this county winds the Alleghany River, and in its course receives French Creek.

Venice, N. Y., Cayuga co. Watered by Salmon Creek. Surface undulating; soil clay and gravelly loam, based upon lime and gypsum. 15 miles S. from Auburn, and 162 W. from Albany.

Vergennes, Vt., Addison co. This city is beautifully located at the falls on Otter Creek, and is 7 miles from Lake Champlain. Otter Creek, at this place, is about 500 feet wide, and, at the falls, is separated by two islands, which form 3 distinct falls of 37 feet. These falls produce a great hydraulic power, rendered more valuable by being situated in the heart of a fertile country, and on the navigable waters of the lake. The railroad between Boston and Burlington passes through this city. Here are united, in great perfection, the two great powers,—water for mills, and steam for transportation,—which cannot fail to render any place that possesses them an important mart for trade and manufacture. The first settlement within the present limits of Vergennes was made in 1766, by Donald McIntosh, a native of Scotland, who was in the battle of Culloden. 12 miles N. W. from Middlebury, and 21 S. by E. from Burlington.

Vermilion County, Is., e. h. at Danville. Bounded N. by Iroquois co., E. by Indiana, and S. and W. by Champaign. Big and Little Vermilion Rivers drain this county the surface of which is undulating, and the soil fertile.

Vermilion County, Ia., e. h. at Newport. Bounded W. by Vermilion co. Is., and crossed by the river of the same name.

Vermilion Parish, La. On the southern border E. On the shore of the gulf, between Vermilion Bay and Mermentau Lake and River. Low and swampy.

Vermilion, O., Richland co. A township 86 miles N. E. from Columbus.

Vernon, Ct., Tolland co. Rock village and Tankerooson are pleasant and flourishing manufacturing villages. The Hoekatum, and a branch of that river, the Tankerooson, are the principal streams.

Vernon was first settled in 1716. It was a part of East Windsor and Bolton until 1808. The surface of the town is varied by hills and valleys, the soil is a gravelly loam, and sandy, but good for grain and grass. 12 miles from Hartford.

Vernon, Ia., e. h. Jennings co.

Vernon, N. Y., Oneida co. Watered by Oneida and Shenandoah Creeks, has an undulating surface and fertile soil. 16 miles W. from Utica, and 113 N. W. from Albany.

Vernon, Tc., e. h. Hickman co. On Pine Creek 62 miles S. W. from Nashville.

Vernon, Vt., Windham co. Vernon lies on the W. side of Connecticut River, opposite to Winchester, N. H. The surface is generally mountainous and rocky. There are in the town fine forests of oak and chestnut timber, and quarries of slate. This was one of the first settled towns in the state, but the precise time of its commencement is not known. The earliest inhabitants were emigrants from Northampton and Northfield, Ms. 18 miles S. E. from Newfane, and about 50 S. from Windsor. The Connecticut River Railroad passes through the town.

Verona, N. Y., Oneida co. Bounded on the N.

by Wood Creek, and W. by Oneida Lake, and watered by some small streams flowing into the former. The Erie and Oneida Lake Canals also form a junction in this town. Surface level and swampy; soil fertile. 120 miles W. from Utica.

Versailles, Mo., c. h. Morgan co.

Versailles, Pa., Alleghany co. Bounded S. by the Youghiogony River, and W. by the Monongahela, and drained by Turtle Creek and Long Run. Surface hilly; soil loam. 12 miles S. E. from Pittsburg.

Versailles, Ky., c. h. Woodford co. 12 miles W. from Lexington, and 12 S. E. from Frankfort.

Versailles, Ia., c. h. Ripley co., is on Langhery Creek. 45 miles W. from Cincinnati, and, by post road, 69 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

Vershire, Vt., Orange co. The surface is uneven and stony, but furnishes good pasturage. Branches of Ompomponoosuc River rise here, but give the town no valuable water power. The settlement commenced here in 1780, and the town was organized in 1783. 25 miles S. E. from Montpelier, and 6 E. by S. from Chelsea.

Vestal, N. Y., Broome co. Watered by Chocout Creek and some other tributaries of the Susquehanna River, which bounds it on the N. Surface rather ridgy and uneven; soil of good quality on the flats. 8 miles S. W. from Binghamton, and 154 from Albany.

Veteran, N. Y., Chemung co. A tributary of Seneca Lake, a fine mill stream, waters this town. The surface is hilly and soil productive. 11 miles N. from Elmira, and 190 W. from Albany.

Vevay, Ia., c. h. Switzerland co. On the N. E. bank of Ohio River. It was settled by Swiss emigrants, who cultivate the vine in this vicinity with good success. 94 miles S. E. from Indianapolis. 65 miles by water, and 45 by land, below Cincinnati.

Vicksburg, Mi., Warren co. Situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi. 50 miles N. N. E. from Natchez, and about 45 W. from Jackson, the capital of the state, with which it is connected by a railroad. The town is on a high bluff, about 200 feet above the river. The scenery is very fine from the bluffs in this neighborhood. The Walnut Hills, a little above Vicksburg, rise boldly, with alternate swells and gullies, to the height of nearly 500 feet, and form one of the most striking views met with by the traveller on the Lower Mississippi. This town has 4 or 5 churches, 2 of which, the Methodist and the Roman Catholic, are fine structures, several private schools, and 1 public school supported by special tax, containing about 500 scholars. An active business is done here in the preparation of lumber and building materials by saw mills, shingle factories, and brick yards. About 90,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped from this place to New Orleans.

Victor, N. Y., Ontario co. Watered by Mud Creek. A somewhat hilly town. Soil sandy and clay loam upon a layer of lime. 12 miles N. W. from Canandaigua, and 203 N. of W. from Albany.

Victoria County, Ts., c. h. at Victoria. Near the coast between the Guadaloupe and La Bacca Bay.

Victory, Vt., Essex co. This unorganized town was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered September 6, 1781, to Ebenezer Fisk and others. It

is watered by Moose River. 20 miles W. from Guildhall, and 54 N. E. from Montpelier.

Victory, N. Y., Cayuga co. Sodus Creek waters this town, the surface of which is undulating, and the soil gravelly loam. 20 miles N. from Auburn, and 167 N. W. from Albany.

Vidalia, La. Parish of Concordia. Directly opposite Natchez, on the right bank of the Mississippi.

Vienna, Md., Dorchester co. A port of entry and village on the W. side of Nanticoke River. 13 miles N. W. from Salisbury, on the Wicomoca, and 33 from Snow Hill, in the same direction.

Vienna, N. Y., Oneida co. Watered by Fish Creek and other streams, flowing into Oneida Lake, which partly bounds it on the S. Surface undulating; soil mostly productive. 30 miles N. W. from Utica, and 125 W. from Albany.

Vienna, Ia., c. h. Johnson co. On a small branch of Cash River. 40 miles N. E. from the mouth of Ohio, and 156 S. from Vandalia.

Vigo County, In., c. h. at Terre Haute. Wabash River crosses this county from N. to S. The state of Illinois is on the W., Parke N., Putnam E., and Sullivan S.

Villanova, N. Y., Chautauque co. Connewango Creek and some of its tributaries water this town, the surface of which is hilly and broken, and the soil well suited to grass. 22 miles N. E. from Maysville, and 318 W. by S. from Albany.

Vinal Haven, Me., Waldo co., includes the Fox Islands, at the mouth of Penobscot Bay. About 50 miles below Bangor.

Vincent, Pa., Chester co. French Creek runs nearly through the middle of this town. The village is situated between Pikeland and East Nantmill, on the S. W. side of Schuylkill River. 30 miles N. W. from Philadelphia.

Vincennes, Ia., c. h. Knox co. In the midst of a fine prairie, on the E. bank of Wabash River, 100 miles from its mouth. The oldest settlement in the state, having been established by the French as a trading post in 1730. It extends over half a mile along the river, which is navigable to this place. The streets are wide, and cross each other at right angles. There are excellent schools here, and a valuable library for popular use. The trade is considerable, and a handsome capital is employed in cotton and other manufactures. A railroad communication is in progress with Cincinnati and St. Louis. 118 miles from Indianapolis.

Vinton, Ia., c. h. Benton co.

Vinton, O., Gallia co. On the W. side of Big Raceoon Creek, 20 miles from its junction with Ohio River, and 92 S. by E. from Columbus. There is an abundance of mineral coal and iron in the vicinity.

Virgil, N. Y., Cortland co. Watered by East Owego Creek and the Tioughnioga River. It is a somewhat hilly town, with a fertile soil. 9 miles S. from Cortland, and 148 S. of W. from Albany.

Volney, N. Y., Oswego co. Watered by Black Creek, a tributary of the Oswego River, which bounds it on the W. Surface undulating; soil sandy loam. 11 miles S. E. from Oswego, and 159 N. W. from Albany.

Voluntown, Ct., Windham co. This town was incorporated in 1719. It derived its name from the circumstance that most of its territory was

granted, in 1696, to volunteers in the Narraganset war. The surface is in some parts hilly; but the prevailing character of the surface and soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. The town is watered by Wood River, a branch of the Pawcatuck. 14 miles E. from Norwich.

Wabash County, Is., c. h. at Mount Carmel. In the S. E. part of the state, on the waters of Wabash River.

Wabash County, Ia., c. h. at Wabash. In the N. part of the state, on both sides of the Wabash River.

Waculla County, Fla. Central part of the state, on Appalachian Bay.

Waldoboro', N. C., c. h. Anson co. On a branch of the Great Pedee River, called Brown Creek. 70 miles W. from Fayetteville, and 143 S. E. from Raleigh.

Waldoboro', Ky., c. h. Callaway co. 255 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

Waitsfield, Vt., Washington co. The soil of this town is diversified, but generally a mellow loam, deep, and of excellent quality, producing grass and grain in the greatest abundance. Mad River passes through the town, and receives here Mill and Shepherd's Brook from the W., and Fay's and Pine Brook from the E., all of which are sufficient for mills. The intervals and high lands are of an excellent quality. A range of high lands runs through the eastern part of the town, the chief summit of which is called Bald Mountain. The first settlers were General Wait and family, who moved into this town in 1789. From Montpelier 20 miles S. W.

Wake County, N. C., c. h. at Raleigh. This county is bounded N. by Granville, N. E. by Franklin, S. E. by Johnson, W. by Chatham and Orange, and S. W. by Cumberland and Chatham. From N. to S. through the county winds Nense River, and it is drained by the various branches of that stream.

Wakefield, N. H., Carroll co. Province Pond lies between Wakefield and Effingham, and is 480 rods long and 400 wide. Pine River Pond is the source of the river of that name, flowing N. W. into Ossipee Lake. The principal branch of the Piscataqua has its rise in Piscataqua Lake, formerly called East Pond, between Wakefield and Newfield, Me. Lovewell's Pond, in the S. part of this town, is about 700 rods long and 275 wide. It derived its name from Captain John Lovewell, of Dunstable, who, on the 20th of February, 1725, surprised and destroyed a party of Indians encamped on the side of the pond. Wakefield is a pleasant town; possesses an excellent water power; has a good soil and some excellent farms. 50 miles N. E. from Concord, and about 10 S. E. from Ossipee. A railroad from Great Falls to Conway is to pass through this town.

Wakesha County, Wn. In the S. E. angle of the state.

Walden, Vt., Caledonia co. This is an elevated town, between the head waters of Winoski and Lamoille Rivers. Cole's Pond, lying in the town, produces a small stream called Joe's Brook. The surface is generally rough, but the soil in some parts of the town produces good crops. Nathaniel Perkins, Esq., moved his family into this township in January, 1789, and his was for three years the only family in Walden. 10 miles N. W. from Danville, and 25 N. E. from Montpelier.

Waldo County, Me., c. h. at Belfast. Southern

central. Bounded E. by Penobscot River and Bay. Undulating and fertile, with good facilities for both navigating and agriculture.

Waldo, Me., Waldo co. Its surface is pleasant, and its soil fertile: it abounds with mill sites. 44 miles E. N. E. from Augusta, and 7 W. N. W. from Belfast.

Waldoboro', Me., Lincoln co. A port of entry, on both sides of Muscongus River. The tonnage of the district, which includes several neighboring towns, exceeds 100,000 tons. The soil is good, and there is a large water power in the vicinity. 37 miles S. E. from Augusta.

Wales, Me., Lincoln co. There is a beautiful pond lying partly in Wales and partly in Lisbon; its outlet meets the Androscoggin a few miles above Topsham. Wales is an agricultural town of good soil and even surface. 20 miles S. W. from Augusta, and 26 N. W. from Wiscasset. Incorporated 1816.

Wales, Ms., Hampden co. was formerly a part of Brimfield, and called South Brimfield. This is a mountainous township, but there is much good land in the valleys, and most of the high lands afford excellent grazing. Near the village in the centre of the town is a beautiful pond, the outlet of which is the rise of the Wales Branch of Quinebaug River. This stream affords the town a good water power. From the top of Hitchcock's Hill, in the N. W. corner of the town, 1190 feet above the sea, is a splendid prospect. Wales was named for James Wales, Esq., one of the principal men in the town, at its incorporation, in 1828. 9 miles S. E. from the depot of the Western Railroad at Palmer, from which to Boston is 83 miles.

Wales, N. Y., Erie co. Watered by Seneca Creek. Has an undulating surface, and good soil. 18 miles S. E. from Buffalo, and 268 W. from Albany.

Walker County, Ala., c. h. at Jasper. Has Franklin, Lawrence, and Morgan on the N., Blount E., Jefferson and Tuscaloosa S., and Marion and Fayette W. The higher branches of Tuscaloosa River drain the county.

Walker County, Ga., c. h. at La Fayette. In the N. W. corner of the state. Includes the height of land between the waters of the Tennessee and those of the Coosa. Rough and hilly, with fertile valleys.

Walker, Pa., Huntingdon co. The Raystown branch of the Juniata River bounds this town on the E. and S. Its surface is hilly; soil good calcareous loam in the valleys.

Walker County, Ts., c. h. at Huntsville. Eastern central. On the W. side of Trinity.

Wallingford, Ct., New Haven co. Its length from E. to W. is nearly 7 miles, and its breadth about 6. The prevailing surface is pleasantly diversified with moderate hills and dales; the eastern extremity of the township is mountainous. The soil is generally excellent, excepting a tract called Wallingford Plain, consisting of coarse sand, situated on the eastern bank of the Quinnipiac. The town is watered by the Quinnipiac, a valuable mill stream, which passes through the extent of the town. Yaleville is a little manufacturing village in the northern section of the town. The principal village of Wallingford is beautifully situated on a fine elevation upwards of a mile E. of the river, on two parallel streets extending along the ridge of the hill. Wallingford originally belonged to New Ha-

ven, and was called New Haven village. 13 miles N. from New Haven.

Wallingford, Vt., Rutland co. This town is watered by Otter Creek, Mill River, and by 3 ponds, one of which, Iliran's Pond, covering an area of 350 acres, lies on very elevated ground, and is one of the principal sources of Otter Creek. These mountain ponds are very handsome, and contain fish. The soil is generally good; that on the banks of Otter Creek is very fertile and productive. A range of primitive limestone passes through the western part of the town, in which have been opened several quarries of excellent marble. Green Hill, situated near the centre, is composed almost entirely of quartz. A part of White Rocks, belonging to Green Mountain range, appears to be granite, the rest quartz. At the foot of White Rocks are large cavities, formed by the fallen rocks, called the icebeds, in which ice is found in abundance through the summer season. The village of Wallingford is pleasantly located on the banks of Otter Creek, near one of the ponds. The settlement was commenced in 1773, by Abraham Jackson and family. 10 miles S. by E. from Rutland, and 42 N. N. E. from Bennington. The railroad between Boston and Rutland passes through the town.

Walkill, N. Y., Orange co. The Walkill and Shawangunk Creek water this town. Surface undulating and hilly; soil well adapted to grazing. 22 miles W. from Newburg, and 105 S. S. W. from Albany.

Walpole, Ms., Norfolk co. Walpole was a part of Dedham until 1724. The surface presents a pleasing variety of hill and valley, and its soil generally is of a good quality. Three beautiful tributaries to the Neponset meet in this town. These streams afford the town a good water power. This is a flourishing town with a number of pleasant villages within its borders. The S. village lies 3 miles from the E. village. The E. village lies 9 miles S. by W. from Dedham, and 19 S. S. W. from Boston.

Walpole, N. H., Cheshire co. This town is beautifully diversified by hills and vales. The soil is similar to that of other towns on Connecticut River. The intervals afford excellent tillage; the uplands are inferior to none in the state. Cold River passes through the N. part, and forms a junction with the Connecticut. There is a lofty hill, called Fall Mountain, a part of the range of Mount Toby, the highest parts of which are about 780 feet above the level of the river. The village of Walpole is situated at the foot of the hill, on a plain. Drewsville, in this town, is a pleasant village, romantically situated near the falls. Bellows Falls, on Connecticut River, separate this town from Roekingham, Vt. At the bridge, which crosses the river at this place, first built in 1785, and 365 feet in length, is a most interesting and sublime view. The river here is compressed into a narrow strait, between steep rocks, and, for nearly a quarter of a mile, is hurried on with great rapidity and loud roaring. In no place is the fall perpendicular, to any considerable extent; but in the distance of half a mile, the waters descend 42 feet. A canal, with 9 locks, passes round these falls, on the W. side. First settler, Colonel Benjamin Bellows, in 1749. From Concord 60 miles S. W. by W., and 22 N. W. from Keene by railroad from Boston.

Walterboro', S. C., Colleton district. On a branch

of Ashepoo River. This village is situated 46 miles a little N. of W. from Charleston, and by post road 178 miles S. S. E. from Columbia.

Waltham, Ms., Middlesex co., was the W. parish of Watertown, until its incorporation, in 1738. The surface is moderately level, with some elevations. Prospect Hill, 482 feet above the level of the sea, presents a delightful view of Boston, its harbor, and the adjacent country. A part of Fresh Pond lies within the limits of this town. The soil is generally not very fertile. Waltham Plain is a beautiful tract of land, under a high state of cultivation. On the road over this plain is a continuous village. Charles River passes through the town. Beaver and Mead's Ponds are handsome sheets of water, well stored with fish. The former produces a mill stream, which passes to Sudbury River. The Fitchburg Railroad passes through Waltham. 9 miles W. by N. from Boston, and 11 E. S. E. from Concord.

Waltham, Vt., Addison co. Buck Mountain lies near the centre of Waltham, and is the highest land in the county west of the Green Mountains. Waltham lies on the E. side of Otter Creek. At this place the creek is sluggish, and affords no mill privileges. The soil is generally good; that along the stream is excellent. The settlement of Waltham was commenced just before the revolutionary war, by a family of Griswolds and others, from Connecticut. 9 miles N. W. from Middlebury, and 40 S. W. from Montpelier.

Walton County, Ga., c. h. at Euchee Anna. Bounded N. by Alabama, E. by the Choctawhatchee River, separating it from Jackson and Washington counties, S. by Choctawhatchee Bay, and W. by Santa Rosa co. Drained by Yellow Water and Shoal Rivers and branches, and White and Alequa Creeks. Soil fertile in the N. portions.

Walton County, Ga., c. h. at Monroe. Gwinnett bounds this county on the W., Hall N. W., Newton S. W., Oconee River, or Jackson and Clark, N. E., and Morgan and Jasper S. E. It is drained by the sources of Oconee and Ockmulgee Rivers.

Walton, N. Y., Delaware co. The W. branch of the Delaware River and some of its tributaries flow through this town. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil well suited to grazing. 13 miles S. W. from Delhi, and 94 from Albany.

Walworth, N. Y., Wayne co. Watered by several small streams flowing N. into Lake Ontario. Surface rolling; soil fertile gravelly loam. 18 miles N. W. from Lyons, and 199 N. of W. from Albany.

Walworth County, Wn., c. h. at Elkhorn. Bounded N. by Jefferson and Waukesha counties, E. by Racine co., S. by Illinois, and W. by Rock co. Watered by Turtle River and its branches, by branches of Fox River, and by Geneva Lake, which lies in its S. part. The surface is level, and the soil very rich.

Wanaha County, Ma. On the uppermost waters of the Mississippi.

Wantage, N. J., Sussex co. Situated on the N. border of the state, and drained by Deep Clove River and Papakating Creek, head branches of the Walkill River. Surface undulating on the E., but hilly and mountainous on the W.

Wapankonetta, O., c. h. Anglaise co.

Wapello County, Io., c. h. at Ottumwa. S. E. part. The Des Moines passes through it from N. W. to S. E.

Wapello, Io., c. h. Louisa co., received its name from a chief of the Fox Indians, who resided here until 1836. It is regularly laid out with streets and squares, and is neatly built.

Wardsboro', Vt., Windham co. The surface is hilly, and in some parts rocky, and the soil is hard. Ward-boro' is watered by West River, and contains a number of minerals. There are some mills in the town, but the water power is not extensive. The settlement was commenced June, 1780, by people from Milford and Sturbridge, Ms. 15 miles N. W. from Brattleboro', and 20 N. E. from Bennington.

Ware County, Ga., c. h. at Waresboro'. Bounded N. by Telfair and Appling, and E. by Wayne and Camden counties, S. by Florida, and W. by Lowndes and Irwin counties. Drained by Santilla River and branches, and by the head branches of Suwannee and St. Mary's Rivers. This county contains the greater part of Okefinokee Swamp, a tract of land about 280 miles in circumference, which in wet seasons is entirely submerged, with the exception of a number of islands. The land in the remainder of the county is fertile, but, lying low, is liable to inundation.

Ware, Ms., Hampshire co. Ware was formerly connected with Brookfield and Palmer, and was called Ware River Parish. Ware possesses a most extensive and valuable water power, by Ware and Swift Rivers, and Beaver branch, all branches of the Chicopee. Ware contains a beautiful village, surrounded by high lands and picturesque scenery. 5 miles N. W. from the Warren depot on the Western Railroad, which is 73 miles W. by S. from Boston.

Wareham, Ms., Plymouth co. This town formerly comprised the E. end of Rochester, and a plantation belonging to Plymouth. The Indians called this place *Wanayantat*. The town was first settled about the year 1682. It lies at the head of Buzzard's Bay, and is watered by the Weweantie, Wankineo, and Agawam Rivers, which severally fall about 50 feet, thereby producing a great and valuable water power. Wareham presents a rare instance of the union of hydraulic and navigable privileges. This town is largely engaged in the iron manufacture, crossed by nine mill dams for the purpose of carrying several rolling and puddling mills, and extensive nail and hoop factories. There are also a number of furnaces for castings, manufactures of salt, and other establishments. The harbor of Wareham is good, and safe for vessels drawing 12 feet of water. The soil is generally light and sandy, but there is much good salt marsh. There is a good deal of oak and pitch pine timber in the town. There are a number of expensive bridges across the streams, and 6 villages, called the Narrows, Centre, Agawam, Tibonet, Washington, and Poles. The rivers and ponds of Wareham abound with a great variety of fish, the shores with oysters, lobsters, &c., while the deer and fox gambol in the forests. 52 miles S. S. E. from Boston, and 15 S. from Plymouth.

Waresboro', Ga., c. h. Ware co. A little S. from Santilla River. 75 miles N. W. from St. Mary's, and 212 miles S. S. E. from Milledgeville.

Warner, N. H., Merrimac co. This town is 15 miles from Concord. It is watered by Warner River, a handsome stream which rises in the Sunapee Mountain in Newbury. The lands, though broken, have in general a good soil. Mink Hills

lie in the W. part, and furnish fine orchards and good pasturage. There are 4 ponds, viz., Tom, Bear, Bagley, and Pleasant Ponds. This town was granted in 1735, by the General Court of Massachusetts, to Deacon Thomas Stevens and others. It was incorporated in 1774.

Warren, As., c. h. Bradley co.

Warren, Ct., Litchfield co. Warren was taken from Kent in 1786. The town is watered by Shepang River, a branch of the Housatonic, and by a large and handsome pond, called Raunang. Warren is hilly and rocky, and in some parts mountainous. 38 miles W. from Hartford.

Warren County, Ga., c. h. at Warrenton. Wilkes is on the N., Columbia N. E. and E., Jefferson S. E., and Great Ogeechee River, or Washington, and Hancock S. W.

Warren County, Is., c. h. at Monmouth. Formed in 1825, and incorporated in 1830. It is bounded N. by Mercer co., E. by Knox and Fulton, S. by McDonough, and W. by Henderson co. Drained by Henderson River and its branches, and by Ellison, Camp, and Honey Creeks. Surface level, and in the W. part liable to inundation; soil very fertile.

Warren County, Ia., c. h. at Williamsport. Incorporated in 1828. Bounded N. by Benton co., E. by Tippecanoe. S. E. by the Wabash River, separating it from Fountain co., S. by Vermilion co., and W. by Illinois.

Warren County, Io., c. h. at Indianola. S. central. Watered by South River and other southern tributaries of the Des Moines.

Warren County, Ky., c. h. at Bowling Green. This county is bounded N. by Grayson and Hart, E. by Barren or Green River, N. W. by Butler, S. W. by Logan, S. by Simpson, and S. E. by Allen. It is divided into two nearly equal sections, by Big Barren River.

Warren, Me. One of shire towns of Lincoln co. This town is situated on both sides of St. George River, at the head of the tide waters, and is bounded N. by Union, S. by Camden and Thomaston, E. by Cushing, and W. by Waldoboro'. 54 miles S. E. from Augusta.

The location of this town is very favorable for manufactures and navigation. The lumber business is not so large as formerly, yet considerable quantities are now sawed and shipped. Ship building is an important branch of business, and the manufacture of lime from a superior quality of limestone, with which this section of country abounds, is carried on extensively, and is annually increasing. The village is well located and pleasant.

Warren, Ms., Worcester co. Warren was formerly attached to Brookfield, Brimfield, and Palmer, until its incorporation by the name of Western, in 1742. In 1834, it took its present name, in honor of the memory of the patriot Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. The land, though rather rough, is productive. The River Quaboag passes through the town. Coy's Hill, in the N. part, affords abundance of granite. At the foot of the hill iron ore has been found, and a mineral spring been discovered. Warren has a fine water power. The Quaboag Seminary is in this town. The Western Railroad passes through Warren, and the depot is 73 miles W. by S. from Boston, and 25 E. N. E. from Springfield.

Warren County, Mi., c. h. at Vicksburg. Bounded N. E. by Yazoo co., E. and S. by the Big Black River, separating it from Hinds and Claiborne

counties, W. by the Mississippi River, separating it from Louisiana, and N. W. by Yazoo River, separating it from Issaquena co. Drained by branches of the Big Black River. Surface rough and hilly on the E., and liable to inundation in the W. portions; soil fertile. The Vicksburg and Brandon Railroad traverses this county.

Warren County, Mo., c. h. at Warrenton. E. part, on the N. bank of the Missouri.

Warren, N. H., Grafton co. This town is watered by the N. branch of Baker's River, which, near the S. line, furnishes valuable mill sites. The S. E. part presents a mountainous aspect, having a large portion of Carr's Mountain on its south-eastern border. Copper ore is found here. Warren was granted by charter, July 14, 1763. From Haverhill, 14 miles S. E., and 65 N. by W. from Concord.

Warren County, N. J., c. h. at Belvidere. Incorporated in 1824. Bounded N. by Sussex co., E. by Morris, S. E. and S. by Hunterdon co., and W. by the Delaware River, separating it from Pennsylvania. Drained by Pequest, Paulinskill, and Powhatcong Rivers. The surface is uneven, having Musconetcong or Schooley's Mountain on the S. E. border.

Warren County, N. Y., c. h. at Caldwell. Formed from Washington co. in 1813. It is bounded N. by Essex co., E. by Washington and Lake George, S. by Saratoga, and W. by Hamilton co. Watered by the Main and Schroon branches of the Hudson, which here unite, and by Lake George or Horicon, and several smaller lakes. Surface high, hilly, and broken, the Palmertown Mountains covering the E., the Kayaderosseras the central, and the Adirondack the W. portions. Great quantities of magnetic oxide, and hematite iron ores are found in this county, besides marl, graphite, and other minerals.

Warren, N. Y., Herkimer co. Watered by Nowadaga Creek, and some streams flowing into Canasaga and Otsego Lakes. The surface is hilly, the uplands being well adapted to grazing, and the valleys to the growth of grain. 12 miles S. from Herkimer, and 68 N. of W. from Albany.

Warren County, N. C., c. h. at Warrenton. Mecklenburg and Brunswick counties, Va., are on the N., Northampton and Fairfax counties, N. C., E., Franklin S., and Granville W. Through the N. E. angle of the county crosses Roanoke River, and it is drained by several creeks, which flow into that stream, and by Fishing Creek, a branch of Tar River.

Warren County, O., c. h. at Lebanon. Green and Montgomery counties are on the N., Clinton on the E., Clermont and Hamilton on the S., and Butler on the W. This county was settled in the early part of the year 1796; the land is of a fine quality, and is well watered by the Great and Little Miami Rivers, and several smaller streams.

Warren, O., c. h. Trumbull co.

Warren, O., Belmont co. The heads of Captina and Stillwater Creeks water this township. It is wealthy and agricultural, with rolling land, excellent for grain and tobacco. Within two or three miles of this place is a remarkable ancient fortification. It is a circular enclosure, of 4 or 5 acres, surrounded with a wall, from 3 to 6 feet high, and in some places 15 feet broad at the base. Trees of as large a growth as any in the neighboring forests grow on and within the walls.

Warren County, Pa., c. h. at Warren. Chantau-

que and Cattaraugus counties are on the N., McKean E., Jefferson and Venango S., and Crawford and Erie W. This county is well watered. The Alleghany River winds obliquely through it, and within it receives the discharge of Chautauque Lake, or Connewango Creek, Broken Straw Creek, and several other large creeks. The surface is hilly, much of the soil good, and some highly fertile.

Warren, Pa., c. h. Warren co., occupies an elevated position on the N. bank of Alleghany River, at the mouth of Connewango Creek.

Warren, Pa., Bradford co. Wepasening Creek and its branches water this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil gravelly loam. 17 miles N. E. from Towanda.

Warren, R. I., Bristol co. This small town, comprising an area of only about 2600 acres, is situated on the E. side of Narraganset Bay. It is 11 miles S. E. from Providence, and 19 N. by E. from Newport. Incorporated 1746. The surface of Warren is undulating, with a soil of rich mould, very fertile and productive. Warren has a safe and commodious harbor for vessels of 300 tons' burden. Ship building has been pursued here to a great extent. The village is delightfully situated on a rise of ground fronting the harbor.

Warren County, Te., c. h. at McMinville. Franklin bounds this county on the S., Rutherford W., Wilson and Smith N. W., Caney Fork River, or White, N. E., and Bledsoe S. E. It is drained mostly by the Creeks of Caney Fork River.

Warren, Vt., Washington co. Warren is watered by Mad River, and although between the two Green Mountain ranges, the surface is not much broken. The settlement was commenced about the year 1797. 23 miles S. W. from Montpelier.

Warren County, Va., c. h. at Front Royal. Bounded N. by Frederick and Clarke counties, E. by Fauquier and Rappahannock, S. by Page, and W. by Shenandoah co. Drained by the Shenandoah River.

Warrenton, Ala., c. h. Marshall co. On the E. side of a branch of Tennessee River. 135 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Warrensburg, Mo., c. h. Johnson co. On Blackwater River, above Post Oak Fork, and 98 miles W. from Jefferson City.

Warrensburg, N. Y., Warren co. Bounded on the E. by the Schroon branch, and W. by the main stream of the Hudson, the two uniting on the S. boundary of the town. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil fertile in the valley of the Hudson. 6 miles N. W. from Caldwell, and 68 N. from Albany.

Warrenton, Ga., c. h. Warren co. 44 miles E. N. E. from Milledgeville.

Warrenton, N. C., c. h. Warren co. At the head of Fishing Creek. 62 miles N. N. E. from Raleigh.

Warrenton, Va., c. h. Fauquier co. 102 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

Warsaw, Ia., Hancock co. On the E. side of Mississippi River, at the foot of Des Moines Rapids, and 114 miles W. N. W. from Springfield.

Warsaw, Ia., c. h. Kosciusco co. On the E. side of Tippecanoe River. 126 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

Warsaw, Ky., c. h. Gallatin co. In the north-

eastern part of the county. 45 miles from Frankfort.

Warsaw, Mo., c. h. Benton co. On the N. side of Osage River. 80 miles S. W. by W. from Jefferson City.

Warsaw, N. Y., c. h. Wyoming co. Watered by Allen's Creek, which flows through a broad and fertile valley. Surface hilly in some parts, and soil remarkably fertile, yielding large crops of grass and grain. 248 miles W. from Albany.

Warsaw, Pa., Jefferson co. Watered by a branch of Bank Creek, a tributary of the Alleghany. 168 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Warwick County, Ia., c. h. at Booneville. Big and Little Pigeon and some other creeks drain this county. It is bounded N. by Pike and Dubois, E. and S. E. by Spencer, W. by Vanderburg and Posey, and S. by the Ohio River.

Warwick, Ms., Franklin co. The territory of this town was granted, in 1736, to the descendants of 39 soldiers, who went from Roxbury and Brookline, in an expedition to Canada, in 1690; all of whom perished, save one by the name of Newell. The tract was called Roxbury Canada until its incorporation by its present name in 1763. It was first settled about 1744, and its Indian name was *Shammet*. This town is elevated, and contains Mount Grace. The soil is strong, warm, and produces excellent pasturage. There are no considerable streams in the town. Morse Pond, a pleasant sheet of water, furnishes an abundance of fine trout, pickerel, and perch. There is a pleasant village in the centre of the town, which lies 16 miles N. E. from Greenfield, and 75 W. N. W. from Boston.

Warwick, N. Y., Orange co. Watered by the Wallkill and some branches of the Passaic River. Contains on the W. a portion of the "Drowned Lands." Surface uneven and mountainous; soil diversified, but mostly good. 24 miles S. W. from Newburg, and 116 S. S. W. from Albany.

Warwick, R. I., Kent co. This important town, the Indian *Shawomet*, is situated on the W. side of Narraganset Bay, 5 miles S. from Providence. The surface of the town, along the bay, is generally level, but the westerly part is hilly, so much so, that from some of the elevations a large part of the state may be seen in a clear day. The prevailing soil is a gravelly loam, strong, and productive of grain, grass, fruits, and vegetables. The town is well supplied with a great variety of fish, and forests of walnut, oak, and chestnut. Pawtuxet River washes the northern part of the town, and meets the waters of the Narraganset at this place, separating Warwick from Cranston. An arm of the bay extends westward, giving to Warwick and East Greenwich a number of excellent harbors. Vessels of 50 tons' burden pass to the flourishing village of Apponaug, between 4 and 5 miles from the bay. This village is pleasantly located, 10 miles S. from Providence, and is the site of considerable enterprise in ship building, the fishery, and the coasting trade.

Pawtuxet village is at the mouth of Pawtuxet River, a port of entry, and lies partly in Warwick and partly in Cranston. This beautiful village, 5 miles S. from Providence, is celebrated for its great hydraulic power on navigable waters. Warwick is eminently distinguished as a manufacturing town.

"Within a mile from the village of Apponaug may be seen a huge rock, so completely balanced upon another, and its equilibrium so exact, that a

boy 14 years of age may set it in such motion that the contact or collision caused thereby produces a sound somewhat like that of a drum, but more sonorous, which, in a still evening, may be heard a distance of 6 or 8 miles. Hence, from time immemorial, it has gone by the name of the Drum Rock. From the ponderous weight of that part which is thus nicely balanced, it is generally believed that no other than the hand of nature ever could have done it. Yet some are inclined to believe that it was thus placed by the herculean labor of some tribe of the natives. There remains no doubt but that this was a place of their resort or encampment, and that the Drum Rock served them either to give an alarm in case of danger, or to call the tribe together from their daily avocations. This rock is considered as a great curiosity, excites much attention, and consequently is at the present day a place of much resort, particularly in the pleasant season of the year."

Warwick County, Va., c. h. at Warwick. It is bounded N. W. by James co., N. E. by York, S. E. by Elizabeth co., and S. W. by James River.

Warwick, Va., c. h. Warwick co. 79 miles E. S. E. from Richmond.

Washington County, Aa., c. h. at Old Washington. Mississippi is on the W. of this county, Choctaw co. N., Tombigbee River E., and Mobile co., S. It has a moderately hilly surface, and soil, except in a few places near the streams, sterile, and covered generally with pine. Drained by branches of the Tombigbee River.

Washington, Aa., c. h. Autauga co. At the mouth of Autauga Creek, on the right bank of Alabama River. 23 miles above Cahaba.

Washington County, As., c. h. at Fayetteville. Bounded N. by Benton co., E. by Madison, S. by Franklin and Crawford counties, and W. by Indian territory. Drained by a head branch of White River. Surface hilly and broken.

Washington, Ct., Litchfield co. Judea, the first society in this town, was a part of Woodbury until 1741. It was first settled in 1734. It was incorporated as a town in 1779. 40 miles S. W. from Hartford, and 10 S. W. from Litchfield.

"A large part of this town is elevated and mountainous. Limestone abounds in many of the valleys. Several quarries of marble have been worked, from which considerable quantities have been raised. Iron ore has been found in various places. Ochre, fuller's earth, and white clay have also been found. The town is watered by the Shepaug River, a branch of the Housatonic, which passes through the whole length of the town, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. The town is divided into two societies, Judea and New Preston.

"There is in Judea, or Washington, as it is called, about 2 miles S. W. of the centre of the town, a place called Steep Rock. From the top of this eminence, which is easy of access, the beholder has one of the most interesting and beautiful prospects in the state."

Washington County, D. C., c. h. at Washington. It is bounded S. E. by Potomac River, and W., N., and E. by Maryland. The soil is of middling quality, and the surface hilly. It includes the whole of the district.

Washington, D. C. The seat of government of the United States is situated on the N. bank of the Potomac, in the angle between that river and the eastern branch, near the head of navigation,

and distant from the Atlantic, via the river and the Chesapeake Bay, about 290 miles.

It was at the suggestion of General Washington that this particular site for the federal city was fixed upon. The ground on which it stands was ceded to the United States by the state of Maryland on the 23d December, 1788. The city is laid out on a magnificent plan, including 5000 acres, or over 8 square miles, sufficient to accommodate a million of inhabitants or more. The extent of this plan, which has caused Washington to be called a city of "magnificent distances," gave to the place for a long time a very scattered appearance; but the rapidity with which of late years the city has been built up seems to give hopes that the expectations of the original founders may be at least partially fulfilled.

The ground on which Washington stands has a general elevation of about 40 feet above the level of the river, with some points still higher. The streets run N. and S., E. and W., across which, in a diagonal direction, run a series of broad avenues, designed to facilitate communication from one part of the city to another, five of them radiating from the Capitol, and five others from the President's House. The avenues and principal streets are from 130 to 160 feet wide, and the points at which they meet are selected as sites for public buildings. The avenues are named from the different states; the streets, beginning at the Capitol, are designated, those N. and S. of it as A North and A South, B North and B South, &c., and those E. and W. of it as First East, First West, Second East, Second West, &c. Pennsylvania Avenue, extending about a mile from the Capitol to the President's House, is the most compactly built, and forms the principal thoroughfare.

The Capitol, standing on Capitol Hill, near the centre of the city plot, is the most striking building in the city, and the first object that fixes attention on approaching it. Elevated 72 feet above tide water, it commands an extensive view of the city and surrounding country.

The building, independently of the additions now in progress, is of freestone, and occupies an area of more than an acre and a half. It is 352 feet in length from N. to S., with a depth from E. to W. of 121 feet. On the E. front is a splendid projecting portico, 160 feet wide, of 22 lofty Corinthian columns, greatly admired for the grandeur of its design and the beauty of its execution. It is approached by a noble flight of steps, and is ornamented by two gigantic marble statues representing War and Peace. This eastern front faces a wide plain not yet much built upon. On the western front is a projection 83 feet in width, adorned by a recessed portico of 10 Corinthian columns. From this front there is a rapid descent of some 30 or 40 feet, to the level of Pennsylvania Avenue, and the building is approached on this side by winding walks and several flights of steps. In the middle of the building, between these two porticoes and the two wings on either side, is the Rotunda, a grand circular hall 95 feet in diameter, and the same in height. To the top of the dome over the Rotunda, and from which it is lighted, the height of the building is 120 feet. The walls of the Rotunda are adorned with magnificent paintings, with figures as large as life. Four of them, by Trumbull, representing the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the surrender of Burgoyne, the

surrender of Cornwallis, and Washington's resignation on account of the portraits which they contain. There are, besides, the Baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman, the Embarkation of the Pilgrims, by Weir, and the Landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn. One panel is yet unfilled. The room is also adorned with sculptures in *alto rilievo*, representing the rescue of Smith by the interposition of Pocahontas, the landing of the Pilgrims, Penn's Indian treaty, and Boone in murderous conflict with the Indians. The library room, on the W. of the rotunda, is 92 feet by 34, and 36 feet high. A large part of the library was recently destroyed by an accidental fire, but effectual steps have been taken to replace it. The wings, which are 121 feet in depth, contain, the northern one, the Senate Chamber, and that on the S., the Chamber of the House of Representatives. The Senate Chamber is 78 feet diameter and 45 high, and of a semicircular form. The vice president's chair has a canopy of rich crimson drapery, held by the talons of an eagle; above and behind the chair is a gallery for spectators, supported by Ionic columns of variegated marble, and another gallery extends round the semicircle. In the basement below is the room occupied by the Supreme Court. The Hall of the House of Representatives, in the S. wing, is semicircular like the Senate Chamber, but larger, being 96 feet diameter, and 60 feet high. The dome of this hall is supported by 24 Corinthian columns, of the beautiful variegated Potomac marble, highly polished. As in the Senate Chamber, the seats are so arranged as to face the speaker, whose chair, placed opposite the circular sweep, is considerably elevated, and is approached by avenues radiating from it as a centre. The gallery above the speaker's chair is reserved for ladies; another, for gentlemen, extends round the semicircle.

The Capitol, begun in 1793, planned by Charles Bulfinch of Boston, and continued under the superintendence of M. Latrobe, was many years in building, and has cost more than \$2,000,000 in the whole. It was first occupied in 1800, the northern wing only being then completed, at a cost of \$480,000. In 1814, after the completion of the southern wing, which cost \$308,000, but before the erection of the Rotunda and porticoes, during the British occupation of Washington, the building was set on fire, and the roofs and interior were burned. The wings were repaired and occupied in 1819. The centre building was completed in 1827, costing about a million. The sandstone of which the Capitol is built is very perishable, cracking off by the effect of the rain and frosts; and to save it from rapid disintegration it is necessary to keep it covered with a coat of paint. Loud complaints have always been made that the Representatives' Hall, in spite of its splendid appearance, is very badly adapted for either hearing or speaking, and at length measures have been taken for providing new chambers for the Senate and House by the erection of two additional wings, which are now in progress.

This extension of the Capitol consists of two wing buildings of marble placed at the N. and S. ends of the present structure, at the distance of 44 feet from it, with connecting corridors. Each building is 142 feet 8 inches front, from N. to S., by 238 feet 10 inches deep, from E. to W., ex-

clusive of the porticoes and steps; the corridors consist of passages leading from the centre building to the wings, of 21 feet 4 inches in width, with outside colonnades, which make the entire width of each corridor 56 feet 8 inches.

The wing buildings have porticoes on the E. front, extending the whole width, with a flight of steps to each, corresponding to the steps of the present Capitol. Each of these porticoes has a centre projection of 10 feet 4 inches by 78 feet in width; thus forming a double portico in the centre of the facade, similar in general design to that of the present eastern portico. There is also a portico on the W. front of each wing, 105 feet 8 inches in width, projecting 10 feet 6 inches; and on the N. and S. fronts, porticoes of the same projection, each of which is 121 feet 4 inches in width.

The whole extent of the buildings, from N. to S., when finished, will be 751 feet 4 inches, and the greatest width from E. to W., including porticoes and steps, 324 feet.

The ground actually covered by the buildings, including the porticoes and steps, and exclusive of the court yards, is 153,112 square feet, or 652 square feet more than three and a half acres; of which there is covered by the present building 61,201 square feet, and by the new wings and corridors 91,911.

The architecture of the exterior is designed to correspond in its principal features to that of the present building, and the disposition of the various parts is intended to present the appearance of one harmonious structure, and to impart dignity to the present building, rather than to interfere with its proportions, or detract from its grandeur and beauty.

The principal entrance to each wing is on the eastern front; the approach to it is by means of a flight of 39 steps, flanked by massy cheek blocks, similar to those of the present building, with a vaulted carriage way below to enter the basement. The front door opens into a vestibule of 27 feet in width, leading into a hall 55 feet square, lighted from the roof, and embellished by 20 marble columns, supporting an entablature and balustrade; this colonnade will support the galleries for approaching the offices in the second story. These halls will be enriched with marble antæ against the walls in both stories, and lighted by ornamental stained glass skylights, supported by iron rafters.

From each hall a vaulted passage, of 26 feet 10 inches in width, leads into a corridor of 23 feet 6 inches, running across each wing from N. to S., and uniting it with the centre building.

The Hall of Representatives occupies the western half of the S. wing, and is lighted on 3 sides by 50 windows. Its dimensions are 130 feet from N. to S., and 97 feet 10 inches from E. to W. The ceiling is 35 feet in height, deeply panelled and ornamented with brackets, pendants, and enriched mouldings; the panels will be filled in with ornamental glass, through which light will be transmitted from skylights in the roof.

The floor of the House is large enough to accommodate 400 members with separate desks, and allow ample space for lobbies and seats for distinguished visitors, while at the same time it may be conveniently adapted to the number of representatives which at present constitute this branch of the legislature.

The galleries for spectators extend around 3

sides of the hall, and are designed to accommodate 1200 persons; they are approached by 2 spacious flights of marble stairs.

The southern and western porticoes open into the hall, and will be appropriated exclusively to the use of the members, and such as have the privilege of the floor of the House.

The Senate Chamber is located on the western half of the N. wing, and is lighted on the N. and W. by 26 windows. Its dimensions are 70 feet 6 inches by 97 feet 10 inches; the ceiling is 35 feet in height, with sunken panels and ornaments, similar to those of the House of Representatives already described. There is ample room in this hall for separate seats for 100 senators, allowing at the same time all the space that will ever be required for lobbies and the accommodation of distinguished visitors.

The galleries, like those of the Hall of Representatives, occupy 3 sides of the chamber, and contain accommodations for 1200 persons; they are approached by 2 flights of marble stairs, like those of the S. wing. The galleries of each of the halls have five spacious doorways, which will afford ingress and egress without crowding, or causing inconvenience to the audience or disturbance of the members.

The Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives are both designed with reference to the principles of acoustics. The magnitude of these rooms, especially the latter, and the fact that they are to be constructed for speaking in from every point, render it necessary to avoid all forms that would produce echoes, and at the same time to present reflecting surfaces enough to give power to the voice without resolving the sound with greater intensity on one point than on another. To attain these objects, the rooms are made rectangular, and the ceilings comparatively low and flat.

The whole number of rooms in both wings, exclusive of the legislative halls, is 101; all of which are vaulted with bricks, and rendered completely fire-proof. 95 of these rooms are lighted directly from the outside, by one or more windows, and the remaining 6 depend on secondary light, and are designed for the storing of documents, stationery, &c.

The warming of the buildings will be effected by means of hot-water pipes enclosed in chambers erected in the cellars, and connected with boilers for heating the water; the external air will be admitted into these chambers, where it will be warmed and conducted by flues to all the halls and rooms in the buildings. An artificial draught will be created by means of fans placed at the bottom of the air shafts, and worked by a small steam engine erected in the cellar of the centre building, and kept continually at work during cold weather. By these means, a constant breeze of warm air will be thrown into every room, by which a corresponding volume of air previously in the room will be displaced; thus assisting the process of ventilation, and creating a circulation of the atmosphere which could not be attained by any other process.

The time required for the completion of the additions is five years, and the estimated expense, \$2,575,000. The architect is Thomas U. Walter, Esq.

The grounds about the Capitol, 22 acres in extent, have been enclosed, beautifully laid out, and ornamented with walks, fountains, trees,

flowers, and shrubbery. In the enclosure opposite the eastern front has been placed Greenough's colossal statue of Washington, in a sitting posture, twice as large as life.

The President's House, one mile W. of the Capitol, is a very beautiful building, also of free stone, 170 feet long and 86 feet deep, ornamented on its N. front, facing Lafayette Square, with a portico of 4 Ionic columns. The garden front on the S. has a circular colonnade of 6 Ionic columns. Not far from the President's House are the offices of the executive departments. These are plain edifices of brick, 130 feet long by 60 wide, except the treasury building, which is of freestone, 336 feet long, with a wing in the rear 190 feet deep, and with a colonnade in front of 32 massive pillars. It contains 150 apartments. The General Land Office occupies the third story.

The General Post Office, on E. Street West, running from Seventh to Eighth Streets N., is an extensive marble building, with two wings, adorned in front and at the ends with fluted columns.

The Patent Office, between Seventh and Ninth Streets W., and F and G Streets N., built of freestone and marble, 270 feet long, and in the centre 170 feet deep, is the handsomest of all the public offices. The portico, copied from the Parthenon at Athens, consists of 16 columns, 50 feet high, in a double row. This edifice is partly occupied as a National Museum, and as a receptacle for models of new inventions. There are two wings of marble now in course of erection.

The Smithsonian Institute, on a 19 acre plot of ground, granted by the government, in the southern part of the city, between Seventh and Twelfth Streets, is built of reddish sandstone, in the ancient style of Norman architecture, and is 447 feet in length, with a width where broadest of 132 feet. It has 10 towers, one of which is 145 feet high, and the others 100 feet, and makes an imposing appearance.

The central portion of the building contains, on the first floor, a library, 134 feet by 50, divided into alcoves, and a hall for philosophical apparatus, 65 feet by 50. The second story contains the Museum, 200 feet by 50. This is divided into 3 aisles, the centre aisle being 40 feet in height.

The E. wing contains a lecture room, capable of accommodating 1000 persons. The eastern range contains laboratories, workshops, rooms for apparatus, offices, &c.

The western wing and range contains two large rooms, one of which will be used as a reading room. Beneath are rooms for unpacking books, and other purposes of the library.

The Smithsonian Institution derives its name and endowment from James Smithson, Esq., of England.

Mr. Smithson was a son of the first Duke of Northumberland. He was educated at Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his scientific attainments. He was an associate of most of the eminent men of science of the last generation in England. He had no fixed residence, and formed no family ties. He died at Genoa, June 27, 1829.

From the property which he received by his mother, and the ample annuity allowed him by his father, his frugality enabled him to accumulate

a fortune, which, at the time of his death, amounted to about £120,000 sterling.

By his will, he directed that the income of this property should be paid to a nephew during his life, and that the property itself should descend to his children, if he had any, absolutely and forever.

"In case of the death of my said nephew without leaving a child, or children, or of the death of the child or children he may have had under the age of 21 years, or intestate, I then bequeath the whole of my property to the *United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.*"

Such are the words of the will, and the only words of Smithson which have come to us relating to this remarkable bequest.

Of the reasons which led him to make this disposal of his fortune, we know nothing except by inference. He was never in America, had no friends or acquaintances here, and is supposed to have had no particular fondness for republican institutions.

The event having occurred, in which the claim of the United States attached, the particulars of the bequest were communicated to our government, and both Houses of Congress passed a bill, which was approved the 1st of July, 1836, authorizing the president to appoint an agent to prosecute, in the Court of Chancery of England, the right of the United States to the bequest, and pledging the faith of the United States to the application of the fund to the purposes designated by the donor.

It was paid into the treasury of the United States, in sovereigns, during the month of September, 1836.

The amount of the fund at this time was \$515,169. It was not till 8 years after this period, 10th August, 1846, that the act establishing the Smithsonian Institution was finally passed.

This act creates an establishment, to be called the Smithsonian Institution, composed of the president and vice president of the United States, the secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, and the navy, the postmaster general, attorney general, and mayor of Washington, with such others as they may elect honorary members. It devolves the immediate government of the Institution upon a board of regents, of 15 members; namely, the vice president of the United States, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and the mayor of the city of Washington, *ex officio*, 3 members of the Senate, to be appointed by the president thereof, 3 members of the House, to be appointed by the speaker, and 6 persons to be chosen from the citizens at large, by joint resolution of the Senate and House, 2 of whom shall be members of the National Institute, and the other 4 inhabitants of states, and no two from the same state.

The act establishes a permanent loan of the original fund (\$515,169) to the United States, at 6 per cent. interest; appropriates the accumulated interest, then amounting to \$242,129, or so much as might be needed, together with so much of the accruing income as might be unexpended in any year, for the erection of a building; provides for the establishment of a library, museum, chemical laboratory, &c., and left most of the details of the organization to the board of regents.

The cost of the building is limited (with furni-

ture, grading the grounds, &c.) to \$250,000. This will be taken mostly from the income of the original and building funds, so as to save \$150,000 of the building fund, which will be added to the original fund, making a permanent fund of \$675,000, yielding nearly \$40,000 per annum.

This income, with all sums received from other sources, is to be permanently and equally divided between two great methods of increasing and diffusing knowledge—the first by publications, researches, and lectures—the second by collections of literature, science, and art.

The first two volumes of a series entitled "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," in 4to, have been issued; also several works in a series of a more popular character, and in 8vo. form, entitled "Smithsonian Reports." It is proposed, also, to publish, for still wider circulation, a monthly "Bulletin." Researches in various departments of science have been instituted, or aided by the Institution, and several courses of free lectures have been delivered.

The library has been commenced. Measures have been taken, also, for supplying the cabinet of natural history and the gallery of art.

The Washington Monument, in the same part of the city, W. of Fifteenth Street, is in progress of erection, from private subscriptions collected throughout the Union. The following is the description of the design, as put forth by the Monument Association. The rotunda remains to be built, but the obelisk has already attained a height of 70 or 80 feet.

"The design embraces the idea of a grand circular colonnaded building, 250 feet in diameter and 100 feet high, from which springs an obelisk shaft, 70 feet at the base and 500 feet high, making a total elevation of 517 feet above the ground.

"This vast rotunda, forming the grand base of the monument, is to be surrounded by 30 columns of massive proportions, being 12 feet in diameter, and 45 feet high, elevated upon a lofty base or stylobate of 20 feet elevation and 300 feet square, surmounted by an entablature 20 feet high, and crowned by a massive balustrade 15 feet in height.

"The terrace outside of the colonnade is 25 feet wide, and the pronaos, or walk within the colonnade, including the column space, 25 feet. The walks enclosing the cella, or gallery within, are fretted with 30 massive ante, (pilasters,) 10 feet wide, 45 feet high, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet projection, answering to the columns in front, surmounted by their appropriate architrave. The deep recesses formed by the projection of the ante provide suitable niches for the reception of statues.

"This spacious gallery and rotunda, which properly may be denominated the "National Parthenon," is lighted in 4 grand divisions from above, and by its circular form, presents each subject decorating its walls in an interesting point of view, and with proper effect, as the curiosity is kept up every moment, from the whole room not being presented to the eye at one glance, as in the case of a straight gallery.

"Entering the centre pier through an arched way, you pass into a spacious circular area, and ascend with an easy grade, by a railway, to the grand terrace, 75 feet above the base of the monument. This terrace is 700 feet in circumference, 180 feet wide, enclosed by a colonnaded balustrade, 15 feet high with its base and capping.

"In the centre of the grand terrace rises the lofty obelisk shaft of the monument, 50 feet square at the base, and 400 feet high, diminishing as it rises to its apex, where it is 40 feet square. On each face of the shaft is sculptured the four leading events in General Washington's eventful career, in *basso rilievo*, and above this the shaft is perfectly plain to within 50 feet of its summit, where a simple star is placed, emblematic of the glory which the name of Washington has attained.

"To ascend to the summit of the column, the same facilities as below are provided within the shaft, by an easy, graded gallery, which may be traversed by a railway, terminating in a circular observatory 20 feet in diameter, around which, at the top, is a lookout gallery, which opens a prospect all around the horizon.

"In the centre of the monument is placed the tomb of Washington, to receive his remains should they be removed thither, the descent to which is by a broad flight of steps." Many states, cities and corporations have contributed blocks to this monument, highly ornamented, which form part of the inside wall, and the inscriptions on which can be read as one ascends.

The Navy Yard, on the E. branch of the Potomac, about a mile E. of the Capitol, has an area of 27 acres, enclosed by a substantial brick wall. Many extensive manufacturing operations for the supply of the navy are carried on here.

Half a mile beyond the Navy Yard, in the eastern section of the city, a mile and a half from the Capitol, is the Congressional Burying Ground, containing 10 acres, near the eastern branch, tastefully laid out and neatly kept.

The arsenal is about one mile S. of the Capitol, on Greenleaf Point, between the Potomac and the eastern branch.

Not the least important and interesting of the public establishments is the National Observatory, nearly a mile W. of the President's House, near Georgetown, between Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fifth Streets. The building is 50 feet square, and 3 stories high, ornamented with a movable dome, and provided with the best astronomical instruments.

The principal city and county buildings are unfinished and shabby City Hall, in which the courts are held, the County Jail, a large, new building, 3 stories high, and the Penitentiary, a large building of freestone, on Greenleaf Point, facing the Potomac and adjoining the Arsenal grounds.

Columbian College is beautifully situated on elevated ground, commanding a broad view of the surrounding country. The college edifice is 5 stories high, 117 feet long and 47 wide.

Washington is separated from Georgetown by Rock Creek, over which are two bridges. A bridge a mile long, across the Potomac, leads to Alexandria, with which also there is steamboat communication. There are also bridges across the eastern branch, which, though deep enough to float a frigate opposite the navy yard, soon dwindles to a shallow stream. Vessels requiring 14 feet of water can come up to Potomac Bridge. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which communicates with a local canal extending through the city S. of Pennsylvania Avenue, opens a communication with an extensive back country; but the trade of Washington is almost entirely limited to the articles required for the consumption of the city.

Population in 1800, 3210; in 1810, 8208; in 1820, 13,247; in 1830, 18,227; in 1840, 23,364; in 1850, 40,001, of whom about a quarter part are colored. Congress meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December, and the Supreme Court of the United States annually on the first Monday of January.

Washington County, Va., c. h. at Holmes Valley. Bounded N. and N. E. by Jackson co., E. by the Appalachicola River, separating it from Gadsden co., S. by Calhoun co. and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the Choctawhatchee River, separating it from Walton co. Drained by Econfinia River, and by branches of the Choctawhatchee River. In the S. part of this county is the fine Bay of St. Andrews. There is some good soil in the N. portions, but it is mostly sterile.

Washington County, Ga., c. h. at Sandersville. Oconee River, of Wilkinson co., is on the S. W., Hancock N. W., Ogeechee River, or Warren, N. E., Jefferson E., and Emanuel and Laurens S. E.

Washington, Ga., c. h. Wilkes co. On Kettle Creek, a branch of Little River. 50 miles W. N. W. from Augusta, and 78 N. E. from Milledgeville.

Washington County, Is., c. h. at Covington. Randolph is on the S. of this county, St. Clair W., Madison and Bond N., and Jefferson E. Kaskaskias River passes obliquely through it.

Washington County, Ia., c. h. at Salem. This co. is bounded by Floyd S. E., Harrison S., Orange and Lawrence W., White River, or Jackson, N., and Scott E. Big Blue River rises in this county, and flows S. into Ohio River.

Washington, Ia., c. h. Davis co. Between the two main branches of White River. 20 miles S. E. by E. from Vincennes, and 103 S. S. W. from Indianapolis.

Washington, Ia., c. h. Daviess co. 4 miles E. from the West Fork of White River, and 106 S. W. from Indianapolis.

Washington County, Io., c. h. at Washington. Bounded N. and N. E. by Iowa and Johnson counties, E. by Louisa, S. by Henry and Jefferson, and W. by Keokuk co. Drained by Iowa River, Long and Crooked Creeks, and by a branch of Skunk River. The soil is fertile.

Washington County, Ky., c. h. at Springfield. Green is on the S. of this county, Nelson W. and N. W., Salt River, or Franklin, N., Mercer E., and Casey S. E. The various sources of Salt River drain the county.

Washington, Ky., c. h. Mason co. 77 miles E. S. E. from Frankfort.

Washington Parish, La. This parish is bounded by Mississippi N., Pearl River E., parish of St. Tammany S., and Tangipaoa River, or St. Helena, W. It has a moderately hilly surface, and generally sterile soil, covered with pine timber. Bogue, Chitto, and Chifunete Rivers are the principal streams.

Washington County, Me., c. h. at Machias. In the S. E. corner of the state, between the coast on the S. E., and Passamaquoddy Bay and St. Croix River on the N. E. Has a great extent of coast, and abounds in bays and harbors. The settlements are confined to tide waters. The soil is cold, and not favorable to cultivation. The interior is covered with dense forests.

Washington, Me., Lincoln co. Formerly called Putnam. 35 miles E. from Augusta.

Washington County, Md. Hagerstown, Hancock, and Williamsport, shire towns. Potomac

River, or Virginia, is on the S. of this county, Alleghany co., Md., W., Pennsylvania N., and Frederick co., Md., E. The county is well watered, and is traversed by Connolaways, Licking, Conococheague, Antietam, and other large creeks flowing from Pennsylvania into Potomac River. The surface is much broken by mountains and hills, though much of the river and creek alluvial soil is excellent.

Washington, Ms., Berkshire co., was first settled in 1760, and was called Greenwood, and for some time Hartwood. Its Indian name was *Tukonick*. This town is situated on the Green Mountain range, and its surface is greatly diversified by hills and valleys. It is, however, a fine township for grazing, and within its limits are many large and productive farms. No large river waters the town, but the crystal springs which gush from the mountains, and the sparkling ponds which decorate the valleys, give to the town an ample water power for domestic uses. The principal settlement is beautifully located in a mountain valley, through which the Western Railroad passes. 138 miles W. from Boston, and 13 S. E. from Pittsfield.

Washington, Mn., Macomb co. Stony Creek and the head branches of the Middle Fork of Clinton River water this town, the soil of which is fertile, yielding large crops of grain.

Washington County, Ma., c. h. at Stillwater. In the angle between the St. Croix and Mississippi.

Washington, Mi. Recently the seat of government of the state. 6 miles N. E. from Natchez, and 84 S. W. from Jackson, on the left bank of St. Catharine Creek, on a high, dry, and healthy site. In 1802 Jefferson College was incorporated, and located in this town.

Washington County, Mo., c. h. at Potosi. Situated S. from Franklin, and S. W. from Jefferson and St. Genevieve. This county lies on the heads of Big Black, Gasconade, Merrimac, and St. Francis Rivers. It has a hilly, mountainous, and broken surface, though much fertile soil is found in detached places, particularly along the banks of the Merrimac, Big River, and other streams. A great part of the lead mines of Missouri are included within the limits of this county.

Washington, N. H., Sullivan co. This town is hilly, but not mountainous. Lovewell's Mountain, so called, from Captain Lovewell's killing 7 Indians near it, is of a conical shape, about three fourths of a mile in diameter. Washington abounds with springs, rivulets, and natural ponds. Of the last there are 16, some of considerable magnitude. Island Pond, so called from its being full of islands, is 2 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide. Ashuelot is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 1 wide; Half Moon is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; Brockway's, a beautiful sheet of water, lying on a white sand, is one mile long, and half a mile wide. Long Pond, lying in this town and Stoddard, is 5 miles in length. These ponds abound with a variety of fish. The borders present delightful scenery. The soil is deep and moist, better for grass than tillage. The first settlers had 180 acres of land each for settling. First settler, Reuben Kidder, Esq., in 1768. 35 miles W. from Concord, and about 16 S. E. from Newport.

Washington, N. J., Burlington co. A township adjoining Little Egg Harbor. The soil is sandy, and covered with pines. Bog ore abounds in

the low lands; that mixed with mountain ore is manufactured into all kinds of iron and castings.

Washington, N. J., Gloucester co. Watered by Pensauken and Cooper's Creeks, and some branches of Atsion River. Its surface is level; its soil light sand and loam. Shell marl is found here.

Washington County, N. Y., Kingsbury and Salem shire towns. Formed from Albany co. in 1772. It is bounded N. by Warren and Essex counties and Vermont, E. by Lake Champlain and Vermont, S. by Rensselaer, and W. by Saratoga and Warren counties and Lake George. The Battenkill, Pawlet, Poutney, and Hoosic Rivers, and Wood Creek, are its principal streams. Surface hilly and mountainous, being partly covered by the Palmertown range. Soil various, but warm and fertile in many parts. The different kinds of iron ore, marl, lime, marble, and water lime are the principal mineral productions. The Champlain Canal traverses this county.

Washington, N. Y., Dutchess co. Watered by tributaries of Wappinger's and Ten Mile Creeks. Surface hilly and uneven, being covered on the E. by the Matteawan Mountains. Soil fertile, yielding fine crops of grass and grain. 12 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie village, and 88 S. from Albany.

Washington County, N. C., c. h. at Plymouth. The county is bounded N. by Roanoke River and Albemarle Sound, Tyrrell co. E., Martin W., and Hyde and Beaufort S. The soil generally is thin and sterile; the surface level and in part marshy.

Washington, N. C., c. h. Beaufort co. On the N. side of Tar River, at its junction with Pamlico River, and 127 miles E. by S. from Raleigh. A seaport largely engaged in the lumber trade.

Washington County, O., c. h. at Marietta. Lying on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and having Morgan and Monroe counties on the N., the Ohio River separating it from Virginia on the S. E., and Athens and a part of Morgan co. on the W. This county, with boundaries originally embracing nearly one half the territory of the state, was constituted July 27, 1788, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, being the first county established within the limits of Ohio. With the settlement of this county were laid the foundations of this great and flourishing state, under the auspices of the "New England Ohio Company," organized in New England in 1787. Forty-seven men, after making a toilsome journey across the Alleghanies, in the winter of that year, by the old Indian path, which has since been followed by the national road from Cumberland to Wheeling, planted themselves at the mouth of the Muskingum, on the spot where Marietta now stands, which had been previously selected for the commencement of their colony. General Rufus Putnam had the superintendence of the enterprise; and others of the company, as well as many of those who joined the colony afterwards, had served as officers or soldiers in the war of the revolution. They were a set of men of whose fitness for such a purpose Washington was able to say, "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which was first commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property, and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally; and there never were men better

calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

The present extent of Washington county is 45 miles in length from E. to W., and from 12 to 22 miles in breadth from N. to S., containing about 713 square miles. The Muskingum, by a circuitous but generally S. E. course, divides the county nearly in the middle. Other streams are the Little Muskingum, Little Hockhocking, Big Run, Bear Creek, Wolf Creek, Duck Creek, Cat's Creek, Rainbow Creek, and Pawpaw Creek. The Ohio River washes the whole south-eastern boundary of the county. The general surface, with the exception of the broad strips of alluvial lands upon the Ohio and the Muskingum Rivers, is hilly or broken. While there are extensive tracts of arable and fertile lands in the middle and western parts of the county, the uplands are better adapted, in general, to pasturage than to tillage. The staple productions are sheep, cattle, and horses, pork, wool, fruit, grains of various kinds, and the products of the dairy. Stone coal is abundant, especially on the Muskingum River. On the waters of the Pawpaw are found great quantities of iron pyrites, bedded in the clay at the bottom of the creek. Near these localities are the remains of numerous furnaces, built of stone, with hearths of clay, containing cinders and pieces of stone coal, partly consumed, which had been used in smelting these ores. These remains are very ancient, some of them having large forest trees growing upon their ruins. In the vicinity of Marietta there are also other ancient works, which appear to have been designed and used as fortifications, and which are a great curiosity to travellers.

Washington, O., c. h. Fayette co. 38 miles S. W. from Columbus, and 30 N. W. from Chillicothe.

Washington County, On. In the lower valley of the Willamette.

Washington County, Pa., c. h. at Washington. Bounded N. by Beaver co., N. E. by Allegheny, S. by Green. E. by Monongahela River, or Westmoreland and Fayette, and W. by Virginia. It has a productive soil and hilly surface. The height of land between Ohio and Monongahela Rivers is occupied by this county, and the creeks flow from its central parts like radii from a common centre.

Washington, Pa., c. h. Washington co. 209 miles W. from Harrisburg. Washington College is located here, (see *Colleges*;) likewise a female seminary. There are numerous stores in the village, and an active trade centres here. The college edifice stands to the E. of the town, is constructed of stone, three stories high, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate 150 students.

Washington, Pa., Lycoming co. A township situated opposite Williamsport, in the great bend of the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

Washington County, R. I., c. h. at South Kingston. S. W. part. Surface diversified and hilly. Fertile. An excellent grazing district. The coast has but two or three smaller harbors. The Pawcatuck, which flows S. through the W. part, is the principal river. The Stonington Railroad traverses this county from N. E. to S. W.

Washington County, Tc., c. h. at Jonesboro'. This county has a hilly and broken surface. Nolachucky River drains its southern part, and Holston its northern. It is bounded N. by Sullivan, E. by Carter, W. by Greene co., Tc., and S. by North Carolina.

Washington, Tc., c. h. Rhea co. On the right bank of Tennessee River, about 100 miles below Knoxville, and 80 miles S. E. by E. from Murfreesboro'.

Washington County, Ts., c. h. at Washington. S. E. central. On the W. side of the Brazos.

Washington County, Vt., c. h. at Montpelier. This county is nearly in the centre of the state, and the principal part of it lies between the two ranges of the Green Mountains. It is bounded N. by Lamoille and part of Chittenden and Caledonia counties, E. by Caledonia co., S. by Orange and Addison counties, and W. by Addison and Chittenden counties. It was incorporated in 1810, by the name of Jefferson, and took its present name in 1814. This county is finely watered by the Winooski River and many of its important branches. The surface of the county is uneven, hilly, and in some parts mountainous, but there is much valuable land along the streams. There are large bodies of beautiful granite in the county, and slate of various kinds.

Washington, Vt., Orange co. Branches of Winooski, Wait's, and White Rivers rise in this town, but afford no considerable water power. There is some excellent land along the streams, and the uplands are generally arable, and afford good pasturage. There is a neat village in the town. The settlement was commenced in 1785, by Daniel Morse, who was soon joined by his brother, John Morse. 15 miles S. by E. from Montpelier.

Washington County, Va., c. h. at Abingdon. This county has Tennessee on the S., Scott co., Va., W., Russell N. W., Tazewell N., Wythe N. E., and Grayson S. E. It lies in the various valleys of the two great branches of Holston River, and is drained by those streams and their numerous confluent. The soil is fertile, though generally hilly.

Washington County, Wn., c. h. at Washington. Bounded N. by Fond du Lac and Sheboygan counties, E. by Lake Michigan, S. by Milwaukee and Waukesha counties, and W. by Dodge co. Drained by Milwaukee and Menomonee Rivers.

Washita (according to the French, *Ouchitta*) *Parish, La.*, c. h. at Monroe. Lying towards the N. E. part of the state, drained by the Washita River and its branches, and the sources of the Little River. Its length from E. to W. is 90 miles, and its mean width 60 miles. It is extensively covered with pine forest; and in some parts, on the rivers, the land is liable to be overflowed. Where the soil will admit of cultivation, cotton is the chief article of production.

Washenaw County, Mn., c. h. at Ann Arbor. Incorporated in 1826. Bounded N. by Livingston and Oakland counties, E. by Wayne, S. by Monroe and Lenawee, and W. by Jackson co. Watered by Huron, Raisin, Macon, and Saline Rivers, Mullet's, Honey, Mill, and Paitot Creeks, and several lakes. Surface slightly undulating; soil rich clay and loam. Most of its streams afford hydraulic power.

Waterbury, Ct., New Haven co. The Indian Mattatuck, a territory comprising this and some of the neighboring towns, being 18 miles in length, and 10 miles in width, was sold by the red men to the whites, in the year 1684, "for divers good causes and 39 pounds." This piece of ground was supposed, by the white men, to afford sufficient room and accommodations for thirty families.

There are some good lands on the borders of the streams, within the present limits of Waterbury; but the surface of the town is generally rough, and the soil difficult of cultivation.

The site upon which the borough of Waterbury stands is situated in a valley, which is washed by Mad River on the E., and the Naugatuck on the W. 32 miles from Bridgeport by the Naugatuck Railroad.

Waterboro', Me., York co. This town is watered by a large and pleasant pond, which empties into Little Ossipee River, a branch of the Saco, and by the head branches of the Mousum, a stream which meets the ocean at Kennebunk. This is a flourishing town, with a pleasant surface and good soil. It lies 24 miles W. from Portland, and is bounded S. by Alfred.

Waterbury, Vt., Washington co. The surface is generally level, with some pleasant swells. The soil is warm and fertile, and the lands on the rivers are not excelled in richness by any in the state. Waterbury is separated from Duxbury by Winooski River, which, with Waterbury River and other streams, affords the town a good water power. In the S. W. corner of the town, the passage of Winooski River through a considerable hill has worn a channel through the rocks. The chasm is at present about 100 feet wide, and nearly as deep.

This town was first settled by Mr. James Marsh, who moved here with his wife and 8 children, in June, 1784, and for nearly a year this family scarcely saw a human being but themselves. 12 miles N. W. from Montpelier, and 26 E. S. E. from Burlington. The railroad from Boston to Burlington passes through this town.

Waterford, Ct., New London co. This town was taken from New London in 1801. It is washed on the E. side by the River Thames, and on the S. by Long Island Sound, from which a bay or inlet extends, between Millstone and Black Points, quite into the centre of the town, affording a harbor for small vessels. This is a resort for fishermen on the Sound, and many species of the finny tribe are taken captive. There are a number of ponds in the town. On the New Haven and New London Railroad, 4 miles from New London.

Waterford, Me., Oxford co. It has a number of beautiful ponds. The surface is generally level, and the soil good. 57 miles W. by S. from Augusta.

Waterford, N. Y., Saratoga co. Situated at the junction of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers. Surface undulating; soil alluvion and sand. 19 miles S. E. from Ballston Spa, and 10 N. from Albany. The village of Waterford is situated on the W. bank of the Hudson at the head of sloop navigation. The Champlain Canal passes through it, and enters the river here. The Troy and Saratoga Railroad passes through it. It has various manufactures, and considerable business. 5 miles from Troy.

Waterford, Vt., Caledonia co. The W. part of Waterford is watered by the Passumpsic, and the N. border by Moose River. A part of the town borders on Fifteen Mile Falls, in Connecticut River. The banks of that river are steep at this place, and form but little intervals. The uplands are rough and stony. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1787. 18 miles S. E. from Danville, and 48 N. E. from Montpelier. The Passumpsic Railroad passes through the town.

Waterloo, Mo., c. h. Clark co. A little W. from Mississippi River, W. from the entrance of Des Moines River, and 186 miles N. by E. from Jefferson City.

Waterloo, N. Y., c. h. Seneca co. Watered by Seneca River, parallel to which runs the Cayuga and Seneca Canal. Surface chiefly level; soil rich calcareous loam. 173 miles N. of W. from Albany.

Watertown, Ct., Litchfield co. Watertown was formerly a parish in Waterbury, by the name of Westbury. It was incorporated as a town in 1780. The township is generally uneven, or rather hilly; but some sections are level. The prevailing soil is a dry gravelly loam, and best adapted to grazing; but the different grains common to this part of the country are cultivated. Steel's Brook, a sprightly stream, passes through the central part of the town, and for a mile below and some distance above the centre of the town, a chain of rich meadows, though small in extent, border the sides of this stream. This is the birthplace of John Trumbull, the poet. 26 miles N. by W. from New Haven, and 10 S. E. from Litchfield.

Watertown, Ms., Middlesex co. The name of Watertown is said to have originated from the circumstance of its being a "well-watered place," or, perhaps, from its being situated on a considerable fresh-water river, and the communication with Boston being at first by water, in boats. The Indian name of the town was *Pogysguesset*. Charles River gives this town a good water power; it passes along its whole southern border. This river is navigable to the centre of the town for vessels drawing 6 feet of water. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys. A part of Fresh Pond and a part of Mount Auburn Cemetery lie in this town. On the N. bank of the river, the United States Arsenal occupies a site of 40 acres of ground. Watertown village lies about 7 miles W. from Boston, and 12 S. E. from Concord. The Fitchburg Railroad passes on the N. side of the town, and the Worcester Railroad on the S.

Watertown, N. Y., c. h. Jefferson co. Watered by Stony and Sandy Creeks, and on the N. by Black River, which affords immense hydraulic power at this place. Surface rather uneven; soil fertile. 160 miles N. W. from Albany.

Waterville, Me., Kennebec co., is situated on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, opposite to Winslow, and bounded N. by Fairfield, and S. by Sidney. It contains 30 square miles, mostly of the best quality of farming land of the Kennebec region. Seven twelfths of the population is estimated to be agricultural. The principal village, of about 180 houses, is on the Kennebec, at Ticonic Falls. These falls are 18 feet in height, extending quite across the river. In the town there are many saw, 4 grist mills, carding machines, plaster mills, also extensive tanneries, and a machine shop, iron foundery, a branch of the celebrated Fairbanks establishment in Vermont, supplies a great portion of the interior of the state with ploughs. Waterville College is situated here. See *Colleges*.

The water power at Waterville and vicinity is very great. A circle described from the Ticonic Falls, before named, as a centre, with a radius of 5 miles, includes 2 falls across the whole Kennebec, at Kendall's Mills, 2 miles above Waterville; 2 falls, 5 miles distant, on the Sebasticook, a

large tributary stream; and an indefinite series of falls upon the Emerson Stream, from the cascade to its confluence, besides numerous rapids, which could easily be dammed, on all these streams. It is believed that no similar circle of 10 miles diameter in New England comprehends so large and convenient water power. But a very small part of this power is yet occupied. The river is navigable to this place from the dam at Augusta. Connected with Portland, 82 miles S. W. by Railroad.

Waterville, N. H., Grafton co. This town comprises the territory called Gillis and Foss Grant, until its incorporation in 1829. It was granted June 29, 1819, to Josiah Gillis, Moses Foss, Jr., and others. The latter commenced the settlement some years since. It is watered by Mad and Swift Rivers.

Waterville, Vt., Lamoille co. Waterville is environed by mountains, and is itself mountainous. It is watered by a branch of Lamoille River. There are many good mill privileges in this town, and some fine land on the borders of its streams. The settlement commenced here about the year 1780. 12 miles N. W. from Hydepark, and 39 N. W. from Montpelier.

Watervliet, N. Y., Albany co. This township lies on the W. side of Hudson River, opposite the city of Troy, and 6 miles N. from the city of Albany. The Mohawk River waters its northern part. The surface is level or undulating on the E., with some extensive flats on the Hudson, which are productive and well cultivated. The western part rises into hills. Several islands, lying at the confluence of the Mohawk with the Hudson, belong to this township. The Champlain Canal, crossing the mouths of the Mohawk in the northern part of this town, and bearing to the right, forms a junction with the Erie Canal, after which their united channel traverses its eastern border to Albany. At the Cohoes Falls, on the Mohawk, an immense water power has been developed, and considerably occupied. (See *Fashionable Resorts*.) At Port Schuyler a race-way is taken from the Erie Canal, supplying several hydraulic works. A small creek, at the S. E. course of the town, furnishes the power for a factory, and for mills. In this town there is a Shaker settlement, sometimes called *Niskayuna*, established in 1776, by Ann Lee, the first in the United States. They occupy about 2000 acres of land.

Watson, N. Y., Lewis co. Watered by Independence Creek and other streams flowing into Black River, which bounds it on the W. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil sandy loam. 10 miles N. E. from Martinsburg, and 135 N. W. from Albany.

Wawarsing, N. Y., Ulster co., is watered by Rondout Creek and its tributaries, affording fine hydraulic power at this place. Surface hilly and mountainous, the Shawangunk Mountain covering the E. part; soil gravelly loam and clay. Plumbago, lead, and iron ore are found in this vicinity. 22 miles S. W. from Kingston, and 81 from Albany.

Wayland, Ms., Middlesex co. The name of this town was East Sudbury from 1780 to 1835. It lies on the E. side of Sudbury River, and was once a part of Sudbury. The surface is pleasant, and the soil generally good. 16 miles W. from Boston, and 7 S. from Concord.

Wayne County, Ga., c. h. at Tuckerville. Wayne county has Glynn on the S. E., Camden

and Appling S., Appling and Tatnall W., and Alatomaha, or Elbert and McIntosh counties, N. E. Great and Little St. Illa Rivers traverse this county, and Turtle River rises in it.

Wayne County, Is., has Johnson and Union S., Jackson and Randolph W., Jefferson N., and White and Gallatin E. The W. branch of Little Wabash drains the county.

Wayne County, Ia., c. h. at Centreville. Ohio is on the E., Union co., Ia. S., Fayette S. W., Henry W., and Randolph N. The sources of Whitewater River drain the county.

Wayne County, Io., c. h. at Corydon. On the southern border. Central. Watered by the S. fork of Chariton River.

Wayne County, Ky., c. h. at Monticello. This county is drained principally by Big Sinking Creek, a branch of the Cumberland. It is bounded N. by Cumberland River, or Adair and Pulaski counties, E. by Whitley, S. by Tennessee, and W. by Cumberland co., in Kentucky.

Wayne, Me., Kennebec co. Wayne lies N. of Leeds, and is situated a little below the centre of a chain of beautiful lakes or ponds, whose outlet, which passes through the town, falls into the Androscoggin. The centre of the town is about 4 miles E. of the Androscoggin, and 16 W. from Augusta. The surface of the town is undulating, and the soil fertile. It was incorporated in 1798.

Wayne County, Mn., c. h. at Detroit. Detroit River and St. Clair Lake are on the S. E., McComb co. N. E., Oakland N. W., and Monroe S. W. and S. It has generally a level surface, rising by a very gentle acclivity from Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, and gradually becoming flat, receding from these waters. This county has a very productive soil, and is drained by the Riviere Rouge.

Wayne County, Mi., c. h. at Winchester. This county is bounded by Alabama E., Greene co., in Michigan, S., Covington W., and the Choctaw country N. Chickasawhay and other branches of Pascagoula River drain it.

Wayne County, N. Y., c. h. at Lyons, was formed from Ontario co. in 1823. It is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Cayuga, S. by Seneca and Ontario, and W. by Monroe co. Watered by Clyde River and several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario. Surface undulating and somewhat ridgy; soil fertile, yielding abundant harvests of fruit and grain. Different kinds of iron ore, gypsum, marl, and water limestone are abundant; there are also numerous sulphur and a few salt springs. The Erie Canal follows the course of the Clyde River through this town.

Wayne, N. Y., Steuben co. Watered by Little and Mud Lakes on the E., and Crooked Lake on the W. Surface chiefly level; soil well adapted to grain. 14 miles N. E. from Bath, and 198 W. from Albany.

Wayne County, N. C., c. h. at Waynesboro'. Wayne co. is bounded N. by Nash and Edgecomb, E. by Greene and Lenoir, N. W. by Johnson, S. W. by Sampson, and S. by Duplin. Nense River crosses the county.

Wayne County, O., c. h. at Wooster. Medina co. is on the N., Stark on the E., Coshocton on the S., and Richland on the W. It was laid out in 1808, by General Wayne, from whom it derived its name; but it was not organized until January, 1812. People from Pennsylvania settled here in 1805. The land is excellent, and is high and elevated, with extensive prairies seat-

tered here and there. The most important streams are Killbuck River, Chippewa, Sugar, and the Lake Fork of Mohican Creek.

Wayne County, Pa., c. h. at Bethany. New York is on the N. of this county, Delaware River, or Delaware co., N. Y., E., Pike co. S. E., and Luzerne and Susquehanna counties W. It is drained by the Lackawanna and other creeks of the Delaware. It has a hilly and broken surface, and generally thin and poor soil.

Wayne, Pa., Erie co. French Creek and a branch of Broken Straw Creek water this town, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil gravelly loam. 250 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Wayne, Pa., Greene co. Watered by Dunkark's Creek and branches. Surface hilly; soil loam. 15 miles S. W. from Waynesburg.

Wayne, Pa., Mifflin co. This town is bounded on the E. by the Blue Ridge, and drained by the Juniata River.

Wayne County, Te., c. h. at Waynesboro'. Lauderdale co., in Alabama, is on the S., Hardin co., Te., W., Perry N., and Lawrence E. The great bend of the Tennessee River encircles this county, where that stream turns N. on entering the state; and though in no place actually reaching Tennessee River, the creeks of this county are discharged from it like radii from a centre.

Wayne County, Va., c. h. at Tront's Hill. W. part. Separated from Kentucky by the Big Sandy, and from Ohio by the Ohio River. Hilly.

Wayne, Va., c. h. Wayne co.

Waynesboro', Ga., c. h. Burke co. On a branch of Brier Creek. 82 miles E. from Milledgeville.

Waynesboro', N. C., c. h. Wayne co. On the N. side of Neuse River, just below the entrance of Little River, and 51 miles S. E. from Raleigh.

Waynesburg, Pa., c. h. Greene co. On the N. side of Ten Mile Creek, 12 miles from its mouth, and 222 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg.

Waynesboro', Te., c. h. Wayne co. On the W. side of Green River. 99 miles S. W. from Nashville.

Waynesboro', Va., Augusta co. On South River, at the W. foot of Blue Ridge. 30 miles W. by N. from Charlottesville, and 105 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. Has a fine water power, and contains extensive manufacturing establishments.

Weare, N. H., Hillsboro' co. The only river in Weare is the N. W. branch of Piscataquog; it affords some good mill sites. Here are 3 ponds. Rattlesnake Hill, nearly in the centre of the N. line of the town, abounds with shelving rocks, abrupt precipices, forming dens and caves. During the summer season, the reptile from which it takes its name, is frequently found. The town, though rather broken, is not mountainous. It has small swamps and some good meadows. It received its name in honor of Meshech Weare, chief justice of the province of New Hampshire. First settlers, emigrants from Massachusetts, about the year 1749. From Concord 14 miles S. W., and 17 N. N. W. from Amherst.

Weathersfield, Vt., Windsor co. This town lies on the W. side of Connecticut River, at the "Bow," so called from a bend in the river. It contains large tracts of rich meadow land, and the uplands are of a good quality. This town is large, and contains a number of pleasant villages. It is watered by several ponds and by Black River. From Mt. Ascutney, at the N. part of the town, is a delightful prospect. Perkinsville, situ-

ated in the south-western part of the town, derives its name from a Mr. Perkins, a capitalist from Boston, who, in 1830, purchased a small woollen factory, which he greatly enlarged, thus giving an impulse to the business of the village, and attracting the attention of other capitalists to improve the favorable advantages afforded by the rapids in Black River to engage in the same enterprise. The early settlers emigrated principally from Connecticut. 70 miles S. by E. from Montpelier, and about 10 below Windsor. The Sullivan Railroad passes on the opposite side of the river.

Webb County, Ts., c. h. at Larido.

Webster, Ms., Worcester co. This town was incorporated in 1832, and named in compliment to Hon. Daniel Webster. It included a part of Dudley and Oxford, and a tract of land previously unincorporated. French River and a pond give this place a large and unfailing water power. The original name of this pond was *Chabana-kongkomon*, the same name by which Dudley was known. The fall at the outlet of this pond is 24 feet, which is increased, after it empties into French River, to about 90 feet, before it joins the Quinebaug. The features of this town are rather rough. There are a number of pleasant and flourishing villages in Webster, but Merino village, partly in this town and partly in Dudley, is the largest. This village, through which the Worcester and Norwich Railroad passes, lies 16 miles S. from Worcester, and 60 S. W. from Boston.

Webster, N. Y., Monroe co. Watered by a few small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. Surface level or slightly uneven; soil gravelly loam and sand. 10 miles N. W. from Rochester, and 216 N. of W. from Albany.

Webb, Ala., c. h. Coffee co.

Weldon, N. C., Halifax co. Situated at the Great Falls of Roanoke River, on the S. W. side, 12 miles above Halifax, and 95 N. E. from Raleigh. Connected by railroad with Raleigh and Wilmington on the S., and Peterburg and Portsmouth on the N.

Wellfleet, Ms., Barnstable co. Extends across Cape Cod. It was taken from Eastham in 1763. Its Indian name was *Punnonakamit*. The village is on the W. side of the cape; it is neatly built, and although its soil is light and sandy, it presents a handsome appearance. Wellfleet Bay sets into the town from the S., and is separated from Cape Cod Bay by several islands, which form a good harbor, at a place called "Deep Hole." The eastern section of the town is wooded to the edge of the ocean, which lashes a smooth, sandy beach. This is one of the most thriving towns in the state. 30 miles below Barnstable, and 95 E. S. E. from Boston by land, and 65 by water.

Wells County, Ia., c. h. at Bluffton. Incorporated in 1837. Bounded N. by Allen, E. by Adams, S. by Jay and Blackford, and W. by Grant and Huntington counties. Drained by Wabash River, which affords fine water power.

Wells, Me., York co. An ancient town, containing 35,000 acres, about one fifth of which is waste. There are extensive salt meadows, and a harbor for the small vessels. 30 miles S. W. by S. from Portland.

Wells, N. Y., Hamilton co. Sacondaga River waters this town. Surface diversified; soil chiefly

productive. 8 miles E. from Lake Pleasant, and 72 N. W. from Albany.

Wells, Pa., Bradford co. Watered by South Creek and branches, and by a branch of Seely Creek. Surface hilly; soil gravelly loam.

Wells, Vt., Rutland co. A part of this township is level, and a part mountainous. The soil is generally good, and productive of grain and pasturage. The principal stream issues from Wells Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, partly in Poultney, 5 miles in length, and covering 2000 acres. At the outlet of this pond is a snug village. The settlement was commenced by Ogden Mallary, about the year 1768. 65 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier, and 13 S. W. from Rutland.

Wellsburg, Va., c. h. Brooke co. On the E. side of Ohio River, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek. 16 miles N. by E. from Wheeling, and 344 N. W. from Richmond. It has mills and manufactories of various kinds, and is surrounded by inexhaustible beds of bituminous coal.

Wellsville, O., Columbiana co. On the N. bank of Ohio River, at the mouth of Little Yellow Creek. 51 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. This place has an extensive trade with the interior, and exports large quantities of flour.

Wendell, Ms., Franklin co., was formerly part of Shutesbury and Erving, and was incorporated in 1781, and named in honor of Oliver Wendell, Esq. This town is on elevated ground, and is the source of streams which flow to the Chicopee on the S., and Miller's River on the N. Its soil is strong and fertile, and well adapted for grain and grass. Miller's River affords a valuable water power, and on its banks are some fine intervals and delightful scenery. At the N. part of the town, Bear Mountain rears its head, 1281 feet in height. There is a handsome village in the town, about 4 miles S. of the river, and 80 W. by N. from Boston.

Wendell, N. H., Sullivan co. A considerable part of Lake Sunapee lies in this town. The surface of this lake is said to contain 4095 acres, of which 2720 acres are in Wendell. Here is the principal source of Sugar River, which flows from the lake near its centre from N. to S. There are 3 small ponds, containing an area of about 300 acres. The town received its name from John Wendell, one of the principal proprietors. First settlers: in 1772 emigrants from R. I. settled here. 40 miles N. W. from Concord, and 7 E. from Newport.

Wenham, Ms., Essex co. This town was formerly a part of Salem. It was first settled about 1638, and was called Ennon. The surface is pleasant, and the soil generally of a good quality. Wenham or Ennon Pond is a beautiful sheet of water, of irregular form, comprising an area of about a mile square, and affords an abundance of excellent fish. 6 miles N. from Salem, and 20 N. from Boston. The Eastern Railroad passes through the centre of the town, near the pond.

Wendock, Vt., Essex co. This mountain town gives rise to a principal branch of Nulhegan River. The lands here are too elevated for cultivation. In 1791 the town was chartered. 30 miles N. W. from Guildhall, and 73 N. E. from Montpelier.

Wentworth, N. H., Grafton co. This town is watered by Baker's River, on which is a fall of 18 or 20 feet, affording a valuable hydraulic power. Here are but few ponds. Baker's, situated on Orford line, is the most considerable;

the outlet of which is called Pond Brook, and affords water sufficient for several valuable mill sites. In the E. part of the town lies part of Carr's Mountain. A part of the elevation called Mount Cuba lies in the W. part of Wentworth. This mountain contains inexhaustible quantities of the best limestone. Iron ore is found here. The soil is generally good. The town received its name from Governor Benning Wentworth. The first settlement commenced a few years before the revolutionary war. 15 miles N. W. from Plymouth, and about 50 N. N. W. from Concord.

Wentworth, N. C., e. h. Rockingham co. On a branch of Dan River. 116 miles N. W. from Raleigh.

West Almond, N. Y., Alleghany co. Watered by Angelica Creek. A hilly town, with a good soil. 6 miles E. from Angelica, and 248 W. from Albany.

West Bath, Me., Lincoln co. Adjoining the city of Bath.

West Bloomfield, N. Y., Ontario co. Watered by Honcroye Creek. Surface rather hilly; soil chiefly clay, based upon slate and lime. 14 miles W. from Canandaigua, and 208 N. of W. from Albany.

Westboro', Ms., Worcester co., was a part of Marlboro', and called Chauuey village until its incorporation in 1717. The waters of this town consist of some of the sources of Concord and Blackstone Rivers, which furnish a good water power. There are several handsome ponds in the town, well stocked with fish. This is a beautiful town: the surface is diversified, and the soil good. There are a number of neat and handsome villages in Westboro'. 12 miles E. from Worcester, and 32 W. from Boston.

West Boylston, Ms., Worcester co. This town once comprised a part of Boylston, Holden, and Sterling. It was first settled about the year 1720. The surface is very pleasant, the soil good and well cultivated. The Quinepexet and Stillwater Rivers meet the Nashua in this town, and afford a water power of much value. There are in the town a number of pleasant manufacturing villages. There is a romantic spot, called Pleasant Valley, in this town; it was once the bed of a small pond, and lies about a mile S. from the principal village. 8 miles N. from Worcester, and 42 W. from Boston.

West Bradford, Pa., Chester co. Bounded S. W. by Brandywine Creek, and drained by its branches, which afford good water power. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. 11 miles S. W. from Chester.

West Bridgewater, Ms., Plymouth co., was taken from Bridgewater in 1822. The surface is generally level, and its soil is capable of producing large crops. A large branch of Taunton River gives this town a good water power. Centre and Madagascar villages, about two miles apart, are neat, and busy in the labors of domestic industry. 21 miles S. from Boston by railroad, and 20 N. W. from Plymouth.

Westbrook, Me., Cumberland co. A trading and manufacturing town, adjoining Portland on the N. 52 miles S. S. E. from Augusta. The principal village is called Saecarappa.

West Cambridge, Ms., Middlesex co. This was the W. parish of Cambridge, called Menotomy, until its incorporation in 1807. A part of the lands is low and swampy, but the general features of the town are pleasant. Spy, Little, and

a part of Fresh Pond lie in this town; they abound with fish, and add much to the beauty of the place. These ponds cover an area of about 200 acres, and furnish large quantities of ice for transportation. In this town are some pleasant villages. Sucker Brook, though a small stream, furnishes a good water power. The descent of this stream is so great, that dams are erected in the town, for appropriating its waters 9 different times. From Boston by railroad, 6 miles.

West Carlisle, O., Pike township, Coshocton co. A village 60 miles from Columbus, and 22 N. E. from Newark.

West Charleston, O., Bethel township, Miami co. This town is located on an elevated, healthy spot. 12 miles N. from Dayton.

Westchester County, N. Y., Bedford and White Plains shire towns, was incorporated in 1683. It is bounded N. by Putnam co. E. by the state of Connecticut, S. by Long Island Sound and the Haerlem River, and W. by the Hudson. Surface hilly and uneven; soil fertile in many parts. Watered by Croton, Bronx, and Sawmill Rivers. It is rich in mineral productions, the principal of which are iron and lead ores and marble.

Westchester, N. Y., Westchester co. Watered by Bronx, Haerlem, and East Rivers. Surface hilly and rolling; soil clay loam, mostly fertile. Marble is quarried here in large quantities. 16 miles S. from White Plains, and 150 S. from Albany.

Westchester, Pa., e. h. Chester co., may vie with any other place in the U. S. of equal population, in neatness of its buildings, beauty of site, and healthful position. It has daily intercourse with Philadelphia by a railroad, and is 22 miles W. from it. 2 miles W. from Brandywine River, and 73 E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

Westerly, R. I., Washington co. In the S. W. angle of the state, between the Atlantic and the Pacantuck, at the mouth of which it has a harbor. The village is finely located at the head of navigation, 6 miles from the sea, on the Providence and Stonington Railroad, 40 miles S. S. W. from Providence.

At Westerly is presented the very singular feature of two Sabbaths every week. Almost one half of the inhabitants are Seventh Day Baptists, who keep Saturday with great sacredness, and on no account will do any work. The remainder observe Sunday as a holy day, and as studiously avoid all labor. The result is, that on Saturday, a portion may be seen going to church, a part of the stores are closed, and some of the factories are short-handed or closed entirely. On Sunday the same thing is to be observed. A part are engaged in worship and acts of devotion, while their neighbors are busily at work, and public worship is disturbed by the din of business and the noisy bustle of the crowd. Both parties appear strictly conscientious, and live peaceably together, although the partial observance of two days is very annoying and inconvenient.

West Farms, N. Y., Westchester co. On Bronx River. 11 miles N. E. from New York, and 146 S. from Albany. Connected with New York city by railroad.

Westfield, Ms., Hampden co. A beautiful place on Westfield River. The town is famous for its manufacture of whips. Several other manufactures are also carried on. It has an academy of good repute. 10 miles W. from Springfield, on the Western Railroad.

West Findlay, Pa., Washington co. Watered by branches of Wheeling Creek. Surface hilly; soil loam. 231 miles W. from Harrisburg.

Westford, Ms., Middlesex co. This is a good farming town, on elevated ground. The surface and soil are well adapted to the growth of grain, grass, and fruit. Quantities of fine granite, called "Chelmsford granite," are found here, quarried, and transported. Westford is watered by several beautiful ponds, and by Stony Brook, which rises in the town. The village in the centre of the town is handsomely situated on a swell of fine land. 28 miles N. W. from Boston, and 10 N. W. from Concord.

Westford, N. Y., Otsego co. Elk and Cherry Valley Creeks water this town. Surface hilly; soil productive sandy loam. 8 miles S. E. from Cooper-town, and 68 W. from Albany.

Westford, Vt., Chittenden co. Westford was settled soon after the revolutionary war, by Hezekiah Parmelee and others. The town is well watered by Brown's River, a branch of the Lamoille. The surface is rough, and the soil good for grazing. 13 miles N. N. E. from Burlington, and 35 N. W. from Montpelier.

West Goshen, Pa., Chester co. Drained by branches of Chester Creek, and of Brandywine River. Surface gently sloping; soil sandy loam.

Westhampton, Ms., Hampshire co., was first settled about the year 1767, and formed the W. parish of Northampton, until its incorporation in 1778. The features of the town are generally rough, but pleasing; the soil is good. A number of streams rise in the high lands, among which is the Manhan, affording a water power sufficient for domestic uses. There is a neat village near the centre of Westhampton, which lies 8 miles W. S. W. from Northampton, and 98 W. by S. from Boston.

West Haven, Vt., Rutland co. West Haven was set off from Fair Haven in 1792. It is well watered by Hubbardston and Poultney Rivers, and Cogman's Creek, on the former of which are handsome falls and mill sites. 19 miles W. from Rutland.

West Hempfield, Pa., Lancaster co. Bounded W. by the Susquehanna River, N. by Chiques Creek, and drained by Strickler's Creek. Surface hilly; soil calcareous loam. 8 miles W. from Lancaster.

West Liberty, Ky., c. h. Morgan co. On the N. E. side of Licking River. 107 miles E. by S. from Frankfort.

Westminster, Md., Frederick co. This village is situated on the road from Baltimore to Chambersburg, 30 miles N. W. from Baltimore, and a similar distance N. E. from Frederick.

Westminster, Ms., Worcester co. This town lies on the range of high lands which separate the waters of the Connecticut and Merrimac. Several streams, rising from large ponds in this town and its neighborhood, produce a considerable water power. The town was first settled in 1737. There is a handsome village in the centre. 50 miles W. N. W. from Boston, and 20 N. by W. from Worcester.

Westminster, Vt., Windham co. The surface and soil of Westminster are favorable for agriculture. The principal and oldest village is delightfully situated in the E. parish, on the bank of Connecticut River. It is enclosed by a semi-circle of hills, which touch the river about 2 miles above, and below the town. It is this barrier

which, while it contributes to the natural beauty of the place, has, by turning the watercourses in another direction, deprived it of all those facilities of access and of water power which have so much contributed to the rapid growth of some of the neighboring villages. The earliest permanent settlers came from Northfield, Ms., and from Ashford and Middleton, Ct., about 1741, and were soon followed by others from the same states. 82 miles S. from Montpelier, and 13 N. E. from Newfane. This town lies a little below Bellows Falls, and is in the vicinity of two railroads.

West Monroe, N. Y., Oswego co. Watered by Bay Creek, flowing into Oneida Lake, which bounds it on the S. Surface level; soil sandy loam. 25 miles S. E. from Oswego, and 147 N. W. from Albany.

Westmore, Vt., Orleans co. Westmore contains Willoughby's Lake, a handsome sheet of water, surrounded by Mounts Hor, Pico, and other elevations. Branches of Barton, Clyde, and Passumpsic Rivers rise in this and other ponds in the town. Westmore appears to be too high for the habitation of many people, or cattle. The settlement commenced here about the year 1800: it was abandoned during the war of 1812, but resumed on the return of peace. 12 miles E. from Ira-sburg, and 52 N. E. from Montpelier.

Westmorland, N. H., Cheshire co. This town lies on the E. side of Connecticut River, and is watered by several small streams, which empty into it. The one issuing from Spafford's Lake, in Chesterfield, is the largest, and affords some of the best water privileges in the town. The surface is less varied than the neighboring towns. First settlers: four families settled in 1741. 65 miles S. W. from Concord, and about 10 W. from Keene. A railroad passes through the town.

Westmorland, N. Y., Oneida co. Oriskany Creek and one of its branches water this town. Surface level; soil chiefly fertile loam. 12 miles W. from Utica, and 105 N. of W. from Albany.

Westmoreland County, Pa., c. h. at Greensburg. Somerset is on the S., Washington W., Alleghany N. W., Armstrong and Indiana N., and Bedford E. This county is well watered. The Monongahela forms its extreme western border, near which it is traversed by the Yonghiogany. Its entire northern limit is formed by the Kiskiminitas, and its north-western by the Alleghany, whilst its surface is drained by the numerous confluent of these rivers. The country is hilly, and in part mountainous; soil productive in grain, pastureage, and fruit.

Westmoreland County, Va., c. h. at Leeds. Potomac River is on the N. E. of this county, King George co. N. W., Rappahannock River and Richmond S., and Northumberland S. E.

West Newbury, Ms., Essex co. This delightful agricultural town was taken from ancient Newbury in 1819. It occupies an elevated situation on the S. bank of the Merrimac. The soil is excellent. The town is connected with Rocks Village, Haverhill, by an excellent bridge over the Merrimac. West Newbury lies 4 miles W. from Newburyport, and, by the railroad from Newburyport, 38 N. from Boston.

Weston, Ct., Fairfield co. Weston was taken from Fairfield in 1787. It was settled in 1738. The town is watered by Saugatuck and Mill Rivers and a pleasant brook, which furnish a

good water power. There are some valuable mills for manufactures in the town, but the chief business of the inhabitants is agricultural. The soil is a gravelly loam, with an uneven surface. 60 miles S. W. from Hartford.

Weston, Me., Washington co. This town was incorporated in 1835. It is the half township granted to Hampden Academy. It lies a few miles W. from Grand Lake. It is watered by Baskahegan River, and is about 90 miles N. E. from Bangor.

Weston, Ms., Middlesex co. Previous to its incorporation, in 1713, the territory of this town was a part of Watertown. The town was settled about 1673. It is on high ground, and its surface is varied by hills and valleys. The soil is good and well improved. There are some small streams in the town. Stony Brook and others, and Charles River, wash its eastern border. The Worcester Railroad passes its south-eastern corner, and the Fitchburg Railroad goes through the N. part of the town. 14 miles W. by S. from Boston, and 9 S. S. E. from Concord.

Weston, Vt., Windsor co. West River passes through this town, and on its banks are some good lands and two pleasant villages. It was set off from Andover in 1790, and organized as a town in 1800. 66 miles S. by W. from Montpelier, and 22 from Windsor.

West Penn. Pa., Schuylkill co. Watered by Little Schuylkill River and Mahoning and Lizard Creeks. Surface hilly, abounding with anthracite coal; soil gravelly and unproductive. 79 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

West Pennsboro', Pa., Cumberland co. Bounded N. by Conedogwinit Creek. Surface level; soil calcareous loam. 8 miles W. from Carlisle.

West Pikesland, Pa., Chester co. Watered by some branches of Schuylkill River, which afford hydraulic power. Surface gently sloping; soil sandy loam.

West Point, N. Y., Orange co., Cornwall township. Situated on the W. bank of the Hudson. 93 miles from Albany, and 52 N. from New York. This is the site of one of the most important fortresses during the revolutionary war, and is now the seat of the United States Military School, organized in 1802. During the war, this post was emphatically the key of the country, as it commanded the river, and prevented the British from holding communication with their provinces in Canada. At this point, the hill, composed of huge crags and blocks of stone, protrudes to the middle of the river, impelling the current towards the opposite bank, and reducing the channel to less than half a mile in breadth. This natural formation was eminently favorable to the object of the fortifications erected here. The cliff selected for the fortress rises from the river in 3 retreating terraces; upon the third of which, 183 feet above the water, and spreading out into a plain of more than a mile in circumference, old Fort Clinton was erected. Upon some of the eminences rising still higher in the rear, redoubts were erected covering this fort; one of which was Fort Putnam, at the height of 598 feet above the river, the ruins of which are still seen. On Constitution Island, which is a mass of rock, towards the opposite side of the river, works of strong defence were also constructed; and a heavy chain, supported by buoys, was stretched across the angle made by the river, forming an effectual bar to the passage of the enemy's ships.

These works were constructed under the direction of the celebrated Kosciusko, as engineer; to whose memory a monument has been erected about 30 rods E. of the hotel in the vicinity of "Kosciusko's Garden," a spot to which the "Polish chieftain was accustomed to retire for study and reflection."

These fortifications were defended by 4000 men. They were built in a single year, almost without cost to the country. The French engineers, superintending the execution of their own plans to the minutest details, received no emolument, and the soldiers who labored at them had no pay. The British had a strong desire to possess themselves of this important post; and its surrender, as is well known, was to have been the first fruit of Arnold's treason, which was providentially prevented by the detection of Major Andre, and the discovery of the correspondence in his possession.

These grounds, now occupied by the national Military Academy, were ceded to the United States government, by the state of New York, in 1826. Here are erected, for the purposes of this institution, two stone barracks, one 3 and the other 4 stories high, with accommodations for 250 cadets, the number authorized to be received by law; also a large 3 story building, 275 feet long by 75 feet wide, for the recitation and drawing rooms, for military exercises in winter, and for a depository of apparatus, models, &c. Besides these, there is a beautiful stone building, 2 stories high, 150 feet in length by 60 in width, in the Gothic style of the period of Elizabeth. designed for the library and philosophical apparatus, with an astronomical observatory upon one of the 3 towers with which the N. front is ornamented; a chapel; a hospital; a mess hall; and 17 separate dwellings for the officers of the institution, with many other necessary buildings. There is a spacious hotel, finely situated at the brow of the hill, built of stone, surrounded with a beautiful piazza for promenade, and commanding in front a full view of the plain and buildings of the academy, and in the rear a most enchanting prospect of the river and Highlands. During the months of July and August, the cadets leave their barracks, and encamp upon the plain; and their time is devoted to a series of drills and evolutions upon parade, which are highly interesting to visitors.

West Point, Ky., Harlin co. On the S. side of the Ohio, just below the mouth of Salt River, and 75 miles W. by S. from Frankfort.

Westport, Ct., Fairfield co. This pleasant town was called Saugatuck, the name of a river that passes through it, until 1835. It was taken from the towns of Fairfield, Norwalk, and Weston.

Westport, Me., Lincoln co. This town is surrounded by the waters of Sheepscot River and Bay, and is bounded N. by Wiscasset, E. by Edgecomb and Boothbay, and S. and W. by Sheepscot's Bay and Georgetown. It is 29 miles S. by E. from Augusta. Incorporated in 1828.

Westport, Ky., e. h. Oldham co.

Westport, Ms., Bristol co, lies near the entrance into Buzzard's Bay, on the N. side. It has an excellent harbor near the sea, formed by Horse Neck Beach, extending in front of a large and handsome maritime village, called Westport Point, situated between the E. and W. branches of Acoakset River, which meet the tide waters here. This town was attached to Dartmouth

until its incorporation in 1787. Acoakset River, extending the whole length of the town, affords a good water power. There is another flourishing village in the town, called the Head of Westport, on the Acoakset. There is much good land here, but the surface is somewhat varied. The village at the harbor lies about 12 miles S. W. from New Bedford, and 67 S. from Boston.

Westport, N. Y., Essex co. Watered by Black Creek and several small streams flowing into Lake Champlain, which bounds it on the E. Surface level on the E. and hilly on the W.; soil clay and loam, chiefly fertile. 5 miles E. from Elizabeth, and 123 N. N. W. from Albany.

West Rockhill, Pa., Bucks co. Watered by Perkiomen Creek and a branch of Tohickon Creek. Surface hilly; soil gravel. 92 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

West Roxbury, Ms., Norfolk co. A new town, taken in 1852 from the city of Roxbury, including the parish of West Roxbury, and the village of Jamaica Plain.

West Springfield, Ms., Hampden co. This is a large, pleasant, and flourishing agricultural town, situated on the W. bank of Connecticut River, and watered by the beautiful Westfield River from W. to E. The surface of the town is delightfully varied by hills and valleys. Proven's Mountain is the principal elevation. The soil is greatly varied, but for the most part the lands are excellent. There are a number of pleasant and flourishing villages in this large town; those called West Springfield, Agawam, and Feeding Hills, are the principal. This town was formerly a part of Springfield, and called *Springfield Mountains*. It was first settled about 1654. The town is connected with Springfield by a bridge, four ferries, and by the Western Railroad, which crosses the river by a viaduct, and passes through the town. 100 miles W. S. W. from Boston, and 100 E. S. E. from Albany.

West Stockbridge, Ms., Berkshire co. was formerly a part of Stockbridge. It was purchased of the Stockbridge Indians, by the whites, and called Queensboro, until its incorporation in 1774. A collection of rugged hills occupy the centre of the town. Tom Ball Mountain is near the S. W. corner, and Stockbridge Mountain is on the eastern side. The S. and south-eastern parts consist of rough, broken land. Lime quarries abound, and much valuable marble is found here. West Stockbridge village, watered by Williams River, is a pleasant, busy place; it is the terminus of the Housatonic Railroad from Bridgeport, on Long Island Sound, but is united to the Western Railroad by a branch railroad to the state line, where a depot on the Western Railroad in this town is located. From this depot the distances by railroads are, to Boston 162 miles, to Albany 38 miles.

West Troy, N. Y., upon the W. side of the Hudson, opposite Troy, is properly a suburb of that city, and is connected with it by a bridge at the N. part, and by three ferries farther S., which ply continually between the two places. It lies within the limits of the township of Watervliet. It was incorporated as a village in 1836, comprising what was before called the village of Watervliet, with Gibbonsville and Port Schuyler. Outlet locks here connect the Erie and Champlain Canals with the Hudson River. It has a valuable water power, derived from the canal. There is a United States arsenal, established here in 1813, which has sev-

eral extensive buildings of stone and brick, with a large store of arms, arranged and kept in fine order. Attached to this establishment are about 100 acres of land, enclosed by an iron fence in front, and by a wall on the sides and rear, containing in all nearly 40 buildings. A fine Macadamized road connects West Troy with Albany, 6 miles distant. Enjoying similar advantages for trade and business with Troy herself, this flourishing suburb is destined, with the parent city, to a rapid growth.

West Turin, N. Y., Lewis co. Watered by Fish Creek and Salmon River, and partly bounded on the E. by Black River, in which are the High Falls. The Black River Canal also enters the river on the W. side, just below the falls. Surface mostly undulating; soil rich sandy loam and clay. 11 miles S. from Martinsburg, and 126 N. W. from Albany.

West Union, Io., c. h. Fayette co.

West Union, N. Y., Steuben co. Incorporated in 1843.

West Union, O., Tiffin township, c. h. Adams co. Lies 100 miles S. from Columbus, and 55 S. W. from Chillicothe.

West Union, O., c. h. Adams co., 106 miles S. from Columbus.

West Union, Va., c. h. Doddridge co.

Westville, Mi., c. h. Simpson co. A little S. from Strong, a branch of Pearl River, and 55 miles from Jackson.

Westville, N. Y., Franklin co. Watered by Salmon River. Is mostly a level town; soil sandy loam. 8 miles N. W. from Malone, and 220 N. from Albany.

West Windsor, Vt., Windsor co. The western part of the beautiful town of Windsor was set off in the year 1848, and called by the above name.

Wethersfield, Ct., Hartford co. A very fertile town on Connecticut River, adjoining Hartford, and famous for the cultivation of onions, which are raised in large quantities for exportation. The state prison is here. It is situated on a cove which sets back from the Connecticut at the N. end of the village. The apartments of the warden are at the E. end of the prison building. The hall, or central part, is 154 feet long, 43 feet wide, and 30 feet high, including 200 cells, in which the male prisoners are locked up at night. The W. end is used as the female department, containing cells, rooms for labor, kitchen and apartments for the matron. To the N. of the prison is a quadrangular yard, containing the workshops in which the convicts perform their daily labor.

Wethersfield, N. Y., Wyoming co. Watered by Tonawanda and Wiskoy Creeks. Surface rolling; soil well suited to grass. 10 miles S. W. from Warsaw, and 258 W. from Albany.

Wetumpka, Ga., Montgomery co. This town and village are situated on the Coosa River, a few miles above its junction with Tallapoosa, to form the Alabama, and by post road 110 miles E. by S. E. from Tuscaloosa. It is in a healthy and fertile section of country, at the head of steamboat navigation, and is a flourishing village.

Wetzel County, Va., c. h. at New Martinsville. N. W. part of the state. On the Ohio River. Watered by Fishing Creek. Hilly.

Weybridge, Vt., Addison co. Weybridge is watered by Otter Creek, which affords it good mill sites. Lemoufair River, a sluggish stream, also waters it. Some parts of the town are mountainous, but the soil is generally good; the

basis being limestone, it yields good crops. The settlement was commenced about the beginning of the revolutionary war, by Daniel Stow and John Sanford, but the settlers were soon after dispersed or made prisoners by the enemy. The settlement was recommenced on the return of peace. The first settlers were mostly from Massachusetts, 30 miles S. by E. from Burlington.

Weymouth, Ms., Norfolk co. This place was called *Wessagusset* by the Indians, and Weymouth by the English, after a town in England, from which emigrants came in 1624. This was the second settlement made by white men in New England. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is a strong, gravelly loam, with a granite superstructure. Weymouth is finely watered by large and beautiful ponds, and by two important arms of Boston Harbor, called Fore and Back Rivers. Between these rivers is a large tract of gently swelling land, of good soil, extending to Quincy, and is united to Quincy Point by a bridge across Fore River. There are several pleasant villages in Weymouth, but the principal place of business is at Weymouth Landing, so called, or Washington Square, at the head of Fore River, on the line of, and connected with, a large village in Braintree. The South Shore Railroad from Boston to Cohasset passes through this pleasant and flourishing village. The village at the S. part of the town is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, 3 miles S. from Washington Square. The Old Colony Railroad passes through this part of the town, 14 miles from Boston. From Weymouth Landing it is 11 miles S. by E. from Boston, and 24 N. N. W. from Plymouth. Among other manufactures, that of boots and shoes is extensively carried on.

Wharton, Pa., Potter co. Watered by a branch of Stony Creek. 179 miles W. S. W. from Harrisburg.

Wharton County, Ts., c. h. at Wharton. On both sides of the Colorado, towards its mouth.

Whartonville, Va., Fauquier co. A village about 40 miles from North Carolina.

Whately, Ms., Franklin co. Previous to its incorporation, in 1771, this town comprised the N. part of Hatfield. The Connecticut River bounds it on the E., and the town is well watered by Mill River and West Brook. In this town is a considerable quantity of intervalle land on Connecticut River, but it is not of the first quality. The principal street runs parallel with the river, about 2 miles westward. Between this street and the river is an extensive tract of swampy land, called Whately Swamp. Westward of the street the township is hilly, and the soil in many places rich and fertile. The village of West Whytel is pleasantly located amid the high grounds at the W. part of the town. About 2 miles northward from this village is Mount Esther. 11 miles S. from Greenfield, and 90 W. by N. from Boston. The railroad between Springfield and Greenfield passes through this town.

Wheatfield, N. Y., Niagara co. Bounded S. by Tonawanda Creek, and S. W. by the Niagara River. Surface undulating; soil chiefly fertile loam. 12 miles W. from Lockport, and 289 N. of W. from Albany.

Wheatland, N. Y., Monroe co. Watered by Allen's Creek, a tributary of the Genesee River, which bounds it on the E. Surface undulating;

soil productive calcareous loam. 17 miles S. W. from Rochester, and 232 W. from Albany.

Wheelar, N. Y., Steuben co. Watered by several streams flowing into Conhocton River, which partly bounds it on the S. W. Surface hilly; soil sandy loam and clay. 7 miles N. from Bath, and 210 W. from Albany.

Wheeling, Va. City, and seat of justice of Ohio co. Situated on the E. side of the Ohio River. About 35 miles N. W. from Richmond, 308 W. by N. from Baltimore, and 383 N. by W. from Cincinnati. The hills back of the city come so near the river as to leave rather a small area for building, so that the place is forced to extend along the high alluvial bank, principally on one street, for a distance of about 2 miles. It lies on both sides of the Wheeling Creek, which here empties into the Ohio. This was the site of old Fort Henry, and the seat of important operations in the early wars with the Indians. A fine stone bridge over the mouth of this creek connects the upper and lower portions of the city. It is the most important place in commerce and manufactures in Western Virginia. It contains several handsome churches, and other public and private buildings. It has cotton mills, rolling mills, glass works, a silk factory, a steam engine factory, &c. A large business is done in the building of steamboats. The Virginia Iron Works, located here, turn out from 1000 to 1200 kegs of very superior nails per week.

The national road, from Cumberland across the Alleghany Mountains to St. Louis, passes through Wheeling, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad terminates here, making this place a great thoroughfare of travel between the east and west. The Ohio River is here crossed by a magnificent wire suspension bridge, erected at a cost of over \$200,000. The span (said to be the longest in the world) is 1010 feet, from centre to centre of the stone supporting towers, and its height above low-water mark is 97 feet. The height of the towers on the Wheeling side is 153½ feet above low-water mark, and 60 feet above the abutment on which they stand. The entire bridge is supported by 12 wire cables, 1380 feet in length, and 4 inches in diameter, each composed of 550 strands. These cables are laid in pairs, 3 pairs on each side of the flooring. The bridge has a carriage way, 17 feet wide, and two foot-walks, 3½ feet wide. The wire for this suspension and beautiful structure was manufactured by D. Richards & Co., an enterprising firm in Wheeling.

Wheelock, Vt., Caledonia co. There is some good land in this town, but a great part of it is mountainous or hilly, and fit only for pasturage. The streams flow N. W. into the Lamoille, and S. E. into the Passumpsic. This town was granted, in 1785, to Moore's (Indian) Charity School, at Dartmouth College, and named in honor of John Wheelock, who was at that time president of that institution. The first settlers were Joseph Page, Abraham Morrill, and Dudley Swasey, in 1790. 44 miles N. E. from Montpelier, and 10 N. from Danville.

Whitfield County, Ga. New. In the N. W. angle of the state.

White County, As., c. h. at Searcy. Bounded N. by Independence co., E. by White River, separating it from Jackson and St. Francis counties, S. by Pulaski co., and W. by Conway and Van

Buren counties. Drained by Little Red and other branches of White River.

White County, Is., c. h. at Carmi. Wabash River is on the E., Gallatin co. S., Franklin and Jefferson W., and Wayne and Edwards N. Little Wabash River drains most of the county.

White County, Ia., c. h. at Monticello. Bounded N. by Pulaski co., E. by Cass and Carroll, S. by Tippecanoe, and W. by Benton and Jasper counties. Drained by Tippecanoe River and branches. The surface is level, much of it being prairie, and the soil fertile.

White County, Te., c. h. at Sparta. White co. is bounded by Bledsoe S. E., Warren W., Caneby Fork River S. W., Smith N. W., Jackson N., and Overton N. E. The eastern branches of Caneby Fork River drain the county.

White Creek, N. Y., Washington co. Watered by Owl and Little White Creeks, flowing into the Hoosic River, which partly bounds it on the S. Surface hilly; soil rich sandy loam. 12 miles S. from Salem, and 42 N. E. from Albany.

Whitefield, Me., Lincoln co. Sheepscot River passes through this town, giving it fertility, beauty, and a good water power. It has Windsor on the N., Jefferson on the E., Alna on the S., and Pittston on the W. 16 miles S. E. from Augusta.

Whitefield, N. H., Coos co. The soil is generally thin and light, of easy cultivation, and tolerably good. In the N. part low spruce swamps abound. Here lie part of Blake's, Long, Round, and Little River Ponds, besides two other small ponds. The second of these is a beautiful sheet of water, of considerable size, abounding with fish. John's River passes through this town. First settlers, Major Burns and others, who settled soon after 1774. 120 miles N. from Concord, and about 12 S. E. from Lancaster.

Whitehall, N. Y., Washington co. At the S. end of Lake Champlain. 73 miles N. from Albany, and 82 miles S. from Burlington, Vt. This place derives its importance from its peculiarly favorable situation for business, at the junction of the Champlain Canal, from Albany and Troy, with the lake, and from its being a thoroughfare of travel on the great route between New York and Canada. The place is located in a romantic situation, at the mouth of a river called Wood Creek, which descends through a rocky ravine, and over a fall of about 20 feet, into the lake. The village is compactly built between the bold and lofty cliffs which overlook the town, and consists of about 150 houses; a number of mills, for which the river furnishes a fine water power; numerous warehouses for the forwarding and commission business; several churches, and other public buildings. This place was occupied by Burgoyne as his head-quarters, for a considerable time, and on the heights overlooking the harbor are the remains of a battery and blockhouse erected by him. Some of the finest steamboats on any of our waters ply between this place and St. John's, in Canada, 150 miles distant, whence there is steam communication direct to Montreal. There is also a continuous line of railroad communication N., via Rutland, Middlebury, and Burlington, to Montreal, E. to Boston, and S. to Saratoga Springs, Troy, Albany, and Schenectady, and the great routes of travel centring at these places.

Whitehead, Me., Lincoln county. An island off the town of St. George, with a light and

tower 30 feet in height. The light bears about S. W. by S., 9 miles from Owl's Head.

Whitely County, Ky., c. h. at Whitely. Tennessee is on the S. of this county, Wayne co., Ky., W., Rockcastle River, or Pulaski co. N. W., Knox N. E., and Harlan E. From S. E. to N. W. the county is crossed by the Cumberland River.

Whitemarsh, Pa., Montgomery co. Whitemarsh has long been noted for its elegant and variegated marble. The village lies 12 miles N. from Philadelphia.

White Plains, N. Y., c. h. Westchester co. It is watered by the Bronx River and Mamaroneck Creek. Surface somewhat hilly; soil chiefly loam, well suited to grass. 131 miles S. from Albany.

White Sulphur Springs, Va., Greenbrier co. See *Fashionable Resorts*.

Whitesides County, Is., c. h. at Lyndon. Formed from Jo Daviess county in 1836. It is bounded N. by Carroll co., E. by Ogle and Lee, S. by Bureau and Henry counties, and W. by Rock Island co. and the Mississippi River, separating it from Iowa. Drained by Rock River and its branches. Surface level, or slightly uneven; soil fertile.

Whitestown, N. Y., Oneida co. Half shire town with Rome. It is watered by Oriskany and Sad-aquada Creeks, flowing into the Mohawk River, which bounds it on the N. E. Surface undulating, with broad fertile valleys; soil rich calcareous loam. 97 miles N. W. from Albany.

Whiting, Me., Washington co. This town lies at the head of Machias Bay, and is watered by several ponds and a good mill stream. It lies 152 miles E. N. E. from Augusta, and 6 N. E. from Machias. Incorporated 1825.

Whiting, Vt., Addison co. Otter Creek waters the eastern border of the town, but affords no mill privileges. Along the eastern part of the town, near Otter Creek, is a swamp which covers 2000 or 3000 acres. It affords an abundance of excellent cedar, pine, ash, &c. The soil is generally of the marly kind, and produces good grass and grain. John Wilson erected the first house in Whiting in 1772, and in June, 1773, a family by the name of Bolster moved into it. During the revolution the settlement was abandoned, but was recommenced at the close of the war. 40 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 10 S. from Middlebury.

Whitingham, Vt., Windham co. Deerfield River runs through the whole length of this town, along the western part. There are many other smaller streams in different parts. There are two natural ponds. Sawdawda Pond is so called from an Indian of that name, who formerly lived near it, and was afterwards supposed to have been drowned in going down Deerfield River. The surface of Whitingham is uneven, but the soil is generally good, and has a variety of timber. A mineral spring was discovered here in 1822. The western part of the town abounds with limestone. The settlement was commenced in 1770, by Mr. Bratlin and Silas Hamblin. 17 miles W. by S. from Brattleboro', and 18 E. S. E. from Bennington.

Whitley County, Ia., c. h. at Whitley. Bounded N. by Noble co., E. by Allen, S. by Huntington and Wabash, and W. by Kosciusco co. Eel River and its tributaries water this county, affording hydraulic power. The soil is fertile.

Whitley, Ia., c. h. Whitley co. On the N. W.

side of Eel River. 120 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

Whitley County, Ky. Wayne co. bounds this county on the W., Pulaski and Laurel N., Knox E., and Claiborne and Campbell counties, of Tennessee, S.

Whitley, Ky., c. h. Whitley co. On the S. side of Cumberland River. 125 miles S. S. E. from Frankfort.

Whitpain, Pa., Montgomery co. On the W. side of Wissahicon Creek. This township is situated 15 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia.

Whitesburg, Ky., c. h. Letcher co.

Whiteville, N. C., c. h. Columbus co. On the E. side of Beaver Dam Creek. 125 miles S. by W. from Raleigh.

Whitesville, N. C., Columbus co. This village is located on Beaver Dam, a branch of Waccamaw River. It is the seat of justice, and lies 118 miles S. from Raleigh.

Whitneyville, Me., Washington co.

Wickford, R. I., Washington co. Situated on a W. branch of Narraganset Bay, and has a good harbor. S. from Providence 22 miles. It has considerable shipping in the West India and coasting trade.

Wiconisco, Pa., Dauphin co. Watered by Wiconisco Creek, which enters the Susquehanna River at this place. Distant 53 miles N. from Harrisburg.

Wiggins Ferry, Is., St. Clair co. On the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis, Mo., and 95 miles S. by W. from Springfield. It has constant communication with St. Louis by steam ferry boats.

Wilbraham, Ms., Hampden co., was first settled in 1731. Before its incorporation, in 1763, it was the fourth parish of Springfield, and called Springfield Mountains. This town is watered by the Chicopee, and several of its small tributaries. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, and the soil is well adapted to agricultural pursuits. The Wesleyan Academy, in Wilbraham, is an institution of great value, and in high reputation. It is situated at the N. part of the town, in a pleasant village, about 3 miles from the Western Railroad. From this village, by the railroad, it is 9 miles to Springfield, and 89 from Boston. South Wilbraham village lies 4 miles S. from the academy, and 2 N. from Rattlesnake Hill.

Wilcox County, Aa., c. h. at Canton. Butler is on the S. E. of this county, Monroe S., Clarke and Marengo W., Dallas N., and Montgomery N. E. Through the county, from N. to S. passes the Alabama River.

Wilkes County, Ga., c. h. at Washington. Columbia and Warren are on the S. E., Greene S. W., Oglethorpe N. W., and Broad River, or Jefferson co., and Lincoln E.

Wilkes County, N. C. This county is situated in a valley between mountains, and is drained by the sources of Yadkin River. A small village at the court house is the principal place.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. Shire town of Luzerne co., in the Wyoming valley. 114 miles N. E. of Harrisburg, and about 120 N. N. W. from Philadelphia. This town was laid out in 1773, by Colonel Durkee, who gave it the compound name it bears in honor of two eminent and zealous advocates of the American cause in the British Parliament — Wilkes and Barre. It is situated on a high bank of the Susquehanna River, which is here spanned by a fine bridge, and occupies one of the most

splendid sites in the state. The town is regularly laid out, but upon a plan, perhaps, entirely unique. There are four streets forming a parallelogram of equal sides, enclosed by which are four others running diagonally to these, and forming a diamond within the outer square, containing about 4 acres. This diagonal square is the public green, in which are the churches, the court house, and other buildings. At the angles it is cut by the sides of the parallelogram which surrounds it. The western angle is opposite the bridge, with the width of Main Street intervening. The bridge connects Wilkesbarre with the village of Kingston.

This is now a place of considerable business. There is here one of the most extensive rolling-mills in the country. The iron for these works is brought by canal from Danville. The Pennsylvania North Branch Canal passes E. of the town; and a railroad runs over the mountains 20 miles to the Lehigh at White Haven. The rich coal mine of the Baltimore Company is about 2 miles N. E. of the village.

The first settlers of this town, and of the beautiful valley in which it is situated, were principally from Connecticut. The inhabitants are still a highly-intelligent and moral people, retaining, in a good degree, the manners, habits, and enterprise of their New England fathers.

The valley of Wyoming, it is well known, is one of the most enchanting spots in its natural features, and one of the richest in historical associations, among the localities of our country. We cannot indulge in any extended description here, or enter into the minute incidents of its thrilling history. The site of Fort Wyoming was where the court house now stands. There was another fort a little below the bridge. Fort Durgee was half a mile below, and on the hill, N. of the village, the remains of the old redoubts are still visible.

"The severe and long-continued struggle for the possession of this country," says Professor Silliman, who visited this valley in 1829, "which was sustained by the original Connecticut settlers from 50 to 80 years since, and the repeated attempts which were made to dispossess them by arms, sufficiently evince the high estimation in which it was held by all parties. . . . No one who now surveys this charming valley can wonder that they would not quietly relinquish their claims. . . . Few landscapes that I have seen," he adds, "can vie with the valley of Wyoming. The first glance of a stranger, entering at either end, or crossing the mountain ridges which divide it (like the Happy Valley of Abyssinia) from the rest of the world, fills him with the peculiar pleasure produced by a fine landscape, combining richness, beauty, variety, and grandeur."

The visitor to this beautiful valley will not fail to inquire for the battle ground, which was the scene of such a desperate conflict, and bloody massacre during the war of the revolution. The site of Forty Fort, the place where the little force of Wyoming was chiefly concentrated, to defend their settlement against an invading army of about three times their number, composed of British-American loyalists and Indians, is two or three miles N. of Wilkesbarre, on the Kingston side of the river, and about as much farther still to the N. is the plain, on and near which most of the men of Wyoming were slain, in and after the battle, — chiefly in their flight, and after sur-

rendering themselves prisoners of war. Only 60 of the men who went into this battle survived. The slain were buried about a month afterwards in one common grave. A beautiful monument has recently been erected on the spot where their ashes moulder, to commemorate their heroic martyrdom in defence of their homes, their liberties, and their country's cause.

Wilkesboro', N. C., c. h. Wilkes co. On the S. side of Yadkin River. 172 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.

Wilkinson County, Ga., c. h. at Irwinton. This county is bounded N. E. by Oconee River, or Washington co., S. E. by Laurens, S. W. by Twiggs, and N. W. by Jones.

Wilkinson County, Mi., c. h. at Woodville. Mississippi River is on the W., New Feliciana, La., S., Homochitto River, or Adams co., Mi., N. W., Homochitto River, or Franklin co., N. E., and Amite E.

Will County, Is., c. h. at Juliet. Bounded N. by Du Page and Cook counties, E. by Indiana, S. by Iroquois and Vermilion, and W. by Grundy and Kendall counties. Watered by Desplaines River and Kankakee River and their branches.

Williams County, O., c. h. at Defiance. This county has an excellent soil, very valuable for grain and grass. It is well supplied with water by many streams, the principal of which are the Mauwee, Auglaise, Little St. Joseph's, and Tiffin. On Maumee River are the Sulphur Springs; they are clear and cold, and have a strong odor, perceptible for a quarter of a mile. The Wabash and Erie Canal passes through the county, and will increase its business.

Williamsburg, Ms., Hampshire co. This township was granted, in 1736, to volunteers, for services against the Indians in 1704. It was attached to Hatfield, and called Hatfield Addition, until its incorporation in 1771. The surface is quite elevated, but pleasantly variegated by hills and valleys; the soil is warm and fertile. It is watered by Mill River, a fine stream, which passes through the centre of the town. Haydensville, a flourishing village, is located in Williamsburg, 8 miles N. W. from Northampton, and 95 W. from Boston.

Williamsburg, Mi., c. h. Covington co. Situated between the head branches of Leaf River. 82 miles S. E. from Jackson.

Williamsburg, N. Y., in the township of Bushwick, Kings co., on Long Island, about 3 miles N. E. of Brooklyn, and opposite to the N. part of the city of New York. It lies extended about a mile and a half on the bank of the East River, which has a bold elevation from the water at this place. Here are several large and substantial docks, with ample depth of water, for safe and convenient moorings for vessels of the largest class. It is but a few years since Williamsburg was but an inconsiderable village. An act of incorporation was obtained for it as a village in 1827, a steam ferry having previously been established to the foot of Grand Street, New York, by which an impulse was given to its prosperity. A steam ferry boat also now plies between this place and Peck Slip, at the lower part of New York, which accommodates a rapidly-increasing number of merchants and other men of business, who come here to find a pleasant residence out of the city. So great has been the progress of improvement, that the ancient village of Bush-

wick, which was formerly quite distinct from that of Williamsburg, can scarcely be identified.

Williamsburg has now about 30 streets graded and regulated, some of which are paved, and one Macadamized; and the number of streets permanently laid out amounts to over 70. It has several churches of different denominations, many large and handsome blocks of stores and warehouses, and numerous dwellings enjoying the best advantages of situation. The population in 1840 was 5094; in 1845, 11,338; and in 1850, 30,786.

Williamsburg District, S. C., Williamsburg and Kingstree shire towns. This district has Santee River on the S. W., Sumpter district N. W., Lynch's Creek, or Marion district, N. E., and Georgetown S. E. A branch of Great Peece, called Black River, drains the district.

Williamsburg, Va., c. h. James City co. This village was formerly the metropolis of Virginia. It is situated on the E. side of a small creek that runs into James River, 32 miles E. by S. from Richmond, and 175 S. by E. from North Carolina. The streets are laid out with great regularity, and the public edifices exhibit the ruins of comparative grandeur, particularly the Capitol and college. The college, called the College of William and Mary, was endowed by the royal government with a clear and certain revenue of £3000 per annum. Though built to accommodate 100 pupils, it has seldom more than 40. Attempts have recently been made to revive the former prosperous state of this institution. See *Colleges*.

Williamson County, Is., c. h. at Bainbridge. Bounded N. by Franklin co., E. by Gallatin, S. by Johnson and Union, and W. by Jackson co. Drained by Muddy Creek, a branch of the Mississippi, and Saline, a branch of the Ohio River.

Williamson, N. Y., Wayne co. Watered by several small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. 17 miles N. W. from Lyons, and 200 N. of W. from Albany.

Williamson County, Te., c. h. at Franklin Bedford bounds it on the S. E., Duck River or Murray S., Dickson W., Davidson N., and Ruthersford N. E. Harpeth River, a branch of Cumberland, rises in this county, and drains its northern side. Duck River and its branches water the southern parts.

Williamson County, Ts., c. h. at Georgetown. E. of the Colorado.

Williamsport, Ia., c. h. Warren co. On the W. bank of Wabash River. 78 miles W. N. W. from Indianapolis.

Williamsport, Md., Washington co. On the E. side of Potomac River, at the entrance of Conococheague Creek, 107 miles N. W. from Annapolis. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes through it.

Williamsport, Pa., Washington co. This place was formerly called Parkinson's Ferry. It is at the mouth of Pigeon Creek, on Monongahela River. 18 miles E. from Washington.

Williamsport, Pa., c. h. Lycoming co. On the N. bank of the W. fork of Susquehanna River. 93 miles N. from Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania Canal passes through it, and a railroad, 25 miles long, connects it with Ralston. 65 miles S. from Tioga, and 160 N. W. from Philadelphia.

Williamston, N. C., c. h. Martin co. On the S. side of Roanoke River. 25 miles W. from Plymouth, and 53 N. W. from Washington, on Pamlico River.

Williamstown, Ky., c. h. Grant county. On the E. side of Eagle Creek, a branch of Kentucky River, and 49 miles N. E. from Frankfort.

Williamstown, Ms., Berkshire co. This town is situated in a large and fertile valley, surrounded by romantic elevations, and watered by Hoosic and Green Rivers. It was first settled about the year 1751, and was called *Hoosic* by the Indians. The general character of the soil is clayey; but in few places is the clay so hard and stiff as to be injurious to its fertility. Loam predominates in some places, and a few spots of some extent may be called gravelly. Some of the best lands lie along the Hoosic and Green Rivers. But the hills, also, and generally the mountain sides, almost, and sometimes quite up to their tops, have a good, and, in many places, an excellent soil, suited both to grazing and tillage. The village in this town is delightfully situated on a gentle rise from the river. Williams College, in this town, is handsomely located. (See *Colleges*.) 125 miles W. N. W. from Boston, and 24 N. from Pittsfield. About 5 miles W. from North Adams, and thence by railroad to Boston, 171.

Williamstown, N. Y., Oswego co. Watered by a branch of Fish Creek, and by Salmon Creek. Surface level; soil moist sandy loam, well suited to grass. 28 miles E. from Oswego, and 137 N. W. from Albany.

Williamsville, N. Y., Erie co. On Ellicott's Creek. 278 miles W. from Albany. Large quantities of water lime, or cement, are produced from the vicinity.

Williamstown, Vt., Orange co. Williamstown lies on the height of land between Winooski and White Rivers, and contains no large streams. A brook, which here runs down a steep hill towards the W., divides naturally, and while one part runs to the N., forming Stevens's Branch of Winooski River, the other runs to the S., forming the second branch of White River. The turnpike from Royalton to Montpelier passes along these streams, and is known by the name of the Gulf Road, from the deep ravine through which it passes in this town, near the head of the second branch. In this ravine a medicinal spring has been discovered. Williamstown is timbered principally with hard wood, and the soil is well adapted to the production of grass. There is a small but pleasant village near the centre of the town. The settlement was commenced in June, 1784. From Montpelier 10 miles S. E., and about the same distance N. W. from Chelsea.

Willimantic, Ct., Windham co. A factory village, on the N. side of Willimantic River. 32 miles E. from Hartford, and 30 N. from New London by railroad.

Willimboro', N. J., Burlington co. Bounded N. W. by the Delaware River. Surface mostly level; soil good sandy loam. 7 miles N. W. from Mount Holly.

Williston, Vt., Chittenden co. This is an excellent farming town, of a rich soil, with an uneven surface, but not mountainous. Williston is watered by Winooski River and some smaller streams, but its water power is small. Thomas Chittenden was the father of this town. He came here in 1774. When the Vermont constitution was established, in 1778, Mr. Chittenden was selected as a candidate for governor, to which office he was annually elected, with the exception of one year, till his death, in 1797. 27 miles W. N. W. from Montpelier. This town adjoins Bur-

lington, and is easy of access to lake and railroad transportation.

Willoughby, O. A township in Lake co., lying on the shore of Lake Erie, and extending 8 miles from N. to S., and 5 from E. to W. The lands are productive and highly cultivated.

There is a flourishing village in this township, of the same name, situated on the Chagrin River, two miles and a half from its mouth, 11 miles S. W. from Parisville, the county seat, 19 miles E. from Cleveland, and 158 N. E. from Columbus. This village, and the township to which it belongs, were both formerly called Chagrin, from the name of the river. This name was changed for Willoughby in 1834. The first settlement was made here by the eccentric pioneer, David Abbot, and others with him, about the year 1799. The first organized town meeting was held in 1815.

This was the site, for some years, of a flourishing and well-conducted Medical Institution, which was founded in 1834, and provided with a spacious brick edifice, pleasantly located, and with an ample corps of instructors. This institution has since been removed to Columbus. The village contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist church. Tradition says that a bloody battle was fought here in early days between hostile Indian tribes; and some human bones, which were thrown up when preparing the foundations for the Medical College, have been supposed to be the bones of the slain.

Willow Grove, Pa., Montgomery co. In a beautiful vale, 13 miles N. from Philadelphia, and 111 E. from Harrisburg. The buildings are chiefly of stone. It is a place of summer residence for the citizens from Philadelphia.

Willboro', N. Y., Essex co. Watered by Boquet River and some other tributaries of Lake Champlain, which bounds it on the E. Surface mostly level on the E., and hilly on the W.; soil rich clay loam. 15 miles N. E. from Elizabeth, add 137 N. N. E. from Albany.

Willshire, O., c. h. Van Wert co.

Wilmington, De., New Castle co. City, and port of entry. Situated between Brandywine and Christiana Creeks, 1 mile above their junction, 47 miles N. from Dover, and 28 miles S. W. from Philadelphia. Population in 1830, 6628; in 1840, 8367; in 1850, 13,931. Both the business and population of the place have rapidly increased within a few years past. It is situated in the midst of one of the finest agricultural districts in the Middle States. Its site, like that of Philadelphia, and of Baltimore, is on the outer edge of the primitive formation, and on the inner edge of the sea sand alluvion. The city is built on ground gradually rising to the height of 112 feet above the level of tide water. It is laid out with regularity; the streets, which are broad and airy, crossing each other at right angles. It is supplied with water from the Brandywine, by waterworks, like those of Philadelphia. The place is well built; the houses are generally of brick, and many of them are elegant. It has several churches of different denominations, and is distinguished for its excellent private schools. The principal public buildings are a city hall, a hospital and almshouse, two market houses, several banks, and an arsenal. The hospital is a large edifice, 126 feet long, and 3 stories high, located upon a fine, healthy eminence.

Wilmington is the largest place in Delaware, and, next to Philadelphia, the greatest mart of

trade in the basin of the Delaware River. The Christiana admits vessels drawing 14 feet of water to the city; and those drawing 8 feet can come up the Brandywine. Considerable shipping is owned here, and the whale fishery is carried on to some extent from this port.

But Wilmington is more distinguished for its various kinds of manufactures than for its maritime commerce. The falls of the Brandywine, in the immediate neighborhood, afford a valuable water power, which is rendered available to a great extent for the operations of machinery; applied to flouring mills, paper mills, saw mills, cotton, woollen, and various other manufactories. The flouring mills at Wilmington are among the largest in the United States. The making of gunpowder has been carried on here extensively for many years. Within 10 miles of this place, there is a large number of important manufactories, rendering it one of the largest manufacturing districts in the United States south of Philadelphia.

Wilmington, Ms., Middlesex co. At the time of its incorporation, in 1730, this town was a part of Woburn and Reading. The surface is generally level, with a light and sandy soil, well adapted for the growth of hops. The wool is chiefly pine, and much charcoal is made. The town is watered by a branch of Ipswich River, and the Middlesex Canal passes through it. The Boston and Lowell and Boston and Maine Railroads pass through this town. 15 miles N. W. from Boston, and 11 S. E. from Lowell.

Wilmington, N. Y., Essex co. Watered by the Saranac and the W. branch of the Au Sable River. Surface mountainous; soil fertile in some of the valleys. In this vicinity are immense beds of excellent iron ore. 28 miles N. W. from Elizabeth, and 148 N. from Albany.

Wilmington, N. C., port of entry and seat of justice of New Hanover co. 90 miles S. E. from Fayetteville, and 148 S. S. E. from Raleigh. It is on the E. side of Cape Fear River, about 35 miles from the sea. The harbor has a dangerous shoal at its entrance, but will admit vessels of 200 tons. There are two islands enclosed by different channels of the river, opposite the town, which afford some of the finest rice fields in the state. Wilmington is well situated for trade, though not accounted healthy in its location. It is at the terminus of the great series of southern railroads extending from New York, and branching in various directions from the main route.

Wilmington, Va., Fluvanna co. A village. 60 miles N. W. by W. from Richmond.

Wilmington, O., e. h. Clinton co. On Todd's Fork, a branch of Little Miami River. 72 miles S. W. from Columbus.

Wilmington, Vt., Windham co. The E. and W. branches of Deerfield River unite in this town, which, with the waters of Beaver and Cold Brooks, and of Ray's Pond, a large and beautiful sheet of water, a valuable mill power is produced. There are some fine tracts of land in the town, and a considerable portion that is rough and hard to till. The village is pleasant and thriving. Wilmington was settled before the revolutionary war, but increased but slowly until the peace. 17 miles E. from Bennington, and 14 S. W. from Newfane.

Wilmot, N. H., Merrimac co. The streams forming Blackwater River have their origin in the vicinity of Wilmot. They afford a good

number of mill sites. The town is composed of hills and valleys. There are no large collections of water, nor any mountains, excepting Kearsarge, whose summit forms the southern boundary. It received its name from De Wilmot, an Englishman. In 1775 this town was granted to Joseph Minot, Matthew Thornton, and others. 30 miles N. W. from Concord.

Wilmot, N. Y., Herkimer co. This large town contains numerous lakes and ponds, sending forth streams in every direction. The land is mostly productive in summer crops, and well suited to grazing. 35 miles N. from Herkimer, and 100 N. W. from Albany.

Wilton, N. Y., Jefferson co. Watered by Indian and Black Rivers. Surface chiefly level; soil sandy and clay loam. 15 miles E. from Wattertown, and 151 N. W. from Albany.

Wilton, Me. This town was incorporated in 1836, as "township number 9 in the 9th range, N. of the Waldo Patent in the county of Somerset."

Wilton, N. Y., Niagara co. Watered by Howell's and Tuscarora Creeks, flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. Surface chiefly level; soil gravelly and sandy loam and clay. 10 miles N. W. from Lockport, and 294 N. of W. from Albany.

Wilton County, Tc., e. h. at Lebanon. Sumner co., or Cumberland River, bounds the N. W. part. Smith is on the E., Warren S. E., Rutherford S. W., and Davidson W.

Wilton, Ct., Fairfield co. Wilton was taken from the N. part of Norwalk, in 1802. The surface of the town is broken by two ridges of hills, but the soil is a gravelly loam, and productive of grain and a great variety of fruit. Agriculture is the principal business of the inhabitants. The town is watered by Norwalk River.

A classical school, of high reputation, was established here in 1818, by Hawley Olmstead, Esq. This school is worth a million of the silver mines that were discovered and worked in this town during the revolution.

Wilton, Me., Franklin co. This is one of the most flourishing agricultural townships in the state. It has a fertile soil, a beautiful surface, and two pleasant villages. It lies a little distance from Sandy River.

Wilton has an adequate water power for common purposes, produced by streams issuing from beautiful ponds in the town. The people are principally agriculturists. 38 miles W. N. W. from Augusta.

Wilton, N. H., Hillsboro' co. Souhegan is the principal river, which, with its branches, produces a valuable water power. This town has neither mountains, ponds, nor swamps. It is, in general, of strong and excellent soil. Good clay is found in plenty near the streams. There are several quarries of excellent stone for splitting and hewing. The town derived its name from Wilton, an ancient borough in Wiltshire, England. First settlers, three families from Danvers, Ms.; two by the name of Putnam, and one by the name of Dale. Settled in 1738. 9 miles W. by S. from Amherst, and 40 S. by W. from Concord. A railroad passes through here.

Wilton, N. Y., Saratoga co. Watered by a branch of the Hudson River. Surface slightly uneven on the E., and hilly on the W. 12 miles N. from Ballston Spa village, and 42 miles from Albany.

Winchendon, Ms., Worcester co. Before its incorporation, in 1764, this town was called "Ipswich Canada," it having been granted to the heirs of soldiers from Ipswich, who served in an expedition to Canada in 1690. It was first settled about the year 1752. The surface is somewhat uneven, but not mountainous; there are many rocks, but the soil is deep, strong, and fertile. This town is watered by several streams, which afford a good water power, but particularly by Miller's River, a noble mill stream, which takes its rise from Monomack Pond, partly in this town and partly in Rindge. There are fine quarries of granite in the town, and a spring tinged with iron and sulphur. There are a number of neat and flourishing villages, called Robinsonville, Bullardsville, Waterville, Sprung, North, and New Boston; near the latter is a beautiful pond. The excellent water power in the town, and the Boston and Vermont Railroad passing through it, will place Winchendon high on the list of manufacturing towns. 38 miles N. N. W. from Worcester, and about 20 W. N. W. from Fitchburg, from which to Boston is 50 miles.

Winchester, Ct., Litchfield co. The geological character of the town is primitive; the rocks consisting of granite, mica, slate, &c. The soil is gravelly, hard, and coarse: it affords good grazing.

The borough of Clifton was incorporated in 1832. It is a flourishing village, principally built in a narrow valley, on the banks of a mill stream, called Mad River, which is a tributary of Farmington River. The valley at this place is but barely of sufficient width to admit of a street, with buildings on each side, the ground rising immediately in every direction. Westward of the main street in the village, a road passes up a steep hill for nearly a quarter of a mile, where, upon an elevated plain, is an interesting lake, or pond, which is one of the largest bodies of water in the state, being three and a half miles in length, and three fourths of a mile in breadth. The outlet of this lake presents a novel scene; it consists of a small stream, compressed within a narrow channel, and literally tossed from rock to rock till it unites with Mad River.

Winsted, or the East village, is very pleasant. Winchester lies within the "evergreen district," so named from the forests of hemlock and other evergreen trees, with which it abounds. These "Green Woods" present one of the most impressive scenes which can be found in an American forest. 26 miles N. W. from Hartford.

Winchester, Ia., e. b. Randolph co. 81 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis.

Winchester, Ky., e. h. Clarke co. 44 miles E. S. E. from Frankfort.

Winchester, Ms., Middlesex co. Formed in 1852, from parts of Woburn, Medford, and West Cambridge.

Winchester, Mi., e. b. Wayne co.

Winchester, N. H., Cheshire co. The face of this town is diversified with hills and valleys. The soil is of an excellent quality. Ashuelot River passes through the centre of this town, affording a great hydraulic power. It is bordered on each bank by extensive intervals, of a fertility rarely excelled. There are other small streams running through the town. The centre village is on the S. E. bank of the Ashuelot; it is

very handsome: at the lower end of it, the street is adorned with a beautiful row of native evergreen trees, which extend nearly half a mile. Two miles W. is another manufacturing village, and in the S. E. part is another. First settlers, Josiah Willard and others, settled about the year 1732. 13 miles S. W. from Keene, and 65 S. W. from Concord.

Winchester, Te., c. h. Franklin co.

Winchester, Va., c. h. Frederick co. This town is located on a branch of Opequan Creek, in a very productive part of Virginia, and possesses, for its relative population, much solid wealth. It lies 74 miles a little N. of W. from Washington city, and 146 a little W. of N. from Richmond.

Wind Gap, Pa., Northampton co. 110 miles N. from Harrisburg. Situated at the Wind Gap, so called, one of the celebrated gorges among the Alleghany Mountains, through which the road passes from Easton to Wilkesbarre. The scenery here is very romantic. It is 15 miles S. of the Water Gap, through which the Delaware finds its way through the mountains.

Windham County, Ct., c. h. at Brooklyn. This county is uniformly hilly, yet no part of it is mountainous or very elevated. The prevailing soil is a primitive gravelly loam. The greatest portion of the county is stony and considerably rough, and the lands generally best adapted for grazing, and many sections afford some of the richest dairy farms in the state. The Quinebaug and Shetucket, with their branches, intersect this county, and afford many valuable water privileges for mills and manufacturing purposes. The valley of the Quinebaug River comprises the best land in the county.

Windham county originally belonged to the counties of Hartford and New London. It was incorporated as a county in May, 1726.

This county is bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by the county of New London, and W. by Tolland county.

Windham, Ct., Windham co. The territory of this town, Mansfield, and Canterbury was given by Joshua, a son of Uncas, the celebrated Mohagan sachem, to John Mason, James Fitch, and others, in the year 1675.

Lieutenant John Cates, a pious Puritan, who served in the wars in England, holding his commission under Cromwell, when Charles II. came to the throne, fled to this country for safety. He landed first in Virginia, where he procured a negro servant to attend him. But when advertisements and pursuers were spread through this country, to apprehend the adherents of the protector, he left Virginia, came to New York, and from thence to Norwich. Still feeling that he should be secure in a more retired place, he came to this new plantation, dug the first cellar, and with his servant, raised in Windham the first English habitation, in the spring of 1689. The settlers, rapidly increasing, petitioned the General Court, and obtained a grant of town privileges in May, 1692.

It has an uneven surface, with a tolerable soil. It is pleasantly located, compactly and neatly built, and contains the charm of antiquity in as great perfection as can probably be found in New England.

The borough of Willimantic is 3 miles W. from Windham village. It is well situated on Willimantic River. It is built principally on one street, and contains some very handsome buildings.

Willimantic River rises in the county of Tolland, and, with the Natchaug, forms the Shetucket in Windham.

Windham, Me., Cumberland co. Windham lies on the N. E. side of Presumpscot River, which separates it from Gorham. It is 14 miles N. N. W. from Portland. This is a valuable farming town, and the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. Branches of the Presumpscot give the town good mill privileges. There are two pleasant villages in the town, and several beautiful fish ponds.

Windham, N. H., Rockingham co. Policy Pond lies in this town and in Salem. Cabot's Pond lies E. of the centre of the town. Golden Pond is in the S., and Mitchell's in the N. E. part. Beaver River forms the western boundary, upon which are some meadow lands. The town is well supplied with small streams, which afford fine fish. Windham was originally a part of Londonderry. 33 miles S. by E. from Concord, and 20 S. E. from Exeter.

Windham, N. Y., Greene co. The Bataviakill flows E. and W. through this town. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil good in some of the valleys, and well suited to grazing on the hills. 18 miles W. from Catskill, and 44 S. W. from Albany.

Windham, Pa., Luzerne co. Drained by Big and Little Mahoopeny Creeks. Surface mountainous; soil mostly fertile. 25 miles N. W. from Wilkesbarre.

Windham, Pa., Bradford co. Drained by Westpassing Creek, a branch of the Susquehanna River. Surface hilly; soil gravelly. 162 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg.

Windham County, Vt., c. h. at Fayetteville. This county is bounded N. by Windsor co., E. by Connecticut River, S. by the state of Massachusetts, and W. by the county of Bennington. The surface is much broken by hills and valleys; the western part is very elevated, and contains a part of the Green Mountain range. The geological character of the county is primitive. Immense quantities of granite are found in all parts of the county, most of which is of fine grain and very handsome. A variety of minerals are found here. The soil of the county is various, from the rich and alluvial meadows on the Connecticut, to the cold and rugged lands on the sides of the mountains. Windham county is finely watered by William's, Saxton's, and West Rivers, with their branches, and by numerous other streams. These waters give the county a great hydraulic power.

Windham, Vt., Windham co. Branches of West, William's, and Saxton's Rivers give this town a good water power. The surface is elevated; the soil, though strong, is better adapted for grazing than tillage. Windham was formerly a part of Londonderry. A variety of minerals are found here. There is in this town a beautiful pond. Edward Aiken, James McCormick, and John Woodburp were the first settlers. 30 miles N. E. from Bennington, and 25 S. W. from Windsor.

WindSOR, Ct., Hartford co. This most ancient town is situated on the W. side of Connecticut River. The surface is generally level, having some extensive plains. The soil is various, and free from stone: some of it is light, but a large proportion of it is fertile, containing extensive tracts of rich meadow. Farmington River passes

through the town, and meeting the Connecticut, gives the town a good hydraulic power.

At a place called Pine Meadow, at the commencement of the locks on the Enfield Canal, a variety of ship and other timber is prepared for market. Pine Meadow is opposite to Warehouse Point, in East Windsor.

The centre village in Windsor is pleasantly extended on the banks of the Connecticut.

Poquonnuck village is a few miles N. from the centre. It is a manufacturing village, delightfully situated at the head of navigation on Farmington River.

Windsor Locks. A manufacturing village in the N. part of Windsor, on the W. bank of Connecticut River, 12 miles above Hartford. At this place, the Connecticut River Company (whose office is at Hartford) have expended over \$300,000 in constructing a navigable canal over the lower rapids in the river, known as Enfield Falls. The canal and locks are navigable for freight boats of 85 tons' burden, and for all the steamboats going above Hartford; and furnish an immense water power for manufacturing purposes.

The fall is 32 feet. The present capacity of this canal is about 200,000 spindles' power, and may be increased considerably by enlarging the dam at the head. The water power is about one fourth occupied.

The best of mill sites may be selected on the land between the canal and the river, for 2 miles above the locks, on all of which is to be found a rock foundation of red sandstone, which, being excavated, furnishes a cheap and valuable material for buildings. The New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroad runs for 2 miles on the margin of this extensive water power, having a station in the village, 12 miles below Springfield.

Windsor, Me., Kennebec co. 12 miles from Augusta, to which it lies adjacent on the W.

Windsor, Ms., Berkshire co. Noah Nash gave the province of Massachusetts 1430 pounds for this township, in 1762. It was first settled about the year 1766. Its Indian name was *Ouschan-kamung*. It was incorporated by the name of Gageboro', in 1771, but after the revolutionary war began, in 1777, the name was changed, because Gageboro' might seem to perpetuate the memory of the detested General Gage. This town has a lofty elevation, and surface somewhat uneven. It is watered by the Westfield and Housatonic Rivers, which receive several brooks in their passage through the town. On the Housatonic, near the line of Dalton, are falls, judged to be about 70 feet. The soil is warm, and finely adapted for grazing. There are some excellent farms in Windsor. The town is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants, which is doubtless owing to the purity of its air and water. 12 miles N. E. from Pittsfield, and 120 W. by N. from Boston, by the old road.

Windsor, N. H., Hillsboro' co. This town contains only 5335 acres. It is diversified with hills; its soil is strong, good for grazing and grain. Black Pond, near the centre, is said to be 160 rods long and 80 broad, and a pond near the S. E. corner is about 80 rods long and 40 wide 30 miles S. W. from Concord, and about 27 N. W. from Amherst.

Windsor, N. Y., Broome co. Watered by the Susquehanna River and some of its branches. Surface hilly and mountainous; soil well adapted

to grazing. 12 miles S. E. from Binghampton, and 138 S. W. from Albany.

Windsor, N. C., c. h. Bertie co. On Cashie River, about 100 miles S. W. from Norfolk, in Virginia, and by post road 194 miles N. E. by E. from Raleigh.

Windsor, Pa., Berks co. Bounded E. by Maiden Creek, and W. by Schuylkill River and Canal. Surface hilly, Blue Mountain occupying the N. W. part; soil gravelly and sterile.

Windsor, Pa., York co. A town on the S. W. side of Susquehanna River. 10 miles E. from York.

Windsor County, Vt., c. h. at Woodstock. This county is bounded N. by the county of Orange, E. by Connecticut River, S. by Windham co., and W. by Rutland and a part of Addison counties. Windsor county is watered by White, Queechey, Black, West, and William's Rivers, and by other excellent mill streams. The surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous, but generally not too elevated to admit of cultivation; the soil produces fine crops of grain, hay, vegetables, and fruits. The lands are peculiarly adapted for grazing. The beautiful Connecticut, which washes its whole eastern boundary, gives to this county large tracts of alluvial meadow land, and affords it a navigable channel to the seaboard. The hydraulic power of the county is very large, and its local position is such as to induce men of enterprise and capital to embark in manufacturing operations, which are annually increasing, with fair prospects of success.

Windsor, Vt., Windsor co. Situated on the W. side of Connecticut River. 55 miles S. by E. from Montpelier, and 139 N. W. from Boston by railroad. First settled in 1764. Its surface is uneven, but there are but few parts of it unfit for cultivation. It contains large tracts of alluvial meadow, and the uplands are generally fertile. Mill Brook waters the S. part of the town, and furnishes it with excellent mill sites. The manufactures of the town are numerous and valuable. The agricultural interests are also valuable: 10,000 sheep are annually sheared in the town, and many neat cattle, horses, and productions of the dairy are annually transported to its various markets.

The village of Windsor is on elevated ground, on the bank of the river; it is compactly and somewhat irregularly built, but very beautiful. There are but few villages in our country which make a more delightful appearance. It contains a great number of handsome dwelling houses and stores. Some of the private houses, churches, and other public buildings are in a style of superior elegance. This is the site of the Vermont State Prison. The streets are wide and beautifully shaded. The scenery around Windsor is highly picturesque. From the high lands across the river, in Cornish, which is united to Windsor by a bridge, or on the Ascutney, at the S. part of the town, some of the best landscapes in our country are presented to view.

This town has become the centre of an important commerce, both from the river and a fertile interior country. The favorable position of Windsor, as a place of trade, was early discovered, and it has been fortunate in possessing a succession of men, who, by their enterprise and wealth, have rendered it one of the most flourishing towns on Connecticut River.

A railroad through Windsor connects it with

the great routes running N. to Burlington and Montreal, E. to Concord and Boston, and S. to Springfield, Hartford, &c.

Winhall, Vt., Bennington co. This town was chartered in 1761, and its settlement commenced during the revolutionary war. The surface is rough, and the soil not very productive. Winhall River rises in this town, and affords it a good water power. 33 miles S. W. from Windsor, and 25 N. E. from Bennington.

Winnamac, Ia., c. h. Pulaski co. 100 miles N. by W. from Indianapolis.

Winnabago County, Is., c. h. at Rockford. Formed in 1836. Bounded N. by Wisconsin, E. by Boone co., S. by Ogle, and W. by Stephenson co. Drained by Rock, Kishwaukee, and Peckatonoke Rivers. Surface undulating; soil fertile.

Winnabago County, Wn., Oshkosh seat of justice. Bounded N. by Brown co., E. by Lake Winnebago, S. by Fond du Lac co., and W. by Marquette and Brown counties. Drained by Neenah, or Fox, and Pauwaygun Rivers and tributaries.

Winnebuck County, Io., c. h. at Decorah. In the N. E. angle, bordering on Minnesota. Watered by the Upper Iowa and Turkey Rivers.

Winnboro', S. C., Fairfield district. Between Wateree and Little Rivers. 29 miles N. N. W. from Columbia. There is a Baptist Literary and Theological Seminary in the vicinity, with several fine brick edifices.

Winslow, Me., Kennebec co. A fine town on the Kennebec River, opposite Waterville, with a fertile soil and large water power. 18 miles N. by E. from Augusta.

Winston County, Mi., c. h. at Louisville. Bounded N. by Choctaw and Oktibbeha counties, E. by Noxubee, S. by Kemper and Neshoba, and W. by Atala co. Drained by tributaries of Pearl and Tombigbee Rivers.

Winton, N. C., c. h. Hertford co. This village is located on Chowan River, about two miles below the junction of Meherin and Nottaway Rivers. By post road 153 miles N. E. from Raleigh, and 60 N. W. from Norfolk, Va.

Winterset, Io., c. h. Madison co.

Winthrop, Me., Kennebec co. 10 miles W. from Augusta. It comprises 6 large ponds, the outlets to which afford a good water power. There are two villages, 4 miles apart, and manufactures of leather, boots, and shoes.

Winthrop, Ms., Snffolk co. A new town, taken from Chelsea, including Point Shirley, which forms Boston Harbor on the N. E.

Wirt, N. Y., Alleghany co. Watered by Van Campen's and Little Genesee Creeks. Surface high and undulating; soil chiefly sandy loam. 15 miles S. W. from Angelica, and 270 from Albany.

Wirt County, Va. New. Taken from Logan. S. W. part. Watered by the Big Sandy, which separates it from Kentucky. Hilly.

Wirt, Va., c. h. Wirt co.

Wiscasset, Me., Lincoln co. Wiscasset is a shire town and a port of entry, situated on the W. side of Sheepscot River. 20 miles from the sea, 42 N. E. from Portland, and 10 N. E. from Bath.

Wiscasset contains a noble harbor for vessels of the largest class; it is easy of access, and seldom obstructed by ice. For many years previous to the commencement of the commercial

restrictions in 1807, Wiscasset was one of the most active and flourishing seaports in Maine. During the disastrous period which followed, Wiscasset suffered severely in common with all towns largely engaged in navigation.

Since the termination of the war, the town has been slowly but safely progressing in wealth and prosperity. In addition to its commerce in lumber and ship building, this place is largely and profitably engaged in the fishery, for which pursuit it is admirably located.

The village of Wiscasset is delightfully situated on rising ground, in view of the harbor. The court house, churches, stores, and dwelling houses are built with taste, and many of them with elegance. A more beautiful village is rarely seen.

Woburn, Ms., Middlesex co. This town was granted by the General Court to the town and church of Charlestown, in 1640; settled therefrom early in 1641, and called Charlestown village. In 1642 it was incorporated under its present name. The surface is uneven, and very much diversified by hills, dales, and woods. It contains several beautiful sheets of water, particularly Horn Pond. Middlesex Canal passes by the side of the pond, and makes a descent of 45 feet, by means of three double locks. The waters of this and several smaller ponds, after furnishing some valuable and well-improved water power, fall into Mystic River, through Mystic Pond, in Medford. The soil is various, but generally strong and rough; much of it is fertile, and the town contains some beautiful farms. Villages have sprung up in various parts. The Boston and Lowell Railroad passes from S. to N., through the easterly part of the town, from which is a branch railroad to Woburn Centre. Warren Academy, incorporated in 1828, is delightfully situated near the centre, on a beautiful eminence. 10 miles N. W. by N. from Boston, and 16 S. E. from Lowell.

Wolcott, Ct., New Haven co. This is a small town, watered by a branch of Naugatuck River. The town was incorporated in 1796. The territory was formerly a parish in the towns of Farmington and Waterbury, and from that circumstance was called "Farmingbury." The lands in Wolcott are elevated, rough, stony, and hard to cultivate. One of the highest hills in this part of the state lies in this town. It commands a very extended prospect of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. 22 miles N. from New Haven.

Wolcott, Vt., Lamoille co. Wolcott is well watered by Lamoille River, and by Green and Wild Branch, its tributaries. Fish Pond, in Wolcott, is a pretty piece of water, and bears an appropriate name. There is some good grain land in the town, but most of the lands are fit only for pasturage. Wolcott was chartered to Joshua Stanton and others, in 1781. 10 miles S. E. from Hyde Park, and 37 N. from Montpelier.

Wolfeboro', N. H., Carroll co. The soil is rocky, but productive, and the face of the country level. The wood is principally oak and other hard timber. The only river is Smith's; it issues from a large pond of the same name, in the S. E. part of the town. Near the bridge over Smith's River is a pleasant village. Winnipiseogee Lake lies on the S. W. of this town. A steamboat plies daily from Alton, 10 miles S., in connection with the Coheco Railroad terminating there, to accom-

modate travellers to the White Mountains, for whose convenience a fine hotel has been erected at Wolfeboro'. The charter of Wolfeboro' was granted in 1770, to Governor John Wentworth, Mark H. Wentworth, and others. At the foot of a hill, near one of the ponds, is a mineral spring. The scenery in this town is splendid. First settlers, B. Blake, J. Lucas, James Lary, J. Fullerton, and others. 45 miles N. E. from Concord, and about 8 S. W. from Ossipee.

Wood County, O., e. h. at Perrysburg. Lucas co. is on the N., Sandusky and Seneca on the E., Hancock on the S., and Henry on the W. In February, 1820, the county was organized. This county is level, and has an excellent alluvial soil, based upon limestone. Black Swamp lies mostly in this county, and has been taken for farming purposes, as it has a rich, productive soil. It has a variety of timber, and iron ore is found in abundance.

Wood County, Va., e. h. at Bellefonte. Ohio River bounds it on the N. W., Tyler co., Va., N. E., Louisa co. S. E., and Mason S. W. Little Kanawha River drains it mostly.

Woodbridge, Ct., New Haven co. The territory of this town belonged to the towns of New Haven and Milford, and was called the parish of "Amity" from 1739 until its incorporation in 1784. West River runs on the W. side of West Rock, a range of mountains on the eastern border of the town. The surface of the town is hilly, but the soil is excellent for grazing.

The regicides Goffe and Whalley had a number of places of concealment in the limits of Woodbridge, the most noted of which is Hatchet Harbor, or the Lodge, near a beautiful spring, in a valley, about 7 miles from New Haven.

Woodbury, Ct., Litchfield co. The settlement of this town commenced in the year 1672. It was incorporated in 1674. This is a good grazing township; the soil is generally warm and fertile. The village is situated in a pleasant valley, and watered by a number of small streams, which form the Pomperaug. It is surrounded by high hills on every side, forming a kind of amphitheatre, which renders it strikingly romantic. The village contains some handsome buildings.

Bethel Rock, near the village of Woodbury, is about 40 feet in height, and projects over 3 or 4 feet, forming a kind of shelter from the wind and rain. There is a fine grove near it. This spot is frequently visited; it excites solemn and pleasing impressions.

Woodbury, N. J., e. h. Gloucester co. At the head of navigation, on Woodbury Creek, a branch of Delaware River. S. S. W. from Trenton 37 miles.

Woodbury, Pa., Bedford co. Drained by Yellow Creek and branches, and by the Frankstown branch of Juniata River. Surface mountainous, containing iron ore; soil calcareous loam, gravel, and slate. 113 miles W. from Harrisburg.

Woodbury, Tc., e. h. Cannon co.

Woodbury, Vt., Washington co. Woodbury was first settled in 1800. The town is watered by branches of Winooski and Lamoille Rivers, and probably contains a greater number of ponds than any other town in the state. The surface is rough, but the soil is good for grazing. 15 miles N. by E. from Montpelier.

Woodford County, Is., e. h. at Woodford. Bounded N. by Marshall co., E. by Livingston and McLean, S. by McLean and Tazewell counties, and

W. by the Illinois River, separating it from Peoria co. Drained by Mackinaw River.

Woodford County, Ky., c. h. at Versailles. Kentucky River is on the W., Franklin N. W., Scott N. E., Fayette E., and Jessamine S. E.

Woodford, Vt., Bennington co. Woodford contains several large ponds, from which issue branches of Walloomsack and Deerfield Rivers. The greater part of this town is too elevated and broken for cultivation. It is a good location for the sportsman. The town began to be settled immediately after the revolutionary war. 7 miles E. from Bennington, on the road to Brattleboro'.

Woodhull, N. Y., Stenben co. Watered by Tuscarora Creek. Has an uneven surface, and tolerably good soil. 20 miles S. from Bath, and 225 S. W. from Albany.

Woodsfield, O., c. h. Monroe co. On elevated ground, 18 miles from Ohio River, and 117 E. from Columbus.

Woods Hole, Ms., Barnstable co. In the town of Falmouth. See *Falmouth*.

Woodstock, Ct., Windham co. The surface of the town is characteristically hilly, but not mountainous or broken, and comprises very little waste land, most or all of the eminences being capable of cultivation. The prevailing soil is a deep gravelly loam, which is strong and fertile. It is best adapted to grazing. It may be considered one of the richest agricultural towns in this part of the state. The town is divided into 3 parts, viz., the old society of Woodstock, West Woodstock or New Roxbury, and Muddy Brook Society or North Woodstock.

The villages of Thompson, North Killingly, and Dudley, in Massachusetts, on corresponding elevations, are in fair view from the village in Old Woodstock. The village of Muddy Brook, or North Woodstock, is about 3 miles distant, situated in a beautiful valley, through which Muddy Brook, a fine mill stream, passes.

Woodstock, Me., Oxford co. In part mountainous, but with some fertile land. 42 miles W. from Augusta.

Woodstock, N. H., Grafton co. The Pemigewasset passes through the eastern section of this town. The three branches of this river unite in the N. part of Woodstock. There are several brooks and rivulets which supply this place with a number of mill privileges. The ponds are numerous. Cushman's Mountain in the S. W., Black in the N. W., and Blue in the W., are the highest elevations. Among these mountains, branches of the Wild Amonoosuck and Baker's Rivers, and Moosehill Brook, have their sources. On the last stream is a beautiful cascade. There are here two springs, which have been termed medicinal. This town has some fine scenery. First settlers, John Riant and others, in 1773. 20 miles N. from Plymouth, and 62 N. from Concord.

Woodstock, N. Y., Ulster co. Watered by the Saghill and other branches of Esopus Creek. The Catskill Mountains cover most of the surface; soil clay, gravel, and loam of indifferent quality. 12 miles N. W. from Kingston, and 57 S. W. from Albany.

Woodstock, Vt., c. h. Windsor co. Well watered by Quechee River and its branches. The soil is generally very fertile, with a pleasant surface of hills and vales. Woodstock Green, so called, is a beautiful village. The court house, planned and built under the supervision of Ammi B. Young,

Esq., the architect of the custom house in Boston, is one of the most chaste and classical structures in New England. The S. village is neat and pleasant; it is about 5 miles from the Green. The settlement of this town was commenced by Mr. James Sanderson, who moved his family here about the year 1768. 46 miles S. from Montpelier, and 11 N. W. from Windsor.

Woodstock, Va., c. h. Shenandoah co. About 1 mile from the W. bank of the N. fork of Shenandoah River, and 150 N. N. W. from Richmond.

Woodville, Ala., c. h. Jackson co. 163 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

Woodville, Mi., c. h. Wilkinson co. 135 miles S. W. from Jackson. Connected with the Mississippi River by a railroad to St. Francisville, 29 miles.

Woodville, Ts., c. h. Tyler co.

Woolwich, Me., Lincoln co. Woolwich lies a little above Bath, on the E. side of Kennebec River. 32 miles S. from Augusta, and 7 W. from Wiscasset. It was incorporated in 1759. Woolwich has several ponds and small streams, and its navigable privileges are valuable.

Woolwich, N. J., Gloucester co. Bounded N. W. by the Delaware River, and drained by Peapans, Little Timber, Raccoon, and Oldman's Creeks. Surface level; soil sandy. 11 miles S. W. from Woodbury.

Woonsicket Falls, R. I., Providence co. In the towns of Smithfield and Cumberland, at the falls of Blackstone River, which afford a great water power. 15 miles N. N. W. from Providence. See *Smithfield, R. I.*

Wooster, O., c. h. Wayne co. On the forks of Killbuck and Apple Creeks, and was named for General Wooster, who was killed at Danbury, Ct., in the year 1777, during the revolutionary war. 61 miles S. W. from Cleveland, and 89 N. E. from Columbus.

Worcester County, Md., c. h. at Snow Hill. Delaware co. is on the N., the Atlantic Ocean E., eastern shore of Virginia S., and Somerset co., Md., W. The Pocomoke River drains the greater part of this county.

Worcester County, Ms., c. h. at Worcester. This county crosses the state from New Hampshire on the N. to the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island on the S. It is bounded W. by the counties of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden, and E. by Norfolk and Middlesex counties. This is the largest county in the state. Its territory is larger than the state of Rhode Island, and its population greater than that of the state of Delaware. Its surface is rather undulating than hilly. Wachuset Mountain is its highest elevation. The soil is generally strong, and produces all kinds of grain, grasses, fruits, &c., common to its climate. Its water power is abundant in almost every town, and perhaps in no section of New England are the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures more completely blended, nor can there be found better resources for their united support. Its principal rivers are the Blackstone, Quinebang, Nashua, Ware, Miller's, and Mill. The Blackstone Canal passes from the centre of the county to the city of Providence, and several important railroads pierce the country in various directions, which with their various branches, afford a rapid communication to the capital of the state, and to distant towns and cities at the N., the W., and the S.

Worcester, Ms. City, and seat of justice of Worcester co. 44 miles by railroad W. from Boston, 54 E. from Springfield, 43 N. W. from Providence, R. I., and 59 N. W. from Norwich, Ct. Population in 1790, 2095; 1800, 2411; 1810, 2577; 1820, 2966; 1830, 4173; 1840, 7497; 1850, 17,059.

An attempt was made to settle this part of the country as early as 1675, but the hostility of the Indians was such as to prevent a permanent settlement until 1713. The Indians, who were very numerous, had towns on Tatnuck and Bog-gachoag Hills. They called the neighboring country *Quinsigamond*, the name of a lake, or Long Pond, which skirts the eastern border of the town.

It is stated that "in 1718 there were in the town 58 humble dwelling houses; some were furnished with windows of diamond glass," while others obtained the light "through the dim transparency of oiled paper."

The surface of the town is pleasantly varied by hills and valleys. The greatest elevation is that of Chandler's Hill, 748 feet above the sea, from which a fine view of the beautiful country surrounding it is presented. The soil is various, and suited to the cultivation of all the grains, grasses, vegetables, fruits, and flowers common to a New England climate, and the uncommon enterprise and skill displayed in the cultivation of the soil have covered the face of this section of the state with beauty and abundance.

Worcester was originally very large, including the territory of some of the surrounding towns. Its present boundaries are N. by Holden and West Boylston, E. by Shrewsbury, S. by Millbury and Auburn, and W. by Leicester and Paxton. A number of the streams which form the head waters of the Blackstone meet in this town, and furnish a considerable water power.

The central situation of Worcester, both in regard to the county and the state, the fertility of its soil, and that of the surrounding country, the salubrity of its climate, and the industry, intelligence, and wealth of its people, have long since entitled it to the honor of being called the chief town in the "heart of the commonwealth."

The city of Worcester is delightfully situated, in a valley, surrounded by hills of gentle acclivity. It has long been one of the most flourishing places in the interior of New England, and by the enterprise and wealth of its inhabitants, without the natural advantage of any navigable stream, it early became the mart of a large and prosperous business, giving it very much the appearance of a commercial town. It has taken an enlightened and timely interest in every form of internal improvement which has arisen, for the purpose of overcoming the natural disadvantage of its interior location, and facilitating its communication with the seaboard, and every part of the country. The greatest of these enterprises, before railroads were introduced, was that of the Blackstone Canal, opening the navigation for boats to the tide waters at Providence, R. I. But all other means of communication and business, even the great navigable rivers themselves, are now in a measure superseded by that which the railroad supplies. Of these Worcester has become a great central point. We have given above the direction and distance to the important seaports of Boston, Providence, and Norwich, with each of which Worcester is connected by railroads; and also to

Springfield, which is on the Western Railroad from Worcester to Albany, at the point of its intersection with the great chain of railroads running through the Connecticut valley from Canada to New York. On the N. from Worcester there are two railroads, one connecting at Fitchburg with the roads E., W., and N. from that place, and the other extending to meet the great Northern Railroad at Nashua, N. H., and connecting at an intermediate point with roads running through Lowell and Lawrence, and thence to Portland, Me. Worcester is thus made one of the greatest thoroughfares of travel in New England, and an eligible seat of manufacturing and other business operations.

There are many handsome streets in Worcester, but the most elegant, as well as the most important, is Main Street, which is about a mile and a half in length, straight, broad, and shaded with many beautiful trees. On this street are the principal retail stores, the banks, the largest hotels, the court house, the city hall, and three or four handsome houses of public worship. There are likewise, on both sides of this street, some of the most splendid private mansions in New England. The ground rises rapidly immediately W. of Main Street, and affords a beautifully-elevated site for all that portion of the city which extends in that direction. E. of Main Street the ground falls away more gradually to the small stream which winds its way through the bottom of the valley, and rises again on the opposite side, swelling in the northern part into the beautiful hill on which the State Lunatic Asylum is situated. Towards the S. part of the city there is a spacious green, opening E. from Main Street, on which stands the large and venerable meeting house of the first church, which is now known as the Old South in Worcester. Fronting upon the N. side of the green another handsome church edifice, and a third, beautifully situated, opposite the eastern end. Nearly all the leading denominations of Christians are provided with good houses of public worship.

The hall of the American Antiquarian Society is a handsome edifice, on Main Street, erected in 1820, at a cost of about \$10,000, to contain the unique and interesting library and antiquities of the society. It consists of a central edifice, 50 feet by 40, and two stories high, with wings each 20 by 28 feet, also two stories high. This important society, and its valuable library, owe their origin to the sagacious foresight, generosity, and public spirit of Isaiah Thomas, LL. D. Mr. Thomas was the father of New England printers. He published, in 1775, the first newspaper in Worcester, and, a few years later, the first English Bible in America. He was a gentleman of great patriotism and liberality. His donation to this library consisted of 3000 volumes, of his own careful selection. This institution is open freely to the public, and is visited by great numbers from every part of the country.

The State Lunatic Asylum has very extensive buildings, beautifully situated on an eminence eastward of the city, and surrounded by extensive and highly-ornamented grounds. The W. front consists of a spacious centre building, 4 stories high, with wings of 3 stories. The other sides of the square are completely enclosed by the buildings of the establishment. Those on the N. and S. sides correspond in size and structure with the wings in front, and are 134 feet in length. The plan and arrangements of this noble institution

are excellent throughout, rendering it a model for some of those which have been more recently built in other states. It is in place to remark here, that Worcester is extremely well suited to the sanitary purposes of such an institution, from the great salubrity of its climate. It is almost entirely exempt from those chilling easterly winds which so much prevail at certain seasons of the year on the Atlantic coast.

The Roman Catholic College of the Holy Cross has a fine location upon a rounded hill, about a mile and a half S. W. of the city. See *Colleges*.

Two other institutions or academies of the higher class, one for males, and the other for females, are situated, about the same distance, more directly W. of the city. The public and private schools, and other literary institutions in Worcester are of a high order. In no part of New England is education more honored and cherished than here.

There are several public houses in Worcester, which are among the best in the country, demanded and sustained by the vast amount of travel which comes to the city. An abundance of pure soft water is brought in by an aqueduct from the neighboring hills, for the supply of these establishments, and of the inhabitants generally.

The manufactures of Worcester are important, and of great variety, including cotton and woolen fabrics to a large amount, carpetings, both of wool and cotton, paper, wire, castings, machinery, carriages and railroad cars, brass and tin wares, musical instruments, hats, straw bonnets, shoes, harnesses, and numerous other articles. In these departments of industry a large amount of capital is employed, and great ingenuity and activity are displayed.

This place presents a striking example of what railroads have done, and will continue to do, in favor of the growth and prosperity of hundreds of other places in our country similarly situated. Before the railroad between Boston and Worcester went into operation, the freight on a ton of merchandise was \$10, and the time of transportation two days; now it is \$2, and the time three hours. It is obvious that by this means much of our trade and commerce will be transferred from the seaboard to such convenient points in the interior where real estate and the means of living generally can be obtained at a much lower cost. Our commercial cities on the coast, instead of continuing to be chiefly rivals to each other, have now much more to fear from the springing up of such places as these, in the tendency there is to make them merely deposits of merchandise for the country, rather than, as heretofore, its exclusive marts of trade.

Worcester, N. Y., Otsego co. Charlotte River and some of its branches water this town. Surface hilly; soil favorable to the growth of grass and grain. 14 miles S. E. from Cooperstown, and 56 S. of W. from Albany.

Worcester, Vt., Washington co. A branch of Winooski River gives this town a good water power, which is used for various purposes. Much of this township is mountainous; but there is some good land along the stream, and the high lands afford good pasturage for cattle. The settlement was commenced in 1797, by George Martin and John Ridlan, emigrants from Kennebec, Me. The town was organized March 3, 1803. 8 miles N. from Montpelier.

Worthington, Ms., Hampshire co. This township occupies an elevated situation near the centre of the Green Mountain range, upon its eastern declivity. The waters are discharged into the Connecticut by the Westfield River, the principal branch of which washes the S. W. boundary of the town, and other branches pass through the middle and N. E. parts. It is one of the best townships of land in this vicinity; the surface is handsome and pleasant, and much of the soil rich and productive. 107 miles W. from Boston, and 18 E. from Pittsfield.

Worthington, O., in Sharon township, Franklin co. 9 miles N. from Columbus. This pleasant and thriving town stands on the left bank of the Whetstone River, which is the E. fork of the Scioto. The township to which it belongs was settled by the Scioto Company, formed in Granby, Ct., in 1801, and embracing 40 associates, to which number the company was limited by its articles. This number was filled up by persons from the counties of Hartford and Litchfield, Ct., and Hampshire and Berkshire, Ms. Their regulations, requiring the immediate establishment of public worship, and of a school for their children, were strictly adhered to. The first year of their enterprise saw 100 settlers in their new home. Their first 4th of July was celebrated in an original and novel manner. 17 gigantic trees, equal to the then existing number of the states in the Federal Union, having previously been cut so that a few blows of the axe would fell them to the ground, were made at sunrise, in lieu of ordnance, to thunder in successive peals through the resounding wilderness their national salute.

Worthington is handsomely laid out, with 10 streets extending N. and S., parallel to each other, and to the general course of the river, and 7 E. and W. It is neatly built, the greater part both of the private and public structures being of brick. There are churches here of several denominations; also a classical academy, of high repute, and a flourishing female seminary. Colonel James Kilbourne, who, as pioneer and agent of the Scioto Company, located their purchase, and afterwards laid out this town, it is said constructed the *first map of the state of Ohio*.

Wrentham, Ms., Norfolk co. This town was a part of Dedham until its incorporation, in 1673. It was first settled about the year 1667, and was named after a town in England. Its Indian name was *Wollonopange*. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hills and valleys. Joe's Rock Hill and Red Brush Hill are the most elevated grounds. The soil is generally of a good quality. From the high lands, and a large and beautiful pond, called by the Indian name of the town, branches of the Charles and Neponset rise. These streams, though not large, afford the town an excellent hydraulic power. There is a curious cavern in the town, called "Wampum's Rock." Eagle Factory village, Shepardsville, the village near the centre of the town, and the one in the N. part, are all pleasant villages. 27 miles S. S. W. from Boston, and 16 N. from Providence.

Wright County, Mo., c. h. at Hartville. Bounded N. by Camden and Pulaski counties, E. by Texas co., S. by Ozark and Taney, and W. by Green and Dallas counties. Drained by the head branches of Gasconade River.

Wrightsville, Pa., York co. On the W bank

of Susquehanna River. 31 miles from Harrisburg. A bridge 5690 feet in length connects this place with Columbia, on the opposite side of the river. It is connected by railroad with York, Gettysburg, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

Wyandising, Pa., Bradford co. This town lies adjacent to and includes the mouth of Wyandising Creek. 50 miles N. W. from Wilkesbarre, and 30 S. W. by W. from Montrose.

Wyoming County, N. Y., c. h. at Warsaw. Formed from Genesee co. in 1841. It is bounded N. by Genesee, E. by Livingston, S. by Alleghany and Cattaraugus, and W. by Erie co. Its principal waters are Silver Lake, Allen's, Tonawanda, and Cattaraugus Creeks, and the Genesee River, which courses its S. E. corner. Surface undulating; soil well adapted to grass and grain, and in the valleys of the streams remarkably fertile.

Wyoming County, Pa., c. h. at Tankhannock. Formed from Luzerne co. in 1841, and is bounded N. by Susquehanna co., E. and S. by Luzerne, and W. by Lycoming and Bradford counties. Drained by Susquehanna River and branches.

Wyoming, Pa. See *Wilkesbarre*.

Wyoming County, Va. New. Taken from Logan, S. W. part. Includes the upper waters of the Guyandotte and Sandy Rivers. Mountainous.

Wythe County, Va., c. h. at Wytheville. This county occupies the country between the head waters of Tennessee and Great Kanawha. It is bounded by Grayson S. E. and S., Washington S. W., Tazewell N. W., and Giles and Montgomery N. E.

Wytheville, Va., c. h. Wythe co.

Xenia, O., Xenia township, c. h. Green co. A pleasant town, situated on Shawnee Creek. 3 miles from the Little Miami River. It is surrounded by a highly cultivated, fertile country.

Yalabusha County, Mi., c. h. at Coffeetown. Bounded N. by Ponola and Lafayette counties, E. by Chickasaw, S. by Choctaw and Carroll, and W. by Tallahatchee co. Drained by the Yalabusha River and branches.

Yam Hill County, On., c. h. at La Fayette. Between the Willamette and the coast.

Yancey County, N. C., c. h. at Burnsville. Bounded W. and N. by the Stone Mountains, which separate it from Tennessee, and by Ashe co., E. by Caldwell, Burke, and McDowell counties, and S. by Buncombe co. Drained by the Nolachucky River and its branches. This county contains the highest land in the United States E. of the Rocky Mountains, Black Mountain being elevated 6476 feet above the ocean. Copperas is found here.

Yanceyville, Va., Louisa co., lies 14 miles N. from Caroline Court House, and 60 N. W. from Richmond.

Yarmouth, Me. Cumberland co. A pleasant town on Casco Bay. 10 miles N. of Portland, with which it is connected by the Portland and Montreal Railroad, and 42 S. E. from Augusta. There is a fine stream of water, on which is a paper mill and other manufactories. It was formerly called North Yarmouth.

Yarmouth, Ms., Barnstable co., was first settled in the year 1637. It was called *Mattacheset*, or *Muttacheset*, by the Indians. It was incorporated as a town in 1639. The soil in many parts is quite productive. There are large tracts of salt

meadow in the town, which is very valuable. German's Hill, 136 feet above the sea, is the highest land in the town. Yarmouth extends across Cape Cod, and has good harbors on each side of it, of ample depth of water for fishing and coasting vessels. In this town are a number of large and beautiful ponds, of pure and soft fresh water. From one of these ponds issues Bass River, affording a small water power; at its mouth is a good harbor. The government of the United States have recently erected a breakwater for its protection. There are a number of pleasant villages in this town: those called Yarmouth, Yarmouth Port, South Yarmouth, and West Yarmouth are the most important. The second temperance society ever established was organized in Yarmouth, in 1817, a short time after the establishment of that in Boston, which was the first in the world. In and about the numerous ponds and large salt meadows, in this town and Barnstable, are found an abundance of fowl and fish in their season. Yarmouth Port lies 4 miles E. from Barnstable, and 69 S. E. from Boston.

Yates County, N. Y., c. h. at Milo. Formed from Ontario in 1823. It is bounded N. by Ontario co., E. by Seneca Lake, S. by Steuben, and W. by Steuben and Ontario counties. Surface pleasantly diversified; soil various, but mostly very fertile. This county contains an inflammable gas, a sulphur, and a salt spring. Seneca and Crooked Lakes lie partly within its limits, and are united by the outlet and Crooked Lake Canal. It is also watered on the N. W. by Canandaigua Lake.

Yates, N. Y., Orleans co. Watered by Johnson's Creek and other small streams flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N. Surface level; soil sandy and clay loam. 12 miles N. from Albion, and 267 N. of W. from Albany.

Yell County, As., c. h. at Danville. Bounded N. by Johnson and Pope counties, E. by Perry, S. by Montgomery, and W. by Scott co. Drained by the Petite Jean, La Feve, and other branches of the Arkansas River, which runs on its N. E. boundary.

Yonkers, N. Y., Westchester co. Watered on the E. by Bronx and Saw Mill Rivers, and bounded on the W. by the Hudson. Surface somewhat rough and uneven; soil clay and sandy loam. 10 miles S. W. from White Plains, and 130 S. from Albany.

York County, Me., c. h. at Alfred. In the S. W. corner of the state. Watered by the Salmon Falls on its W. border, and the Saco on the E. The soil is hard and rocky, yet with some good land; surface rough and uneven, with occasional mountains. The seacoast is without harbors, except two or three inferior ones. The railroad from Boston to Portland passes through it, parallel with the coast.

York, Me., c. h. York co. This is an ancient maritime town, on the coast between Kittery and Wells. It is bounded W. by South Berwick. This was for many years the shire town, and the place of holding the courts and keeping the records for the whole province, until the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln were set off in 1760.

York has a court house and jail, but all the county courts have been, within a few years past, removed to Alfred. The principal harbor is York River, about 6 miles from Portsmouth, N. H., with water sufficient for vessels from 200 to 300 tons' burden. The entrance, however, is dif-

fault, being narrow and crooked. The other harbor is Cape Neddock, about 4 miles N. E. of the former, navigable about a mile from the sea at full tides only; it having a sand bar at its mouth sufficient to prevent vessels of any considerable burden passing at low water.

The settlement of this place began about the year 1630. It was then called Agamenticus, (see *Agamenticus*.) from a mountain of that name in the N. part of the town. This town was nearly destroyed by the Indians and French in 1692, who, coming on snowshoes, surprised the unwary inhabitants at early morning. 45 miles S. W. from Portland, and 9 N. by E. from Portsmouth, N. H. York, Mn., Washtenaw co. 46 miles W. from Detroit.

York, N. Y., Livingston co. On the W. side of the Genesee River, and drained by two or three of its tributaries. Surface pretty level, sloping towards the river; soil very fertile, producing fine crops of grain. 7 miles N. W. from Genesee, and 237 N. of W. from Albany.

York County, Pa., c. h. at York. Maryland is on the S. of this county, Adams co., Pa., W., Cumberland co. N. W., and Susquehanna River N. E. It is principally drained by Conewago and Codorus Creeks. It has a varied soil and hilly surface.

York, Pa., c. h. York co. Situated on both sides of Codorus Creek. The village is laid out on a plain, with streets at right angles to each other, and contains the county buildings, jail, academy, and almshouse. 21 miles S. W. by W. from Lancaster, and 11 nearly W. from Columbia, on the Susquehanna. It is connected by railroad with Baltimore and Philadelphia.

York Haven, Pa., York co. Situated opposite Portsmouth, on the W. side of Susquehanna River, below Conewago Falls, and 14 miles S. from Harrisburg.

York Sulphur Springs, Pa., Adams co. S. from Carlisle 15, and from Harrisburg 21 miles. The springs at this place have valuable properties, and are provided with good accommodations for visitors.

York District, S. C., Yorkville chief town. This district is bounded by Lincoln and Rutherford counties, N. C., N., Catawba River, or Lancaster district, E., Chester S., and Broad River, or Union and Spartanburg districts, S. W.

York County, Va., c. h. at York. York River bounds this county on the N. and N. E., Elizabeth City and Warwick counties S., and James city co. S. W. and N. W.

Yorkshire, N. Y., Cattaraugus co. Watered by Cattaraugus Creek and some of its branches. This is mostly a level town, with a fertile soil. 15 miles N. E. from Ellicottville, and 274 W. from Albany.

Yorktown, N. Y., Westchester co. Watered by Croton River and several small ponds. Surface hilly and mountainous in the N. part; soil mostly of good quality. 16 miles N. from White Plains, and 117 S. from Albany.

Yorktown, Va., c. h. York co. Port of entry. 70 miles E. S. E. from Richmond. It is on the S. side of York River, opposite Gloucester. This place is memorable as the scene of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, October 19, 1781. The place of surrender was on the S. side of the road to Hampton, about half a mile E. of the town. The Moore House, on Temple Farm, yet standing on the banks of the river, about a mile below

Yorktown, is memorable as the house in which Lord Cornwallis signed the articles of capitulation. Various other localities of special interest are pointed out as being connected with this important event, by which the war of the American revolution was brought to a successful close.

Yorktown was incorporated in 1705, and was once a flourishing village, with considerable commerce. The Swan Tavern here is said to be the oldest in Virginia. There are now not more than 40 or 50 dwellings, many of which are going rapidly to decay. On the banks of its beautiful river stands the ruins of an old church, built 150 years ago, and burned by the great fire in 1814. There are also, on what is called the Temple Farm, many old ruins indicating the site of an ancient settlement.

Yorkville, N. Y., New York co. On the Harlem Railroad, 5 miles N. from the City Hall. See *New York City*.

Yorkville, S. C., c. h. York district. On a branch of Broad River. 79 miles N. by W. from Columbia.

York County, Ca., c. h. at Fremont. Between the W. bank of the Sacramento and the coast range of mountains.

Youngsville, Pa., Warren co. A village by post road 328 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

Ypsilanti, Mn., Washtenaw co. On both sides of Huron River, and also drained by Stony Creek. 30 miles W. by S. from Detroit.

Yuba County, Ca., c. h. at Marysville. E. of Feather River, on the slope of the mountains.

Zanesfield, O., Logan co. The 11th of October, 1819, this town was laid out. It took its name from the original proprietor, Isaac Zane. It lies near the source of Mad River, 47 miles N. W. from Columbus, and 5 S. E. from Bellefontaine.

Zanesville, O. Shire town of Muskingum co. On the E. side of Muskingum River, opposite the entrance of the Licking River. 54 miles E. of Columbus, and about 80 miles from Marietta, by the course of the Muskingum, or 65 miles by land. It is on the national road, which here crosses the Muskingum. 74 miles W. from Wheeling.

At the point where Zanesville is located, the river sweeps round a kind of horseshoe curve, embosoming the town, and separating it from the villages of West Zanesville, which lies opposite, above the mouth of the Licking. South Zanesville, immediately below, and Putnam, still farther down. A fine bridge connects Zanesville with Putnam; and another, about half a mile above, is thrown over from Zanesville main street to a point in the river where the bridge forks; one of the branches connecting with South Zanesville, on the route of the national road, and the other connecting with West Zanesville. In its course round this curve, through a distance of about a mile and three quarters, the Muskingum falls 8 or 10 feet, which, by the aid of a dam, gives a fall of over 16 feet; thus furnishing a very extensive water power for hydraulic purposes. There is also a considerable water power on the Licking River. Besides these extensive facilities for business, there is an abundant supply of bituminous coal in the hills which surround Zanesville, rendering the employment of steam power cheaply and easily available.

The principal manufacturing establishments at Zanesville, including those located at South and

West Zanesville and Putnam are iron founderies, flouring mills, glass works, woollen factories, oil mills, paper mills, saw mills, machine shops, &c.; besides which there are numerous other establishments of less magnitude.

There are several printing offices in Zanesville, from which are issued 4 or 5 weekly newspapers. This place has as many as 12 or 15 churches, of different denominations, some of which have large and beautiful houses of worship. Much attention is given to the subject of education. The founder of the settlement, John McIntire, left a large estate to found and sustain a school for the benefit of the poor. This school has a fine brick building. Besides this there are two large buildings for schools of the highest class, one for males and one for females, provided by the town. There is also an excellent female seminary in Putnam, the advantages of which are scarcely less available for the inhabitants of Zanesville than for the beautiful village where it is located. Indeed, these two places, being only separated by the river, are, in many respects, virtually one community; although the settlement on the Putnam side, having been chiefly commenced by New Englanders, has more the character and appearance of a New England village.

Zanesville is abundantly supplied with pure water, for use in the dwellings, and for extinguishing fires, by an aqueduct, constructed at a cost to the town of about \$42,000. The water is raised by a powerful forcing pump from the river into a reservoir on a hill 160 feet high, and is thence distributed by about 7 miles of iron pipe throughout the place. The reservoir has a capacity of

750,000 gallons, creating a head sufficient to throw the water, through hose applied to the hydrants, above the highest buildings.

For a place not yet enjoying the advantages of railroads, Zanesville is well situated in respect to communication with other parts of the country. The national road, a fine Macadamized turnpike built by the United States government, to connect the Atlantic States with the Mississippi valley, commences at Cumberland, at the eastern foot of the Alleghany Mountains, crosses over the mountains westward, to Wheeling, Va., and crossing the Ohio River by the celebrated wire suspension bridge, passes through Zanesville, and thence onward through the centre of the state. On this great road there is always an immense travel. The Muskingum, by dams, locks, and short canals, is rendered navigable for steamboats from its mouth to Dresden, 15 miles above Zanesville; where is a navigable side cut, of about 2½ miles, to the Ohio Canal; through which communication is had S. through the interior of the state, W. by a connecting canal to Pittsburg, and N. to Cleveland, on Lake Erie. One or more steamboats run regularly from Zanesville to Dresden, and others of larger size ply on the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers, between this place and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and New Orleans.

Zebulon, As., c. h. Pike co.

Zebulon, Ga., c. h. Pike co.

Zoar, O., Tuscarawas co. A German settlement on the E. side of Tuscarawas River. 120 miles N. E. from Columbus. A peculiarly neat and pleasant village, and much visited by strangers for its fine garden of exotics

TABLE

Of the latitude and longitude of some of the most important places in the United States; also of the most considerable places in the British Provinces, Mexico, and the West India Islands, and of some of the principal marts for American commerce in Europe and South America. All the places are in N. latitude, except those marked S.; and all in W. longitude, except those marked E. The Observatory, in England, from which longitude is taken, is at Greenwich, 5 miles E. from London. For the latitude and longitude of the capitals of the states and territories, see p. 262.

	Latitude.	Longitude.		Latitude.	Longitude.
	° /	° /		° /	° /
Amherst, Ms.....	42 22	72 31	Mobile, Aa.....	30 42	87 59
Amsterdam, Holland.....	52 23	4 53 E.	Montevideo, S. A.....	34 55 S.	56 14
Annapolis, N. S.....	44 47	65 50	Montreal, Canada.....	45 31	73 35
Auburn, N. Y.....	42 55	76 28	Mount Washington, N. H.....		
Augusta, Ga.....	33 28	81 54	Nantucket, Ms.....	41 17	70 6
Baltimore, Md.....	39 17	76 38	Naples, Italy.....	40 50	14 16 E.
Bangor, Me.....	44 48	68 47	Natchez, Mi.....	31 34	91 25
Batavia, N. Y.....	42 59	78 13	Newark, N. J.....	40 45	74 10
Bath, Me.....	43 55	69 49	New Bedford, Ms.....	41 38	70 56
Beaufort, S. C.....	32 26	80 41	Newbern, N. C.....	35 20	77 5
Bennington, Vt.....	42 42	73 0	Newburyport, Ms.....	42 49	70 53
Bermuda Island, N. part.....	32 22	64 28	Newcastle, De.....	39 40	75 33
Brattleboro', Vt.....	42 52	72 27	New London, Ct.....	41 22	72 9
Brunswick, Me.....	43 53	69 55	Newport, R. I.....	41 25	71 14
Buenos Ayres, S. A.....	34 35 S.	58 31	New York city.....	40 43	74 1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	42 53	78 55	Niagara, Fort.....	43 14	79
Burlington, Vt.....	44 27	73 10	Nobsque Point, Ms.....	41 31	70 40
Burlington, N. J.....	40 5	74 53	Norfolk, Va.....	36 51	76 19
Cadiz, Spain.....	36 32	6 17	Northampton, Ms.....	42 19	72 38
Cambridge, Ms.....	42 23	71 8	Norwich, Ct.....	41 33	72 7
Camden, S. C.....	34 17	80 33	Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	44 41	75 30
Canandaigua, N. Y.....	42 54	77 17	Oswego, N. Y.....	43 28	76 35
Cape Ann, Ms.....	42 38	70 35	Panama, S. A.....	8 59	79 19
Cape Cod, Ms.....	42 2	70 4	Paris, France.....	48 51	2 20 E.
Castine, Me.....	42 23	68 45	Pensacola, Fa.....	30 24	87 10
Chagres, S. A.....	9 20	80	Pernambuco, S. A.....	8 13 S.	35 5
Charlottetown, P. E. Island	46 15	63 7	Petersburg, Va.....	37 14	77 20
Chicago, Is.....	42 0	87 35	Philadelphia, Pa.....	39 57	75 10
Cincinnati, O.....	39 6	84 27	Pictou, N. S.....	45 51	62 27
Cleveland, O.....	41 31	81 46	Pittsburg, Pa.....	40 32	80 2
Constantinople, Turk. in Eu.	41 1	28 55 E.	Pittsfield, Ms.....	42 27	73 16
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	55 41	12 35 E.	Plattsburg, N. Y.....	44 42	73 26
Copper Harbor, L. Sup., Mn.	47 28	87 49	Plymouth, Ms.....	41 57	70 40
Dayton, O.....	39 44	84 11	Port au Prince, Hayti.....	18 40	72 10
Detroit, Mn.....	42 24	82 58	Portland, Me.....	43 40	70 14
Dover, N. H.....	43 13	70 54	Portsmouth, N. H.....	43 5	70 46
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	42 25	79 15	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	41 41	73 55
Easton, Md.....	38 46	76 8	Princeton, N. J.....	40 21	74 40
Eastport, Me.....	44 54	66 56	Quebec, Canada.....	46 49	71 16
Edenton, N. C.....	39 0	77 7	Rochester, N. Y.....	43 8	77 51
Frederick, Md.....	39 24	77 18	Rutland, Vt.....	43 37	72 50
Fredericksburg, Va.....	38 34	77 38	Sable, Cape, N. S.....	43 26	65 32
Fredericton, N. B.....	46 3	66 45	Sable, Cape, Fa.....	24 50	81 15
Georgetown, S. C.....	33 21	79 17	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.....	43 55	75 57
Gibraltar, Spain.....	36 7	5 19	Saco, Me.....	43 31	70 26
Greenfield, Ms.....	42 35	72 37	Salem, Ms.....	42 31	70 54
Hagerstown, Md.....	39 37	77 35	San Francisco, Ca.....	37 30	122 40
Halifax, N. S.....	44 39	63 37	Savannah, Ga.....	32 5	81 8
Havana, Cuba.....	23 9	82 14	Springfield, Ms.....	42 6	72 36
Havre de Grace, France.....	49 29	0 7 E.	St. Anthony's Falls, on the		
Holmes Hole, Ms.....	41 27	70 37	Mississippi.....	44 15	93 40
Horn, Cape.....	55 58 S.	67 21	St. Augustine, Fa.....	29 49	81 35
Hudson, N. Y.....	42 14	73 46	St. John, N. B.....	45 20	66
Hudson, O.....	41 15	81 25	St. Johns, Newfoundland.....	47 32	52 29
Huntsville, Aa.....	34 36	86 57	St. Louis, Mo.....	38 37	90 15
Key West, Fa.....	24 32	81 48	St. Petersburg, Russia.....	59 56	30 19 E.
Kingston, Canada.....	44 8	76 40	Stockholm, Sweden.....	59 21	18 4 E.
Kingston, Jamaica.....	18 1	76 33	Toronto, or York, Canada.....	43 40	79 22
Knoxville, Te.....	35 59	83 51	Troy, N. Y.....	42 44	73 40
Lancaster, Pa.....	40 3	76 21	University of Virginia.....	38 2	78 31
Lexington, Ky.....	38 6	84 18	Utica, N. Y.....	43 7	75 13
Lima, S. A.....	12 3 S.	77 7	Vandalia, Is.....	38 50	89 2
Lisbon, Portugal.....	38 42	9 8	Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	19 12	96 9
Liverpool, England.....	53 25	2 59	Vevay, Ia.....	38 46	84 59
Lockport, N. Y.....	43 11	78 46	Vincennes, Ia.....	38 43	87 25
London, England.....	51 31	0 5 37	Washington, D. C.....	38 54	77 1 30
Louisville, Ky.....	38 3	85 30	Washington, Mi.....	31 36	91 20
Lowell, Ms.....	42 39	71 19	West Point, N. Y.....	41 24	73 58
Lynchburg, Va.....	37 36	79 22	Wheeling, Va.....	40 7	80 42
Lynn, Ms.....	42 28	70 57	Williamstown, Ms.....	42 43	73 13
Machias Bay, Me.....	44 33	67 22	Wilmington, De.....	39 41	75 28
Marblehead, Ms.....	42 30	70 51	Wilmington, N. C.....	34 11	78 10
Memphis, Te.....	35 15	90	Worcester, Ms.....	42 16	71 48
Mexico, capital.....	19 26	99 5	York, Me.....	43 10	70 40
Middletown, Ct.....	41 33	72 39	York, Pa.....	39 58	76 40
Milwaukie, Wn.....	43 4	87 57	Yorktown, Va.....	37 13	76 34

DESCRIPTIONS

OF

MINERAL SPRINGS, WATERFALLS, CAVES, BEACHES, AND OTHER FASHIONABLE RESORTS.

. WE have thought proper to place in a separate chapter the most important places of public resort, curiosity, and entertainment, which persons travelling, and seeking health or pleasure, are desirous of bringing readily under their notice. This we have done for greater convenience of reference, as they must otherwise have been sought promiscuously throughout the entire work; and likewise for the purpose of giving more particular details of description, in many cases, than would be suitable to the general brevity with which the great majority of towns, villages, &c., must be noticed.

There are, of course, very many places of the same class with those included in this chapter, but of less consequence, which are briefly described in connection with the towns where they are situated. These, being known in their own immediate neighborhood, will naturally be referred to under the localities where they belong. Such is the progress of the country, however, that it will not be thought strange if some of these, and others yet unknown, should soon become as important as any which have been here described

ASCUTNEY MOUNTAIN, VT.

From the summit of this lofty mountain, on the right bank of the Connecticut, near the beautiful town of Windsor, is presented one of the richest and most variegated landscapes in New England. See *Mountains*, &c., p. 168.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Are situated in the Genesee valley, about 20 miles S. from Rochester, and 25 from Canandaigua. The village is delightfully situated about half a mile E. of the Genesee River, on a terrace elevated about 100 feet above its banks, commanding an extensive prospect of its fertile valley and the adjacent country. This place is becoming more and more a place of resort for persons desiring the benefit of its medicinal waters, which are found peculiarly efficacious in disorders of the digestive organs, rheumatism, and gout, all sorts of cutaneous affections, and in every kind of obstruction of the alimentary system. The springs are on the S. W. of the village. The two most valuable are distinguished as the Upper and Lower Springs. Their properties are similar, differing only in the relative proportions of the

same mineral ingredients. There are several large and well-kept hotels, two of which are at the springs, and others are in the village. There are extensive accommodations for bathing conveniently arranged in connection with these houses, and likewise separate from them. The place is thus rendered delightfully attractive, in the summer season, for persons seeking recreation and pleasure, as well as for the invalid. The Genesee Valley Canal, between Rochester and Mount Morris, passes within about 2 miles of the springs, on which a line of boats runs up and down daily. There are also, during the season, lines of stages running every day between this place and Rochester.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

Is situated in the town of Milton, Saratoga co., in a valley near the Kayaderoseras Creek, 32 miles N. of Albany, and 25 from Troy, with which it is connected by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. Its mineral waters were formerly much celebrated, but have since lost some of their properties, and are relatively of less value since the discovery of springs in such variety at Saratoga, 7

miles N. The oldest and most esteemed fountain is denominated the "Public Well," which is in the W. part of the village, and issues from a bed of blue clay and gravel. It is said to have been first discovered in 1769. There are other springs possessing the same medicinal properties, but of less note.

The *Sans Souci Hotel*, erected in 1803 for the accommodation of visitors, is a popular establishment, delightfully situated near the centre of the village. The main building is 160 feet long, with wings extending back 153 feet, and is surrounded by beautiful pleasure grounds. It can accommodate about 150 visitors, and is often thronged, during the summer months, with temporary residents from every part of the United States, and from other countries.

Long Lake, 5 miles S., is a favorite resort for those who are fond of fishing. The village was incorporated in 1807, and has about 2000 inhabitants. It contains a number of hotels besides the *Sans Souci*, and several private boarding-houses for visitors during the summer months. There are churches of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist denominations.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

See *Walpole*, N. H., or *Rockingham*, Vt.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C.

This mountain, which is about 30 miles N. from Morgantown, rises to the height of 6476 feet, which is 250 feet higher than Mt. Washington. N. H., and is one of the highest elevations in the United States. In its near vicinity also are the summits called *Grandfather Mountain* and *Grandmother Mountain*; the former 5560 feet, and the latter 2500 feet in height.

BLENNERHASSET'S ISLAND,

In the Ohio River, about 14 miles below Marietta, is celebrated as having formerly been the residence of Mr. Blennerhasset, an Irish gentleman of distinction, who came to this country and built for himself a splendid seat upon this island. He expended here large sums of money in the decoration of his mansion, and in the elegant and tasteful arrangement of his gardens and pleasure grounds. His wife was a very accomplished lady, and his house became the resort of the most polished and literary society. Unfortunately, however, this gentleman became involved in the treasonable projects of Aaron Burr; having been induced by him to embark with all his wealth in his famous scheme for bringing about the dismemberment of the United States, and the establishment of a separate government in the south-west. The consequence was, that Blennerhasset was ruined in fortune and reputation; his splendid mansion was deserted and went to decay; and this once beautiful place now presents only a mass of ruins. For what it once was, and because of the melancholy historical interest which belongs to it, we have given the notice of this island a place in this section of our work.

BLUE HILLS, MS.

This range of hills lies about 10 miles S. from Boston, in the county of Norfolk, and from its proximity to several of the most populous cities and towns, the most cultivated and luxuriant landscapes, and the chief commercial marts and harbors of the commonwealth, its summits, though

not absolutely of great elevation, command some of the most interesting and lovely prospects to be found in this or in any country. The range has several summits in different parts, which, though varying in height, have each their respective features of interest to the spectator.

The most elevated height is at the western extremity, in the S. W. part of Milton, where the hill is 710 feet above the ocean. From this position a prospect of almost unexampled beauty and extent is spread out before the eye. The eight cities of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, Salem, Lynn, Lowell, and Lawrence; the beautiful suburbs of Boston, embracing the towns of Chelsea, Brookline, Brighton, Watertown, Newton, Dedham, Dorchester, Milton, Quincy, Braintree, Randolph, Weymouth, Hingham, and many others, with the broad expanse of Massachusetts Bay and Boston harbor, studded with islands and whitened with sails from every sea, seem all to be lying at the feet of the spectator. Of some of the objects of this gorgeous scene, President Hitchcock thus speaks, in his work on the "Scenographical Geology" of Massachusetts: "One circumstance of peculiar interest is the proximity of these hills to Boston, whose numerous edifices, masts, spires, and towers, and, nobly peering above the rest, the dome of the State House, present before the observer a most forcible example of human skill and industry, vicing with and almost eclipsing nature. And the high state of cultivation exhibited in the vicinity of Boston, with the numerous elegant mansions of private gentlemen crowning almost every hill, and imparting an air of freshness and animation to the valley and the plain, testify how much taste and wealth can do in giving new charms to the face of nature. From these hills the observer has also a fine view of Boston harbor.

To look out upon the ocean is always an imposing sight; but when that ocean is studded with islands most picturesque in shape and position, and the frequent sail is seen gliding among them, he must be insensible indeed whose soul does not kindle at the scene, and linger upon it with delight."

Besides the State House, and other imposing edifices in Boston, there are also the venerable college buildings at Cambridge, the Monument on Bunker Hill, the granite for which was quarried from a part of this range, the Asylums and Hospitals at South Boston, the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Dorchester Heights, and the massive fortifications upon some of the islands in the harbor, which will not fail to arrest the attention of the observer.

The prospect from these hills is remarkable for its extent as well as for its luxuriance and beauty. Although their elevation is not great, yet there is nothing to intercept the view on the N. between them and the Grand Monadnock; the E. is open to Massachusetts Bay and the ocean; the S. to the counties of Plymouth and Bristol; and on the W. the horizon is only limited by the Wachusett Mountain, which lies in Princeton, about 60 miles distant. This height is plainly discernible, in a clear atmosphere, by the naked eye.

The Blue Hills constitute a convenient landmark for vessels bound into Massachusetts Bay, being the first land which is seen on their approach from the sea; and whenever seen, they have always a blue appearance, which circumstance has given them the name they bear. The

most elevated summit of this range lies about half a mile from the roads which pass at its base in various directions, and may be ascended by several paths from the different sides.

BLUE SULPHUR SPRING, VA.

This spring is situated in the region of the other Virginia springs, in a beautifully picturesque valley, on Muddy Creek, a small tributary of the Greenbrier River. It is about 20 miles W. of the celebrated *White Sulphur Springs*. The medicinal properties of the Blue Sulphur are considered as valuable, and draw a large number of visitors. Accommodations are afforded at the public houses for about 300 guests. This place is about 200 miles W. of Richmond, and is reached by the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Louisa Railroads, as far as Gordonsville, thence by stage, via Staunton and the Natural Bridge, to the springs. For particulars of this and other routes, see *White Sulphur Springs*.

BOOTHBAY, ME.

This place, frequently known as *Townsend Harbor*, which is celebrated as one of the largest and most commodious harbors on the Atlantic coast, has become quite a fashionable resort for seekers of health and pleasure from the towns on the Kennebec River and other parts of Maine. Fishing and fowling here are exceeding good, and the convenient pleasure trips in boats among the islands in the bay afford no small enjoyment to the visitors.

Among the thousands of coasting vessels which swarm upon this coast, many hundreds are frequently seen within this harbor at the same time, enjoying a safe retreat from the raging storm without. Boothbay lies about 12 miles E. of the mouth of the Kennebec, and 24 miles from the city of Bath.

BRANDYWINE SPRINGS, DE.

These celebrated springs are situated near the Brandywine Creek, and are reached by carriages from Wilmington. They are much resorted to, both for health and pleasure, by the citizens of Wilmington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places. Distant from Wilmington but a few miles.

BURNING SPRINGS, N. Y.

There is one of these curious springs, or rather eruptions of inflammable gas from the earth, situated in a ravine on the W. side of Bristol, 8 miles S. E. from Canandaigua. The gas rises through fissures of the slate rock, at the margin and in the bed of a brook. Where it issues from the rock it burns with a steady and beautiful flame. In winter, it forms openings in the superincumbent snow; and, being set on fire, it presents the curious spectacle of a flame rising out of the snow. In very cold weather, tubes of ice are formed around those currents to the height of two or three feet. When burning in a still evening, these natural lights may be seen presenting a novel and beautiful appearance.

There is another of these burning springs near the village of Barcelona, 51 miles W. of Buffalo, which has been applied to the useful purpose of maintaining a Light on the southern shore of Lake Erie. The gas escapes from the bed of a creek about a mile distant from the lake, and is carried in pipes to the light-house. There are other-similar springs in the U. S.

CAPE ANN, MS.

See towns of *Gloucester* and *Rockport*.

CAPE MAY, N. J.

This place, situated at the mouth of Delaware Bay, on the N. E. side, has, for a number of years past, become an attractive watering-place, much frequented by the citizens of Philadelphia and others. During the summer season, a steamboat runs from the city to the cape, and affords a pleasant trip. The beach is unsurpassed as a bathing-place, and the accommodations for the entertainment of visitors are of the first order. Distance from Philadelphia, 102 miles.

CARROLLTON GARDENS, LA.

This pleasant resort for the citizens of New Orleans is at Carrollton, a rapidly improving place, about 6 miles above the city, on the Mississippi. A railroad extends from the centre of New Orleans to this place, and it is occupied as a place of residence by many who do business in the city. Excellent cars run over the road every few minutes during the day and evening.

CATAWBA FALLS, N. C.

Situated on the left of the Swannanoa road, so called, leading from Morgantown to Nashville, through the Swannanoa Gap, and about 5 miles distant from the road. These falls are much visited by tourists, and are well worthy the attention and admiration they receive. The Catawba River is a branch of the Santee. See *Waterce River*, p. 256.

COLLASET ROCKS, MS.

These storm-beaten rocks, which have been the means of sending so many shipwrecked mariners to a watery grave, lie at the entrance of Colhasset harbor, a few miles S. E. of the light-house at the entrance of Boston harbor, extending about 3 miles from the tow, and quite out into Massachusetts Bay. The outline of the shore at this point is such as necessarily to expose this place to the most powerful action of the sea, which has consequently here laid bare, to the skeleton, this brawny limb of "New England's rock-bound coast." The area covered with these ledges embraces many hundred square acres. It is a place of imminent hazard to vessels coming on the coast, and many have been the wrecks here experienced, with great destruction of life. The attempt was made, in 1849, to establish a light-house upon the outer extremity of these rocks, where, of course, the sea breaks over them with all its force. On the ledge known by mariners as *Minot's Ledge*, a structure was erected, consisting of iron piles, inserted from 5 to 6 feet in the rock, eight inches in diameter at the base, and four and a half inches at the top, nine in number, one being in the centre, and firmly braced by iron rods connecting them one with another. The breadth of this structure at the base was 25 feet, and its height 75 feet. It was first lighted January 1, 1850. In the great gale of April 16, 1851, this light-house was entirely beaten down, and now lies buried in the sea. Two persons, who had the care of the light, were lost in its destruction. A light-ship has since been placed at this station.

Collaset is a pleasant place of summer resort for the citizens of Boston, from which it is distant, by railroad, 22 miles. Amid the rocks on the

opposite side of the harbor from the town, at a place called "The Glades," a very good house of entertainment has been established, affording fine advantages for enjoying sea air, sea bathing, and fishing. "The Glades" is also a favorite resort, in the proper season, for shooting the various kinds of sea fowl, which frequent this coast in countless numbers. This place may be approached either by crossing from the village in boats, or by a road about three miles round the harbor. Many of the rocks of this remarkable locality are of singular composition, and well worthy the attention of the geologist. See *Cohasset*.

COHOES FALLS, N. Y.

These falls are described in our account of the Mohawk River. See p. 220.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y.

See p. 184.

CROWN POINT, N. Y.,

Is the name of an ancient fort, built by the French, in 1731, in the town of the same name, upon the N. E. extremity of a point of land jutting out into Lake Champlain. After the destruction of the old French fort, a new fortress was constructed here by Lord Amherst, which was built of wood and earth, enclosing an area of 1500 square yards, and surrounded by a deep and broad ditch, cut with immense labor in the solid granite. There was a gateway on the north, a drawbridge and a covered way to the lake. These works are said to have cost the British government 2,000,000 sterling. Near this point, on the 13th of October, 1776, the American fleet, under Arnold, was destroyed, and his expedition against Canada terminated. Crown point lies about 35 miles north from Whitehall.

DIGHTON ROCK, MS.

See town of *Dighton*.

DRENNON SPRINGS, KY.,

Situated in Henry county, about 20 miles from the mouth of the Kentucky River, and about a mile and a half back from the river. They are easily reached from Frankfort, 40 miles, Louisville, 78 miles, and Cincinnati, 95 miles, by steamboats, which run back and forth daily during the season of company at the springs. Every variety of sulphur and chalybeate waters are to be found among the fountains of this fashionable resort.

FLUSHING, N. Y.

This pleasant resort for the citizens of New York is in the town of the same name, on Long Island, to which the reader is referred.

FORT TICONDEROGA, N. Y.

This old fort, in the town of the same name, erected by the French in 1756, and by them called "Carrillon," is on the western shore of Lake Champlain, 24 miles from Whitehall, and 58 miles from Burlington. It is at this point that the delightful and much frequented route to Saratoga Springs, by the way of Lake George, diverges from the more direct route, by way of Whitehall. Passengers here leave the Champlain boats for stage coaches, by which they are conveyed over a hilly but romantic road about 3 miles, to the village of Ticonderoga, at the head of Lake George, and thence down the lake, 36

miles, by steamboat, to the Lake House, at its southern extremity. Ticonderoga was originally a place of much strength, having, from its situation with water on three sides, great natural advantages for a post of defence. It was taken from the English by the brave Colonel Ethan Allen, at the head of 83 Green Mountain Boys, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, in 1775. It was recaptured a however, by General Burgoyne, two years afterwards, and held by the British during the war. Burgoyne gained a position for a battery of artillery upon the summit of Mount Hope, about a mile north, from which he successfully stormed the fort. The ruins of this ancient fortress, which still remain, are sufficiently entire to give the visitor a pretty correct idea of the outline and interior of this celebrated stronghold. From Burlington to Ticonderoga, it is 58 miles, and thence to Saratoga Springs, by the route above described, 69 miles; from Boston to Saratoga Springs, by this route, 367 miles.

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H.

This pass through the western flank of the White Mountains, on the route from Littleton to the central part of New Hampshire, though less rugged and grand in its features, is by many thought to be not inferior in interest, on the whole, to the celebrated pass on the east of it, known, by way of eminence, as "*The Notch of the White Mountains*." The mountains between which the Franconia Notch passes are those which have received the names of *Mount Lafayette* and *Mount Jackson*. Persons who visit the White Mountains will not consider their excursion as complete until they have passed through the Franconia Notch. The grand and the beautiful are so blended in its wild scenery, that the observer scarcely knows with which of these great emotions he is most absorbed. There are also several particular objects of curious and impressive interest, on the way through this mountain pass, which travellers pause to notice. One of these, and one which has been declared to be the greatest natural curiosity of the state, is the "*Old Man of the Mountain*;" who, as he claims the title, without dispute, of "the oldest inhabitant," so he enjoys, without fear of rotation in office, the highest seat of promotion in New Hampshire. On a bold and nearly perpendicular front of the rock which terminates one of the jutting cliffs of Mount Jackson, at the height of 1000 feet, in full relief against the western sky, and looking in calm majesty towards the south, is seen this wonderful profile of the human face, delineated with striking exactness and in gigantic proportions, wearing from age to age the same undisturbed expression of sovereign dignity and hoary wisdom. No one who has stood and gazed, in a serene day, upon the face of the Old Man of the Mountain, can ever forget the visual image, or lose the moral impression he has there received. This profile is produced by a peculiar combination of the surfaces and angles of five massive granite blocks, which nature has piled upon this bald and storm-beaten height. A guide-board is placed upon the stage road, a short distance south of the Lafayette Hotel, which is kept here for the entertainment of visitors, to indicate the true position from which to view this curious freak of nature.

Another object of great interest to be visited, two or three miles south, is "*The Flame*." Of

this, Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, in his work on the Geology of New Hampshire, thus speaks: "The Flume is a deep chasm, having mural precipices of granite on each side, while a mountain torrent rushes through its midst, falling over precipitous crags and loose masses of rock. During the freshets of the spring season, and in early summer, it is not practicable to walk in the bed of the Flume. But in the driest season of the year, there is but little water in it, and the bottom of the ravine affords a good foot path.

"The direction of this rocky fissure is N. 80° E., and it appears to have resulted, not from the abrasion of the rocks by the action of running water, but to have been produced originally by a fracture of the uplifted rocks. The walls of the chasm on either hand exhibit proofs in favor of this opinion; for they are not water worn, but present surfaces of fracture, and the projecting ledges on each side are still comparatively sharp, and well defined in their outlines.

"One of the most remarkable objects in the Flume is an immense rounded block of granite, which hangs overhead, supported merely by small surfaces of contact against its sides. It appears to the traveller looking at it from below as if ready to fall upon him."

This Notch, in a remarkable manner, resembles the Great Notch, in its leading natural characteristics. Like that, it forms an extraordinary natural avenue for a road, which connects the region of the upper Connecticut River with the seaboard. In the same manner, also, it has its river, taking its rise from a pond, called Ferrin's Pond, near the head of the Notch, and rapidly increasing as it flows onward, receiving perennial supplies from the mountain sides, and often swollen to a maddening torrent, by the rains which fall upon their broad and steep declivities. This river is the most N. branch of the Pemigewasset; and uniting with two other branches, from the E. and W., in the N. part of the town of Woodstock, forms one of the principal sources of the Merrimack, which, after performing such wonders of productive industry at Manchester, Lowell, Andover, and Lawrence, falls into the ocean at Newburyport.

Travellers visiting the White Mountains by this route proceed by railroad from Boston to Concord, N. H., 76 miles; thence by railroad to Plymouth, 51 miles; thence up the valley of the Pemigewasset, by railroad and stage to the *Flume House*, 24 miles; thence through the Notch, by the Old Man of the Mountain, to the *Lafayette House*, 5 miles farther; in all, 153 miles from Boston. From this the distance to *Fabyan's White Mountain House*, via Bethlem, is 16 miles. From the Lafayette House N. to Littleton is 12 miles.

GINGERCAKE ROCKS, N. C.

This remarkable pile of rocks gives its name to the mountain summit, upon the top of which it is seen. They are situated in the mountainous part of Burke co., amidst wild and romantic scenery. The pile consists of two rocks, of different form and character, so poised as to stand firmly upon an exceedingly small base. The first or lower section, composed of a brittle slate stone, is in the form of the half of an inverted pyramid. Its truncated top, which, by its inverted position, becomes the base, upon which the whole is supported, is only 4 feet in diameter.

The centre of gravity to this part of the pile, would fall much without the base upon which it rests, were it not most accurately balanced in its position by the second or superincumbent rock, which is a table of mountain granite, 32 feet in length, 18 in breadth, and 2 feet thick, resting horizontally upon the other with a sufficient excess of its projection and weight, opposite to the preponderance of the inverted pyramid beneath, to produce a perfect counterpoise. The form and outline of this upper rock is as remarkable as that of the other, being as true in the proportions above given as if it had come from the hand of an artist. The lower section is about 29 feet high, which, being increased by the thickness of the upper section, makes the entire altitude 31 feet.

A visitor to this curious freak of nature remarks that "within the presence of this strange pile, the predominant feeling, after that of admiration, is fear. An attempt to reason one's self into a feeling of conscious security is utterly futile. The argument that it has stood there perhaps for thousands of years, amid the raging winds and rocking earth, is met and opposed by the ocular fact of its standing before you almost upon nothing; and, approach it at what point you will, it appears leaning towards you."

As these rocks stand upon the summit of the mountain, they can be seen, in a clear atmosphere, from a distance of many miles, looming up above the horizon, against the clear blue sky, in which they seem to float like a little fantastic cloud.

The prospect from this mountain summit towards other distant points is also sublimely grand. Looking north, the eye runs down a ravine between precipices from 800 to 1200 feet high, at the bottom of which the Linville River, one of the sources of the Catawba, dashes its pure waters along its rocky bed. From the top of one of the cliffs which overhangs this chasm is seen a shaft of rock shooting out over the gulf below, at the height of 1500 feet. This is known in the neighborhood by the name of the *Hawk's Bill*, from its resemblance to the beak of that bird.

On the left of this, from the point of observation, and about 5 miles distant, is the famous *Table Rock*, of Burke co., which rises, upon the verge of the Catawba valley, to the height of 2500 feet. It appears, as seen from this point, to have the shape of a perfect cone.

There are few mountain districts in which is presented such a various display of the strange, the wild, the beautiful, and the grand, as here.

GUILFORD POINT, CT.

Situated in the old town of Guilford, on the shore of Long Island Sound, 15 miles E. of New Haven. The point runs out a short distance into the water, about one mile from the centre of the town. This has long been a place of resort, in the summer season, for the citizens of New Haven, Hartford, and other places, in pursuit of health and recreation. Good accommodations are found at the Point itself, and also at the hotels and boarding-houses in the village.

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.

This beach is on the Atlantic coast, in Rockingham co., about 12 miles S. of Portsmouth, and about 7 miles S. W. from Exeter. It is little inferior to the celebrated Nahant Beach, near Bos-

ton, and has long been the resort of invalids and parties of pleasure. There is a good hotel for the accommodation of visitors. There is, near this place, an abrupt and singularly-shaped promontory, extending into the sea, and dividing the beaches, which had otherwise been continuous, on either side, called Great Boar's Head. The fishing is very good here a little distance from the shore.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.

This spot, so celebrated for its wild and majestic scenery, is in Jefferson co., at the confluence of Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, where, after the union of their waters, they find a passage through the rocky barrier of the Blue Ridge, 1200 feet in height. Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," has given a full and graphic account of the scene which is here presented, which he characterizes as "one of the most stupendous in nature." "Jefferson's Rock," the spot where it is said Mr. Jefferson wrote his description, is a pile of huge, detached rocks, leaning over the precipitous cliffs of the Shenandoah, and looking into the mountain gorge of the Potomac. Its top is 12 feet square, and almost level; whilst its base does not exceed 5 feet in width, resting upon a larger mass of rock, jutting out from the hill. Mr. Jefferson pronounces the scenery at this place as "worth a trip across the ocean to behold."

There is also a most enchanting prospect obtained from the summit of a mountain opposite, about a mile and a half farther up, on the Maryland side of the river. The eye here reaches a very wide extent of country, fields, woodlands, and plantations; while the Shenandoah, as it is traceable upon the magic picture, appears like a series of beautiful lakes.

A bridge, 750 feet long, crosses the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. The U. S. have located an armory and an arsenal at this place, which are well worthy the attention of the tourist. Nearly 9000 stand of arms are annually manufactured here, employing about 240 hands. The hotels at this place afford excellent accommodations for visitors.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad here finds a passage through the Blue Ridge, in its route between Baltimore and Cumberland. The distance from Baltimore is 82 miles, and from Cumberland 96 miles. The Winchester Railroad also connects this point with Winchester, Va., 32 miles distant.

HARRODSBURG SPRINGS, KY.

This celebrated watering-place is situated in a town of the same name, near the geographical centre of the state, a few miles S. W. of the Kentucky River. The springs are 6 or 8 in number, bursting out near the summit of the limestone ridge on which the village of Harrodsburg is built.

The *Epsom Spring* issues in the most copious stream, has a feeble sulphurous smell, and a lower temperature than the others, and therefore is the one chiefly used. This spring contains the following ingredients: Carbonate of magnesia, sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, and sulphuretted hydrogen. Temperature 60 degrees. There is, as this analysis shows, a striking analogy between the constitution of the

Epsom Spring and that of the Seidlitz Spring of Bohemia; which was examined, and its powers warmly extolled by the celebrated Hoffman, in 1721, and has maintained its reputation unabated for more than a century.

The *Chalybeate Spring* is the same in constitution with the above, with the addition of iron, and a stronger impregnation of sulphuretted hydrogen. Temperature 65°.

From their composition, the sanative effects of these waters will be easily inferred. They are gently purgative, diaphoretic, and diuretic. They diminish arterial action, promote various secretions, and exert an alterative influence upon the system. Hence they are clearly beneficial in all diseases attended by inflammation; in obstructions of the viscera; dysentery; chronic rheumatism, and gout in its earlier stages; in cutaneous diseases; and in complaints of the chest following colds, measles, or scarlatina, or dependent upon inflammation of the bronchia.

For those from the S. and W. in search of health or recreation, this watering-place affords a delightful retreat in the summer months; and the number who resort to it is every year increasing. There have been some \$300,000 expended upon the premises; and there is, perhaps, no establishment of the kind in the United States, owned by an individual proprietor, which surpasses this in the means afforded for making a residence there desirable.

In the neighborhood of the springs are the *Gray Mural Cliffs* of the Kentucky River, which are visited as a great natural curiosity. Here the river flows, in a narrow and winding ravine, nearly 400 feet deep; and offers, in its high and precipitous banks, embellished with evergreens, much to interest those who have a taste for the sublime and beautiful in natural scenery.

The distance of these springs from Louisville, on the Ohio River, via Shelbyville, Frankfort, and Lawrenceburg, is about 120 miles.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

This delightful place of recreation for the citizens of New York lies on the opposite bank of the Hudson, immediately N. of Jersey City. During the warm summer months, the steam ferry boats running back and forth between Hoboken and New York are continually crowded with persons seeking refreshment in this charming retreat from the heated and thronged streets of the city.

HOPKINTON SPRINGS, MS.

These mineral springs have become somewhat celebrated. They contain carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, and iron. They are three in number, each differing in its properties from the others. They are situated near White Hall Pond, which abounds in fish of various kinds. At this place, a large and commodious hotel has been kept for many years, and has become a favorite resort for persons in pursuit of health or pleasure, where ample provision is made for all their wants. The Boston and Worcester Railroad passes within three and a half miles of the springs, at Westborough, 32 miles W. from Boston.

HOT SPRINGS, AS.

This place, situated a few miles N. of the Washita River, and about 50 miles from Little

Rock, the capital of the state, is becoming every season more and more popular. Its waters have been found efficacious in chronic diseases, such as serofula, rheumatism, &c. Visitors to these springs find every accommodation suited to their wishes, at the fine hotel established for their reception.

HOT SPRINGS, VA.

Situated in the western section of the state, in the vicinity of the other Virginia Springs, about 200 miles W. of Richmond. They are five miles distant from the Warm Springs. They are romantically situated in a valley surrounded by mountain peaks. There are 6 separate springs, which range in temperature from 98° to 106° of Fahrenheit. Each of the springs supplies a distinct bath; and the spout baths are natural spouts. The bathing establishment has recently undergone considerable improvement. The hotels, or buildings at the springs, are sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of 150 persons.

These waters, as critically analyzed by Professor William B. Rodgers, of the University of Virginia, contain the following saline ingredients in each 100 cubic inches, viz.: Carbonate of lime, 7.013; carbonate of magnesia, 1.324; sulphate of lime, 1.302; sulphate of magnesia, 1.530; sulphate of soda, 1.363; chloride of sodium and magnesia, with a trace of chloride of calcium, 0.105; proto-carbonate of iron, 0.096; silica, 0.045. The free gases consist of nitrogen, oxygen, and carbonic acid gas.

These waters, when taken internally, are anti-acid, mildly aperient, and freely diuretic and diaphoretic. When used as a general bath, their effects are great, frequently exceeding all expectation. They relax contracted tendons, excite the action of the absorbent vessels, promote glandular secretions, exert a marked and salutary influence over the biliary and uterine systems, and often, in a short time, relieve excruciating pain, caused by long-standing disease in some vital organ.

For the routes to this place, see *White Sulphur Springs*.

HOUSE OF NATURE, IS.

This name is applied to a curious natural cavern in the rock, on the shore of the Ohio River, 24 miles below Shawneetown. Passengers on the boats will not fail to have it pointed out to them as they pass; and sometimes, at their request, the captains are so obliging as to stop their boats for a short time, to allow an opportunity of visiting the cave. The names of many visitors are graven on its front. The entrance is just above high water mark, and is about 20 feet high, leading into a spacious chamber with an arched roof 30 feet high, and extending back 125 feet. Families of emigrants, descending the river, have occasionally found a winter asylum in this cave. Mason, the noted pirate and outlaw, who, about the year 1800, subsisted with his banditti, for some time, by waylaying, robbing, and murdering the boatmen upon the river, made this cavern his rendezvous. He was finally shot by one of his own comrades, in order to obtain the reward of \$500, offered by the governor of Mississippi for his head.

INDIAN SPRINGS, GA.

This fashionable watering-place is situated in Butts co., 52 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. The springs are in the forks of two creeks which

empty into the Ockmulgee, and about 10 miles W. of that river. They contain sulphur and other ingredients, and are considered efficacious as a remedy for gravel, rheumatism, cutaneous and other diseases. Visitors here find good accommodations.

ISLES OF SHOALS, ME. AND N. H.,

Off Portsmouth, N. H. These shoals are 7 in number, lying about 9 miles out at sea. The largest of the islands, familiarly known as Hog Island, contains 350 acres, and has an elevation in its highest parts of 50 feet above the sea. Upon this island a hotel has recently been erected, affording pleasant accommodations for water parties from Portsmouth, from Hampton and Iye Beaches, and the neighboring towns, and also for persons wishing to remain a few days or weeks in summer, as it were, at sea, without any of the discomforts of a sea voyage. The place is much more frequented than formerly by parties of pleasure. See *Isles of Shoals*, p. 204.

LATONIAN SPRINGS, KY.

This is a pleasant and fashionable place of resort during the summer months, situated 4 miles back from Covington, on the opposite side of the Ohio River from Cincinnati. *Linden Grove Cemetery*, in the immediate vicinity of the springs, is an attractive place of the kind.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This popular place of resort for those fond of sea-shore recreations is on the E. coast of N. J., 32 miles from New York. The *Ocean House*, a short distance from Long Branch, is also a hotel of the first order. The constant sea breeze and the convenient sea bathing here to be enjoyed have a fine effect in restoring the exhausted energies of the human system. There is admirable sport for the angler in the vicinity. The Shrewsbury River on the one side, and the ocean on the other, swarm with many delicate varieties of the finny tribe.

In the neighborhood of Long Branch are also *Shrewsbury*, *Red Bank*, and *Tinton Falls*, which are all places of great resort. The above localities are reached by a steamboat, running at convenient periods from New York.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, GA.

The range on which this lofty summit is situated commences in the N. W. part of the state, and rises to the height of 2000 feet. The view from Lookout Mountain is very grand, overlooking a vast extent of country, and comprising every variety of landscape. Encircling the brow of the mountain is a natural palisade of naked rocks, from 70 to 100 feet in height. The railroads from Savannah and Charleston approach near to this mountain.

MADISON'S CAVE, VA.

This cave is situated in the vicinity of Weir's Cave, and somewhat resembles that remarkable curiosity. It is, however, much less extensive, not exceeding 300 feet.

MADISON SPRINGS, GA.,

Are in Madison co., about 100 miles N. from Milledgeville, 23 miles N. E. from Athens, and 7 miles from Danielsville, the shire town of the county. The waters are impregnated with

iron, and are useful in cutaneous diseases. This is a place of fashionable resort, where visitors meet with every attention.

MAMMOTH CAVE, KY.

This stupendous wonder of nature is situated in Edmonson co., about 90 miles S. from Louisville, and about equally distant, in a N. E. direction, from Nashville, Te. A large and commodious hotel has been erected, two or three hundred paces from the mouth of the cave, for the accommodation of visitors. The tourist leaves the stage road about 6 miles from the entrance to the cave, and passes through some of the most romantic and beautiful scenery in reaching this public house, where he finds every thing provided to render his visit agreeable and instructive. It is only within a few years that this cave has been very extensively explored; and it is still supposed that but a small part of it, in comparison with the whole, has ever been trodden by the foot of man. It has been estimated that the length of all the different avenues and branches, when added together, would make more than 600 miles. As far as known, there are in the cave 246 avenues, 47 domes, 8 cataracts, and 23 pits. The darkness, deeper than that of the blackest midnight, which pervades these subterranean recesses, and which is little more than rendered visible by the torches which the visitors carry with them, renders it difficult for the spectator to form any thing like an adequate idea of its vast dimensions, its great heights and depths in the different apartments, and of the singularity and beauty of the natural decorations they contain. The recent attempt of an adventurous artist, however, to obtain drawings of a number of the different avenues, halls, and chambers, for the purpose of illustrating the hidden wonders of this natural phenomenon to the eye by the aid of the beautiful illusion of the moving panorama, has been, in a great degree, successful. The different parts of the cave selected for this purpose were illuminated by hundreds of lights, placed at different points, so as to give the most powerful and just effect to the ever-varying perspective within.

Immediately upon entering the mouth of the cave, the visitor perceives a sensible change in the temperature of the atmosphere, which is that of 59° Fahr., and remains so uniformly, winter and summer. No impure air exists in any part of it; decomposition and putrefaction are unknown; and combustion is perfect. Visitors going in and out are not liable to contract colds; but, on the contrary, colds are commonly relieved by a visit to the cave. No reptiles of any description are found here. It is a curious fact that fish without eyes have been caught in the rivers of this cave. They have been dissected by skilful anatomists, it is said, who declare that they are without the slightest indication of an organ similar to the eye, and also that they possess other anomalies in their organization interesting to the naturalist. These fishes are from 3 to 6 inches in length. Specimens of them are found in most of our collections of natural history.

The cave is also inhabited by two species of rats and a species of crickets, neither of which partake of the peenliarity of the fishes,—of the want of eyes,—for in both of these animals that organ is very largely developed. These rats are white and very large. Professor Agassiz has

some specimens of them in the collection at Cambridge. In the winter, millions of bats find here a resting-place well suited to their wants.

During the last war with England, a saltpetre manufactory was established in this cave; and, although it was discontinued in 1815, wheel tracks are still to be seen as clear and distinct as if made yesterday. The guides also point out eorn cobs which were brought into the cave at that time, and which are perfectly fresh and sound.

The waters of the cave are of the purest kind; and, besides the springs and streams of fresh water, there are one or two sulphur springs. There are streams, lakes, and waterfalls of sufficient width and depth to compare well with those of the world above ground. Some of these rivers, as they are called, are navigated by boats of sufficient size to carry 12 persons; and one of them, called the Echo, is said to be broad and deep enough, at all times, to float the largest steamers. The rivers of the Mammoth Cave were never crossed till 1840. Some of them flow in deep channels, the sides of which rise high above their ordinary level. After heavy rains, they are sometimes swollen so as to rise more than 50 feet. At such times the streams, and especially the cataracts, of the cave, exhibit a most terrific appearance. Great exertions have been made to discover the sources of these streams, and where they find their outlets: yet they still remain, in this respect, as much a mystery as ever.

“Darkly thou glidest onward,
Thou deep and hidden wave!
The laughing sunshine hath not looked
Into thy hidden cave.”

The different apartments and passages of this wonderful subterranean labyrinth have many of them received names, from their resemblance, more or less real, to the most celebrated interiors and decorations of architectural design. A few only can be here described.

At the Cave House, erected near the entrance by Dr. Croghan, the late proprietor of this wonder of the world, those visiting the cave are supplied with lights, guides, and whatever else may be required for their expedition. The air of the cave, as you enter, gives a pleasant sensation of refreshing coolness. As you continue descending some irregular stone steps, the daylight fades and the gloom deepens. Nothing is heard save your own footsteps, and the sound of the waters leaping from a precipice over your head and falling on the rocks below. A beautiful stream of water falls over the mouth of the cave, as one writer has remarked, as if it were the remnant of a graceful curtain, which had formerly concealed this wonder from the gaze of man. Looking back towards the orifice, the light of the external day appears dim, as if it were the twilight of evening. Looking before you, if looking it may be called,—what a world of darkness! With all your torches how little can be seen! A strange sensation comes over you, as with hesitating step you proceed.

The first great expansion of the cavern which you enter is the Great Vestibule, an immense hall, covering an area of an acre and a half, with a dome, lost in the darkness, 100 feet high, unsupported by a single pillar. By kindling a fire at this spot, the vast dimensions of the chamber may be faintly discovered. “Far up above your head,” says one, “is seen the gray ceiling

rolling dimly away like a cloud, and many buttresses bending under their weight begin to project their enormous masses from their shadowy wall." Two avenues lead out of this hall, at opposite extremities, which are about 100 feet wide and 500 feet long, with roofs as flat and smooth almost as if finished by the mason's trowel. About half a mile farther on, you pass the Kentucky Cliff, so called from their resemblance to the famous cliffs on the Kentucky River. About half a mile beyond these is the Church, which is 300 feet in circumference, and its ceiling 63 feet high. A huge protuberance of the rock on one side serves the fancy for a pulpit, and a recess in the wall, in a corresponding position, serves for a gallery. From this hint of nature, religious worship has more than once been celebrated here. Concerts of music have been held here, which have been said to produce singularly fine effects. After leaving the Church, a passage leads off at an acute angle from the main cave to the Gothic Avenue, which is nearly 50 feet wide, 15 feet high, and about 2 miles in length. The ceiling of this avenue is so smooth and white that it is difficult to believe that the trowel of the mason has not been used upon it. A good road extends through its entire length, and so pleasant is the temperature, purity, and salubrity of its atmosphere, that it has been selected as a most desirable promenade for invalids, who have sometimes resorted to this cave for their health. In one of the recesses of this avenue were to be seen, as late as 1813, two mummies in a good state of preservation, one of which was a female, in a sitting posture, with arms folded, and having before her various articles of her wardrobe. When, or by whom, these remains were placed in this dark and silent sepulchre, is of course unknown. A little farther on in this direction are the Registry Rooms, the ceiling of which, being perfectly white and smooth, serves as the register of the cave. Thousands of names have been traced upon it with the smoke of the torches. Next is the Gothic Chapel, a hall of almost overwhelming grandeur, elliptical in form, and 80 feet long by 50 in width. Immense stalagmites have been formed at each end, which almost close the entrance. There are also two rows of smaller pillars, extending from the ceiling on each side of the wall through its entire length. These impart to it, when strongly lighted up, the grand and solemn effect of a Gothic cathedral. Near this place is Brewer's Studio, a small room to which this name has recently been given by Mr. Brewer, author of the celebrated Panorama of the Mammoth Cave, from whose descriptions many of these notices have been compiled. He finished many of his sketches in this room. One or two other points of curious interest, such as the Devil's Arm-chair and the Lover's Leap, bring you to the termination of this Gothic Avenue.

Returning back to the main cave by another route, of more than a mile, through uninteresting scenery, and proceeding onward with this grand gallery, you soon reach the Star Chamber, one of the most brilliant apartments in the whole cave, and called by this name from the myriads of glittering points reflecting the light of the torches from the darkness overhead. The resemblance here to the splendid canopy of night is very perfect. Further on, the Chief City, or Temple, is formed by an immense dome, which

rises 120 feet high, and covers an area of 2 acres. It exceeds in size the Cave of Staffa, and rivals the celebrated vault in the Grotto of Antiparos. In passing through it from side to side, the dome appears to follow the spectator, like the sky in passing from place to place on the earth. In comparison with this dome of nature's rearing, the most celebrated of human structure sink into insignificance. There are, however, other domes in this wonderful cave, which, for height and extent, are even more extraordinary than this. Such is that, especially, which is called the Mammoth Dome. This dome of domes is nearly 400 feet above the floor of the room which it covers. Its elevation has been carefully determined by a competent civil engineer.

It would be impossible, within the limits of this article, to describe in detail the many objects of curiosity and scenes of grandeur which are to be found in the apparently interminable recesses of the Mammoth Cave. The names of the principal apartments, not already mentioned, will serve, by the aid of the foregoing descriptions, to suggest to the imagination of the reader some idea of their most impressive characteristics. Such are the Giant's Coffin, the Labyrinth, the Cascade, Gorin's Dorac, the Bottomless Pit, the Winding Way, the Bandit's Hall, Great Relief Hall, River Hall and Dead Sea, Natural Bridge over the River Styx, (80 feet high,) Pass of El-Ghor, Crogan's Hall, City of the Tombs, Saint Cecilia's Grotto, Silliman's Avenue, Great Western Vestibule, Martha's Vineyard, Snowball Room, the Holy Sepulchre, Cleveland's Cabinet, Serena's Harbor, Fairy Grotto, Paradise, and others of a hardly less remarkable character.

To select one only from this list of wonders for the conclusion of our descriptions, we would offer the remarks of an intelligent clergyman, who lately paid a visit to the cave, upon that splendid hall known by the name of Cleveland's Cabinet. "The most imaginative poet," says this gentleman, "never conceived or painted a palace of such exquisite beauty and loveliness as Cleveland's Cabinet. Were the wealth of princes bestowed on the most skilful lapidaries, with a view of rivalling the splendors of this single chamber, the attempt would be vain. The Cabinet was discovered by Mr. Patton of Louisville and Mr. Craig of Philadelphia, accompanied by Stephen, the guide, and extends in nearly a direct line about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, (the guides say 2 miles.) It is a perfect arch, of 50 feet span, and of an average height of 10 feet in the centre—just high enough to be viewed with ease in all its parts. The base of the whole is carbonate (sulphate) of lime, in part of a dazzling whiteness and perfectly smooth, and in part crystallized, so as to glitter like diamonds in the light. Growing from this, in endlessly diversified forms, is a substance resembling selenite, translucent and imperfectly laminated. Some of the crystals bear a striking resemblance to branches of celery; others, a foot or more in length, have the color and appearance of vanilla cream candy; others are set in sulphate of lime in the form of a rose; and others roll out from the base in forms resembling the ornaments on the capital of a Corinthian column. Some of the incrustations are massive and splendid, others are as delicate as the lily, or as fancy work of shell or wax. Think of traversing an arched way like this for a mile and a half; and all the wonders

of the tales of youth — Arabian Nights, and all — seem tame, compared with the living, growing reality. Here and there, through the whole extent, you will find openings in the sides, into which you may thrust the person, and often stand erect, in little grottoes, perfectly incrusted with a delicate, white substance, reflecting the light from a thousand different points. All the way you might have heard us exclaiming, Wonderful! wonderful! O Lord, how manifold are thy works!''

The route by which this cave is commonly reached is by the daily line of U. S. mail stages from Louisville to Nashville, over a very good turnpike road. The stock has been subscribed for a railroad between these places, and in a few years the cave will be rendered much easier of access.

MITCHELL'S PEAK, N. C.

This lofty peak, which now enjoys the reputation of being the highest summit on the E. side of the Rocky Mountains, is seen on the road leading from Morgantown to Asheville, through the Swannanoa Gap, a few miles from where the Gap is entered. This name was given it in honor of Professor Mitchell, of Cincinnati, who has recently determined its altitude to be more than 250 feet higher than Mt. Washington in N. H., which had always before been supposed to be the highest land in the U. S., E. of the great chain of the Rocky Mts.

MONADNOCK MOUNTAIN, N. H.

This lofty mountain, whose summit is 3718 feet above the level of the sea, is situated in the towns of Jaffrey and Dublin, about 22 miles E. of Connecticut River, and 10 miles N. of the southern boundary of the state. It has long been visited as one of the most celebrated mountain heights in New England. The prospect from its top is most extensive and delightful. The ascent has been much improved within a few years past, and, for so great a height, is by no means difficult. Visitors have not infrequently found a serene and beautiful atmosphere upon the summit of this mountain, while thunder, lightning, and tempest have been raging below. For a more minute description, see the towns above named.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y.

See *Mountains, &c.*, p. 221.

MONTMORENCI FALLS, CANADA.

This beautiful cataract is the greatest natural curiosity in the vicinity of Quebec. It is about 9 miles N. E. of the city, by the usual land route, on the river of the same name, which, coming from the N. W., in a stream about 60 yards wide, here falls directly into the St. Lawrence, over a perpendicular precipice 250 feet in height. Viewed from a distance, this magnificent waterfall appears like a motionless streak of snow upon the precipitous bank of the river. It is seen to great advantage from the St. Lawrence, immediately abreast of the cataract, where it appears a mighty torrent, projected with incredible velocity over the lofty cliff into the river, acquiring a fleecy whiteness as it falls; while the sun, in fine contrast with the snowy effulgence of the falling water, paints a deeply-tinted rainbow on the vapor at its base. The breadth of the fall is 100 feet, and its height, as will be perceived from a comparison, is about 100 feet greater than that of

Niagara Falls. The volume of water is so much less than that of Niagara, that the effect of the fall, in sublimity and grandeur of impression, bears no comparison, of course, to the effect of that stupendous cataract. Yet, from its great perpendicular descent, the ample woods with which it is fringed, and the broken rocks which surround and intersect its channel, sending it over the brink in foam resembling snow, sparkling in the light with its myriad crystal points, it has long been regarded as one of the most romantic and beautiful curiosities of the kind on the American continent. These falls may be seen in all their beauty and grandeur from the summit of the hill, near the shore of the St. Lawrence, and also on the S. side, from a position which may be gained with no great difficulty, part of the way down the bank.

On the hill near the falls is the house which was once the residence of the late Duke of Kent. It is now the residence of the proprietor of the extensive saw mills in the vicinity. These mills are carried by water taken out of the Montmorenci, about half a mile above the falls. They have upwards of a hundred saws in motion, and are said to be capable of turning out an entire cargo of planks in a day.

It was on the high grounds N. of these falls that General Wolfe first encountered the French, in 1759, and was repulsed, with the loss of 700 men — a disaster which he so fully retrieved for the British arms, though at the cost of his own life, a few days afterwards, upon the Plains of Abraham.

The ride from the city to the falls, on the S. side, is through the suburb of St. Roch, over the St. Charles River, near its mouth, and onward amidst beautiful farms and orchards to the pretty village of Beauport, which is well worth seeing, as furnishing a specimen of the better sort of Canadian country settlements. The view of Quebec, of Point Levi, of the St. Lawrence, and other interesting points, which is enjoyed in returning over this beautiful drive, is sufficiently splendid of itself to compensate all the trouble of obtaining it.

MONTREAL,

City, river port, seat of government, and chief mart of the commerce of Canada. The communication with this city from the U. S. has become so free and frequent, both for purposes of business and of pleasure, that we deem it desirable to give in this work a brief notice of the place. Its position at the head of ship navigation on the St. Lawrence, and near the confluence of that river with the Ottawa, in connection with its situation in relation to the U. S., renders it necessarily one of the most important commercial emporiums of America. It is the centre of the trade between Canada and the States, which is carried on by Lake Champlain and the Hudson to New York; with the west by the Lachine and Welland Canals and the lakes; and with New England by the railroads connecting with its ports. It is situated on the S. side of the large island from which it takes its name, and extends, with its suburbs, nearly two miles along the bank of the St. Lawrence, having, for some distance, nearly an equal breadth inland. It is divided into the Upper and the Lower towns, although the difference of elevation between the two parts is but slight. The Upper town, being the more modern, is the more handsomely built. The situation and appearance of the city from

the water somewhat resembles that of Albany; increased, however, in picturesque beauty by the hill in the rear, originally called *Mount Royal*, which rises, about a mile from the city, to the height of 550 feet, forming a prominent object in the picture from every point of view. The battlemented wall, with which the old city was once surrounded, has fallen into decay; so that it is somewhat less like a European city in appearance than it formerly was, being now entirely open, and the wooded heights around covered with villas and pleasure grounds. The principal streets run parallel to the river, being crossed by others at right angles. Along the bank of the river, fronting upon the quays, is an extensive line of stone warehouses. Commissioners Street and Water Street are nearest to the river, and the next is St. Paul's Street, which is the great commercial thoroughfare, running the whole length of the city. Notre Dame Street, which is the Broadway of Montreal, extends in the same direction along the summit of the elevation of the Lower town, as it is seen from the river. In the Upper town and suburbs, which are mostly inhabited by the principal merchants, the houses are handsomely built in the modern style; but in the Lower town they are very generally of a gloomy-looking gray stone, with dark iron window shutters and tinned roofs, giving to the place rather an antiquated and heavy aspect. There is, however, a great appearance of strength and durability in these stone structures, which makes a favorable impression concerning the character and wealth of the place. To the tourist approaching Montreal upon the St. Lawrence, it presents the aspect of a "City of Granite." A massive stone quay extends along the whole river front, curving inward, and forming, with its wharves, a convenient harbor for the shipping. A broad space upon its brow, and in the rear, affords a delightful promenade in summer; and whenever any grand arrival or departure upon the river calls out the population of the city, this position, which offers unequalled advantages to the convenience of a multitude of spectators, presents an animated and imposing spectacle.

Immediately fronting the St. Lawrence is the Bonsecours Market, which, by its architectural embellishments, at once attracts the eye. But the most remarkable public edifice in Montreal, towering above every thing else, is the French Catholic Church of Notre Dame, commonly, but erroneously, called the French Cathedral. The Cathedral, or Bishop's Church, in Montreal, is in the W. part of the city. This Church of Notre Dame, situated on the street of the same name, and fronting on a public square, is the largest religious edifice in America. The length, from E. to W., is 225 feet, and the breadth 134 feet. There are towers at each of the corners, on its Gothic front, 220 feet in height; in one of which is hung the largest bell in the W. hemisphere. The interior contains 9 spacious aisles, with 1244 pews, and will accommodate 10,000 people. The service here is conducted in the French language. St. Patrick's is another large church, for the accommodation of the Irish Catholics, capable of containing about 7000 persons. There are other church edifices, of various denominations, and numerous public buildings, which are imposing in their architecture. Among these are the Government House; the Seminary of St. Sulpice; the Hotel Dieu, and the Sœurs

Noires, two large nunneries; the Court House and Prison; some fine banks; and an extensive range of barracks, for 2000 men. The hotels are numerous, some of them affording elegant accommodations for the travelling public. In one of the public squares is a colossal statue of Lord Nelson, placed upon a Doric column, the pedestal of which is covered with bass-reliefs representing his principal naval actions. "Montreal," says the British Whig, "is unquestionably the cleanest city in her majesty's dominions; although at one time it had the very contrary reputation." The labors of the corporation, in this respect, are worthy of all praise, not merely for the extreme cleanliness of the city, but for the good order and perfect quiet maintained both day and night. The cheapness of cab and caleche hire in Montreal is a fact which will not fail to interest the stranger visiting the place. For an English shilling you can traverse the entire length of the city and return again to your hotel.

In the year 1640, an association was formed in France, of persons actuated by religious zeal, for the purpose of colonizing the Island of Mount Royal. To this association the king ceded the whole island, which is about 70 miles in circumference. The spot selected for the city was consecrated by the superior of the Jesuits; the "Queen of Angels" was supplicated to take it under her protection, and it was called, at first, after her name, "La Ville Marie." In 1644 the whole of this beautiful domain, which, on account of its fertility, has been called the "Garden of Canada," became the property of the St. Sulpicians of Paris, and was by them afterwards conveyed to the seminary established by that order at Montreal. At the conquest of Canada by Great Britain, in 1760, the property and revenues of the seigniories, and all estates belonging to existing religious institutions, were guaranteed to the possessors. Within the last half century many capitalists from England and Scotland have become residents of Montreal, and have infused a vigor and energy which are manifest in its greatly-extended commerce, and in the improvements which are continually taking place. At the same time it is true, that every thing about the city still speaks of its French origin; and so tenacious have been the French of their nationality, that a century of English rule has failed materially to alter their habits and manners.

The distance from Montreal to Boston is 339 miles, and to New York 406 miles.

MOUNT EVERETT, MS.

This is the most lofty of the summits of the Taconic range, situated in the E. part of the town of Mount Washington, which lies in the S W. corner of the state. From the fact that, in connection with much of the surrounding elevated region of the Taconic Mountains, it constitutes the township of Mount Washington, the name of this mountain has often been confounded with that of the town. By the people of the vicinity it has sometimes been called *Bald Mountain*, and *Bald Peak*. We prefer, however, the name of MOUNT EVERETT, which President Hitchcock has given to it in his *Geology of Massachusetts*, in honor of Edward Everett, LL. D.

The height of this mountain is 2624 feet. The scenery in its immediate neighborhood is of the boldest and most romantic description. The whole township, as before intimated, consists of

one vast pile of mountains belonging to the Taconic range, which skirts Massachusetts on its western border. There are valleys here, but the valleys themselves are not less than from 1000 to 2000 feet above the Housatonic, which flows about 5 miles E. of the centre valley, or business part of the town. On the sides of this mountain valley are mountains rising, some 500 and some 1000 feet, from which descend some of the most beautiful cascades in nature. The mountain on the E., and nearest the Housatonic, is the mountain of which we are now speaking. We copy President Hitchcock's description of the view from this lofty summit.

"Its central part is a somewhat conical, almost naked eminence, except that numerous yellow pines, two or three feet high, and whortleberry bushes, have fixed themselves wherever the crevices of the rock afford sufficient soil. Thence the view from the summit is entirely unobstructed. And what a view!

'In depth, in height, in circuit, how serene
The spectacle, how pure! — Of nature's works
In earth and air,
A revelation infinite it seems.'

"You feel yourself to be standing above every thing around you, and possess the proud consciousness of literally looking down upon all terrestrial scenes. Before you, on the E., the valley through which the Housatonic meanders stretches far northward in Ms., and southward into Ct., sprinkled over with cove and glebe, with small sheets of water and beautiful villages. To the S. E., especially, a large sheet of water appears, I believe in Canaan, of surpassing beauty. In the S. W., the gigantic Aleader, Riga, and other mountains, more remote, seem to hear the blue heavens on their heads, in calm majesty; while, stretching across the far distant west, the Catskills hang like the curtains of the sky. O, what a glorious display of mountains all around you! O, how does one, on such a spot, turn round and round, and drink in new glories, and feel his heart swelling more and more with emotions of sublimity, until the tired optic nerve shrinks from its office!

"This is certainly the grandest prospect in Massachusetts, though others are more beautiful. And the first hour that one spends in such a spot is among the richest treasures that memory lays up in her storehouse."

The best way of getting to Mount Everett, from any part of Ms., is through Egremont, which lies 25 miles S. by W. from Pittsfield. From Egremont, you pass along a vast uncultivated slope, to the height of nearly 2000 feet, until you reach the broad valley where the inhabitants reside. The distance from Boston is 183 miles W. From Hudson, N. Y., the distance E. is about 20 miles. You pass the beautiful lake in Copake, and up through the romantic gorge on the W. side of the mountain.

In the near neighborhood of Mount Everett, there is a waterfall upon the side of a deep gulf, which is well worth visiting, for the lovers of impressive scenery. It has received the name of Bashapish, or Bash-Pish Fall and Gorge. The stream descends rapidly towards the W., between perpendicular walls of rock, nearly 100 feet; striking then against a perpendicular mass of rock, it is made to turn, almost at right angles, to the left, and then to rush down a declivity, sloping at an angle of about 80°, in a trough

between the strata. This part of the fall cannot be less than 50 or 60 feet. And here the torrent, having for centuries been dashing against the edges of the strata, while at the same time its bed has been sinking, has worn out a dome-shaped cavity to the depth of 194 feet; that is, measuring from the top of the overhanging cliff to the foot of the fall.

By creeping along the S. side of the stream, where the wall is nearly perpendicular, one can descend quite to the foot of the fall, where he finds himself enclosed on the E., S., and W. by a vast wall of rock, which, as it rises, curves outward, so that, when he looks upward, he sees its surface, at the height of nearly 200 feet, projecting beyond the base as much as 25 feet. A man in such a spot cannot but feel his own impotence. There is a position upon the verge of this overhanging precipice from which a look down into this yawning chasm may be obtained. Those who visit these falls should not fail to ascend to this position, otherwise they will lose half the interest of the scene.

The day is not far distant when Mount Everett, and the scenery around it, will be visited by thousands, yearly, with an admiration equal to that excited by the most celebrated mountain heights in our country.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, MS.,

Situated in the S. part of the town of Hadley, on the E. side of Connecticut River, opposite to the Great Meadows of Northampton, and about 3 miles E. of the centre of that beautiful town. This mountain is 830 feet above the river, and presents from its summit one of the most charming prospects any where to be found in this country. The lovely valley of the Connecticut, with all its natural luxuriance, and all its adornments of cultivation and wealth, lies in view, more or less distinctly, according to the distance of its several parts, for an extent of 50 or 60 miles, from N. to S. The summits of the mountains in Meriden, Ct., about 15 miles from Long Island Sound, may be distinctly seen from the top of Mt. Holyoke. In a clear atmosphere, Hartford is visible about 45 miles to the S. The beautiful meadows of Northampton and Hadley, spreading out directly under the eye of the spectator, with their vast and variegated carpet of ploughed field, grass and grain, through the midst of which, in a gracefully winding course, the silver stream of the Connecticut is threading its shining way, having the handsome towns of Northampton, Hadley, and Amherst set in different points, as gems upon the bosom of the landscape, constitute an entire vision of loveliness, such as almost makes the beholder feel that he has been transported into some Elysian land. The college buildings, in Amherst; the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, in South Hadley; Hopkins Academy, in Old Hadley; the beautiful range of buildings upon Round Hill, Northampton, now occupied as a celebrated water cure establishment; the Williston Seminary, in East Hampton; a large number of church spires, and other public edifices; and last, though not least, the new city of Holyoke, growing up on the W. bank of the river at South Hadley Falls, are points of interest which arrest and fix the eye, as it wanders over this charming scene.

On the opposite side of the Connecticut, a little to the S. W., Mt. Tom, the hoary compeer of

Mt. Holyoke, lifts up its rugged form more than 1200 feet above the vale, and constitutes almost the only feature of native wildness which has defied the subduing touch of man. Even here, if the not improbable theory of some geologists be correct, the modifying hand of nature has accomplished one of its most remarkable achievements in the excavation of a rocky channel for the Connecticut, between these two mountain heights, which are supposed originally to have formed a connected chain, at a considerable elevation above their present bases. The appearance of the bold cliffs at the Rock Ferry crossing, as well as the form of the vast alluvial basin which would be embraced within the sweep of this mountain range, if only a connection here were formed, together with other geological characteristics, render this theory, extraordinary as it may seem, almost a matter of obvious demonstration.

A winding road has been constructed within a few years, by which carriages ascend about two thirds of the distance towards the summit of Mt. Holyoke; and the remainder of the ascent, though steep, is accomplished without difficulty. A building has been erected on the summit, where comfortable rest and refreshments may be enjoyed.

There are few, if any, mountain prospects in our country, which lie so near to a great thoroughfare of travel, and are so easily accessible, as this; few where so much delightful gratification can be obtained at so little expense of time and trouble. In short, there are few, if any, which, for extent and variety of interest adapted to give pleasure to a refined and cultivated taste, can be compared with advantage to this grand enchanting panorama, in which nature and art seem rivalling each other, for the meed of admiration.

MOUNT HOPE, R. I.

This interesting locality, once the seat of the celebrated King Philip, is situated in Bristol, the shire town of Bristol co., which is the *Pokanocket* of the Indians, lying between the Narraganset and Mount Hope Bays. The summit of the hill is about 2 miles N. E. of the court house, and though not elevated more than 300 feet above tide water, affords a most extensive and delightful prospect. Here is still shown, at a little distance from the apex of the mount, as it falls off towards Mount Hope Bay, a sheltered niche or alcove in the rock, where, as tradition says, King Philip had his royal seat, and where he presided in the council of warriors and sachems, who either acknowledged fealty to his realm, or yielded themselves to the lead of his superior prowess. By means of an extensive alliance of the Indian tribes, Philip finally made a desperate assault upon the English settlements in 1675, with the design of exterminating them from the American shores. The flame of war was lighted up in different parts of the country, and continued for more than a year to desolate New England. The first attack was made on Sunday, June 20, 1675. Philip was killed when attempting to escape from the pursuit of Captain Church, on Saturday, August 12, 1676.

MOUNT VERNON, VA.

This venerated spot, where once resided the father of his country, and where his ashes now repose, is universally regarded with a sacred interest. It is on the W. bank of the Potomac, 15 miles S. from the city of Washington, and 8

from Alexandria. General Washington's mansion is still in a good state of preservation. The new tomb into which his remains were removed in 1830, and subsequently placed in a marble sarcophagus, is in a retired situation a short distance from the house. It is a plain but substantial structure of brick, with an iron gate at the entrance, through the bars of which are seen two sarcophagi of white marble, in which slumber, side by side, the mortal remains of that great and good man and of his amiable consort.

The old tomb, in which the remains of Washington were first deposited, and which is now going to decay, is upon an elevation in full view from the river.

A glimpse of this interesting spot may be had from the Potomac steamer, on its way from Washington to the railroad terminus at Aquia Creek. But to visit the place, it is necessary to stop at Alexandria, and take a private conveyance to Mount Vernon.

NAHANT, MS.

This celebrated watering-place is a part of the beautiful town of Lynn. It is a peninsula, jutting out about 5 miles into Massachusetts Bay, and forms Lynn Bay on the S. From Boston to Nahant Hotel, on the E. point of the peninsula, by land, is 14 miles; from the centre of Lynn, 5; and from Salem, 9 miles. On the N. E. side of this peninsula is a beach of great length and smoothness. It is so hard that a horse's footsteps are scarcely visible; and, from half tide to low water, it affords a ride of superior excellence. Much may be said in praise of Nahant without exaggeration. Its formation, situation, and rugged shore excite the curiosity of all, and many thousands annually visit it for health or pleasure.

It is only 10 miles N. E. from Boston, by the steamboats continually plying in summer months. At this place are good fishing and fowling, and excellent accommodations; the ocean scenery is exceedingly beautiful in fair weather, and truly sublime in a storm.

This is one of the oldest and most celebrated watering-places in New England, and a place to which many of the wealthy citizens of Boston, having provided themselves with pleasant cottages, resort in the summer months with their families. The Nahant Hotel is a large and well-kept house near the termination of the peninsula.

NANTASKET BEACH, MS.

This delightful retreat in the summer months, for those who wish to enjoy the luxuries of sea air, bathing, fishing, fowling, &c., is approached by the South Shore Railroad, passing through the pleasant towns of Dorchester, Quiney, Braintree, Weymouth, and Hingham, to the Nantasket station, about 3 miles from the latter place, and 2 miles from Cohasset. The ride from the station to the head of the peninsula of Nantasket is about 2 miles, where are several large and well-kept houses of entertainment. Thence you proceed over a beautiful, level, and hard beach, about 4 miles in length. After passing the beach, you turn to the left nearly at a right angle, and cross a narrow neck of land, which brings you upon a fine highland, which constitutes the ancient town of Hull, the termination of which is Point Alderton, directly opposite the Boston light-house. On the N. and E. sides of this peninsula is Mas-

sachusetts Bay; on the S. and W. is included a large portion of Boston outward harbor, containing many beautiful islands, and the entrances to Hingham, Weymouth Fore and Back Rivers, and Quincy Bay. Among many islands here, of great beauty, is *George's Island*, on which is nearly completed one of the strongest forts on the American coast, for the protection of the city and port of Boston; also *Long Island*, which has recently become celebrated as a watering-place.

The peninsular promontory on which Hull is situated, from its position in the midst of the waters, and from the pleasant situations which have been erected here by our wealthy citizens for summer residence, has become to the people of Boston a second Nahant. The view of the harbor from this point, with its many lovely islands, the light-house opposite, and the animated spectacle of going and returning ships, steamers, and pleasure boats upon its waters, is beyond description beautiful. Here also, as well as at the beach, are good houses of entertainment.

This little town, in addition to these natural attractions, has an interesting and venerable antiquity. It was a mart of commerce, and the residence of eminent men, 6 years before Boston bore its present name, and 4 years before Salem became a town. The ease with which it was capable of being defended from the incursions of the Indians led to its early occupation as a place of residence. On the highest ground are the remains of an ancient fort, within which was a well, said to be 100 feet deep.

The first settlers of Dorchester received the hospitalities of the citizens of this place in June, 1660; and, in grateful remembrance, every succeeding generation pays frequent visits to this hallowed spot.

The distance from Boston to Hull, by land, is 22 miles; and by water 9 miles. A splendid steamboat, which plies between Boston and Hingham, passing near Forts Independence and Warren, Thompson's Island, on which is the Boston Farm School, Spectacle Island, Hospital Island, the islands above named, and several others, touches at this place, and affords one of the most delightful trips any where to be enjoyed.

NATURAL BRIDGE, VA.,

A stupendous natural arch of limestone rock, upon which a road passes over a small stream, called Cedar Creek, in the south part of Rockbridge co., a short distance from its entrance into James River. It is on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion of nature. This is regarded by many as one of the greatest natural curiosities in the United States. The height of the bridge above the stream, to the top, is 215 feet; the chasm which it spans is 50 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 feet at the top; the average width of the arch is 80 feet, being narrowest in the middle; and its thickness, from the under to the upper surface, is 55 feet. The bridge is covered with a stratum of clayey earth, from 4 to 6 feet deep, having a natural parapet of rocks on either side, rendered firm by trees and shrubbery. The view from the top, for those who dare approach and look over the parapet into the abyss below, is awfully grand. From below it is equally sublime, and being divested of painful apprehensions, is more interesting. In looking up to this stupendous arch, at once so massive and so light,

and springing, as it were, up to heaven, the emotions of sublimity which are experienced are beyond the power of language to express. The names of many adventurous visitants are seen upon a portion of its walls, where they have been ambitious to excel those who have gone before them, in the height which they could ascend. The name of Washington still remains, where he climbed up, and engraved it in the rock with his own hands, 25 feet from the base. Through the chasm, which continues narrow, deep, and straight, for a considerable distance above and below the bridge, a limited but very pleasing view is obtained of North Mountain on the one side, and of the Blue Ridge on the other, each about 5 miles distant.

The Natural Bridge is made to answer a very useful purpose; as the turnpike road, which is carried over it, could not otherwise find a passage across this gulf for several miles. It lies 156 miles W. from Richmond.

NEW LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

These celebrated warm springs are situated in the lovely valley of New Lebanon, a short distance W. of the Ms. line. The spot is surrounded by cultivated hills, which present a panorama of scenery greatly variegated and peculiarly pleasing to the eye. This place has long been known as a great resort for visitors from all directions, who come to enjoy the romantic scenery of the region and the beneficial influence of its tepid waters. The warm spring, which is on the side of a hill, is 10 feet in diameter, and 4 feet deep, and discharges water enough to supply a small mill power, to which the stream, at a little distance from the source, has been applied. The temperature of these waters is 72° Fahrenheit at all seasons of the year. They are clear as crystal, tasteless, inodorous, and soft, which renders them delightful for the warm bath, for which they are so much used; being found beneficial in cutaneous affections, rheumatism, internal obstructions, liver complaint, nervous debility, and other diseases.

Besides this abundant supply of warm water, there are numerous rills gushing out of the sides of the mountains here, which are almost as cold as ice. These, also, are peculiarly clear and pure.

This place has very judiciously been selected for the erection of an establishment for the water cure, which has of late years been introduced into our country from Germany.

A railroad will soon be completed, passing through this place, and connecting it with the Western Railroad, about 7 miles distant. From this point to Albany, about 33 miles; to Boston, about 167 miles; to New York, via Bridgeport and Long Island Sound, 160 miles.

NEWPORT, R. I.

This place, so "beautiful for situation," and so interesting for its antiquities, has become one of the most celebrated summer resorts in the United States. It is located on the S. W. side of the rich and fertile island of Rhode Island, lying within the mouth of Narraganset Bay, 5 miles from the ocean. Its harbor, one of the finest in the world, spreads W. before the town, which is built on a gentle declivity to the shore, and appears beautifully as it is approached upon the water. Its insular situation gives to Newport the advantage of a cool, refreshing sea

breeze from almost every point of the compass; so that in all the hot months it is one of the most comfortable places of residence any where to be found. On this account, it has long been a favorite place of fashionable resort, especially for visitors from the south. Within a few years past, a number of large and splendid hotels have been erected, affording the best accommodations that could be desired for all who come; so that, in this respect, Newport is now the rival of Saratoga itself.

The largest of these establishments are the *Ocean House*, situated at the S. end of Bellevue Street; the *Atlantic House*, at the head of Pelham Street; and the *Bellevue House*, having its most extensive front on Catharine Street. The *Ocean House* was first built in 1843, by a company, which has since been incorporated by the legislature of Rhode Island. In August, 1845, this edifice was entirely burnt to the ground; and in the following autumn and winter, it was rebuilt with great additions to its extent and splendor. These are the most extensive establishments, for the entertainment of company, in town; but there are a number of others, where boarders are handsomely accommodated, and for a few weeks in summer they are all generally filled.

Newport is rendered attractive not only by its cool and salubrious climate, but also by several objects of curious interest to the lovers of antiquarian research; its splendid beaches, adapted in the highest degree to the luxury of surf bathing; its abundant means of enjoyment for those who are fond of the pleasures of sailing or fishing in its secure and capacious bay and harbor; and the many beautiful rides over the area of the island in the rear of the town, upon roads of the finest description, and amidst the beautiful shrubbery and verdure, which its rich soil and moistened atmosphere sustain in fresh luxuriance.

Among the antiquities of Newport is what is commonly called the *Old Stone Mill*; which is one of the very few works of human structure in our country, the origin and design of which are involved in impenetrable mystery. That it may have been once fitted up and used for a mill, is perhaps probable, from the fact that it is mentioned in the will of Governor Benedict Arnold, who, in 1657, succeeded to Roger Williams in the government of Rhode Island, as "my old stone-built wind mill;" but that the structure was originally intended for such a purpose, is what few, considering its peculiar configuration and unknown antiquity, will be able to believe. There is no record, nor any traditionary legend, worthy of credit, to satisfy inquiry concerning the date, design, or artificers of this curious edifice. These points have occasioned much speculation; but all has been vain as to any satisfactory result.

This building, which, besides the above name, is frequently called the *Old Tower*, and the *Newport Ruin*, is a circular tower, 23½ feet in diameter, and 28½ feet high, composed of irregular, rough stones, said to bear no affinity to the rocks of the island. The body of this building is elevated upon 8 round pillars of the same material, arches being turned between the pillars. The height of these pillars is about 10 feet. The walls of the tower above are 18 inches thick, having one narrow loophole on the N., one on

the W., and one on the S. sides. On the E. side is a fireplace, with its flue in the wall. The roof and floors, if any it had, were of perishable materials, and are gone, leaving the interior open to the sky. It stands on a vacant lot upon the hill, a little E. of Spring Street, and between Pelham and Mill Streets. It has been supposed, by some, to have been built by the Northmen for a religious use; others have maintained that it was reared by the early inhabitants, as a place of refuge and defence against the Indians. The former of these hypotheses is of course conjectural, and the latter seems intrinsically improbable.

The company which annually visits Newport is of a peculiarly select and elevated character. The place differs in this respect from most of our fashionable resorts. It is not health or amusement which is here sought, so much as comfort, and fine society, and freedom from the cares of business and professional engagements. It is true many are here from the gay and pleasure-loving circles in the community; but the greater part of those who come are persons who aim to find in these elegant establishments, or in the beautiful cottages and summer houses which they have provided for themselves, a residence for the time being, partaking somewhat of the character of the homes of high life in the cities.

This beautiful island is approached by a daily line of steamboats from New York, from which it is distant 157 miles N. E.; and from Boston, also daily, by railroad and steamboat, about 70 miles.

NIAGARA FALLS.

These falls, in the Niagara River, which is the outlet of the great lakes of North America, containing one half of all the fresh water on the globe, are justly regarded as one of the most sublime and imposing spectacles in nature. The river, which flows from Lake Erie in a channel three fourths of a mile wide, and from 20 to 40 feet deep, and which is, at this place, about the same width, while pressing with great force down the declivity of the rapids for almost 3 miles above, is here precipitated over a perpendicular descent of 160 feet, with a tremendous roar, which is ordinarily heard from 15 to 30 miles, and has sometimes been heard at Toronto, a distance of 45 miles. It has been estimated that the volume of water carried over Niagara is not less than *six hundred and seventy thousand tons* in a minute. It is the vastness of elements like these, entering into the conception of this stupendous natural phenomenon, which carries the emotions of wonder and sublimity with which it strikes the outward senses to their highest bounds.

About three miles above the falls commence the rapids. These are caused by a descent in the bed of the river of about 52 to 57 feet, in the course of which are numerous ledges of rocks from 2 to 4 feet high, extending wholly across the channel, over which this mighty volume of waters, in a dashing and foaming torrent, is hurried on towards the tremendous cataract. The declivity of the river's bed is a little greater on the British than on the American side, as denoted by the numbers expressed above. This circumstance, together with a bend in the course of the stream, causes the principal weight of the water, computed to be about seven eighths of the whole, to be thrown towards the Canadian side of the

river, and consequently to be carried over the great Horseshoe Fall, which is that part of the cataract between Goat Island and the Canadian shore. The view of these rapids to be obtained from Goat Island, or from the opposite shore, were the wonder to end here, would be enough to reward the pains of the longest journey. Nearly in the middle, in respect to distance, the falls are separated by Goat Island, which has also received the name of Iris Island. This island, which contains about 75 acres, and is covered in part with a wild forest, extends to the brow and to the bottom of the precipice; and, from its own romantic situation, and the advantage it affords for viewing the surrounding panorama from many interesting points, which otherwise could never have been approached, constitutes one of the most pleasing features of the scene. A few rods from Goat Island, towards the American shore, the fall is again divided by the projecting of a small island, called Prospect or Luna Island. The section which is included between these islands is denominated the Central Fall, or the Cascade. The distance across the fall, from the American shore to Goat Island, is 65 rods; across the front of Goat Island, 78 rods; around the Horseshoe Fall, from Goat Island to the Canada shore, 144 rods; and directly across, from the island to Table Rock, 74 rods. The curve of this fall is somewhat less like that of a horseshoe than it formerly was, having approached a more angular form in the middle. The greatest height of the falls is near the shore on the American side, where the descent is 163 feet; near Goat Island, on the same side, it is 158 feet; near Goat Island, on the Canada side, it is 154 feet; and at its termination, near Table Rock, on the Canada shore, it is 150 feet. Visitors are often somewhat disappointed, at first, in their impressions of the height of the falls, which is owing to the unanticipated effect of their other immense proportions,—in length and in volume of water. When time and varying points of view have enabled the mind to stretch itself, in some measure, to take in these vast dimensions of the scene before it, then the awful grandeur of the height from which these mighty floods are descending, will not fail to be realized with almost overwhelming emotions. The different views which are to be obtained from below the falls are specially subservient to this effect.

The situation of a small island in the rapids above the American Fall, about midway between the shore and Goat Island, which is called Bath Island, encouraged the attempt to construct a bridge, over which the former might be safely reached. The work, though one of extreme difficulty and hazard, was successfully accomplished in 1818. This bridge, from the American shore to Bath Island, is 28 rods in length, and then 16 rods between Bath and Goat Islands. It crosses the rapids only 64 rods above the cataract. On Bath Island a toll-house is established, where a register of the names of visitors is kept, and the payment of a fee of 25 cents entitles each person to pass and re-pass as often as he may desire during the period of his stay. On this island an extensive paper mill has been established. The immense water power which might be obtained at these falls, for manufacturing purposes, is not improved to any great extent, on account of their exposed frontier situation in the event of war.

At the lowest extremity of Goat Island, towards the American side, a fine view is presented of the Central and the American Falls, of the river below, of the iron suspension bridge, spanning the gulf in the distance, at the height of 200 feet, and of the Whirlpool, caused by a violent angle in the rushing torrent two miles below, which is just distinguishable by the cloud of foam which it sends into the air. Those of firm nerves may here approach to the very verge of the precipice, and look directly down at the descent of the Cascade, or Central Fall, which rolls over the precipice at their feet, in a clear, unbroken column, 158 feet high. Beneath and behind this fall is the celebrated Cave of the Winds. From Luna Island, which is here connected with Goat Island by a foot bridge, a similar view of the American Fall is obtained, and the finest which is to be had from any position above the banks. The broad and massive stream pours over the brink 163 feet, into the depth below. At the opposite extremity of this great cataract, upon the American shore, is also a fine position, at Prospect Paec, for a view of the entire falls, considered on the whole as the best panoramic view which is to be had from the American side. From the S. W. angle of Goat Island, towards the British side, a most grand view is presented of the Horseshoe Fall, the basin beneath, and the rapids above. A bridge, called the Terrapin Bridge, has been carried over the rapids at this point, about 250 feet, obliquely, towards the brink of the fall, to a position upon the rocks, where a stone tower has been erected, called Prospect Tower, which, from its open gallery at the top, 45 feet high, furnishes a magnificent view of the whole of this stupendous scene. For a view of the rapids, perhaps no other point of observation is equal to this. From this point the Horseshoe Fall is seen with the finest advantage, under the light of the morning sun, striking almost directly upon its front, and spanning the clouds of vapor with its brilliant bow. This also is the place to enjoy the scene by the evening moonlight. The bridge was formerly extended about 50 or 60 feet beyond the tower, so as to project a few feet over the edge of the precipice, enabling the spectator to look directly down 150 feet to the boiling basin into which the cataract of the Horseshoe Fall descends. This, however, has been considered as too daring an exposure of life to be prudently encountered, and therefore this extension of the Terrapin Bridge has been broken up.

There is a descent to the bottom of the falls from the front of Goat Island, which is accomplished by a covered winding staircase, erected in the year 1829 by the late Nicholas Biddle, Esq., of Philadelphia, and known as the Biddle Staircase. The descent from the island to the margin of the river here is 185 feet. From the foot of the stairs, to the left, a path leads to the Horseshoe Fall, by which, when the wind is favorable, a passage may be effected with safety for some way behind the sheet of falling water. To the right, from the staircase, a path leads to the celebrated Cave of the Winds, situated directly behind the Central Fall, towards the American side. This cave, formed by a recess in the wall of the precipice, is about 120 feet across, 50 feet in width, and 100 feet high. The sheet of water on the one side, and the projecting rock on the other, form an overhanging arch of awful grandeur; and from the back of the cave, the sight and

sound of the rushing waters, and of the reverberating winds pent up in their rocky confines, thrill the soul with emotions never to be forgotten.

The passage of the river from one side to the other is effected with ease and safety by a ferry, a few rods below the American Fall. This is maintained, during the season of the greatest concourse of visitors, by running a small steamboat across, and at other seasons by small boats with oars. The descent to the ferry on the American side is by a stairway, and also by a rail car, upon an inclined plane at an angle of 35° , and 325 feet in length, carried down and up by the action of a wheel turned by water. On the British side, a winding carriage road has been constructed. One of the best views of the falls, particularly of those on the American side, is that which is enjoyed from the boat while crossing this ferry. The depth of the water here is 250 feet.

A pleasing view of the falls is obtained from the wire suspension bridge, about 2 miles below, which is itself a wonder of art, now constituting an additional object of admiration for visitors at the falls. It spans the narrow gorge of the Niagara River by a reach, from pier to pier, of 800 feet in length and 230 feet above the water. The width of the bridge is 40 feet. It is supported by 16 wire cables, 1100 feet long and upwards of 12 inches in circumference, having a strength equal to 6500 tons tension strain.

But the best single and comprehensive view of the falls is obtained from the banks on the Canadian shore, where a full view of the great Crescent or Horseshoe Fall is presented on the right, while those on the American side, though more distant, are seen in their whole breadth pouring down almost directly in front.

Table Rock, situated near the angle made by the shore on the Canada side with the precipice over which the Horseshoe Fall descends, is a broad projecting crag, 150 feet above the bed of the river, from which this fearful cataract, with the agitated waters both above and below, and the American Fall, in comparative distance, are seen with the finest advantage. Portions of this rock have fallen off, at different times within the memory of man, somewhat curtailing its original dimensions. This fact, together with the changes in the shape of the British Fall, from a comparatively gradual curve, according to authentic data, in 1678, to its present more angular outline, might seem to favor the belief of some geologists, that the falls have been, and are still, continually receding, and leaving behind them the high banks of a channel which they have been excavating perhaps ever since the creation. It is certain, however, that the lapse of 250 years has witnessed no perceptible alteration in the geographical position of this wonder of nature.

Near Table Rock there is another staircase by which visitors may descend to the foot of the Horseshoe Fall, and place themselves in a situation to feel the full impression of that tremendous power which is making the rocky foundations underneath to tremble. Here, too, those who are able to do it may pass, with a guide to direct them, a distance of 230 feet behind this great sheet of water, to a narrow ledge, upon which there is scarcely space to stand, called Termination Rock, and there gaze at the arch above, which appears threatening to fall and crush them, or look down into the abyss as far as the flashing waters and the rising mists will permit the eye

to penetrate. There are many features of sublimity and of beauty belonging to a full description of the Falls of Niagara, which must pass unnoticed here.

It is the opinion of those who have been long resident near the falls, that not even the different kinds of fish that chance to be carried down ever escape with life; wild fowl too, it is said, never escape destruction if once brought by any means near to the verge of the main cataract. Three large British vessels, stationed on Lake Erie during the war of 1812, were, at the close of the war, declared unfit for service, and condemned. Permission was obtained to send them over the falls. The first was torn to pieces by the rapids, and went over in fragments; the second foundered before she reached the falls; but the third, which was stronger, took the leap in gallant style, and retained her figure till she was hidden in the mist below. A reward of 10 dollars, which had been offered for the largest fragment of wood from either wreck, was finally paid for the only splinter which was found, which was not above a foot in length, ragged, and crushed as by a vice.

There are other falls in this country which have a greater perpendicular descent than those of Niagara; but there are none, either in this or any other part of the known world, where such a mass of water, with such tremendous power, is precipitated from so great a height. If any thing can add to the emotions of sublimity awakened by these amazing demonstrations of the Creator's might, it is the thought of their untiring endurance—of the centuries through which the "voice of God as the sound of many waters" here has thundered its eternal peal.

"These groaning rocks the Almighty's finger piled;
For ages here his painted bow has smiled,
Marking the changes and the chance of time—
Eternal—beautiful—serene—sublime!"

NICOJACK CAVE, GA.

This vast cave is situated in the N. W. extremity of the state, having its entrance about 20 miles S. W. of the Lookout Mountain, and half a mile from the S. bank of the Tennessee. The width of the entrance is 25 feet, and the roof varies from 5 to 60 feet in height. The *Students' Cave*, first explored by the students of Mercer University in 1848, which has its entrance about 4 miles distant, in Tennessee, is supposed to be connected with this.

The interior passages and apartments of these caves afford much both to astonish and delight the visitor. Spacious rooms and lofty domes, tall columns and glittering pendants from the ceilings, arches and resemblances to architectural façades, entablatures, and other decorations, constitute a succession of interesting objects, the extent of which is not definitely known. The railroads from Charleston and Savannah to the Tennessee River afford a ready communication with the region in which these caves are situated.

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN, N. H.

See *Franconia Notch*, p. 266.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, ME.

This fine beach is in the town of Saco, which lies on the Eastern Railroad, about 15 miles S. W. of Portland. From the mouth of the Saco River, which here enters the ocean, the beach

stretches 5 miles and more to the N. E., and is uncommonly smooth and hard over its whole extent. The situation is retired and agreeable for visitors, being separated from the town by a narrow tract of pine wood, through which there are cool and pleasant rides. Accommodations are provided here for a considerable number of visitors.

ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Are upon the shores and in the neighborhood of the lake of this name, which lies wholly in Onondaga co. They are principally owned by the state, and bring to it a handsome revenue. They are the largest and best in the U. S. The making of salt, both by solar evaporation and by artificial heat, is carried on very extensively at Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddes, places adjoining each other, which are all included within the limits of the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation. The original Reservation, indeed, embraced a much larger extent; but the whole, not included within these several places, has been sold to private landholders.

Salt was first made on this tract at Salt Point, near the margin of the lake, and within the present limits of Salina. The earliest systematic arrangements for carrying on the business, as far as records show, date back as far as 1787. The principal spring is at Salina, which affords an inexhaustible supply of water, yielding, to every 40 gallons about one bushel of pure salt. The water is forced up by hydraulic engines into a large reservoir, from which it is conducted in pipes to the various works at Syracuse, and other places in the vicinity. The amount of the duty on salt, accruing to the state from these works, in 1850, was \$44,364.

PASSAIC FALLS, N. J.

These beautiful falls are on the Passaic River, at Paterson, 13 miles N. of Newark, and 17 miles from New York. They are easily reached by railroad from New York, and constitute one of the favorite resorts for citizens and strangers from the city. The river here, after pouring over a dam several feet high, erected immediately on the brow of the falls, and rushing thence down a steep declivity, on its natural rocky bed, some 20 or 30 feet, finally makes a plunge over a perpendicular precipice, about 60 feet high, into a chasm between two walls of the rock, from which the waters emerge through a fissure at right angles to the direction of the cataract. The rocks, being of a basaltic character, are of rectilinear form, and perpendicular in their position, which gives a remarkably bold and imposing aspect to the scenery. This also accounts for the comparatively smooth surfaces of this deep excavation. By the dam above the falls, a portion of the river is diverted for the purpose of obtaining the valuable water power by which the extensive factories at Paterson are carried on. This has much diminished the beauty of the falls, except at seasons of high water, when they appear in their original grandeur.

PHILLIPS'S POINT, MS.,

Juts out into Massachusetts Bay, about 3 miles N. of the centre of Lynn, on the N. side of the entrance to the peninsula on which Nahant is situated. Here is a beach of great beauty, of about half a mile in length. The access to this

delightful spot is so easy, and the natural charms of the place so great, that, with public accommodations which are all that guests can desire, it has become a favorite place of fashionable resort. The distance from Boston is 12 miles.

PICTURED ROCKS, LAKE SUPERIOR.

See p. 251.

PINE ORCHARD, N. Y.,

Is the name given to an elevated terrace of table land, or ledge, upon the Catskill Mountains, about 2300 feet above the level of the Hudson River. Formerly it was covered with a scattered growth of pines, which, in its wild state, give to it the name of Pine Orchard. Upon the E. verge of this table of rock, of about 6 acres in extent, stands the Catskill Mountain House, about 140 feet in length, and 4 stories high, which has been erected for the accommodation of visitors, who resort here in great numbers in the summer season, to enjoy the extensive prospect, the cool, exhilarating atmosphere, and the wild surrounding scenery. Few places of fashionable resort present stronger attractions than this. A line of stages runs between Catskill on the Hudson River and the Mountain House, a distance of 12 miles. The ride to the foot of the mountain is not specially interesting; but the ascent, by a very circuitous route, from every successive opening and turn of which some new and more extensive vista is presented to the eye continually, is in a high degree inspiring and delightful. And when at length the lofty eminence is reached, there opens, from the front of the noble edifice, a prospect of vast extent and beauty; embracing an apparently endless succession of woods and waters, farms and villages, towns and cities, spread out as in a boundless panorama, over which all inequalities of surface are overlooked. The beautiful Hudson appears narrowed in the distance, with numerous vessels scattered along its silvery line, discerned, as far as the eye can reach, by their canvas gleaming in the sun, and with the trailing cloud of some smoking steamboat almost constantly in sight.

The view embraces an area of about 70 miles N^W and S. Far in the E. outline rise the Tughekanic mountains, and the highlands of Ct. and Ms. To the left are seen the Green Mountains of Vt., stretching away into the N. till their blue summits are blended with the sky. At other times all the prospect below is enveloped in a rolling sea of mist and cloud, surging with the wind, and presenting ever new and fanciful forms to the sight. Thunder storms are not unfrequently seen passing below the spectator, while the atmosphere is delightfully clear and cool around him. There are two small lakes a short distance behind the Mountain House, which, uniting their outlets in one stream, and pouring them over a precipice 175 feet at one leap, and 80 feet at another, into an immense ravine between two mountain ridges, present a waterfall which is one of the most wild and at the same time pleasing curiosities of nature. This is the source of the Kaaterskill River, which winds its way into the Hudson at Catskill village. A view of these falls is easily obtained by a walk or ride of a mile or two from Pine Orchard.

PLUM ISLAND, MS.

See *Newburyport*.

PLEASANT MOUNTAIN, ME.

This mountain, which is now much resorted to for its cool, invigorating air and lovely prospect, by the people of our eastern cities, is situated in the town of Bridgeton, by the travelled route about 50 miles W. from Portland. The excursion to the foot of the mountain is itself a delightful one, having the pleasant variety of a ride in the cars 10 miles out to Gorham, and thence 8 miles by stage coach to the Sebago Lake, over which, and the other lakes connected with it by romantic streams, the trip to Bridgeton, 30 miles, in the little steamer which plies upon these waters, is quite enchanting. The mountain is more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The view from its summit is extensive, reaching to the ocean on one hand and the White Mountains on the other, and embracing 30 or 40 beautiful sheets of water, with the steamer, like a thing of life, winding her way among them; together with many neat and pretty villages, which dot the landscape in various directions. Sometimes the morning mists are seen lying along the valleys, giving the spectator to realize something like the privilege of a celestial elevation above the clouds.

The ascent is accomplished with perfect ease, by a good mountain path, for about one mile, on horseback or on foot, as may suit the visitor. An excellent house has been erected on the summit, where boarders can enjoy every comfort and luxury they may desire, from a well-spread table, neat and well-furnished apartments, piano-forte, and other accompaniments of our fashionable hotels. No elevation, perhaps, in New England, is so easily reached, where at once so fine a prospect may be enjoyed, and the accommodations of so comfortable a home obtained.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, MS.

This interesting locality takes the precedence, in some important respects, of all other places of public resort in our country. A natural and laudable desire to stand upon the spot where the forefathers of New England landed from the Mayflower, in 1620; to survey the natural features of the harbor, and the shore on which, in its wild and wintry desolation, their eyes first rested as their home in the new world; and to feel the inspiration of the scenes where our glorious institutions of civil and religious freedom were first conceived and nurtured; cannot fail to operate, with increasing numbers of our citizens, to induce them, at least once in their lives, to make a pilgrimage to the Rock of Plymouth.

"No New Englander," says Dr. Dwight, "who is willing to indulge his native feelings, can stand upon the rock where our ancestors set the first foot after their arrival on the American shore, without experiencing emotions very different from those which are excited by any common object of the same nature. No New Englander could be willing to have that rock buried and forgotten. Let him reason as much, as coldly, and as ingeniously as he pleases, he will still regard that spot with emotions wholly different from those which are excited by other places of equal or even superior importance. . . . Plymouth was the first town built in New England by civilized man; and those by whom it was built were inferior in worth to no body of men whose names are recorded in history during the last seventeen hundred years. A kind of venerableness arising from these facts attaches to this town, which may

be termed a prejudice. Still it has its foundation in the nature of man, and will never be eradicated, either by philosophy or ridicule. . . . When we call to mind the history of their sufferings on both sides of the Atlantic, when we remember their pre-eminent patience, their unspotted piety, their immovable fortitude, their undaunted resolution, their love to each other, their justice and humanity to the savages, and their freedom from all those stains which elsewhere spotted the character even of their companions in affliction, we cannot but view them as illustrious brothers, claiming the veneration and applause of all their posterity.

"The institutions, civil, literary, and religious, by which New England is distinguished on this side the Atlantic, began here. Here the manner of holding lands in free socage, now universal in this country, commenced. Here the right of suffrage was imparted to every citizen, to every inhabitant not disqualified by poverty or vice. Here was formed the first establishment of towns, of the local legislature which is called a town meeting, and of the peculiar town executive styled the selectmen. Here the first parochial school was set up, and the system originated for communicating to every child in the community the knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Here, also, the first building was erected for the worship of God, the first religious assembly gathered, and the first minister called and settled, by the voice of the church and congregation. On these simple foundations has since been erected a structure of good order, peace, liberty, knowledge, morals, and religion, with which nothing on this side the Atlantic can bear a remote comparison."

Since the opening of the Old Colony Railroad, in 1845, connecting Plymouth with Boston, from which it is distant 37½ miles S. E., the access to this interesting spot is rendered easy, and the number of visitors, especially in the summer season, has very much increased. The Samoset House, a spacious and well-kept hotel, in a delightful situation, looking out upon the harbor, offering the most tempting inducements to persons from the city to find a residence here during the heat of summer, and always filled with boarders during that season, furnishes another means of augmenting the number of strangers in Plymouth, who are interested to find out whatever is to be seen or known of the antiquities of the place.

The first object, of course, for which the visitor inquires, is, THE ROCK,—"FOREFATHERS' ROCK." This remains, except a portion of it which has been placed in front of Pilgrim Hall, in its original position, where the Pilgrims stepped upon it from their "shallop;" although the whole appearance of the spot has been changed by the erection of a wharf and warehouses over and around it. The rock lies buried to its surface in the earth at the head of "Hedge's Wharf," and between two stores which stand on either side of the passage to the wharf from Water Street, a few feet S. of North Street. The top of the rock is bare, and upon a level with the present surface of the ground. It is about 6½ feet broad in its horizontal diameter, and, since the removal of the portion which lies in front of Pilgrim Hall, about 4 feet in vertical thickness. In its geological character it is a *Boulder*, like the Pilgrims themselves, a stranger upon these

shores; and is described as "an extremely hard variety of scientific granite, of a dark gray color. The mica is in very small quantity, in fine black particles; and the rock, by its rounded edges, bears evidence of its solid character, as well as of the attempts to break specimens from it; which, fortunately, its extreme hardness renders seldom successful."

De Toqueville, in his work on America, makes the following beautiful comment upon Plymouth Rock: "This rock," he says, "has become an object of veneration in the United States. I have seen bits of it carefully preserved in several towns of the Union. Does not this sufficiently show that all human power and greatness is in the soul of man? Here is a stone, which the feet of a few outcasts pressed for an instant; and the stone becomes famous; it is treasured by a great nation; its very dust is shared as a relic. And what has become of the gateways of a thousand palaces? Who cares for them?"

Should the stranger inquire how it is known with certainty that this is the very rock which first received the feet of the Pilgrims, it may be well to state, that, besides the general and undisputed tradition to that effect, among a people from the first intelligent and well informed, and in addition to the natural probability of the fact, from the size and situation of this solitary boulder lying at the water's edge, the following circumstances, in themselves full of interest, have placed this matter beyond a doubt. Elder Thomas Faunce, the last ruling elder in the first church of Plymouth, who was born at Plymouth in 1646, was of course well acquainted with a considerable number of those who arrived in the Mayflower, some of whom were still alive until he was of the age of 20 or 25 years. He lived to the year 1745, and died in his 99th year. In the year 1741, Elder Faunce, learning that preparations were making for the erection of a wharf near or over the rock, and feeling an anxiety in regard to its exposure, in the march of improvement, to be injured or displaced, though at the advanced age of 95 years, and in declining health, left his residence, about 3 miles distant, and, in the presence of many citizens, pointed out the rock as that on which the Pilgrims landed, and then himself took a final leave of this cherished memorial of the fathers. These circumstances have been related by several aged persons, who were present on the occasion, to those of the present generation; particularly by the late honorable Ephraim Spooner, deacon of the first church of Plymouth 41 years, and 52 years town clerk, who died in 1818, and who, as was happily said by President Holley, in his address at the commemoration of the landing in 1817, "knew and conversed with Elder Faunce, who personally knew the first settlers;—so Polycarp conversed with St. John, the beloved disciple of our Savior."

Allusion has been made to the fact that a portion of Forefathers' Rock has been removed and placed in front of Pilgrim Hall. This came about in the following manner: In the year 1774, when the spirit of national independence was coming to its crisis in the controversy with the parent country, some zealous whigs, seeking to avail themselves in this great cause of the patriotic associations connected with Plymouth Rock, undertook to procure its removal to the town square, where a liberty pole was to be

erected over it, and it was to be made the talisman of resistance to civil oppression. In the attempt to raise it from its bed, however, the rock was split asunder; which by some was interpreted as a favorable omen, indicating a final separation between the colonies and the mother country. After some hesitation, the conclusion was, to leave the lower part of the rock in its place, and to remove the other, which was accordingly carried to the town square, and honored as before mentioned. Here it remained until 1834; when, on the anniversary of American Independence, it was again removed to the area in front of Pilgrim Hall, and enclosed in an elliptical iron railing prepared for its reception; into the festoons of which are east the 41 immortal names who subscribed the first civil compact, on board the Mayflower, November 11, 1620.

Pleasing and appropriate, however, as is this honored enshrinement of the fragment of the rock which has been removed, it is matter of much greater felicitation to the sons of the Pilgrims, that the great body of it remains, to mark the spot where they first descended upon the shores of the new world, and took possession of its wide domain, as an asylum for liberty and truth. To one standing upon this sacred spot, how full of force and beauty is the graphic language of Daniel Webster, in his centennial address of 1820!

"Beneath us is the rock on which New England received the feet of the Pilgrims. We seem even to behold them, as they struggle with the elements, and with toilsome efforts gain the shore. We listen to the chiefs in council; we see the unexampled exhibition of female fortitude and resignation; we hear the whisperings of youthful impatience; and we see, what a painter of our own has also represented by his pencil, chilled and shivering childhood, houseless but for a mother's arms, couchless but for a mother's breast, till our own blood almost freezes. The mild dignity of CARVER and of BRADFORD; the decisive and soldier-like air of STANDISH; the devout BREWSTER; the enterprising ALBERTON; the general firmness and thoughtfulness of the whole band; their conscious joy for dangers escaped; their deep solicitude about dangers to come; their trust in Heaven; their high religious faith, full of confidence and anticipation,—all these seem to belong to this place, and to be present upon this occasion, to fill us with reverence and admiration."

From the Rock the visitor will naturally turn to PILGRIM HALL. This handsome edifice, erected by the Pilgrim Society, which was formed in 1820, to commemorate the landing, and to honor the memory of the Pilgrims, is situated on the E. side of Court Street, a short distance N. of Court Square. The corner stone of this monumental edifice was laid, with religious solemnities, September 1, 1824. It is constructed of granite, in a plain and substantial style of architecture, 70 feet in length by 40 feet in width, having a pediment in front, supported by six Doric columns. In the body of the building is a spacious hall, appropriated to the reception of interesting relics and memorials of the Pilgrims, and to the meetings of the Pilgrim Society. In the basement is a dining-room, intended for their accommodation whenever a great commemoration of the landing is held at Plymouth.

The objects of interest in Pilgrim Hall are too many to be here particularly described. The

fine historical painting, representing the landing of the Pilgrims, designed and executed by the late Henry Sargent, Esq., of Boston, and by him presented to the Pilgrim Society, occupies a conspicuous position on the east end of the room. It is on a canvas 13 feet by 16, and embraces, in its interesting group of figures, all the most important personages of that memorable day, together with SAMOSET, the Indian sagamore, who, by artistic license, is made to be an astonished, though not unfriendly observer of the scene. The room contains a portrait of the first Governor Winslow, and also of the second governor, his son, copied from the originals, painted in London. There are, besides these, many others of great value, but none of those who came in the Mayflower, except that of Winslow.

Among a great variety of antiquarian relics are, a chair of Governor Carver, the sword of Miles Standish, the original letter of King Philip to Governor Prince, and many utensils and articles of furniture brought over in the Mayflower. There is also here a library, composed of ancient and appropriate books, to which, as well as to the cabinet itself, additions are continually making. The early records of the colony, with the original signatures of the first men in authority, are kept in the office of the Register of Probate, at the court house, and are very politely exhibited by him to all who are interested to call and examine them.

BURYING HILL is the next interesting locality which will attract the steps of the stranger in Plymouth. This was originally called Fort Hill, because it was here that in 1622 the Pilgrims erected a building for defence against apprehended invasions from the Indians, upon which their solitary piece of ordnance was mounted. This building "served them also for a meeting-house, and was fitted accordingly for that use." A second and more substantial fort was erected here on the approach of Philip's war, in 1675. The site of this ancient fort is distinctly marked, on the S. E. part of the hill, overlooking the bay and the surrounding country in every direction.

Governor Carver, and those of the Pilgrims who died during the first year, were not buried in this ground, but upon Cole's Hill, a lower elevation, near the water's edge, just above where the high terrace wall from Water Street now is, which was in the close vicinity of the first enclosure made for their habitations. These early graves were carefully smoothed over, in order that the Indians might not perceive how greatly death had reduced their numerical strength.

Burying Hill, however, soon after 1622, began to be used as their place of sepulture; and here the generations of the dead in Plymouth have been gathered to their fathers for more than two centuries and a quarter. Guides have been placed along the paths, which have been tastefully laid out through the ground, to direct the notice of the visitor to some of the earliest and most hallowed graves. No dates, however, are legible upon these stones earlier than 1681. But a new white marble monument has been placed over the grave of Governor BRADFORD; who was chosen governor after the death of Carver, in 1621, and was elected to the same office every year until his death, in 1657, excepting for five years, when, as Winthrop says, he "by impertunity got off."

A position on Burying Hill is the one of all

others to be chosen for the purpose of bringing under the eye at one view all the interesting localities of Plymouth. Imagining, therefore, that our readers stand with us

"On the hill of hallowed brow,
Where the Pilgrim sleepeth now,"

we shall, as rapidly as possible, complete our survey of whatever is most intimately associated here with the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Lying before us on the E. are the harbor and the bay, above which our point of observation is elevated 165 feet. From this point the eye is enabled, in a clear atmosphere, sometimes to discern the white sand cliffs of Cape Cod, across the bay, at a distance of 25 miles; within which, on the 11th of November, 1620, the Mayflower, after a passage of 98 days, joyfully cast her anchor, and where she remained until the coast had been explored to find a place of settlement. There, on that day, before taking the first step in this urgent undertaking, the Pilgrims drew up and signed their ever-memorable compact for a free government; of which John Quincy Adams has said, "This is perhaps the only instance in human history of that positive original social compact which speculative philosophers have imagined as the only legitimate source of government. Here," he adds, "was a unanimous and personal assent, by all the individuals of the community, to the association by which they became a nation."

Contracting now the scope of vision to the entrance of the harbor, about 8 miles E. of the town, *Manomet Point* is seen on the right or S. side, which is the termination of Manomet Hill, about 400 feet high; and on the left or N. side, the *Gurnet*, a promontory connected with Marshfield by a low beach, and forming a fine situation for the beautiful double light which has been placed upon it.

A tongue of land springing from the shore on the S. side of the harbor, and extending N. 3 miles, directly in front of the town, from half a mile to a mile distant from it, divides this lesser bay into the outer and the inner harbors. On the outward side of this natural barrier there is the fine beach so well known as *Plymouth Beach*, which is commensurate with its whole extent.

From the Gurnet, along the N. side of the outer harbor, and round the point of the beach, lies the *Channel*, through which, after careful soundings had been made, the Mayflower, with her precious freight, was finally brought up as far as to an anchorage a little N. E. of the *Beach's Point*, where she lay from the 16th of December to the 5th of April following, a period of 110 days.

Nearly in the same range beyond, and apparently in conjunction with the Duxbury shore, on the N. side of the harbor, is seen *Clark's Island*, memorable as the spot where the first New England Sabbath was kept, by a portion of the Pilgrims, while the Mayflower was yet lying at Cape Cod. Being out in their shallop on an exploring tour, they were driven by a storm, on the night of December 8, to take shelter under the lee of this island, which is protected, in some measure, from the violence of the ocean by a projecting head land, a little to the S. E., called *Saquish*. This was their first introduction into Plymouth harbor, and is the true original of Mrs. Hemans's graphic picture:—

"The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast;
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed;—

"And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On wild New England's shore."

The 9th being extremely cold, they spent the day in drying their arms, repairing their shallop, and exploring the island. The next day being the Sabbath, "they rested according to the commandment;" and here, their company being eighteen in number, they prayed and sang praises for the first time on those heathen shores to Him for whose pure faith and worship they had suffered and sacrificed so much in coming to this new world.

"Amidst the storm they sang;—
And the stars heard, and the sea!
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthem of the free!"

A short distance to the left of Clark's Island, on the Duxbury shore, there rises, directly from the water's edge, a low and regularly-formed hill, entirely under cultivation, which is known as *Captain's Hill*; this being a portion of the land assigned at an early period to CAPTAIN STANDISH, the intrepid military leader of the Pilgrims. Upon this farm he settled, and built a house near where the little cluster of buildings now stands, at a little distance from the shore, on the S. W. side of the hill. Some ruins of this ancient house, which was finally consumed by fire, still remain to attract the curiosity of the antiquarian.

Contracting now our view within the precincts of the town itself, which lies spread out around us, it will be easy to trace the plan of the settlement, as it was first laid out and occupied by the Pilgrims. We look directly down before us through *Leyden Street*, running from the Town Square, in front of the Gothic meeting-house, to the water side; lying as near as may be upon the steep margin of the stream which here flows into the harbor from the W. It was along this street, formerly called *First Street*, that on the afternoon of the 28th of December, they proceeded to measure out their grounds, intending to build a row of houses upon each side of the street, commencing from what is now Town Square. "And first," they say, "we took notice how many families there were; willing all single men that had no wives to join with some family, as they thought fit, that so we might build fewer houses; which was done, and we reduced them to nineteen families. To greater families we allotted larger plots; to every person half a pole in breadth and three in length; and so lots were cast where every man should lie; which was done and staked out. We thought this proportion was large enough at the first, for houses and gardens, to empale them round; considering the weakness of our people, many of them growing ill with colds," &c. . . . "We agreed that every man should build his own house; thinking, by that course, men would make more haste than working in common."

They had previously completed one frame building, about 20 feet square, which was to serve them as a common shelter, until separate dwellings could be erected. This, which was the first building in the colony, was situated on the

S. side of the street, near the S. E. declivity of the hill towards the water side.

The first meeting-house stood in the Town Square, very nearly upon what is now the site of the meeting-house built in 1840, by the Trinitarian, or Third Church, which, in honor of the Pilgrims, has taken the name of the *Church of the Pilgrimage*.

The most elevated ground which is seen on the S. from Burying Hill, and immediately in the rear of that part of the town which lies on the opposite side of the stream, is known as *Watson's Hill*. By the Fathers it was called *Strawberry Hill*. It was on the summit of this hill that MASSASOIT appeared with his train of sixty men; and from this place hostages were exchanged between him and the Pilgrims in the town, and negotiations carried on, in consequence of which the first treaty of peace and friendship was established with the Indians.

The general aspect of the landscape south of the town is quite unique, moulded by the drift formation, which overlies this section of the coast, and presenting a congeries of little rounded hillocks, which reminds one of the rolling sea itself. This singular contour of the surface accounts for a great number of beautiful ponds, said to be about 200, within the precincts of the town. But our limits, already much exceeded, forbid us to point out other interesting localities. The view presented from this eminence, embracing the harbor and the shores of the bay for miles around, especially when clothed with the associations of history peculiar to the spot, is not inferior in interest and beauty to any in the country.

Before we take leave of it, let us be reminded again that we stand among the graves of the Pilgrims, and of the venerated forefathers who early joined them in their sacred enterprise. We tread upon the ashes of those to whom we are indebted, under Providence, for all which we hold most valuable in our religious, civil, and social inheritance as a people. Verily they have received, in glorious measure, the recompense of the "blessed dead," *who rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.*

We cannot better conclude than with an extract from the beautiful hymn of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, at the celebration of the Landing, in 1846:—

"The weary Pilgrim slumbers,
His resting-place unknown,
His hands were crossed, his lids were closed,
The dust was o'er him thrown;
The drifting soil, the mouldering leaf
Along the sod were blown;
His mould has melted into earth;
His memory lives alone.

"So let it live unfading,
The memory of the dead,
Long as the pale anemone
Springs where their tears were shed,
Or raining in the summer's wind,
In flakes of burning red,
The wild rose sprinkles with its leaves
The turf where once they bled!

"Yea, when the frowning bulwarks,
That guard this holy strand,
Have sunk beneath the trampling surge,
In beds of sparkling sand,
While in the waste of ocean,
One hoary rock shall stand,
Be this its latest legend—
HERE WAS THE PILGRIM'S LAND."

QUEBEC.

City and river port of Canada, on the W. bank of the St. Lawrence, about 340 miles from its mouth, and about 180 miles below Montreal. As many of our readers will be interested to know some of the more important particulars of a place so remarkable in its features, and so much frequented by persons from the United States on their excursions of pleasure in the summer months, we shall give a brief notice of it here.

Quebec is situated upon the extremity of an elevated ridge, or bluff, between the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles Rivers, at their point of junction. Its ground plan in this respect very nearly resembles that of the city of New York. The extreme angle of this promontory of rock, upon and around which the city is built, and which is called Cape Diamond, rises, on the side next to the St. Lawrence, almost perpendicularly to the height of about 340 feet, giving to the place, and especially to the citadel which crowns its summit, a most commanding appearance, from whatever direction it is first approached. On the 17th of May, 1841, a large portion, about 250 feet, of this cliff fell away, causing the ruin of several buildings and the death of about 30 persons.

Quebec is naturally divided into the Upper and the Lower town. The Lower town, which is the oldest, and lies wholly without the walls, partly at the foot of Cape Diamond and partly extending round to the St. Charles, has narrow and dirty streets, which are in some parts steep and winding, "the most crowded parts of the old town of Edinburgh not being more irregular or confined than the Lower town of Quebec." The streets in the Upper town, though rather narrow, are generally clean, and paved or macadamized. Both sections are almost wholly built of stone, and the public buildings and most of the houses in the Upper town are roofed with tin, the glitter of which in the sun has a very brilliant effect, though not altogether in keeping with the venerable aspect and associations of the place in other respects. The public buildings are substantial rather than elegant. The Roman Catholic Cathedral of Notre Dame; the Cathedral of the English Church; the old Episcopal palace, afterwards, for a time, the seat of the Canadian legislature; the quadrangular building, formerly the College of Jesuits, but now a barrack; with the Quebec Bank;—all these in the Upper town, and the government warehouses in the Lower town, constitute the principal public edifices. There are three nunneries in Quebec, one of which, the *Hotel Dieu*, answers a valuable purpose as a hospital. It was founded by the Duchess Aiguillon in 1637. Its chapel contains some fine paintings. The *Ursuline Nunnery*, near the centre of the Upper town, founded in 1639, is a neat building surrounded by a garden. The chapel is ornamented with appropriate decorations and with handsome paintings. The nuns of this institution are very rigid in their seclusion. Only persons of distinction are admitted within the walls, though admittance to the chapel can be more freely enjoyed upon application to the chaplain. The body of the French General Montcalm was deposited within this convent.

Near the cathedral is the *Place d'Armes*, or parade ground, where, on the E. of the Pentagon, once stood the Castle of St. Louis, the

foundation of which was laid by Champlain in 1624. The position is a most commanding one, upon the very brink of an almost perpendicular precipice of rock, 200 feet above the river, flowing almost at its base. This castle was the residence of the French and English governors, until it was destroyed by fire in 1834. Lord Durham, during his administration, had the site cleared and levelled, floored with wood, and converted into a spacious platform, with a railing carried quite over the edge of the precipice, making it one of the most beautiful promenades imaginable. From this platform, which is called *Lord Durham's Terrace*, is had an extensive view of the St. Lawrence, as far down as the Isle of Orleans; of the harbor filled with shipping, and the opposite bank of the river; with Point Levi; the village of D'Aubigny; and the road, leading up through one continuous line of cottages, to the Falls of the Chaudiere; with the mountains in the distance gradually fading from the view. From this point of observation, much of the Lower town and of the shipping at the wharves lies far below the eye, and almost directly under the feet of the spectator.

Crossing the *Place d'Armes* from the Terrace to Des Carrieres Street, the visitor will see the beautiful monument, erected by Lord Dalhousie, "To the Immortal Memory of Wolfe and Montcalm." This monument, at the period of its erection, stood in the gardens of the chateau.

But to the American visitor, Quebec is most extraordinary for the costliness, perfection, and strength of its means of defence against an invading enemy. It is, in the first place, by its natural situation, a "munition of rocks"—the "Gibraltar of America." The whole Upper town is surrounded by a lofty wall, with fortifications, about 3 miles in extent. All communication from without is through massive gates, protected by heavy cannon, and attended by a military guard constantly on duty. The W. part of the city, being comparatively deficient in natural strength, has been covered by a combination of regular works, upon the most approved system, comprising ramparts, bastion, ditch, and glacis. In advance of these, also, to strengthen the defences of the city on the W., this being the only quarter from which an invader can approach by land, 4 martello towers have been erected on the Plains of Abraham. They extend from the St. Lawrence to the Coteau St. Genevieve, at the distance of 500 or 600 yards from each other. They are constructed with almost impregnable strength on their outer side, and the platform on the top is furnished with cannon of a heavy calibre; but on the side next to the city, they are so built as to be easily battered down by the guns from the walls or from the citadel, in the event of an enemy's gaining possession of them. The citadel itself occupies the highest point of Cape Diamond, from which it frowns with terror upon the foe in every direction in which access can be had to the city by water or by land. This fortress is constructed upon the most gigantic scale, and upon the most approved principles of the art. It includes an area of about 40 acres, accommodates the garrison, and contains a beautiful parade ground, with a prison, and with magazines and warlike implements, which are immense. The officers' barrack is a fine building, looking directly down upon the St. Lawrence. The soldiers' quarters are under the ramparts. If not

accompanied to the citadel by a citizen, the visitor must obtain a ticket of admission from the office of the adjutant general in the city, upon which he will be courteously received, and will have the honor of a guard to accompany him to all parts of the work which the regulations permit the stranger to inspect. It is approached by a zigzag pathway, with 32-pounders staring you in the face at every turn. When inside, it looks like a world in itself; though not that in which it might seem the lion would ever lie down with the lamb. The walk around the ramparts is the most delightful that can be imagined, commanding a prospect in every direction of 50 miles in extent, replete with all the elements which enter into the formation of a perfect landscape. The author of *Hochelaga* thus glowingly describes this panoramic view from the citadel: "Take mountain, and plain, sinuous river and broad tranquil water, stately ship and tiny boat, gentle hill and shady valley, bold headland and rich fruitful field, frowning battlement and cheerful villa, flowery garden and sombre forest;—group them all into the choicest picture of ideal beauty your fancy can create; arch it over with a cloudless sky; light it up with a radiant sun; and, lest the scene should be too dazzling, hang a veil of light haze over all, to soften the light and perfect the repose;—you will then have seen Quebec on this September morning."

Besides what has been above described, there is the extensive suburb of St. Roch, lying beyond the ramparts on the N. W., between the Upper town and the S. shore of the St. Charles River, which is the only portion of Quebec built on ground approaching to a smooth and level surface. Almost the whole of this section, comprising near a third part of the city, was desolated by fire a number of years ago, and has been but very imperfectly rebuilt.

The *Plains of Abraham*, covered with pastures and cultivated fields, lie spread out on the W. of the city, so remarkable in history as the scene of the sanguinary conflict, as the result of which, in 1759, Quebec was taken from the French, by the British army under the command of the brave General Wolfe, who received here his mortal wound, and died upon the field, at the moment when victory declared in his favor. The spot is marked by a small stone monument, on which he breathed his last in the arms of his friends, exclaiming, as he heard the shouts, "They fly! they fly!" "Then I die happy." The French General Montcalm also was killed in the action.

The spot is also marked upon the bottom of the cliff, in the Lower town, near which General Montgomery, together with most of his personal staff, was killed during the American revolution, while making an attempt, in the night, to force an entrance into the city. The remains of the general were interred by a soldier, and were removed in 1818 to New York, where they now rest, in front of St. Paul's Church, on Broadway.

There are several places of resort, which are well worthy of a visit, in the vicinity of Quebec. The most celebrated are the Falls of Montmorenci, 9 miles N. E.; the Falls of the Chaudiere, 12 miles S. W.; Lake St. Charles, 16 miles N. W.; the Indian village of Lorette, 8 miles on the road to the lake; and the delightful excursion, along the bank of the St. Lawrence, about 8 miles out, to Cape Rouge, passing over the Plains of Abraham, and by Wolfe's Cove, where Wolfe

disembarked his army. The roads on all these routes are mostly good, and the obliging French drivers are not unreasonable in their charges.

Steamboats run constantly, during the travelling season, between Quebec and Montreal; and also from Quebec to the River Saguenay, 140 miles down the St. Lawrence, and then up the Saguenay from 50 to 90 miles, which has become a fashionable excursion.

The principal hotels in Quebec are the Albion, in Palace Street, and Payne's Hotel, in St. Ann Street, in the Upper town; and in the Lower town, the Ottawa House and the St. Lawrence Hotel.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.

These springs are situated in the S. part of Monroe co., 42 miles from the White Sulphur, 17 miles from the Salt Sulphur, and 32 miles from the Sweet Springs. They are among the most celebrated of the Virginia springs for their medicinal effects, and are visited by a larger proportion of invalids, perhaps, than any other. Their decidedly beneficial influence upon *consumptive* patients, in the earlier stages of that disease, has given them an extensive reputation. Neuralgic cases, also, of the most obstinate character, have yielded to their influence. Scrofula, diseased liver, chronic diarrhoea, chronic rheumatism, gravel, dropsy, and diseases of the skin are among the disorders for which these waters have been found an efficacious remedy.

"The Red Sulphur water," says a physician who has given an account of them from personal observation, "is decidedly sedative in its effects. It subdues chronic inflammation, tranquillizes irritation, and reduces the frequency of the pulse in the most astonishing manner. It has been considered peculiarly adapted to the cure of pulmonary diseases; but its good effects equally extend to all cases of sub-acute inflammation, whether seated in the stomach, liver, spleen, intestines, kidneys, or bladder, and most particularly in the mucous membrane."

The following is the result of an analysis of these waters by Professor Rogers, the geologist of Virginia:—

To 1 gallon, sulphuretted hydrogen, cubic inches, 4.54; carbonic acid, 8.75; nitrogen, 4.25; making the gaseous contents 17.54.

Solid contents of 32 cubic inches of water, 1.25; consisting of sulphate of lime, and magnesia, carbonate of lime, and muriate of soda.

Temperature, 54° Fahrenheit.

A visitor to the Red Sulphur Springs thus describes the natural situation and the accommodations of the place:—

"The approach to the village is beautifully romantic and picturesque. Wending his way around a high mountain, the weary traveller is for a moment charmed out of his fatigue by the sudden view of his resting-place, some hundreds of feet immediately beneath him. Continuing the circuitous descent, he at length reaches a ravine, which conducts him, after a few rugged steps, to the entrance of a verdant glen, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. The S. end of this enchanting vale, which is the widest portion of it, is about 200 feet in width. Its course is nearly N. for about 150 yards, when it begins gradually to contract, and change its direction to the N. W. and W., until it terminates in a narrow point. This beautifully secluded

Tempe is the chosen site of the village. The S. portion, just at the base of the E. and W. mountains, is that upon which stand the various edifices for the accommodation of visitors. These buildings are spacious and conveniently arranged; the servants are prompt and obedient; and the *table d'hôte* is abundantly supplied with every thing that can tempt the appetite. The promenades are beautifully embellished, and shaded from the midday sun by large sugar maples, the natives of the forest."

The springs are situated in the S. W. part of the valley, and the water is collected into two white marble fountains, over which is thrown a beautiful octagon-shaped pavilion.

Regular stages, or post coaches, arrive here daily, both from the N. and S. For further particulars of the general route, see *White Sulphur Springs*.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Situated in Otsego co., on the N. side of Schuyler's Lake, about 1 mile from the lake shore. They are reached by the railroad, from the E. or W., to Herkimer, whence stage coaches and other conveyances convey passengers to the springs, 12 miles distant. The accommodations for visitors are very convenient and agreeable, having been greatly enlarged and improved within a recent period. The hotels are of the first class, supplying every luxury and comfort usually found at these resorts. At the lake, pleasure boats and fishing apparatus are kept in readiness for visitors. The ride to Otsego Lake is over a fine road, a distance of 6 miles.

The following is an analysis of the Sulphur Spring: Bicarbonate of soda, 20 grains; bicarbonate of lime, 10 grains; chloride of sodium and magnesia, 1.5; sulphate of magnesia, 90; hydro-sulphate of magnesia and lime, 2; sulphate of lime, 90; solid matter, 153.5; sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 20.8 inches per gallon.—These are sometimes known as *Canaderaga Springs*.

ROAN MOUNTAIN, N. C.

The location of this mountain is 35 miles N. W. of Morgantown, and about 15 miles from Black Mountain, which we have mentioned in its place. The height of this mountain is 6038 feet. It is ascended with less difficulty than Black Mountain, and, though less elevated by more than 500 feet, is considered more beautiful as a height to be visited. Near its S. W. extremity there is a body of rocks resembling in appearance the ruins of an ancient castle.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

This fashionable watering-place is on the Atlantic shore of Long Island, about 20 miles from New York. The principal hotel is the Marine Pavilion, which is a splendid establishment, erected in 1834, upon the beach, only a short distance from the ocean. There is also another hotel, which is well kept, and several boarding-houses, where the visitor or the invalid may enjoy the invigorating ocean breezes with less of cost and display than at the hotels. The most convenient route to Rockaway is by the Long Island Railroad to Jamaica, 12 miles from New York, and thence 8 miles by stage to the beach.

RYE BEACH, N. H.

The sea-coast in this town extends about 6 miles, making nearly one fifth of the whole sea-

board of N. H. There are within this distance two or three beautiful beaches, or rather portions of the beach, to which resort is had for sea bathing and summer recreations. At the principal place of resort, known as Rye Beach, there are pleasant accommodations provided for the entertainment of visitors. It lies E. of Portsmouth about 6 miles.

SACHEMUS HEAD, CT

This is an attractive watering-place on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, 16 miles E. of New Haven, and 3 miles E. of Guilford Point. It has a spacious and elegant hotel, with ample accommodations for visitors. The place is wild and picturesque, and the sea breeze, bathing, rides, &c., are peculiarly grateful and refreshing during the sultry summer months.

SAGUENAY RIVER, CANADA.

Within a few years, the trip by steamboat from Quebec to this remarkable river, occupying from three to four days, has become a very fashionable excursion. We shall include in this article, therefore, some notices of the most interesting places which may deserve the attention of the tourist upon such a trip.

Starting from Quebec, and descending the St. Lawrence, the *Falls of Montmorenci* are seen to great advantage, about 7 miles below, precipitating their snow-white cataract over the lofty bank into the river. For a particular description of these falls, the reader is referred to the article upon that interesting natural curiosity, on page 272. The *Island of Orleans* is next passed, on the left; the principal ship channel of the river being that upon the N. W. side of the island. This is a fertile tract embraced within two encircling arms of the St. Lawrence, 21 miles long by 6 or 7 miles wide, and in part covered with forest. It rises from 50 to 100 feet above the water. *St. Patrick's Hole*, 11 miles below Quebec, on the Orleans shore, is a fine anchorage for vessels of the largest size. Here, about 25 years ago, an immense ship was built, of 3700 tons register, with a view of taking her to England, and saving the duty on the timber of which she was composed. She crossed the Atlantic; but as the object was defeated, she returned again to this country. In the attempt to make a second voyage, she was wrecked. Fourteen miles below Quebec, on the other side of this island, is the *Parish of St. Laurent*. The S. E. shore of the St. Lawrence, for many miles below Point Levi, presents a succession of villages and hamlets, consisting each of a cluster of houses after the French Canadian style, one story high, with both roof and sides painted white, and with a church standing in the midst. After passing *Madam Island*, 26 miles from Quebec, the river widens to 10 miles, and continues generally to increase in width to its mouth. *Cape Tourment*, 30 miles below Quebec, is a bold promontory rising to the height of 2000 feet, and seen at a great distance. *Grasse Island*, opposite this promontory, is the *Quarantine Station* for vessels inward bound, and has a hospital, a Roman Catholic chapel, and other buildings suited to the design of the establishment. *Goose Island*, 45 miles from Quebec, is owned by the monks, and is cultivated as a farm by tenants. About 70 miles below Quebec is the *Isle aux Coudres*, (Isle of Filberts,) said to have been so named by Jacques Cartier, on his first voyage of

discovery up the St. Lawrence. On the S. E. shore of this island is *St. Anne*, where is a Catholic college, and a settlement of considerable size. *Kamouraska*, on the S. E. shore, about 90 miles below Quebec, containing about 1600 inhabitants, has become a favorite place of resort, during the summer months, for the inhabitants of Montreal and Quebec, for purposes of fishing and bathing, and is doubtless destined to become a fashionable watering-place, where, as the waters are perfectly salt, invalids and the seekers of pleasure may enjoy sea-bathing and other recreations. There is a settlement at the mouth of the *River Du Loup*, which comes into the St. Lawrence from the S. E. 120 miles below Quebec, containing some 1500 or 1800 inhabitants. Here commences the great road from the St. Lawrence River to the St. John's, by the way of the Madawaska River and settlement. As you come to the mouth of the Saguenay, which is 140 miles from Quebec, the waters of the St. Lawrence take a blackish appearance, which is perceivable for many miles below, extending far out into the river. This discoloration is occasioned by the entrance of the waters of this great tributary, which are of a very dark hue. Off the mouth of this river is *Red Island*, and nearly opposite is *Green Island*, which are among the first of the islands met with in ascending the St. Lawrence. The St. Lawrence River, below this point, assumes an imposing appearance; being clear of islands, and gradually widening until its breadth exceeds 100 miles.

We are now at the mouth of the SAGUENAY, to visit which is the principal object of the excursion. From the strange, wild, and romantic character of the scenery along its banks, as well as from the great depth and almost inky blackness of its waters, this may be considered as unquestionably the most remarkable river on the American continent. It is about a mile wide at its confluence with the St. Lawrence; and, in different parts of its course above, is often from 2 to 3 miles in width. It is one of the most important tributaries of this great river; its volume of water is indeed immense; and the depth and force of its current is so sensibly felt at its junction with the St. Lawrence, that vessels going up or down are obliged to yield to its influence for several miles. With the exception of the St. Lawrence itself, it is decidedly the largest river E. of the Appalachian chain of mountains. It is the only outlet of the beautiful *Lake of St. John*, which lies about 140 miles nearly W. from the River St. Lawrence, in an immense valley forming part of the territory belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. This lake is nearly circular in its form, being between 30 and 40 miles in diameter; and it constitutes the great natural reservoir into which no less than twelve rivers, and many smaller streams, discharge their waters. The Saguenay is the channel by which this vast collection of water finds its way to the St. Lawrence, draining an area of country which is more extensive than all the rest of Lower Canada, although but little known, and till lately almost entirely uninhabited, except by one or two hundred Indian families.

The first half of the course of the river lies through a wilderness of hills, covered with an unbroken forest of pine, fir, and spruce; and numerous and formidable rapids in this part render the navigation difficult, and even hazardous, except to experienced canoe-men. Below

Chicoutimi, however, which is 68 miles from its mouth, it is navigable for the largest vessels. From the *Ha-Ha Bay*, which is 12 or 15 miles below Chicoutimi, the passage of the waters of the Saguenay, for the whole distance of 50 miles to the St. Lawrence, is one of the wonders of nature. They penetrate through solid mountains of sienitic granite, which seem to have been split asunder by the upheavings of an earthquake, thus forming an immense canal, with banks of perpendicular rocks, towering up to 1500 or 2000 feet above the water, which is about 150 fathoms deep nearly the whole distance. In many places the largest vessel may run close to the perpendicular cliffs, with 100 fathoms water. Its depth, at several different points indeed, has never been ascertained. It has been plumbed, in some of these places, with a line of 330 fathoms, or 1980 feet, and that, too, immediately at the base of the cliff, and yet no bottom found.

Mr. Lauman, a talented artist and an accomplished writer, who recently made a tour through Lower Canada, thus speaks of the Saguenay: "Imagine, for a moment, an extensive country of rocky and thinly-clad mountains, suddenly separated by some convulsion of nature, so as to form an almost bottomless chasm, varying from 1 to 2 miles in width; and then imagine this chasm suddenly half filled with water, and that the moss of centuries has softened the rugged walls on either side, and you will have a pretty accurate idea of the Saguenay." "Generally speaking," he continues, "these towering bulwarks are not content to loom perpendicularly into the air, but they must needs bend over as if to look at their own savage features reflected in the deep. . . . Awful beyond expression is the sensation which one experiences in sailing along the Saguenay, raising his eye heavenward, to behold, hanging directly over his head, a mass of granite apparently ready to totter and fall, and weighing perhaps a million of tons. Terrible and sublime, beyond the imagery of the most daring poet, are these cliffs; which, while they proclaim the omnipotent power of God, at the same time whisper into the ear of man that he is but as the moth that flutters in the noontide air." Another writer has remarked that "the power and pride of man is as much humbled, in some parts of this tremendous chasm, as in the immediate presence of Niagara Falls."

Not the least remarkable feature of this river is the ridge of rocks lying across its mouth. This ridge is below the surface, and through it is a channel 120 feet deep, on the upper side of which the depth immediately increases to 840 feet; so that, even at its mouth, the bed of the Saguenay is absolutely 600 feet, or thereabout, below that of the St. Lawrence, into which it empties.

After entering the river, the hills soon rise abruptly from the water's edge, presenting an appearance, at first somewhat similar to the entrance into the Highlands, from the N., on the Hudson River. *Tadouac*, at the mouth of the Saguenay, on the St. Lawrence, is a small place, occupied as a trading post with the Indians, by the Hudson's Bay Company. *Tête du Boile* is a round mountain peak about a mile from Tadouac. The *Tro Profiles*, a few miles farther up, elevated several hundred feet above the water, bear a striking resemblance to the outline of the human face. At *St. John's Bay*, 28 miles above

Tadousac, are extensive lumber establishments. *Eternity Point*, and *Trinity Point*, on the S. side of the river, 34 miles from the mouth, are two enormous masses of rock, rising abruptly from the water's edge to the height of 1500 feet. Fifty-seven miles from Tadousac opens the *Ila-Ila Bay*, or *Great Bay*, as it is sometimes called. At the head of this bay there is a large lumbering establishment, with several extensive saw-mills, which is said to give employment to 2000 persons living in the regions of the Saguenay and the St. Lawrence. At Chicoutimi, 68 miles from Tadousac, where our steamboat excursion must necessarily terminate, is another trading post of the Hud-on's Bay Company. Two or three dwellings and a small but venerable looking Roman Catholic chapel, constitute the settlement. It is one of those stations where, in former days, the Jesuit missionaries established a home for themselves. The church edifice, which yet remains to attest their religious zeal, is believed to be one of the first erected in Canada. Standing here, in so romantic and remote a spot, it is a peculiarly agreeable object. It is about 100 yards from the margin of the stream, in the centre of a plat of greensward, set out with shrubbery, with forest-trees crowning the rising ground in the rear. The old bell, still remaining in the tower, is covered with characters, or hieroglyphics, which the most learned visitors have not been able to interpret. Here assemble, in the months of June and July, every year, the children of the forest, some of them from the far north, to meet the Catholic priests, who visit the place at that season, to minister to the spiritual wants of such as still adhere to the religion which their fathers were taught in earlier ages, and reverence the spot hallowed by traditional associations. The Indians in the immediate neighborhood have, in a great measure, abandoned the use of strong drink, and have become orderly and decent in comparison with the other scattered remnants of their race.

Beyond this point all traces of civilization end. But the region of the Saguenay cannot long remain waste and unoccupied. It is doubtless destined to become the abode of an active and enterprising population. The aspect of the country around Chicoutimi is divested of the rugged character which distinguishes the banks of the Saguenay for the first 50 miles; and as the traveller penetrates into the interior, the appearance of the country indicates a superior soil. The climate, which, in the vicinity of Lake St. John, approaches very nearly to that of the district of Montreal, is well adapted to the purposes of agriculture; and the virgin soil cannot fail to repay the labor which shall be bestowed upon it.

ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS.

These falls are on the Upper Mississippi River, about 7 miles above Fort Snelling. They are a succession of boisterous rapids, with one cataract about midway, of 16 feet perpendicular descent. The Mississippi is here forced through a narrow, descending channel, which is blocked up with huge rocks piled one upon another, sometimes to an enormous height, and assuming many and singularly unnatural appearances. It is through and around these jagged rocks that the river urges its fretted course, foaming and tumbling with a deafening roar. The river seems to stop for a moment ere it encounters the fall; then, breaking

through every obstacle, it plunges on, its huge billows breaking on the rocks, and throwing a shower of spray over each little rocky island in the channel. There is great grandeur and beauty in the scenery at these falls. The whole descent of the river here is about 40 feet. Steamboats freighted with merchandise for the country above St. Anthony's Falls here find an important carrying-place, and it is remarkable that this is the only carrying-place in the whole length of this magnificent river. From these falls to St. Louis, 792 miles.

SALISBURY BEACH, MS.

This pleasant beach, from 4 to 5 miles distant from Newburyport, is celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, and is much frequented during the warm season.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.

This pleasant watering place is situated in Monroe co., 24 miles distant from the White Sulphur Springs. They are encircled by mountains on every side. They are much visited by invalids and others, and enjoy a high reputation for the virtues of their waters, as well as for the excellent accommodations with which they are furnished. The temperature of their waters varies from 49° to 56° Fahrenheit.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This is the most celebrated watering-place in the U. S. There are here, within the distance of about half a mile, as many as 10 or 12 mineral springs, with properties considerably various, and all highly efficacious in their remedial use. This place has become the annual resort of thousands, especially during the months of July and August, who come in pursuit of health or pleasure, from every section of this country and of Europe. Large and splendid accommodations are provided in the various hotels and boarding-houses, which, in the season of company, are often thronged with visitors, presenting an animated scene of gayety, luxury, and display.

The village, which is in the N. part of the township of Saratoga, is pleasantly situated on a sandy plain, in part surrounded by a beautiful grove of pines, having its principal street upon the W. margin of a narrow vale in which the springs are found. On this broad street the largest hotels are situated, with several of the churches and other public edifices, which give to it an imposing appearance. The United States Hotel, which is perhaps the most extensive and magnificent of these establishments, is a large, four story brick edifice, furnishing accommodations for about 400 guests, located in a central position, and within a short distance of all the most important mineral springs. Congress Hall and Union Hall are both large and elegant establishments, situated also at the S. part of the village, near the Congress Spring. All these houses have beautiful grounds connected with them in the rear, with spacious piazzas and colonnades, and are fitted up with special reference to the demands of the more wealthy and pleasure-loving portion of the visitors at the springs. They are only kept open during the season of fashionable resort. The Pavilion Hotel, which was of this class, was destroyed by fire in 1843. Other houses, as the American Hotel, Columbian Hotel, Montgomery Hall, Adelphi Hotel, and Washington Hall

remain open during the whole year. Besides these, there are several respectable hotels of less note, affording good accommodations both summer and winter. Near the springs there are several public bathing-houses, where cold and warm water, and shower baths, can at all times be obtained.

The celebrated mineral waters, which are the great cause of attraction to this place, require a more particular notice. They issue from the limestone formation, which underlies the whole surface of sandy soil upon which the village is built; most of them coming out near the margin of a small stream which runs through the village, in the narrow valley on the E. of the principal street. It is not known at what precise period these springs were first discovered. It is said that the whites discovered them by remarking the track of the deer, who frequented them in such numbers as to wear a path to the spot. In 1773, a settlement was established here for the double purpose of trading with the Indians, and of accommodating invalids who might seek the benefit of two of these fountains of health, which were then all that were known. These were those since distinguished as the *Flat Rock* and the *High Rock Springs*, which had made themselves more obvious than the rest by a remarkable limestone deposit around their orifices.

There are now ten or twelve different springs coming to the surface, within the extent of about half a mile, in whose waters the mineral elements of soda, magnesia, lime, and iron, with others in less volume, are combined, in different proportions, with carbonic acid gas. Their prevailing character is that of *saline* and *chalybeate* waters. Congress Spring, Washington Spring, Putnam's Spring, Pavilion Spring, Iodine Spring, Hamilton Spring, Empire Spring, and the Flat Rock and High Rock Springs, may be mentioned as the most celebrated for their medicinal virtues. A cluster, known as the "Ten Springs," is situated about a mile E. of the village, the most valued of which is known as the Union Spring. The Mansion House, a well-kept summer establishment, is near to this locality.

The *Congress Spring* is the most copious, the most frequented, and the most salubrious of all the springs in Saratoga. It was discovered in 1792, by a member of Congress, named Gillman, issuing from an aperture in the side of a rock, which formed the margin of a little brook. After several years, the supply from this small orifice in the rock being wholly insufficient to meet the increasing demands of visitors, an attempt was made to remove the obstructions to its more abundant flow; in consequence of which the spring for a time disappeared, and was supposed to be forever lost. But at length signs of gas were observed rising through the water, from the bottom of the brook, which led to the ultimate recovery of this most invaluable fountain. By turning aside the stream, and digging about 8 feet through marl and gravel to the rock, its permanent source was found, and over it a tube 10 inches square was placed, through which an abundant supply of the finest mineral water continually rises to the surface. The *Pavilion Spring* also is brought from an orifice in the rock 40 feet under ground, and tubed up at great expense. This spring contains more of the carbonic acid gas than any other, and next to the Congress is most resorted to.

These waters are highly efficacious in many inveterate cases of disease. But even this is not their most important benefit. They have an almost magic effect upon the healthy system, to renovate and invigorate its energies, when relaxed from long confinement to business, or from sedentary habits, and to remove the latent causes of languor and disease. Their chief medicinal properties are of the cathartic and tonic kinds. Large quantities of these waters are bottled, transported, and sold in the various cities, which is one of the methods in which the springs, which are mostly the property of individuals, are made a source of profit to their several owners. For the use of the water at the springs no expense is incurred, except what is voluntarily given to those in waiting. It is a sufficient proof of the estimation in which they are held, to state that upwards of 35,000 persons generally visit Saratoga during the summer season, and that there are sometimes not less than 3000 visitors at the same time in the various hotels and boarding-houses.

We copy the following analysis of several of the above-named springs from the little work of Dr. R. L. Allen, a physician resident at Saratoga:—

Congress Spring. To one cubic gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 390.246; hydriodate of soda, and bromide of potassium, 6,000; carbonate of soda, 9.213; carbonate of magnesia, 100.981; carbonate of lime, 103.416; carbonate of iron, 1,000; silic and alumina, 1,036. Solid contents, 611.892
Carbonic acid gas, 386.188; atmospheric air, 3.261. Gaseous contents, 389.449.

High Rock Spring. To one gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 190.233; carbonate of magnesia, 62.100; carbonate of lime, 71.533; carbonate of soda, 18.421; carbonate of iron, 4.233; hydriodate of soda, 2.177; silic and alumina, 2,500; hydriobromate of potash, a small quantity. Solid contents, 351.197.

Carbonic acid gas, 331.666; atmospheric air, 2,000. Gaseous contents, 333.666.

Hamilton Spring. To one gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 290.500; carbonate of soda, 33.500; carbonate of lime, 95.321; carbonate of magnesia, 38,000; carbonate of iron, 4,500; hydriodate of soda, 3,500; bromide of potash, a trace; silic and alumina, 1,000. Solid contents, 466.321.

Carbonic acid gas, 340.777; atmospheric air, 2.461. Gaseous contents, 343.238. Temperature of the water, 48°.

Putnam's Spring. To one gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 220.000; carbonate of soda, 15.321; carbonate of magnesia, 45.500; carbonate of lime, 70.433; carbonate of iron, 5.333; hydriodate of soda, 2,500; bromide of potash, a trace; silic and alumina, 1,500. Solid contents, 370.587.

Carbonic acid gas, 317.753; atmospheric air, 3,080. Gaseous contents, 320.833. Temperature, 48°.

Iodine Spring. To one gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 147.665; carbonate of magnesia, 73.348; carbonate of lime, 28.955; carbonate of soda, 3,000; carbonate of iron, .900; hydriodate of soda, 3,566. Solid contents, 257.434.

Carbonic acid gas, 344,000; atmospheric air, 2,500. Gaseous contents, 346.5.

Pavilion Spring. To one gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 183.814; carbonate of soda, 6,000 carbonate of lime, 59.593; carbonate of magnesia, 58.266; carbonate of iron, 4.133; iodide, sodium,

and bromide of potassa, 2,566; sulphate of soda, 1,000; alumina, a trace; silic, 1,000. Solid contents, 316.372.

Carbonic acid, 369.166; atmospheric air, 3,333. Gaseous contents, 372.499.

Empire Spring. To one gallon: chloride of sodium, grs. 215.756; bi-carbonate of lime, 24.678; bi-carbonate of magnesia, 113.459; bi-carbonate of soda, 33.584; hydriodate of potassa, 9.600; iron, 0.500; silic and alumina, 1.300. Solid contents, 399.877.

Carbonic acid gas, 260.132; atmospheric air, 3,314. Gaseous contents, 263.446.

These springs are situated 23 miles from Schenectady, and 37 from Albany. To New York, by Schenectady and Albany, 182 miles; to Utica by Schenectady, 95 miles; to Montreal, by Lakes George and Champlain, 226 miles; by Whitehall and Lake Champlain, 219 miles; to Boston, by way of Troy, 238 miles. A very pleasant way of getting to the springs from the northward and eastward is by the way of Lake Champlain and Lake George. See *Fort Ticonderoga*, p. 266.

SAYBROOK POINT, CT.

The situation of this ancient town on the W. shore and at the mouth of Connecticut River, having Long Island Sound on the S., gives it a fine exposure to the cool, invigorating breezes from the salt water; and offers at the same time peculiar facilities for pleasure excursions upon the river, which here spreads out into a broad and beautiful sheet of water. The Point is a peninsula about one mile in length, crescent-shaped in form, and connected with the main land by a narrow neck, over which the tide sometimes flows. The harbor, making up from the river, lies in the bosom of this peninsula, on the side opposite the sea. Towards its extremity the land is elevated, and spread out to about three quarters of a mile in breadth, affording space for a considerable settlement, which has existed here from the earliest colonial history of the country. Indeed, the venerable antiquities and important historical associations of this spot, constitute one of its peculiar attractions as a place of temporary resort. The monument of the Lady Fenwick is still extant, a handsome estate on the opposite side of the river being held, it is said, from an original grant, on the condition of keeping it in a good state of preservation. A square was laid out on this peninsula, on which it was intended to erect houses for Cromwell, Pym, Hasselrig, and Hampden, who, it is understood, had actually embarked in the Thames to occupy this ground. Here, too, are to be seen some relics of the ancient foundations of Yale College, which had its location on this point for 15 years. The old burial-ground, also, is a place of great interest to be visited.

Lyme, on the opposite bank of the river, is likewise a pleasant town, affording delightful accommodations to persons from the cities and the interior seeking the refreshment of a sojourn in the summer on the sea-coast. There are two hotels on Saybrook Point, which are delightfully situated and well kept; also many other places where board can be obtained. Steamboats run down the river to New York and to New London, Ct., stopping at Saybrook. It will soon be reached also by the New Haven and New London Railroad, which is in process of construction.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.

This is a place of much fashionable resort, during the summer months, for its pure air and romantic scenery. Belmont Hall, an excellent public house, is located on its top, at an elevation of 2000 feet, from which the prospect is almost unrivalled. There is also, near the summit, a mineral spring of considerable celebrity. It contains muriate of soda, muriate of lime, muriate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silic, and carbonated oxide of iron. It has a temperature of 56° Fahrenheit, and discharges 30 gallons an hour.

Seven miles from the spring, on the mountain, is Budd's Pond, 2 miles long and 1 mile wide, of great depth, and clear as crystal, which abounds with fish, and is furnished with a pleasure boat for the use of fishing parties and parties of pleasure.

This place is approached from New York by railroad to Morristown, 32 miles, from which the mountain is about 20 miles. Philadelphia passengers leave the cars at New Brunswick, and take the stage via Somerville. It is 86 miles from Philadelphia, via Trenton.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

In the town of Sharon, in Schoharie co., about 45 miles W. of Albany by the Cherry Valley Turnpike. They are also reached by stages from Canajoharie, on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, from which place they are distant about 12 miles, in a S.W. direction. There are two springs, called the Sulphur and the Magnesia Springs, situated at the foot of a hill, near the village, about half a mile N. of the turnpike road. These waters are highly impregnated with sulphur, strongly resembling the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia. They are pure and clear, and have been found to be highly efficacious in cutaneous, dyspeptic, and rheumatic complaints. They have an exhilarating effect upon the spirits, invigorating the system, and purifying the complexion, and in some respects possess medicinal and healing properties unsurpassed by any in the country.

The Pavilion House, at this place, is a large establishment, well constructed, and admirably arranged to accommodate a great number of visitors. It stands upon a commanding eminence, having a piazza with lofty columns in front, which give to it an elegant and inviting appearance. The prospect towards the N. is almost unlimited, and by many considered hardly inferior to that from the Catskill Mountain House. Its elevated situation, always securing a pure and bracing atmosphere, conspires with the use of the waters to render the residence of visitors here in hot weather delightfully salubrious and refreshing.

SIASCONSET, MS.

See *Nantucket*.

SQUANTUM, MS.

This is a small, rocky peninsula, jutting out between Dorehester and Quincy Bays, in Boston harbor, 5 miles S. of Boston, and near the mouth of Neponset River. It has ever been celebrated as a favorite resort, first by the red men, and afterwards by the whites, for fishing and fowling.

In 1621, when our Pilgrim Fathers, 10 in number, with Squantum, or Tisquantum, and two other Indians for their guides, made their first

excursion to Massachusetts Bay, as related by Winslow, they anchored at night under Nantasket Head, and then ran over to the Dorchester shore at this place, which they called *Squantum*, from the name of the friendly Indian who accompanied them.

This place is admirably adapted to the enjoyment of sea air and bathing, and to the procuring of shell and other fish. In the warm season of the year, it is frequently thronged by visitors from Boston and the neighboring towns, who obtain these luxuries in great abundance, and at a moderate expense. On the approach to Squantum by land, the ride is through some of the finest farms in the vicinity of Boston. Indeed the approach to this little peninsula, either by land or water, is delightful.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, CT.

These mineral waters have had a considerable notoriety ever since the settlement of that portion of Connecticut in which they are situated. The Indians first made the early inhabitants acquainted with their existence, it having been their practice, from time immemorial, to resort to them in the warm season, and to plant their wigwams around them. They recommended the water as an eye water; but gave, as their own particular reason for drinking it, that it "enlivened their spirits." It is said that, in 1766, Dr. Joseph Warren, afterwards General Warren, the patriot, who fell on Bunker Hill, made a careful examination of these waters, and had thoughts of purchasing the land on which they rise, with a view of establishing himself there.

There are two distinct springs, the medicinal properties of which are considerably diverse. One of them, and that which has been longest known, contains a solution of iron, sustained by carbonic acid gas; a portion of marine salt; some earthy substances, and an element called natron, or native alkali. This spring has been pronounced by chemists to be one of the most efficacious of the chalybeate springs in the United States.

The other spring, as analyzed by Professor Silliman in 1810, contains hydrogen gas and sulphur in large proportions, and a small proportion of iron.

In the year 1765, an effectual cure occurring of a most obstinate case of cutaneous disease, which had baffled all medical skill, very much raised the reputation of these springs; in consequence of which they immediately became a place of much resort for persons afflicted with various diseases. Within a few years past, it has been ascertained, as it is confidently believed, that the use of these waters operates as a thorough and effectual means of eradicating scrofula from the human system.

Dr. Willard subsequently carried into execution the plan of the lamented Dr. Warren, by building a large hotel for the reception of invalids and others. This establishment has been continued, with enlargements and improvements, to the present time. The situation is one which has many attractions for the lovers of bold and romantic scenery; and affords a most grateful retreat in summer from the heat, din, and dust of our large cities and crowded marts of business. The New London, Willimantic, and Palmer Railroad, connecting with the Western Railroad at the latter place, passes by Stafford Springs,

thus making the place easy of access from Boston, New York, and all other places on the principal routes through New England.

SWEET SPRINGS, VA.

These springs are situated in a wide and beautiful valley among the mountains in the E. extremity of Monroe co., the region of the mineral springs of Virginia. Their temperature is 73° Fahrenheit. They are celebrated for the tonic power of their waters, whether used externally or internally. They are only 17 miles distant E. from the celebrated White Sulphur Springs.

TINTON FALLS, N. J.

See *Long Branch*.

TRENTON FALLS, N. Y.

Eighteen miles N. E. from Utica, are on the West Canada Creek, in the town of Trenton. These falls are among the most interesting of the natural curiosities of the U. S. The creek, or stream, here has its bed, for a distance of two or three miles, deep in the stratum of dark-colored limestone, which underlies the soil, and the whole is so densely embosomed in the primitive forest, that no token of the long and deep gorge through which the waters rush is visible till you are on the very brink. In one place, the banks of this gulf are about 140 feet in perpendicular height. The average breadth, between the banks, is about 200 feet. Within a distance of two miles, there are no less than six distinct cascades, interchanging with rapids as picturesque as the falls themselves. From the Upper Falls, where the water pitches over a descent of 20 feet, into a spacious basin, the river dashes along down its rocky bed for about a mile, to the second falls, called the Cascades, consisting of two pitches, with intervening rapids, having a fall of 18 feet. A little below is the third fall, called the Milldam, from the regularity and smoothness of the sheet of water, which here rolls over a precipice of 20 feet. About 40 rods below this are the High Falls. At this place, the most remarkable features of the spectacle are presented. The volume of the river is separated by rifts in the ledge into three distinct cataracts, which have a perpendicular fall of 109 feet, from the brink of the precipice to the bed of the stream below. Here, of course, the ravine has become very deep, and the lofty walls of bare and shelving rocks on each side, as seen from the bottom, surmounted and overhung by their wooded banks, combine with the triple cataract to present a scene of the wildest grandeur. About 70 rods farther down is the fifth, or Sherman's Falls, which have a descent of nearly 40 feet; and, after a current of less declivity than the rapids above, the stream reaches the last of this beautiful succession of cataracts, at Conrad's Falls, where the pitch is about 15 feet; making an aggregate of 312 feet descent in two miles, including the rapids. The Falls, at all times interesting, become intensely so in the season of the annual floods. The path which the observer must take, in order to obtain any adequate view of the scene, is found by descending a stairway at the lower end of the ravine, to the bottom, and pursuing his course along the strand, up the stream. This path a part of the way is easy, and part of the way it is more difficult, being for some distance along a narrow shelf of rocks, upon the immediate verge

of the rushing waters. This passage was formerly somewhat dangerous, being without the iron chain which now protects it, and has obtained a melancholy notoriety from the loss of two interesting young females, who fell, a few years ago, from the narrow ledge above the cascades into the boiling stream below, and were seen no more.

WACHUSET MOUNTAIN, MS.

This mountain is situated in the N. W. part of Princeton. It rears its conical head 2018 feet above Massachusetts Bay. The base is covered with a heavy growth of wood, which dwindles to mere shrubbery as you approach the summit, giving the mountain, when seen from a distance, an exceedingly beautiful appearance. The hand of art could hardly have shorn its sides to more exactness than nature has displayed in proportioning the growth of wood to the ascent. The prospect from this mountain, on a clear summer morning, is delightful in the extreme. To the observer from its top, the whole state lies spread out like a map. On the one hand is visible the harbor of Boston; on the other the Monadnock is seen rearing its bald and broken summit to the clouds; while the Hoosic and Green Mts. fade away in the distance, and mingle with the blue horizon. The numerous and beautiful villages, with their churches and spires, scattered thickly in all directions, give a charm to the scene. This is the most lofty summit in the state E. of Connecticut River.

This mountain was much resorted to by the native Indians, and tradition says, in many instances, for the purpose of discovering the location of the early settlers by means of the smoke of their fires. The roads to its base are so good, and its ascent not difficult, that it is now much visited during the summer months.

A very large and commodious hotel has recently been erected, which affords agreeable entertainment to its numerous visitors. The mountain is easily approached by railroads to within a few miles of its base. Distance from Boston, 52 miles W.

WARM SPRINGS, VA.

This is among the oldest of the watering-places in this part of the country. It is situated in Bath co., about 40 miles N. of the White Sulphur Springs. The water, which is very transparent, has a temperature of 98° Fahrenheit. The accommodations for entertainment and for bathing here are excellent.

WARM SPRINGS, N. C.

Situated in Buncombe co., on the E. bank of the French Broad River, about 37 miles N. W. from Asheville, and W. from Raleigh 294 miles. These springs have a most romantic locality, on the road leading through the Swannanoa Gap, in the mountains of the Blue Ridge. The above-named river finds here its course through this gap in the mountains, which is so narrow and so closely shut up on both sides, much of the way, as scarcely to afford space for a road to be constructed on the river's bank. Yet here has been built a fine macadamized road, following the course of the river, and having its foundations in many places supported by walls or piers resting on the river's bed. It is a work well worthy of the attention and admiration of the

traveller, as a fine monument of the triumph of human enterprise over the obstacles of nature. The scenery on this road is wild, rugged, and picturesque in a high degree.

In the course through this romantic pass occurs a beautiful plateau, upon the left or S. bank of the river, formed by a recess in the highlands, in the midst of which are these springs, which afford a very delightful watering-place, much resorted to by invalids and by the seekers of pleasure from this and the neighboring states. The main building erected for the accommodation of visitors is of brick, 280 feet in length, with a piazza on the entire front, supported by 13 large columns. The edifice is surrounded by charming pleasure grounds and gardens. The climate of this delightful spot is one of the most salubrious in the world, a visit to it, as has been said, "insuring health and vigor to the debilitated, its crystal waters, pure air, and exercise among the mountains dispelling all traces of dyspepsia and ennui."

Below the springs, by the course of the river, in the vicinity of the road, is the celebrated *Painted Rock*, which is a lofty wall from 200 to 300 feet high, stained of a yellow color, by the water oozing through its crevices from beds of clay, and bringing with it, perhaps, some ochre, or other mineral substance.

WEIR'S CAVE, VA.

This is considered as one of the most beautiful caverns in the world. It extends about 2500 feet in length, and is divided into a number of apartments, differing in size and in the beauty of their decorations. Some of the most extensive have received the names of "Washington Hall," "Congress Hall," "Solomon's Temple," "Organ Room," "Deacon's Room," &c. The walls consist of the most beautiful crystallized carbonate of lime, or calcareous spar. That which gives this cavern such a peculiar splendor is the great variety in form and color of the crystals with which its walls and ceilings are adorned, as they reflect the light of the torches with which these subterranean recesses are explored. Some of the apartments seem to be furnished, as it were, by the upholsterer, with hangings of rich and graceful drapery, formed by thin sheets of the same kind of incrustation; and from the lofty roof of one of the halls there is a sheet of this description which appears as if floating in the air, to which the appellation of "Elijah's Mantle" has been given.

The person who has the charge of this cave gives every requisite attention to the accommodation of visitors. It lies 17 miles N. E. from Staunton.

WELLS BEACH, ME.

A pleasant place of summer resort, in the town of Wells, 8 or 10 miles E. of the station for that place, on the Eastern Railroad. The facilities for sea bathing, sailing, fishing, and riding, upon the beach, are fine. The village is near the water, affording abundant accommodations to visitors, at reasonable rates for board.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

These mountains are situated in the county of Coos, in the N. part of the state. They extend about 20 miles, from S. W. to N. E., and are the more elevated parts of a range extending many

miles in that direction. Their base is about 10 miles broad.

The Indian name of these mountains, according to Dr. Belknap, was *Agiocchook*. An ancient tradition prevailed among the savages, that a deluge once overspread the land, and destroyed every human being, except a single powwow and his wife, who sheltered themselves in these elevated regions, and thus preserved the race from extermination. The fancy of the natives peopled these mountains with beings of a superior rank, who were invisible to the human eye, but sometimes indicated their presence by tempests, which they were believed to control with absolute authority. The savages, therefore, never attempted to ascend the summit, deeming the attempt perilous, and success impossible. But they frequented the defiles and environs of the mountains, and of course propagated many extravagant descriptions of their appearance; declaring, among other things equally credible, that they had seen caruncles at immense heights, which, in the darkness of night, shone with the most brilliant and dazzling splendor.

President Alden states, that the White Mountains were called, by one of the eastern tribes, *Waumbekketmethna*. *Waumbekket* signifies *white*, and *methna*, *mountains*.

These mountains are the highest in New England; and, if we except the Rocky Mountains, whose height has not been ascertained, and one or two peaks in North Carolina, they are the most lofty of any in the United States. Their great elevation has always rendered them exceedingly interesting, both to the aboriginal inhabitants and to our ancestors. They were visited by Neal, Jocelyn, and Field, as early as 1632, who gave romantic accounts of their adventures, and of the extent and sublimity of the mountains. They called them the *Crystal Hills*.

Since that time this mountainous region has been repeatedly explored by hunters and men of science.

Although these mountains are 65 miles distant from the ocean, their snow-white summits are distinctly visible, in good weather, more than 50 miles from shore. Their appearance, at that distance, is that of a silvery cloud skirting the horizon.

The names here given are those generally appropriated to the different summits: *Mount Washington* is known by its superior elevation, and by its being the southern of the three highest peaks. *Mount Adams* is known by its sharp, terminating peak, and being the second north of Washington. *Jefferson* is situated between these two. *Madison* is the eastern peak of the range. *Monroe* is the first to the south of Washington. *Franklin* is the second south, and is known by its level surface. *Lafayette* is known by its conical shape, and being the third south of Washington. The ascent to the summits of these mountains, though fatiguing, is not dangerous; and the visitant is richly rewarded for his labor and curiosity. In passing from the Notch to the highest summit, the traveller crosses the summits of Mounts Lafayette, Franklin, and Monroe. In accomplishing this, he must pass through a forest, and cross several ravines. These are neither wide nor deep, nor are they discovered at a great distance; for the trees fill them up exactly even with the mountain on each side, and their branches interlock with each other in such a manner that it is very diffi-

cult to pass through them, and they are so stiff and thick as almost to support a man's weight. Mount Lafayette is easily ascended. Its top, to the extent of five or six acres, is smooth, and gradually slopes away in every direction from its centre. It even has a verdant appearance, as it is every where covered with short grass, which grows in little tufts, to the height of four or five inches. Among these tufts, mountain flowers are thinly scattered, which add life and beauty to the scene. The prospect from this summit is beautiful. To the N., the eye is dazzled with the splendor of Mount Washington; N. W. are seen the settlements in Jefferson; W., the courses of the Amonoosuck, as though delineated on a map; S. W., the Mooschillock and Haystack are discovered; S., Choocora Peak; S. E., the settlements and mountains in Bartlett; E., only dark mountains and forests. On descending this mountain, a small patch of water is found at its base, from which the ascent is gradual to the summit of Mount Franklin. After crossing this mountain, you pass over the east pinnacle of Mount Monroe, and soon find yourself on a plain of some extent, at the foot of Mount Washington. Here is a fine resting-place, on the margin of a beautiful sheet of water, of an oval form, covering about three fourths of an acre. The waters are pleasant to the taste, and deep. Not a living creature is to be seen in the waters at this height on the hills; nor do vegetables of any kind grow in or around them, to obscure the clear rocky or gravelly bottom on which they rest. A small spring discharges itself into this pond, at its south-east angle. Another pond, of about two thirds its size, lies north-west of this. Directly before you, the pinnacle of Mount Washington rises with majestic grandeur, like an immense pyramid, or some vast Kremlin, in this magnificent city of mountains. The pinnacle is elevated about 1500 feet above the plain, and is composed principally of huge rocks of granite and gneiss, piled together, presenting a variety of colors and forms.

In ascending, you must pass enormous masses of loose stone: but a ride of half an hour will generally carry you to the summit. The view from this point is wonderfully grand and picturesque. Innumerable mountains, lakes, ponds, rivers, towns, and villages meet the delighted eye, and the dim Atlantic stretches its waters along the eastern horizon. To the north is seen the lofty summits of Adams and Jefferson; and to the east, a little detached from the range, stands Mount Madison. Mount Washington is supported on the north by a high ridge, which extends to Mount Jefferson; on the north-east by a large grassy plain, terminating in a vast spur, extending far away in that direction; east, by a promontory, which breaks off abruptly at St. Anthony's Nose; south and south-east by a grassy plain, in summer, of more than 40 acres. At the south-eastern extremity of this plain a ridge commences, which slopes gracefully away towards the vale of the Saco, upon which, at short distances from each other, arise rocks, resembling, in some places, towers; in others, representing the various orders of architecture.

It would be vain in us to attempt a description of the varied wonders which here astonish and delight the beholder. To those who have visited these mountains, our description would be tame and uninteresting; and he who has never ascend-

ed their hoary summits cannot realize the extent and magnificence of the scene. These mountains are decidedly of primitive formation. Nothing of volcanic origin has ever yet been discovered, on the most diligent research. They have for ages, probably, exhibited the same unvarying aspect. No minerals are here found of much rarity or value. The rock which most abounds is schistus, intermixed with greenstone, mica, granite, and gneiss. The three highest peaks are composed entirely of fragments of rocks, heaped together in confusion, but pretty firmly fixed in their situations. These rocks are an intermediate substance between gneiss and micaceous schistus; they are excessively rough and coarse, and gray, almost black, with lichens. The mica in them is abundant, of different colors — red, black, and limpid; and, though sometimes several inches in diameter, yet most often irregularly stratified. The granite contains emerald, tourmaline, of which are found some beautiful specimens, and garnets, besides its proper constituents. Crystals of quartz, pyrites, actinote, jasper, porphyry, fluate of lime, and magnetic iron ore are sometimes obtained.

During nine or ten months of the year, the summits of the mountains are covered with snow and ice, giving them a bright and dazzling appearance. On every side are long and winding gullies, deepening in their descent to the plains below.

Here some of the finest rivers of New England originate. The Saco flows from the east side of the mountains; the branches of the Androscoggin from the north; the Amonoosuck, and other tributaries of the Connecticut, from the west; and the Pemigewasset from the south, its fountain being near that of the Saco. The sides of the hills are, in many parts, covered with soil; but this is very superficial in all cases, and every spot that can be reached by running water is left destitute of every thing but rocks and pebbles, of which, likewise, the river bottoms are exclusively composed. In these cold and elevated regions, the period for the growth of vegetables is extremely brief; the mountains must be forever sterile. Moss and lichens may be found near the summits, but of a meagre and scanty growth; looking as if they had wandered from their proper zone below, into those realms of barren desolation.

A visit of Mr. Vines to the White Mountains, described by Winthrop, is worthy of notice. It was performed in the month of August, 1642, by him, in company with Thomas Gorges, the deputy governor. Darby Field, who was living at Exeter, 1639, has the credit of being the first traveller to these mountains. His journey, also, is described by Winthrop, who says it was performed in the year 1632. He appears to have returned by the way of Saco. "The report he brought," says Winthrop, "of shining stones, &c., caused divers others to travel thither, but they found nothing worth their pains. Mr. Gorges and Mr. Vines, two of the magistrates of Sir F. Gorges' province, went thither about the end of this month," (August.) They set out, probably, a few days after the return of Field, dazzled by the visions of diamonds, and other precious minerals, with which the fancy of this man had garnished his story. "They went up Saco River in birch canoes; and that way they found it 90 miles to Pegwagget, an Indian town, but by land

it is but 60. Upon Saco River they found many thousand acres of rich meadow, but there are ten falls, which hinder boats, &c. From the Indian town they went up hill, (for the most part,) about 30 miles in woolly lands; then they went about 7 or 8 miles upon shattered rocks, without tree or grass, very steep all the way. At the top is a plain, about 3 or 4 miles over, all shattered stones; and upon that is another rock, or spire, about a mile in height, and about an acre of ground at the top. At the top of the plain arise four great rivers, each of them so much water at the first issue as would drive a mill: Connecticut River from two heads, at the north-west and south-west, which join in one about 60 miles off; Saco River on the south-east; Amaseoggin, which runs into Casco Bay at the north-east; and the Kennebec, at the north by east. The mountain runs east and west, 30 or 40 miles, but the peak is above all the rest. They went and returned in fifteen days." This description of the mountains was probably communicated by Mr. Vines to Governor Winthrop. It conveys a very accurate idea of them, as they now strike the traveller.

The *Notch of the White Mountains* is a phrase appropriated to a very narrow defile, extending two miles in length, between two huge cliffs, apparently rent asunder by some vast convulsion of nature, probably that of the deluge. The entrance of the chasm on the east side is formed by two rocks, standing perpendicular, at the distance of 22 feet from each other; one about 20 feet in height, the other about 12. The road from Lancaster to Portland passes through this notch, following the course of the head stream of the Saco.

The scenery at this place is exceedingly beautiful and grand. The mountain, otherwise a continued range, is here cloven quite down to its base, opening a passage for the waters of the Saco. The gap is so narrow, that space has with difficulty been found for the road. About half a mile from the entrance of the chasm is seen a most beautiful cascade, issuing from a mountain on the right, about 800 feet above the subjacent valley, and about two miles distant. The stream passes over a series of rocks, almost perpendicular, with a course so little broken as to preserve the appearance of a uniform current, and yet so far disturbed as to be perfectly white. This beautiful stream, which passes down a stupendous precipice, is called by Dwight the *Silver Cascade*. It is probably one of the most beautiful in the world.

At the distance of three fourths of a mile from the entrance of the chasm is a brook, called the *Flume*, which falls from a height of 240 or 250 feet, over three precipices; down the first two in a single current, and over the last in three, which unite again at the bottom, in a small basin, formed by the hand of nature in the rocks. The water is pure and transparent, and it would be impossible for a brook of its size to be modelled into more diversified or delightful forms.

It is by no means strange that the unlettered Indian fancied these regions to be the abodes of celestial beings; while the scholar, without a stretch of fancy, in calling to mind the mythology of Greece, might find here a fit place for the assemblies and sports of the Dryads, Naiads, and Oreads.

Avalanches, or slides, from the mountains. On the 28th of August, 1826, there occurred one o'

the most remarkable floods ever known in this mountainous region, and which was attended by the awful calamity of the destruction of a whole family, by an avalanche, or slide, from the mountains.

These avalanches, as they are termed in Switzerland, are produced by heavy rains; they commence, generally, near the highest limits of vegetation on the mountains, which, on some of them, is near their summits; the slides widening and deepening in their downward course, carrying along all the trees, shrubbery, loose rocks and earth, from their granite foundations. At this time there were probably thousands of acres reft from the sides of the mountain, and carried to the valley in the Notch below.

The house inhabited by Captain Samuel Willey and his family stood on the westerly side of the road, in the Notch, and a few rods distant from the high bluff, which rises with fearful rapidity to the height of 2000 feet. Adjoining was a barn and wood-house; in front was a beautiful little meadow, covered with crops; and the Saeco passed along at the foot of the easterly precipice.

Nearly in range of the house, a slide from the extreme point of the westerly hill came down, in a deep and horrible mass, to within about five rods of the dwelling, where its course appears to have been checked by a large block of granite, which, falling on a flat surface, backed the rolling mass for a moment, until it separated into two streams, one of which rushed down by the north end of the house, crushing the barn, and spreading itself over the meadow; the other passing down on the south side, and swallowing up the unfortunate beings who probably attempted to fly to a shelter, which, it is said, had been erected a few rods distant. This shelter, whatever it might have been, was completely overwhelmed; rocks, weighing ten to fifty tons, being scattered about the place, and indeed in every direction, rendering escape utterly impossible. The house remained untouched, though large stones and trunks of trees made fearful approaches to its walls; and the moving mass, which separated behind the building, *again united in its front!* The house alone could have been their refuge from the horrible uproar around—the only spot untouched by the crumbling and consuming power of the storm.

The family consisted of nine persons: Captain Willey, his wife, five children, and two men, by the names of Nickerson and Allen.

Travellers visiting this section of country, in autumn, will be gratified with the rich and varied beauties of autumnal foliage common in this country, but more particularly so at the north, and which is thus described by Dr. Dwight:—

“The bosom of both ranges of mountains was overspread, in all the inferior regions, by a mixture of evergreens, with trees, whose leaves are deciduous. The annual foliage had been already changed by the frosts. Of the effects of this change it is, perhaps, impossible for an inhabitant of Great Britain, as I have been assured by several foreigners, to form an adequate conception, without visiting an American forest. When I was a youth, I remarked that Thomson had entirely omitted, in his Seasons, this fine part of autumnal imagery. Upon inquiring of an English gentleman the probable cause of the omission, he informed me that no such scenery existed in Great Britain. In this country it is often among

the most splendid beauties of nature. All the leaves of trees, which are not evergreens, are, by the first severe frost, changed from their verdure towards the perfection of that color, which they are capable of ultimately assuming, through yellow, orange, and red, to a pretty deep brown. As the frost affects different trees, and the different leaves of the same tree, in very different degrees, a vast multitude of tinctures are commonly found on those of a single tree, and always on those of a grove or forest. These colors, also, in all their varieties, are generally full; and, in many instances, are among the most exquisite which are to be found in the regions of nature. Different sorts of trees are susceptible of different degrees of this beauty. Among them the maple is preëminently distinguished, by the prodigious varieties, the finish, beauty, and the intense lustre of its hues, varying through all the dyes, between a rich green and the most perfect crimson, or, more definitely, the red of the prismatic image.”

Visits to these mountains are annually increasing. The roads and public houses on the various routes to them are excellent; and the scenery, in extent and variety, is of surpassing beauty and grandeur.

The following apostrophe to Mount Washington was written by an American poet:—

“Thine is the summit where the clouds repose,
Or, eddying wildly, round thy cliffs are borne;
When Tempest mounts his rushing car, and throws
His billowy mist amid the thunder’s home!
Far down the deep ravines the whirlwinds come,
And bow the forests as they sweep along;
While, roaring deeply from their rocky womb,
The storm comes forth, and, hurrying darkly on,
Amid the echoing peaks the revelry prolong!

* * * * *

“Mout of the clouds! when winter round thee throws
The hoary mantle of the dying year,
Sublime, amid thy canopy of snows,
Thy towers in bright magnificence appear!
’Tis then we view thee with a chilling fear,
Till summer robes thee in her tints of blue;
When, lo! in softened grandeur, far, yet clear,
Thy battlements stand clothed in heaven’s own hue,
To swell, as Freedom’s home, on man’s unbounded view!”

ROUTES TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

1. *From Boston, via Portland, Me.*—From Boston by railroad to Portland, 105 miles, and thence by railroad to Gorham, N. H., 91 miles. Distance from Boston, 196 miles. At this place a hotel has been erected to accommodate visitors, 5 miles from the base of Mount Washington, and a road has been laid out to the summit on the north side of the mountain.

Another route from Portland is by railroad to Gorham, Me., 10 miles, and thence by stage 8 miles, to the steamboat running across the Sebago Lake and other small lakes and streams connected with it, to Bridgeton, a distance of 30 miles; thence by stage to Fabyan’s new house in Conway, 20 miles; thence to “Old Crawford’s,” south of the Notch, 24 miles; to the Willey House, within the Notch, 6 miles; and through it to “Tom Crawford’s,” 2 miles. From this place Mount Washington is ascended from the southwest, over the summits of Mounts Lafayette, Franklin, and Monroe, as described in the foregoing article. From Crawford’s to the White Mountain House, kept by Fabyan, the route continues by stage 4 miles, making the distance from Boston, this way, 189 miles. The ascent to the

summit of Mount Washington, from this place, is accomplished on horseback. The distance to the summit is 9 miles, about 5 of which are over a comparatively smooth and level road, to the base of the mountain.

These routes, particularly the latter, are very inviting. The journey from Boston to Portland may be made either by the Eastern Railroad, which passes along the coast, through the beautiful towns of Lynn, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, and Saco; or by the Boston and Maine Railroad, which runs a great part of the distance upon a nearly parallel route, a few miles in the interior, passing by Andover, Lawrence, and Haverhill, in Ms., Exeter, Dover, and Salmon Falls, in N. H., and uniting with the eastern route at South Berwick, Me.

From Portland, the route to Gorham, N. H., north of Mount Washington, has the recommendation of being direct and expeditious, being all the way by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad; and when this road shall have been carried through, to connect with the railroad already opened upon the other end of the route, from where it strikes the Connecticut River to Montreal, this route will accommodate a great number of visitors, especially those who have not the time to spare for a visit to the Notch.

But the route from Portland by way of Sebago Lake will be preferred, of course, by those who wish to pass through the Notch, as well as to ascend the mountains. This is truly a delightful route, presenting every variety of scenery which these romantic regions afford. The passage of 30 miles through the lakes and the winding streams which connect them, in a pleasant day, is traveller enchanting. At Bridgeton, too, the traveller is in the vicinity of *Phasant Mountain*, described on p. 280, which, with its fine hotel, and prospect upon the summit, offers a delightful resting-place for any time which the tourist may have to spare. After passing through the Notch, this route continues to Littleton, on Connecticut River, which is only 18 miles beyond Fabyan's White Mountain House, and is the point to which travellers are brought upon two or three other favorite routes to this alpine region of the north. One of these is that from Boston through the Franconia Notch; and the distance from Littleton to the Lafayette House, near the *Old Man of the Mountain*, in the passage through this Notch, is only 12 miles. See p. 266.

2. *From Boston, via Dover, N. H., and Lake Winnipiseogee.*—From Boston, by the Boston and Maine Railroad, or upper route to Portland, as it is called, as far as Dover, N. H., 68 miles; thence by the Cochecho Railroad, through Rochester, to Alton Bay, at the south-east extremity of Lake Winnipiseogee, 28 miles, where passengers take the elegant little steamboat which runs upon the lake for Wolfboro', a distance of 10 miles; whence they pass by stage coaches to Conway, 32 miles; and thence onward to the White Mountains, by the remainder of the route, as described in No. 1.

This is the shortest route between Boston and the White Mountains, the whole distance to the White Mountain House being only 174 miles. It is likewise a very pleasant route, passing through the fine towns of Andover, Lawrence, Haverhill, Exeter, and Dover, on the upper route to Portland, and then, after leaving that route, furnishing the agreeable variety of a sail upon

the beautiful waters of the Winnipiseogee. At Wolfboro' a spacious hotel has lately been erected, for the accommodation of travellers upon this route.

3. *From Boston, via Concord, N. H., and Lake Winnipiseogee.*—By railroad to Concord, 76 miles; thence by railroad to Weir's Station, on the south-western shore of Lake Winnipiseogee, 33 miles from Concord; thence on the lake, 10 miles, to Centre Harbor; and thence by stage to Fabyan's New House at Conway, 30 miles. From Conway, by stage, the route is the same as described in No. 1. The distance from Boston to the White Mountain House, by this route, is 185 miles.

This route is one of great interest to the traveller in all its parts. The section between Boston and Concord passes through some of the finest cultivated portions of Ms. and N. H., lying chiefly along the valley of the Merrimack, on which are situated the great manufacturing towns of Lowell, Nashua, and Manchester. Concord, which is the capital of N. H., is one of the handsomest places in New England. From Concord, northward, through the Merrimack and the Pemigewasset valleys, the features of the route approach more to wildness, but are, at the same time, picturesque and lovely in a high degree.

The trip over the lake is also very agreeable in a different way, affording a most delightful excursion upon the clear waters and among the fairy islands of this miniature Archipelago, and bringing up at the pleasantly-situated and well-kept hotel of Mr. Coe, at Centre Harbor. Between this place and Conway, the route lies by Red Hill and Choecoria Mountain, the former of which is easily ascended from Centre Harbor, and affords a delightful view of the Winnipiseogee and the surrounding country. The travelling public are much indebted to the enterprise of Captain William Walker, formerly of Concord, who was the first to make the experiment of placing upon this lovely sheet of water a steamboat, fitted up and furnished in such a style as to be worthy of their patronage.

4. *From Boston, via Concord, N. H., and the Franconia Notch.*—To Concord by railroad, 76 miles; thence by railroad, on the same route as in No. 3, to Meredith Bridge, 27 miles from Concord; to Weir's Station, on Lake Winnipiseogee, 6 miles; to Plymouth, 18 miles. From Plymouth the route is north by stage up the Pemigewasset valley, to the Flume House, 24 miles; thence through the Franconia Notch, by the *Old Man of the Mountain*, to the Lafayette House, 5 miles. From this place, the stage route is to Littleton, 12 miles, and from Littleton to the White Mountain House, as described in other routes, 18 miles, making the whole distance from Boston 186 miles.

Some time and travel may be saved, when at the Lafayette House, by taking a private conveyance direct to Bethlem and the White Mountain House, only 16 miles—reducing the distance from Boston to 172 miles.

This route, besides the part which is common to this and No. 3, is much admired on account of the ride which it affords through the Franconia Notch. This should certainly be enjoyed either in going or returning, by all visitors to the White Mountains. The whole country has scarcely any excursion to offer more agreeably exciting than the trip from Plymouth to Littleton, through

this grand avenue among the highlands of the north. For a particular description of this Notch, see p. 266.

5. *From New York, via Connecticut River.*—From New York to Hartford, Ct., by railroad, via New Haven, the distance is 118 miles; thence to Springfield, 26 miles; to Northampton, 17 miles; to Greenfield, 19 miles; to Brattleboro, 25 miles; to Bellows Falls, 24 miles; to Windsor, 17 miles; to White River, 14 miles; to Hanover, Dartmouth College, and Norwich University, 6 miles; to Wells River, 34 miles—making an uninterrupted route by railroad, from New York to this place, of 300 miles. From Wells River to Littleton, the distance by stage is 12 miles. From Littleton, the route to the White Mountain House is as before described, and the distance 18 miles. Whole distance from New York, 330 miles.

This is one of the most pleasant routes of travel which can be chosen in any direction from New York. The lovely scenery and rich cultivation of the Connecticut valley, with the flourishing towns lying at brief intervals on both sides of the river, only a small part of which have been named above, present a landscape which for wealth, beauty, and extent, is not surpassed by any in the United States.

6. *From New York, via Hudson River, Saratoga, and Whitehall.*—Another route from New York to the White Mountains is up the North River, to Albany, 145 miles; thence by railroad to Schenectady, 16 miles; to Ballston Spa, 14 miles; to Saratoga Springs, 7 miles. Or from Albany, via Troy, to Saratoga, 37 miles. From Saratoga by railroad, to Whitehall, at the southern extremity of Lake Champlain, 40 miles; thence by railroad, via Castleton, to Rutland, 25 miles; thence to Bellows Falls, 55 miles, where the route connects with the Connecticut River route, described in No. 5. The whole distance from New York to the White Mountain House, by this route, is 403 miles.

Those who may prefer to do so can take the steamboats from Whitehall, on Lake Champlain, to Burlington, Vt., 78 miles; thence by railroad to Montpelier, the capital of Vermont, 40 miles; and thence to the junction with the Connecticut River route, at the mouth of White River, 52 miles below Littleton, N. H.

Another beautiful variation of this route from New York is that by the way of Lake George, which leaves the railroad at the *Moreau Station*, 16 miles north of Saratoga Springs, and thence by stage over a plank road to Caldwell, at the southern extremity of the lake, 14 miles. A steamboat daily plies on Lake George, to meet the boats on Lake Champlain, at Ticonderoga.

Nothing in the way of travelling excursions, for the distance over which you pass, combines a greater and more pleasing variety of gratifications, from scenery, society, and art, than this route from New York to the White Mountains, by whichever of the variations above mentioned it is pursued. Common to them all is the delightful trip up the North River, and the visit to the Springs, in respect to which the reader, if not already acquainted with these celebrated resorts, will find interesting particulars given under the descriptions of the same, on pp. 201 and 289. For a description of Lake George, see also p. 195.

The distance from New York to the White Mountains, via Boston, 216 miles, and thence by

the shortest route, via Dover and Winnipisaukee Lake, to the White Mountain House, 174 miles, is 390 miles.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.

These are the most celebrated and the most generally visited of all the mineral springs of Virginia, and are to the south what Saratoga is to the north. They are situated on a branch of the Greenbrier River, in the county of the same name, on the western declivity of the Alleghany ridge, some 6 or 8 miles from the summit of the mountains. They are in an elevated and beautifully picturesque valley, hemmed in by mountains on every side. Thousands resort to them annually either to enjoy the benefit of the waters, or in pursuit of recreation and amusement.

According to an analysis of the waters by Professor Rodgers, the solid matter procured by evaporation from 100 cubic inches weighs 63.54 grains, composed of sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of soda, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, chloride of magnesium, chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, peroxide of iron, phosphate of lime, sulphate and hydrate of sodium, organic matter, precipitated sulphur, iodine. The gaseous matter consists of sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, nitrogen, and oxygen. It is obvious, from this analysis, that the water must exert a very positive agency upon the system. Its remedial virtues extend chiefly to diseases of the liver, kidneys, alimentary canal, and to serofula, rheumatism, and neuralgia.

This place was known to the aborigines as one of the most important licks of the deer and elk. The fame of an extraordinary cure, in 1772, experienced by a woman whose disease had baffled all medical skill, and who was brought here on a litter 40 miles, attracted many sick persons to the spring; and from that time it has been growing in favor with the public.

A visitor to the springs thus describes the place:—

“Nature has done every thing to make this an enchanting spot. The valley opens about half a mile in breadth, winding in length from east to west, with graceful undulations, beyond the eye's reach. The fountain issues from the foot of a gentle slope, terminating in the low interval upon a small and beautiful river. The ground ascends from the spring eastward, rising to a considerable eminence on the left, and spreading east and south into a wide and beautiful lawn. The lawn and walks cover perhaps fifty acres. A few rods from the spring, at the right, are the hotel, the dining hall, the ball-room: all the rest of the ground is occupied mainly with cabins. These are rows of contiguous buildings, one story high, mostly of wood, some of brick, and a few of hewed logs whitewashed. The framed cabins are all painted white. Directly to the right of the spring, and very near it, is Spring Row; farther eastward, with a continuous piazza, shaded with vines, is Virginia Row; at right angles with this, crossing the lawn in the middle, is South Carolina Row; heading the eastern extremity of the lawn is Bachelor's Row; on the north side of the lawn, beginning nearest the spring, are Alabama, Louisiana, Paradise, and Baltimore Rows—the last of which is the most elegant in the place. Without the enclosure, southward from the fountain, is Broadway; and a little west from this, on the Guyandot road, is Wolf Row. The

appearance of these cabins, or cottages, painted, decorated, looking forth from the green foliage, and tastefully arranged, is beautiful and imposing. The fountain is covered with a stately Doric dome, sustained by twelve large pillars, and surmounted with a colossal statue of Hygeia, looking towards the rising sun."

There are numerous routes to the Va. springs, all of which within a few years have been greatly improved. One of the pleasantest and most expeditious routes from Baltimore is by the railroad thence to Harper's Ferry; thence by railroad to Winchester; thence by stage to Staunton. From Staunton there are two routes, one directly across the mountains, to the warm and hot springs; the other, via Lexington, to the Natural Bridge, and thence to the White Sulphur Springs. These springs are 304 miles W. of Baltimore.

Another route from Baltimore is by Washington city, and thence by steamer to Acquia Creek, and over the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Louisa Railroads, to Gordonsville. From this place the route is by stage, via Charlottesville, to Staunton, and thence to the springs by either of the two routes described above.

Travellers from the states S. of Va. take the railroad at Wilmington, N. C., for Richmond. They have thence a conveyance by the canal, 150 miles, to Lynchburg, and thence by stage, either over the road leading by the Natural Bridge, or by the way of Liberty, Fineastle, and the Sweet Springs, to the White Sulphur.

The usual route to the Va. springs, from the W. and S. W., is by leaving the steamboats on the Ohio River, at Gnyandotte, and thence proceeding by stage to the springs. From Gnyandotte to the White Sulphur Springs, the distance is about 160 miles.

WHEELING SUSPENSION BRIDGE, VA.

See *Wheeling*.

WINNIPISEOGEE LAKE, N. H.

This lake possesses singular charms. However romantic and beautiful Lake George, the charmer of all travellers, appears in its elevation, the purity of its waters, its depth, its rapid outlet, its 365 islands which bespangle its bosom, its mountain scenery, its fish, its mineralogy, still, in all but its historic fame, it has a rival at the east, in the Winnipiseogee of New Hampshire.

There are more than forty different ways of spelling the name of this lake, as might be shown by quoting the authorities. It was formerly written as though it had six syllables; but the pronunciation which has generally obtained with those best acquainted with the region of the lake, and the Indian pronunciation of the name, was *Wîn-ne-pe-sock-e*.

The lake is in the counties of Belknap and Carrol. Its form is very irregular. At the west end it is divided into three large bays; on the north is a fourth; and at the east end there are three others. Its general course is from north-

west to south-east; its length is about 25 miles, and it varies in width from one to ten miles. This lake is environed by the pleasant towns of Moultonboro', Tuftonboro', Wolfeboro', Centre Harbor, Meredith, Gilford, and Alton, and overlooked by other delightful towns.

The waters of the Winnipiseogee are remarkably pure, and its depth in some places is said to be unfathomable. Its sources are principally from springs within its bosom. Its outlet is the rapid river of its own name. Its height above the level of the sea is 472 feet. It is stored with a great variety of excellent fish; in the summer season, steamboats, sloops, and smaller vessels ply on its waters, and in the winter season it presents an icy expansion of great usefulness and beauty.

Like Casco Bay and Lake George, this lake is said to contain 365 islands. Without supposing the days of the year to have been consulted on the subject, the number is very great, several of which comprise farms of from 200 to 500 acres, the product of some of which, under good cultivation, has been, extraordinary as it may seem, as high as 113 bushels of corn to the acre.

The waters of this lake not only serve as a lovely ornament to the scenery of this region, and as a means of recreation and amusement to the multitude who pass and repass upon them, but answer an important purpose as a great reservoir of power for the extensive manufacturing establishments at Manchester, Lowell, and other places which are located on the Merrimac River, its outlet to the sea. The fall of this immense body of water, in its passage to the ocean, is so great that its power for manufacturing purposes can hardly be computed.

The route from Portland to this beautiful inland water is by railroad to Dover, N. H., 42 miles, and thence by railroad to Alton Bay, 28 miles; whole distance from Portland, 70 miles. From Alton Bay a fine steamer runs over the lake to Wolfboro', and to Centre Harbor, at different points on the opposite shore, and also to Weir's Station, at its south-western extremity, where the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad passes. At Wolfboro' and at Centre Harbor there are excellent hotels for the entertainment of travellers; and both of these places are points of departure from the lake, on different routes for the White Mountains. For routes from Boston and other places, converging to these points, the reader is referred to Routes to the White Mountains, p. 296.

The facility with which this charming lake is now reached, by the various routes from our large cities on the sea-coast, cannot fail to render the region of its fertile shores, at no distant day, an eligible locality for the country seats of persons of taste and wealth; where they may come and enjoy, if any where on earth, through the expression of natural scenery, that which it is said the Indians meant by the name WINNIPISEOGEE — *The smile of the Great Spirit*.

LIGHT-HOUSES

IX

THE UNITED STATES.

. THE following table is taken from the list of light-houses, beacons, and floating lights, with the names of the states in which they are situated, their places of location, their latitude and longitude, and some remarks, as copied from a pamphlet containing an account of the light-houses in the United States, on July 1, 1851, and published by authority. Latitude all N.; longitude all W. from Greenwich, 5 miles E. from London. Within a few years, many of these light-houses have been rebuilt, or repaired, and furnished with plate glass. The light-houses on the American coast are considered by mariners in excellent condition at the present time.

MAINE.

Portland. Portland Head, off Portland harbor, S. side. Lat. $43^{\circ} 39'$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 17'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 80 feet.

Seguin. On Island of Seguin, off mouth of Kennebec River. Lat. $43^{\circ} 41' 36''$. Lon. $69^{\circ} 44'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 166 feet.

Whitehead. On Whitehead Island, S. W. of W. entrance to Penobscot Bay. Lat. $43^{\circ} 57'$. Lon. $69^{\circ} 4'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 58 feet.

Franklin Island. On N. end of Franklin Island, W. of entrance to St. George's River. Lat. $43^{\circ} 52'$. Lon. $69^{\circ} 19'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 50 feet.

Wood Island. On Wood Island, near entrance to Saco harbor. Lat. $43^{\circ} 27'$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 18' 30''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 63 feet.

West Quoddy Head. On West Quoddy Head, near Eastport, S. side of entrance to West Quoddy Bay. Lat. $44^{\circ} 49' 18''$. Lon. $66^{\circ} 59'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 90 feet.

Petit Manan. On S. end of Petit Manan Island. Lat. $44^{\circ} 22'$. Lon. $67^{\circ} 49'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 53 feet.

Pond Island. W. side of entrance to Kennebec River. Lat. $43^{\circ} 45'$. Lon. $69^{\circ} 46'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 52 feet.

Burnt Island. On Burnt Island, W. side of Townsend harbor, Lincoln co. . . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 55 feet 6 inches.

Libby Island. On Libby's Island, entrance of Machias Bay. Lat. $44^{\circ} 34'$. Lon. $67^{\circ} 22'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 60 feet.

Monhegan Island. On Monhegan Island, Lincoln co. Lat. $43^{\circ} 44' 30''$. Lon. $69^{\circ} 18'$. Re-

volving. Height of lantern above the sea, 170 feet. Red and white light.

Owl's Head. W. side of W. entrance of Penobscot Bay, off Thomaston harbor. Lat. $44^{\circ} 3' 50''$. Lon. 69° . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 117 feet.

Moose Peak. On Mistake Island, S. W. of W. entrance to the Bay of Fundy. Lat. $44^{\circ} 28'$. Lon. $67^{\circ} 31' 9''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 53 feet 8 inches.

Matinicus Rock. (2 lights.) On Matinicus Rock a sea light off Penobscot Bay. Lat. $43^{\circ} 46' 24''$. Lon. $68^{\circ} 49'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 82 feet 6 inches.

Pemaquid Point. On Pemaquid Point, S. W. of entrance to Bristol Bay, and E. side of entrance to John's Bay. Lat. $43^{\circ} 48'$. Lon. $69^{\circ} 29' 30''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 64 feet.

Baker's Island. On Baker's Island, off Mount Desert, and S. of entrance to Frenchman's Bay. Lat. $44^{\circ} 13' 20''$. Lon. $68^{\circ} 8'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 69 feet 8 inches.

Cape Elizabeth. (2 lights.) On Cape Elizabeth, S. S. E. of Portland. Lat. $43^{\circ} 33' 36''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 11' 36''$. Fixed and revolving. 300 yards apart. Height of lantern above the sea, 140 feet.

Dice's Head. On Dice's Head, near Castine. Lat. $44^{\circ} 23' 12''$. Lon. $68^{\circ} 49' 30''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 116 feet.

Hendrick's Head. On Hendrick's Head, mouth of Sheepscot River, E. side. Lat. $43^{\circ} 47' 30''$. Lon. $69^{\circ} 39'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 39 feet.

Mount Desert Rock. Ocean light on Mount Desert Rock, about 20 miles S. S. E. of Mount Desert Island. Lat. $43^{\circ} 58'$. Lon. $68^{\circ} 00' 30''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 56 feet 6 inches.

Brown's Head. On southern of the Fox Islands, E. side of W. entrance to Penobscot Bay. Lat. $44^{\circ} 5'$. Lon. $68^{\circ} 46'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 80 feet.

Marshall's Point. On Marshall's Point, Lincoln co. Lat. $43^{\circ} 53' 20''$. Lon. $69^{\circ} 13'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 30 feet.

Goat Island. Mouth Cape Perpoise harbor, N. side. Lat. $43^{\circ} 21'$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 25'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 33 feet.

Negro Island. S. side of entrance to Camden harbor, Penobscot Bay. Lat. $44^{\circ} 11'$. Lon. $68^{\circ} 59'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 50 feet.

Fort Point. On Old Fort Point, above Castine, to show the entrance to Prospect harbor. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 90 feet.

Boon Island. On Boon Island, off York harbor. Lat. $43^{\circ} 8'$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 29'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 70 feet.

Eagle Island Point. On Eagle Island, head of Isle au Haut Bay, to guide N. E. entrance to Penobscot Bay. Lat. $44^{\circ} 24'$. Lon. $68^{\circ} 46'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 100 feet.

Nash's Island. Off the mouth of Pleasant River, E. side. Lat. $44^{\circ} 27'$. Lon. $67^{\circ} 43'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 47 feet. Red light.

Beav Island. On one of the Cranberry Islands, about 5 miles N. W. of Baker's Island light. Lat. $44^{\circ} 16'$. Lon. $68^{\circ} 12'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 95 feet.

Saddleback Ledge. Near S. W. end of Isle au Haut, and E. side of entrance Isle au Haut Bay. Lat. $43^{\circ} 59'$. Lon. $68^{\circ} 36' 30''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 62 feet.

Little River. In Cutler, on an island at the mouth of Little River harbor. . . Fixed.

Prospect Harbor. On Goat Island, in said harbor. . . Fixed.

Grindel's Point. At Gilkey's harbor, in Penobscot Bay. . . Fixed.

Beauchamp Point. On Indian Island, at mouth of Goose River, entrance to Camden harbor. . . Fixed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth, (or Newcastle.) S. W. side of inner entrance to Portsmouth harbor. Lat. $43^{\circ} 3' 30''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 43'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 90 feet.

White Island. The south-western island of the Isles of Shoals, ocean light. Lat. $42^{\circ} 58'$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 37' 30''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 87 feet. Red and white light.

Whale's Back. N. and E. side of outer entrance to Portsmouth harbor. Lat. $43^{\circ} 3'$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 41'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 58 feet. Two lights, one 10 feet above the other, but seen as one light at about 6 miles distant.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston. N. side of main outer entrance to Boston harbor. Lat. $42^{\circ} 19' 41''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 53' 43''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 90 feet.

Thatcher's Island, (2 lights.) On Thatcher's Island, about 2 miles off Cape Ann. Lat. $42^{\circ} 38' 21''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 34' 48''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 90 feet. Two light-houses, both fixed lights.

Baker's Island, (2 lights.) On Baker's Island, S. side of principal or N. E. entrance to Salem

harbor. Lat. $42^{\circ} 32' 12''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 47' 28''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 81 feet 6 inches. Two lights, one 70 and the other 81½ feet above the level of the sea.

Plumb Island, (2 lights.) On Plumb Island, S. side of entrance to Newburyport. Lat. $42^{\circ} 48' 29''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 49' 5''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 54 feet.

Cape Cod, (Highlands.) Outside of Cape Cod, Truro. Lat. $42^{\circ} 2' 23''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 3' 55''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 180 feet.

Plymouth, (2 lights.) On Gurnet Point, N. side of entrance to Plymouth harbor. Lat. $42^{\circ} 00' 12''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 36' 21''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 90 feet.

Higwam Point. On said point, E. side of entrance to Squam harbor, or bay. Lat. $42^{\circ} 39' 43''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 41' 12''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 50 feet.

Scituate, (2 lights.) On Cedar Point, N. side of entrance to Scituate harbor, and about 5 miles southward of Cohasset Rocks. Lat. $42^{\circ} 12' 17''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 43' 15''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 40 feet. Two lights; refitted in 1841, one red, and about 15 feet below the other, and consequently visible at much less distance; discontinued in 1849, on lighting Minor's Rock light, and revived and repaired in 1851.

Race Point. North-westerly point of Cape Cod. Lat. $42^{\circ} 3' 44'$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 14' 53''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 32 feet.

Long Island Head. On N. end of Long Island, Boston Bay, and S. side of inner ship entrance. Lat. $42^{\circ} 19' 48''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 57' 41''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 80 feet.

Ten Pound Island. On Ten Pound Island, in Cape Ann, or Gloucester harbor. Lat. $42^{\circ} 35' 10''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 40'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 45 feet.

Billingsgate Island. On Billingsgate Island, W. side of entrance to Wellfleet. Lat. $41^{\circ} 51' 38''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 4' 32''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 40 feet.

Sandy Neck. W. side of entrance to Barnstable harbor, Cape Cod Bay. Lat. $41^{\circ} 43' 21''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 17' 9''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 40 feet.

Long Point. On Long Point Shoal, inside Cape Cod, and W. side of entrance to Provincetown harbor. Lat. $42^{\circ} 1' 50''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 10' 50''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 35 feet.

Gloucester Point. On Gloucester Point, E. side of entrance to Gloucester or Cape Ann harbor. Lat. $42^{\circ} 34' 49''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 40' 10''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 57 feet.

Straitsmouth Harbor. On Straitsmouth Island, N. side of Cape Ann. Lat. $42^{\circ} 39' 41''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 35' 36''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 40 feet.

Marblehead. E. entrance to Marblehead harbor, S. E. side. Lat. $42^{\circ} 32' 3''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 50' 5''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 40 feet.

Ipswich, (2 lights.) On Patche's Beach, S. side of entrance to Ipswich harbor. Lat. $42^{\circ} 41' 8''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 46' 17''$. Fixed and revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 40 feet. Two towers and lights, each 30 feet high, 500 feet from each other.

Gayhead. On Gayhead, W. point Martha's Vineyard. Lat. $41^{\circ} 20' 54''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 50' 26''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 172 feet.

Clark's Point. On said point, W. side of entrance to New Bedford harbor. Lat. $41^{\circ} 35' 34''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 54' 21''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 52 feet.

Cutterhunk Island. On S. W. point of Cutterhunk Island, and S. of W. entrance to Buzzard's Bay. Lat. $41^{\circ} 24' 52''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 57' 17''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 48 feet 6 inches.

Nantucket Light. On Great or Sandy Point, the N. point of Nantucket Island. Lat. $41^{\circ} 23' 24''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 3' 1''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 70 feet.

Nantucket Beacon. Nantucket harbor, Brant Point. Lat. $41^{\circ} 17' 24''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 5' 51''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 40 feet.

Nantucket Harbor Light. Nantucket harbor, S. side. Lat. $41^{\circ} 16'$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 6'$. Fixed. Harbor light.

Cape Poge. N. E. point, Martha's Vineyard. Lat. $41^{\circ} 25' 18''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 27' 19''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 55 feet.

Chatham. (2 lights.) Chatham harbor, inside. Lat. $41^{\circ} 40' 16''$. Lon. $69^{\circ} 57' 12''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 70 feet. Two lights, 70 feet apart.

Point Gammon. On said point, S. side of Cape Cod, inside of entrance to Hyannis harbor. Lat. $41^{\circ} 36' 35''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 16' 16''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 70 feet.

Holmes's Hole. On W. chop of Holmes's Hole harbor. Lat. $41^{\circ} 28' 57''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 36' 27''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 60 feet.

Tarpanlin Cove. W. side Tarpanlin Cove, Vineyard Sound. Lat. $41^{\circ} 28' 7''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 45' 45''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 80 feet.

Bird Island. On said island in Buzzard's Bay, E. side of entrance to Sippican harbor. Lat. $41^{\circ} 40' 9''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 43' 21''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 31 feet.

Monomoy Point. On Sandy Point, S. extremity Cape Cod. Lat. $41^{\circ} 33' 35''$. Lon. $69^{\circ} 59' 56''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 33 feet.

Nobsque Point. On said point of Vineyard Sound, E. S. E. of entrance to Wood's Hole. Lat. $41^{\circ} 30' 57''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 39' 37''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 80 feet.

Dumpling Rock. Buzzard's Bay, S. S. W. of New Bedford, and of Clark's Point light. Lat. $41^{\circ} 32' 17''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 55' 36''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 43 feet.

Edgartown. At entrance to Edgartown harbor, Martha's Vineyard. Lat. $41^{\circ} 23' 27''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 30' 29''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 50 feet.

Ned's Point. Near Mattapoisett, E. New Bedford. Lat. $41^{\circ} 41' 1''$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 2'$. Fixed.

Nauset Beach. (3 beacon lights.) E. side Cape Cod. Lat. $41^{\circ} 51' 40''$. Lon. $69^{\circ} 57' 21''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 90 feet. Three lights, 15 feet high, 50 yards apart.

Moyo's Beach. (Wellfleet.) Harbor light, inside Cape Cod, head of Wellfleet Bay. Lat. $42^{\circ} 55'$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 2'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 30 feet.

Nantucket Cliff. (2 beacons.) In Nantucket harbor. . . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 150 feet. Two harbor beacon lights.

Sankaty Head. On Sankaty Head, at the S. E. extremity of the Island of Nantucket, S. by W. 23 miles from Pollock's Rip light vessel, and S. by E. 9 miles from Nantucket Great Point light.

Lat. $41^{\circ} 16' 58''$. Lon. $69^{\circ} 58' 16''$. Flashes in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 minutes. Lenticular light of 2d order.

Hyannis. At Hyannis, Barnstable co., at entrance to Hyannis harbor. Lat. $41^{\circ} 38'$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 18'$. Fixed.

Wing's Neck. On Wing's Neck, Sandwich, in Buzzard's Bay. . . . Fixed.

Palmer's Island. On N. E. extremity of said island, in New Bedford harbor. . . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 27 feet.

Minot's Rock. (destroyed.) On said rocks, the outermost of Cohasset Rocks, about 9 miles S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. from Boston light-house. Lat. $42^{\circ} 16' 8''$. Lon. $70^{\circ} 45' 55''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 66 feet. Blown down April 16, 1851.

Parment Harbor. On N. side of said harbor, southerly end of Salt Works Tower of Truro. . . . Fixed. Red light.

FLOATING LIGHTS. *Brandywine Shoal.* Tonnage 129. Light boat sent to replace Minot's Rock light-house, destroyed. Two lamps, 12 cylindrical wicks each, one on the foremast, 42 feet, the other on the after mast, 45 feet elevation. Stationed here in 1851.

Tuckernuck Shoal. Tonnage 125. On Cross Rip, N. W. of Nantucket. One lamp with 8 cylindrical wicks, elevated about 38 feet above the sea.

Vineyard Sound. Tonnage 145. Near the rocks called "Sow and Pigs." Two lamps, 9 wicks each, elevated, one 40, the other 50 feet above the sea.

Pollock's Rip. Tonnage 145. Off Chatham, Ms. One lamp with 9 wicks, elevated about 40 feet.

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport. On S. point of Conanicut Island, called Beaver Tail. Lat. $41^{\circ} 26' 30''$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 24' 24''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 98 feet.

Watch Hill. On Watch Point, S. E. of Stonington, about 2 miles. Lat. $41^{\circ} 18' 9''$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 52' 3''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 73 feet.

Point Judith. On S. E. point of Narraganset Shore, between, and nearly in a range with Beaver Tail and Block Island lights. Lat. $41^{\circ} 21' 35''$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 29' 25''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 74 feet.

Goat Island. On N. end of Goat Island, Newport harbor. Lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 19' 50''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 43 feet.

Dutch Island. On S. end of Dutch Island. Lat. $41^{\circ} 29' 30''$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 26'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 56 feet.

Warwick Neck. On S. end of Warwick Neck. Lat. $41^{\circ} 34'$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 29'$. Fixed. Bay light.

Nayat Point. On Nayat Point, Providence River. Lat. $41^{\circ} 44'$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 22'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 38 feet. Bay light.

Block Island. (2 lights.) On N. end of Block Island. Lat. $41^{\circ} 13' 24''$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 35' 4''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 58 feet. Two lights placed one on each end of the keeper's house.

Poplar Point. Wickford, North Kingston. Lat. $41^{\circ} 35'$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 26' 40''$. Fixed. Bay light.

VERMONT.

Juniper Island. On Juniper Island, Lake Champlain, S. side of entrance to Burlington harbor. Lat. $44^{\circ} 27'$. Lon. $73^{\circ} 13'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 95 feet.

CONNECTICUT.

New London. W. side of entrance to River Thames. Lat. $41^{\circ} 18' 55''$. Lon. $72^{\circ} 5' 56''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 111 feet.

Faulkner's Island. On Faulkner's Island, off Guilford harbor. Lat. $41^{\circ} 12' 38''$. Lon. $72^{\circ} 39' 46''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 93 feet.

Lymde Point. Mouth of the Connecticut River, W. side. Lat. $41^{\circ} 16' 13''$. Lon. $72^{\circ} 20' 59''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 74 feet.

Stonington. On narrow point of land, E. side of entrance to Stonington harbor. Lat. $41^{\circ} 19' 34''$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 54' 52''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 62 feet.

Morgan's Point. In Groton, N. side Fisher's Island Sound, near Mystic. Lat. $41^{\circ} 18' 54''$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 59' 54''$. Fixed.

Five Mile Point. Entrance of New Haven harbor, E. side. Lat. $41^{\circ} 14' 52''$. Lon. $72^{\circ} 54' 47''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 85 feet.

Stratford Point. On said point, S. of Stratford, at entrance of harbor or river. Lat. $41^{\circ} 9' 2''$. Lon. $73^{\circ} 6' 46''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 44 feet.

Fairweather Island. Entrance of Black Rock harbor, Fairfield. Lat. $41^{\circ} 8' 27''$. Lon. $73^{\circ} 13' 31''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 71 feet.

Norwalk Island. Entrance of Norwalk River. Lat. $41^{\circ} 2' 50''$. Lon. $73^{\circ} 25' 43''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 40 feet. Part red shades.

Great Captain's Island. On said island, near Greenwich Point, Fairfield co. Lat. $40^{\circ} 58' 52''$. Lon. $73^{\circ} 37' 59''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 62 feet.

North Dumplin. On North Dumplin Island, in Fisher's Island Sound. . . Fixed. Red shades.

FLOATING LIGHTS. *Bartlett's Reef.* Tonnage 145. Off New London. One lamp with 9 wicks, 45 feet elevation.

Eel Grass Shoal. Tonnage 41. On said shoal. One lamp with 12 cylindrical wicks.

NEW YORK.

Eaton's Neck. E. side of entrance to Huntington Bay, Long Island. Lat. $40^{\circ} 57' 9''$. Lon. $73^{\circ} 24' 18''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 134 feet.

Execution Rocks. Off Sand's Point, Long Island Sound. . . Height of lantern above the sea, 54 feet. Red shades.

Sand's Point. On Sand's Point, Long Island Sound, E. of entrance to Cow Bay. Lat. $40^{\circ} 51' 52''$. Lon. $73^{\circ} 44' 21''$. Fixed.

Old Field Point. On Old Field Point, Long Island, N. side, opposite Stratford light. Lat. $40^{\circ} 58' 33''$. Lon. $73^{\circ} 7' 41''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 67 feet 6 inches.

Fire Island Inlet. E. side Fire Island Inlet, Long Island, S. side. Lat. $40^{\circ} 37' 46''$. Lon. $73^{\circ} 13' 38''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 89 feet 3 inches.

Throgg's Neck. On S. E. point of Throgg's Neck, Westchester, E. of Hell Gate. Lat. $40^{\circ} 48' 15''$. Lon. $73^{\circ} 48' 1''$. Fixed.

Stony Point. On the W. side of the Hudson, below West Point. . . Fixed.

Fort Tompkins. On Staten Island, W. side of

the Narrows. Lat. $40^{\circ} 35' 57''$. Lon. $74^{\circ} 3' 50''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 89 feet.

Coxsackie. On the Hudson River, W. side, near Coxsackie. . . Fixed. River light.

Four Mile Point. At Four Mile Point, 4 miles from Hudson, on the Hudson River, W. side. . . Fixed. River light.

Saugerties. At the mouth of Saugerties Creek, on the Hudson, W. side. . . Fixed. River light.

Stuyvesant. Near Stuyvesant, on the Hudson River, E. side. . . Fixed. River light.

Rondout Creek. Opposite mouth of said creek, Ulster co., and entrance of Hudson and Delaware Canal. . . Fixed. River light.

Montauk. E. end of Long Island. Lat. $41^{\circ} 4' 10''$. Lon. $71^{\circ} 51' 58''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 160 feet.

Little Gull Island. On said island, near N. E. end of Long Island Sound, S. side of main entrance. Lat. $41^{\circ} 12' 18''$. Lon. $72^{\circ} 6' 57''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 50 feet.

Plumb Island. Near N. E. extremity of Long Island, and N. of Gardiner's Bay. Lat. $41^{\circ} 10' 21''$. Lon. $72^{\circ} 13' 14''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 63 feet.

Buffalo, (on Pier.) At junction of Buffalo Creek and Lake Erie, on pier. Lat. $42^{\circ} 50'$. Lon. $78^{\circ} 59'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 47 feet 6 inches.

Portland Harbor. At Portland, S. E. shore of Lake Erie. Lat. $42^{\circ} 32' 41''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 80 feet. Lighted with natural gas.

Dunkirk Light. At Dunkirk, Lake Erie, S. E. shore. . . Fixed.

Galloo Island. On W. point Galloo Island, E. part of Lake Ontario. Lat. $43^{\circ} 51'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 59 feet.

Oswego. At entrance of Oswego harbor, Lake Ontario, end of W. pier. Lat. $43^{\circ} 28'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 82 feet. Beacon on a pier.

Cattaraugus Beacon. On pier, mouth of Cattaraugus Creek, Lake Erie. . . Fixed.

Dunkirk Beacon. Dunkirk harbor, Lake Erie. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 25 feet.

Genesee, (and temporary beacon lamp.) W. side of entrance to port of Genesee, Lake Ontario, mouth of Genesee River. Lat. $43^{\circ} 12' 30''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 83 feet.

Sodus Bay and Beacon. At entrance to Sodus harbor, Lake Ontario, W. side; beacon on W. pier. Lat. $43^{\circ} 19'$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 66 feet. Two lights, main light revolving.

Tibbett's Point. S. E. side of S. entrance to St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario. Lat. $44^{\circ} 9'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 52 feet.

Horse Island. On W. end of said island, and W. of Sackett's Harbor. . . Fixed.

Niagara Fort. At junction of Niagara River and Lake Ontario, E. side. Lat. $43^{\circ} 18' 20''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 78 feet.

Stoney Point. On said point, E. end of Lake Ontario. . . Revolving.

Ogdensburg. On St. Lawrence River, mouth of Oswegatchie River. Lat. $44^{\circ} 45'$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 30'$. Fixed. River light.

Prince's Bay. On Staten Island, near S. E. end. Lat. $40^{\circ} 30' 22''$. Lon. $74^{\circ} 13' 24''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 106 feet.

Esopus Meadows. Opposite Esopus, on Hudson River, W. side. . . Fixed.

Robbins' Reef. Off the upper end of Staten Island, S. W. part of New York Bay. Lat. $40^{\circ} 39' 21''$. Lon. $74^{\circ} 4' 30''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 66 feet.

Cedar Island. Near E. end of Long Island, in Sag Harbor. Lat. $41^{\circ} 2' 18''$. Lon. $72^{\circ} 16' 6''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 32 feet. Harbor light.

Silver Creek. On Lake Erie, S. E. side entrance to harbor. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 27 feet.

Salmon River. On Lake Ontario, S. E. end, N. side of entrance to Port Ontario, Oswego co. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 52 feet.

Rock Island Beacon, (Thousand Isles.) On said island, in St. Lawrence River. . . Fixed.

Sunken Rock Beacon, (Thousand Isles.) On said rock, or Bush Island, in St. Lawrence River. . . Fixed.

Crossover Island Beacon, (Thousand Isles.) On said island, in St. Lawrence River. . . Fixed.

Cumberland Head. On Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg. Lat. $44^{\circ} 42'$. Lon. $73^{\circ} 20'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 45 feet. Inland light.

Split Rock. On Lake Champlain, near Essex. Lat. $44^{\circ} 12'$. Lon. $73^{\circ} 18'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 110 feet. Inland light.

FLOATING LIGHTS. New York, (Dist.) *Stratford Point.* Tonnage 100. Off said point, on Middle Ground, Long Island Sound. Two lamps, 1 on fore and the other on mainmast, each lamp 9 cylindrical wicks.

Sandy Hook. Tonnage 230. Seven miles outside of Sandy Hook, in 15 fathoms water. Two lamps, 1 on foremast, 50 feet, the other on mainmast, 60 feet elevation, each lamp 9 cylindrical wicks.

NEW JERSEY.

Sandy Hook, (main light, and 2 beacons.) Sandy Hook, N. W. point of New Jersey, and S. of entrance to New York harbor. Lat. $40^{\circ} 27' 37''$. Lon. $74^{\circ} 00' 42''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 90 feet.

Highlands of Neversink, (2 lights.) On Highlands of Neversink, S. of Sandy Hook lights. Lat. $40^{\circ} 23' 40''$. Lon. $73^{\circ} 59' 42''$. Two lights, 1 revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 248 feet. Two lights, 100 yards apart; 1 fixed; S. light revolves; French lenticular apparatus, 1st and 2d orders.

Barnegat Shoals. S. side of Barnegat Inlet, and N. end of Long Beach. Lat. $39^{\circ} 45' 54''$. Lon. $74^{\circ} 6' 56''$. Fixed.

Cape May. On S. W. point of Cape May, N. of entrance to Delaware Bay. Lat. $38^{\circ} 55' 45''$. Lon. $74^{\circ} 58' 33''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 88 feet.

Egg Island. Delaware Bay, N. side, nearly N. N. W. of Cape May. Lat. $39^{\circ} 10' 28''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 8' 56''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 42 feet. Lighted with gas in 1845.

Cohansey Creek. Delaware Bay, N. side, and W. side of said creek. Lat. $39^{\circ} 20' 15''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 22' 12''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 42 feet. Lighted with gas in 1845.

Tucker's Beach. On said beach, near midway between Old Inlet and New Inlet. Lat. $39^{\circ} 30' 17''$. Lon. $74^{\circ} 17' 31''$. Fixed. Red shades.

Bergen Point. On a block at the extremity of a reef of rocks off Bergen Point, in the Kilns. . . Fixed.

Maurice River. On the bank of Maurice River Cove, E. point of said river, and S. W. side of Haystack Island, in Delaware Bay. . . Fixed.

Passaic River. At the mouth of said river, on a block in 4 feet of low water, near head of Newark Bay, about 5 miles above Bergen Point light, and to guide into Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. . . Fixed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Presque Isle. At entrance of Presque Isle Bay, Lake Erie. Lat. $42^{\circ} 8' 14''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 73 feet.

Presque Isle Beacon. Entrance of Presque Isle Bay, Lake Erie. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 26 feet.

Fort Mifflin. On pier in Delaware River, opposite said fort. . . Fixed.

Brandywine Shoal. Brandywine Shoal, in Delaware Bay.

DELAWARE.

Cape Henlopen. On Cape Henlopen, S. side of entrance to Delaware Bay. Lat. $38^{\circ} 46' 35''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 5' 37''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 180 feet.

Cape Henlopen Beacon. Cape Henlopen, S. side of entrance to Delaware Bay, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from main light. Lat. $38^{\circ} 47' 21''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 5' 44''$. Fixed.

Bombay Hook. N. W. end of B. Bay Hook Island, Delaware Bay. Lat. $39^{\circ} 21' 43''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 31' 13''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 46 feet.

Mahon's Ditch. At Mahon's Ditch, Delaware Bay, S. side. Lat. $39^{\circ} 10' 13''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 24' 38''$. Fixed.

Mispillion Creek. At mouth of said creek, S. side, Delaware Bay. Lat. $38^{\circ} 56' 34''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 19' 24''$. Fixed.

Christiana River. At mouth of said river or creek, N. side. Lat. $39^{\circ} 43' 12''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 31' 50''$. Fixed. Lighted with gas.

Reedy Island. On said island, N. W. part of Delaware Bay, at entrance of Delaware River. Lat. $39^{\circ} 29' 57''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 34' 44''$. Fixed. Lighted with gas.

Breakwater. On Delaware Breakwater. Lat. $38^{\circ} 47' 50''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 7' 3''$. Fixed. Red light.

FLOATING LIGHTS. Delaware, (Dist.) *Five Fathom Bank.* Tonnage 195. On said bank, off Cape May. Two lamps, one on foremast, 40 feet, the other on mainmast, 45 feet elevation, 12 cylindrical wicks.

Upper Middle Shoal. (No. 2.) Tonnage 131. Near the middle of Delaware Bay, N. W. of Brandywine Shoals. One lamp, 12 cylindrical wicks, about 45 feet elevation.

MARYLAND.

Bodkin Island. On Bodkin Island, S. side of entrance to Patapsco River and port of Baltimore, Chesapeake Bay. Lat. $39^{\circ} 8'$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 25' 50''$. Fixed.

North Point, (2 lights.) On North Point, at N. side of entrance to Patapsco River, Chesapeake Bay. Upper light lat. $39^{\circ} 11' 45''$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 27' 17''$. Lower light lat. $39^{\circ} 11' 35''$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 26' 54''$. Fixed. Two lights to range with ship channel.

Thomas's Point. On Thomas's Point, S. of entrance to Annapolis, Chesapeake Bay. Lat. $38^{\circ} 54' 25''$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 27' 34''$. Fixed.

Pool's Island. On Pool's Island, in Chesapeake Bay, Harford co., N. E. of North Point lights. Lat. $39^{\circ} 17' 22''$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 16' 21''$. Fixed.

Smith's Island. On Smith's Island, in Chesapeake Bay, off Somerset co., and opposite entrance to the Potomac. Lat. $37^{\circ} 53' 13''$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 14' 39''$. Fixed.

Concord Point. (Havre de Grace.) On Point Concord, at entrance of Susquehanna River, Chesapeake Bay. Lat. $39^{\circ} 32' 30''$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 5' 42''$. Fixed.

Cove Point. On Cove Point, N. of entrance to Patuxent River, Chesapeake Bay. Lat. $38^{\circ} 23' 6''$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 23' 17''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 50 feet.

Point Lookout. On Point Lookout, N. side of entrance to Potomac River, Chesapeake Bay. Lat. $38^{\circ} 2' 14''$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 19' 43''$. Fixed.

Lazaretto Point. Near Baltimore, on Patapsco River, N. side of entrance to Baltimore harbor. Lat. $39^{\circ} 15' 39''$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 34' 38''$. Fixed.

Clay Island. Mouth of Nanticoke River, N. extremity of Tangier Sound, Dorchester co., Chesapeake Bay. Lat. $38^{\circ} 13' 52''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 58' 50''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 36 feet.

Turkey Point. On said point, at the entrance of Elk River, W. side, N. part of Chesapeake Bay. Lat. $39^{\circ} 26' 55''$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 00' 54''$. Fixed.

Piney Point. On the Potomac River, E. side, about 14 miles N. W. from its mouth. . . . Fixed. River light.

Sharp's Island. On said island, Chesapeake Bay, off the entrance to Choptank River. Lat. $38^{\circ} 37' 42''$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 22' 36''$. Fixed.

Greenbury Point. On said point, N. side of entrance to Annapolis harbor. . . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 31 feet.

FLOATING LIGHT. *Hooper's Straits.* Tonnage 724. In Chesapeake Bay, E. side, and S. of Hooper's Island. One lamp, 11 cylindrical wicks.

VIRGINIA.

Cape Henry. On said cape, S. side of entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Lat. $36^{\circ} 56'$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 4'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 120 feet.

Old Point Comfort. On said point, mouth of James River, and N. side of entrance to Hampton Roads, Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 37° . Lon. $76^{\circ} 22' 12''$. Fixed.

Smith's Point. On Smith's Point, near the mouth of the Potomac River, S. side. Lat. $37^{\circ} 51'$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 22'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 85 feet.

New Point Comfort. About 18 miles N. of Old Point Comfort, Chesapeake Bay, W. side. Lat. $37^{\circ} 18'$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 21'$. Fixed.

Smith's Island. N. end of Smith's Island, N. E. of Cape Charles, and of N. entrance to the Chesapeake. Lat. $37^{\circ} 13'$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 52'$. Revolving.

Back River Point. About 5 miles N. E. of Old Point Comfort, and S. side of entrance to Back River. Lat. $37^{\circ} 5'$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 21'$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 40 feet.

Assateague Island. On said island, between Cape Henlopen and Cape Charles, on the ocean. Lat. $37^{\circ} 54' 36''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 21' 45''$. Fixed.

Little Watt's Island. On said island, E. side

of Chesapeake Bay, Accomac co., and N. E. of southern entrance to Tangier Sound. Lat. $37^{\circ} 45'$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 4'$. Fixed.

FLOATING LIGHTS. Virginia, (Dist.) *Smith's Point.* Tonnage 120. S. E. of said point, in Chesapeake Bay, and S. E. of mouth of Potomac River. Two lamps, 11 cylindrical wicks each, 1 on foremast, $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the other on mainmast, 39 feet elevation.

Craney Island. Tonnage 70. Near said island. W. side of entrance to Elizabeth River, and to Norfolk, &c. One lamp at mast head, 33 feet elevation.

Willoughby's Spit. Tonnage 400. S. side of entrance to Hampton Roads, S. part of Chesapeake Bay. Two lamps, 3 cylindrical wicks each, forward one 41 feet, after one 32 feet elevation.

Wolftrap Shoals. Tonnage 180. Between the mouths of York and Rappahannock Rivers. Two lamps, 12 cylindrical wicks each, forward one 30, after one 38 feet elevation.

Windmill Point. Tonnage 125. Off Windmill Point, N. side of entrance to the Rappahannock. One lamp with 5 cylindrical wicks in use, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet elevation.

Bowler's Rock. Tonnage 54. In the Rappahannock River, near said rock. One lamp.

Upper Cedar Point. Tonnage 72. Off said point, below the Narrows, and about 44 miles below Mount Vernon. One lamp with 6 cylindrical wicks, 34 feet elevation from deck.

Lower Cedar Point. Tonnage 72. In the Potomac River, between said point and Yates's Point, above Kettle Bottom. One lamp with 12 cylindrical wicks, 33 feet elevation from deck.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bald Head. Near mouth of Cape Fear River E. side. Lat. $33^{\circ} 51' 30''$. Lon. $77^{\circ} 59' 30''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 110 feet.

Federal Point. On Federal Point, N. side of inlet to Cape Fear River. Lat. $33^{\circ} 56' 30''$. Lon. $77^{\circ} 55'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea 50 feet.

Cape Hatteras. On Cape Hatteras, about 1 mile N. of high water mark. Lat. $35^{\circ} 15'$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 30'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 95 feet.

Pamptico Point. On said point, S. side of entrance to Pamptico River. . . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 30 feet.

Body's Island. On said island, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of a new inlet made in 1847. Lat. $35^{\circ} 47' 21''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 31' 39''$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 56 feet 6 inches.

Ocracoke. On W. end of Ocracoke Island, S. W. of Cape Hatteras, E. side of Ocracoke Inlet. Lat. $35^{\circ} 6' 30''$. Lon. $75^{\circ} 58'$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 75 feet.

Cape Lookout. On Cape Lookout, near the end of the cape. Lat. $34^{\circ} 37'$. Lon. $76^{\circ} 33'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 95 feet.

Oak Island. (2 beacon lights.) Two lights on said island to range with the channel on entering Cape Fear River. . . . Fixed.

Orton's Point. On W. bank of Cape Fear River, known as Orton's Point, Brunswick co. . . . Fixed.

Priest's Creek. (2 beacons.) On W. bank of Cape Fear River, mouth of Priest's Creek. . . . Fixed.

Campbell's Island. On Campbell's Island, in Cape Fear River, S. W. corner of lower end of

said island, generally known as "Big Island."
... Fixed.

FLOATING LIGHTS. *Long Shoal.* Tonnage 145. In Pamlico Sound, northerly part, on E. point of said shoal. One lamp with 9 cylindrical wicks, at about 40 feet elevation.

South-west Point of Royal Shoal. Tonnage 140. On the point of said shoal, Pamlico Sound, W., 9 miles from Ocracoke light. One lamp with 11 cylindrical wicks, at about 40 feet elevation.

Nine Feet Shoal. Tonnage 70. About 4 miles N. by W. of Ocracoke light, and N. E. side of Royal Shoal. One lamp with 9 cylindrical wicks, at 40 feet elevation.

Month of Neuse River. Tonnage 125. Near entrance of said river into Pamlico Sound, off Marsh Point. One lamp with 9 cylindrical wicks, at 40 feet elevation.

Brant Island Shoal. Tonnage 125. On the point of said shoal, in S. part of Pamlico Sound. One lamp with 9 cylindrical wicks, at 40 feet elevation.

Harbor Island. Tonnage 72. On Harbor Island Bar, between Pamlico and Core Sounds. One lamp with 9 cylindrical wicks, at 40 feet elevation.

Wade's Point Shoal. Tonnage 76. On said shoal, W. side of entrance of Pasquotank River into Albemarle Sound, and S. E. of Elizabeth City. One lamp with 9 cylindrical wicks, at 39 feet elevation.

Roanoke Island. Tonnage 72. Between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, near said island. One lamp with 12 cylindrical wicks, at 38 feet elevation.

Mouth of Roanoke River. Tonnage 130. Near its entrance into Albemarle Sound. One lamp with 9 cylindrical wicks, at about 42½ feet elevation.

Horseshoe. Tonnage 72. On said Shoe, between the New Inlet and Price's Creek, in Cape Fear River. One lamp with 12 cylindrical wicks.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, and Beacon. On Light-house Island, and W. of ship channel to Charleston harbor. Lat. 32° 42'. Lon. 79° 54' 12". Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 125 feet 6 inches. Light and beacon.

Raccoon Key. On Cape Romain, about 10 miles S. W. of entrance to Santee River. Lat. 33° 1'. Lon. 79° 24'. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 87 feet 6 inches.

North Island. On S. end of North Island, E. side of entrance to Pedee River, and to Georgetown. Lat. 33° 7' 30". Lon. 79° 1' 30". Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 89 feet.

Morris's Island, (2 beacon lights.) On said island, for the Overall Channel to Charleston harbor. ... Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, one 40 and the other 70 feet. Two beacons, 1 lamp each.

Sullivan's Island, (2 beacons; beacon back of Sullivan's Island, and beacon S. of Fort Moultrie.) Two beacons on said island to guide over Charleston Bar. One in lat. 32° 46' 51"; lon. 79° 53". The other in lat. 32° 45' 29"; lon. 79° 52' 55". Fixed.

FLOATING LIGHT. *St. Helena Bar.* Tonnage 72. On said bar, off the entrance to St. Helena Sound, and to Combahee and Morgan Rivers. One lamp with 12 cylindrical wicks.

GEORGIA.

Tybee. N. E. end of Tybee Island and S. side of entrance to Savannah River. Lat. 32°. Lon. 80° 52'. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 100 feet.

Tybee Beacon. E. of light-house, about ¾ of a mile distant. ... Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 56 feet.

Fig Island Beacon. On E. end of said island in Savannah River. ... Fixed. Red shades.

St. Simon's Island. On S. end of St. Simon's Island, and N. side of entrance to the sound. Lat. 31° 8'. Lon. 81° 36'. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 80 feet. A sound or inland light only.

Sapelo Island. On S. end of Sapelo Island, and N. side of entrance to Doboy Sound. Lat. 31° 21' 30". Lon. 81° 24'. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 74 feet.

Wolf's Island, (2 beacons.) E. side, near N. end of Wolf's Island, and S. S. E. of Sapelo light. Lat. 31° 20'. Lon. 81° 24' 30". Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 25 feet. Two beacons, one of brick and the other of wood; the first 25, and the second 15 feet above the level of the sea.

Little Cumberland Island. S. side of entrance to St. Andrew's Sound and Santilla River. Lat. 30° 56'. Lon. 81° 34'. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 80 feet.

Oyster Beds' Beacon. On Oyster Beds in Savannah River. ... Fixed.

Cockspur Island Beacon. On a knoll connected with Cockspur Island, in Savannah River. ... Fixed.

FLOATING LIGHTS. *Tybee Channel, or Martin's Industry.* Tonnage 125. At Martin's Industry, about 15 miles E. of Tybee light. One lamp with 4 cylindrical wicks, at about 40 feet elevation from deck.

Tybee Island Knoll. Tonnage 72. Off the knoll N. of Tybee Island, Savannah River. One lamp with 12 wicks.

FLORIDA.

St. Augustine. On N. end of Anastasia Island, and S. side of entrance to St. Augustine. Lat. 29° 52' 18". Lon. 81° 25'. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 70 feet.

St. John's River. Near mouth of St. John's River, S. side of entrance. Lat. 30° 20' 30". Lon. 81° 33'. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 65 feet.

Cape Carnaveral. On said cape, S. S. E. of St. Augustine. ... Revolving.

Cape Florida. Off S. E. point of Florida, or on Key Biscayne. Lat. 25° 41'. Lon. 80° 5'. Height of lantern above the sea, 70 feet.

Dry Tortugas. On Bush Island, one of the westernmost of the Florida Reef. Lat. 24° 37' 20". Lon. 82° 52' 22". Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 70 feet.

Sand Key, (temporary light-boat.) About 8½ miles S. W. by S. of Key West. Lat. 24° 28' 30". Lon. 81° 49' 30". Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 70 feet. Refitted anew in 1843; destroyed by a tornado in 1846.

Key West. Key West Island, Florida Reef, S. W. of Cape Sable. Lat. 24° 32' 32". Lon. 81° 48' 30". Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 67 feet. Destroyed by a tornado in 1846, and rebuilt on new site in 1847.

Cape St. George. On said cape, and about 2½

miles E. of West Pass to St. George's Sound. . . Fixed. In place of one on St. George's Island.

St. Mark's. E. side of entrance to St. Mark's harbor. Lat. $30^{\circ} 4'$. Lon. $84^{\circ} 11'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 73 feet.

Pensacola. S. side of entrance to Pensacola Bay, and N. W. of fort on St. Rosa Island. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20' 48''$. Lon. $87^{\circ} 17'$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 80 feet.

Amelia Island. S. side of entrance to St. Mary's River, and on N. end of said island. Lat. $30^{\circ} 42'$. Lon. $81^{\circ} 36' 30''$. Revolving.

Cape St. Blas. On Cape St. Blas, about 2 miles from its S. point. . . Revolving.

Dog Island. On said island, E. side of middle entrance to St. George's Sound. Lat. $29^{\circ} 46' 20''$. Lon. $84^{\circ} 38' 9''$. Revolving.

Edmont Key. On said key or island, entrance of Tampa Bay. . . Fixed.

FLOATING LIGHTS. *Carysfort Reef.* Tonnage 225. About 1° E. of Cape Sable, on said reef. Two lanterns and lamps, with 12 cylindrical wicks each, the forward lantern elevated 40 feet, and the after do. 30 feet; seen 12 miles.

Key West. Tonnage 145. At N. W. passage, near 12 miles from Key West. One light with 9 lamps and 24 wicks.

Sand Key. (temporary.) Tonnage 140. At Sand Key. One lamp with 12 wicks.

ALABAMA.

Mobile Point. On Mobile Point, E. side of entrance to Mobile Bay. Lat. $30^{\circ} 13' 42''$. Lon. $87^{\circ} 58'$. Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 55 feet.

Choctaw Point. On Choctaw Point, a little S. of Mobile. Lat. $30^{\circ} 44'$. Lon. $88^{\circ} 12'$. Fixed.

Sand Island. About 3 miles S. S. W. from Mobile Point. Lat. $30^{\circ} 13'$. Lon. $88^{\circ} 10' 58''$. Fixed.

MISSISSIPPI.

Cat Island. On W. point of said island, and E. of entrance to Lake Borgne. Lat. $30^{\circ} 13' 40''$. Lon. $89^{\circ} 5'$. Fixed.

Pass Christian. On the main land, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of Cat Island light. Lat. $30^{\circ} 18' 55''$. Lon. $89^{\circ} 10' 26''$. Fixed.

Round Island. On said island, off Pascagoula Bay. Lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$. Lon. $88^{\circ} 40'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 44 feet.

Biloxi. In Biloxi village, W. of W. entrance to Biloxi Bay. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 53 feet.

LOUISIANA.

Bayou St. John. Mouth of Bayou St. John, on Lake Ponchartrain, 5 miles N. New Orleans. Lat. $30^{\circ} 3'$. Lon. 90° . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 30 feet.

Frank's Island. On Frank's Island, at mouth of Mississippi, N. E. Pass, N. side. Lat. $29^{\circ} 8' 30''$. Lon. $89^{\circ} 1' 24''$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 78 feet.

South-west Pass of Mississippi. Entrance of Mississippi River, S. W. Pass, W. side. Lat. $28^{\circ} 58' 30''$. Lon. $89^{\circ} 20''$. Fixed. Showing two lights, one 25 feet above the other.

South Point. (Gordon's Island.) Entrance of Mississippi River, near S. Pass, S. W. side. Lat. $28^{\circ} 59' 42''$. Lon. $89^{\circ} 7' 24''$. Revolving.

Pleasanton's Island. E. Lake Ponchartrain,

near mouth Pearl River. . . Fixed. Formerly revolving.

Tchoufqueta River. Lake Ponchartrain, near Madisonville. . . Fixed.

Point de Fer. At the entrance of River Teeche, or Atchafalaya Bay. Lat. $29^{\circ} 19' 30''$. Lon. $91^{\circ} 33'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 70 feet.

Port Ponchartrain. Near E. end of railroad. . . Revolving. Height of lantern above the sea, 30 feet.

Pass Manchac. Mouth of Pass Manchac, between Lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 34 feet. Red light, on S. side of the Pass.

New Canal. Lake Ponchartrain, entrance of said canal. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 30 feet.

Vermilion Bay. Near S. W. entrance to said bay, on Marsh Island. . . Revolving.

Bon Fouca. Near mouth of Bayou Bon Fouca. . . Fixed.

Chamblé Island. On N. end of said island. . . Fixed.

Proctorville Beacon. On Lake Borgne. . . Fixed.

FLOATING LIGHTS. *Merrill's Shell Bank.* (iron boat.) Tonnage 400. At Merrill's Shell Bank. One lamp.

Ship Shoal Pleasanton. Tonnage 160. On the inside of the western end of Ship Island Shoal, in 5 fathoms of water, near Derrier (or Last Island.) Two lamps and lantern with 8 wicks, one elevated 45, the other 30 feet.

Atchafalaya Liny. Tonnage 72. In Atchafalaya Bay. One lamp with 12 wicks, 35 feet elevation.

OHIO.

Grand River. Mouth of Grand River, Fairport, Lake Erie. Lat. $41^{\circ} 53'$. Lon. $81^{\circ} 23'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 91 feet. Light-house on the main land; a beacon on a pier.

Grand River Beacon. Mouth of Grand River. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 24 feet.

Cleveland. Cleveland harbor, Lake Erie. Lat. $41^{\circ} 31'$. Lon. $81^{\circ} 51'$. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 140 feet. Light-house on the main land; a beacon on a pier.

Cleveland Beacon. Cleveland harbor, Lake Erie. . . Fixed.

Vermilion River Beacon. On pier, Vermilion harbor, Lake Erie. . . Fixed.

Turtle Island. On said island, mouth of Maumee Bay, Michigan. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 41 feet.

Sandusky. Near entrance Sandusky Bay. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 60 feet.

Port Clinton. On Lake Erie, N. W. of Sandusky Bay. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 45 feet.

Conneaut River Beacon. On Lake Erie, N. E. corner of Ohio. . . Fixed. Beacon on a pier.

Mouth Huron River Beacon. On Lake Erie, Huron co. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 40 feet. Beacon on a pier.

Mouth Black River. On Lake Erie, Lorain co. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 40 feet. Beacon on a pier.

Ashtabula Beacon. On Lake Erie, Ashtabula co. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 40 feet. Beacon on a pier.

Cedar Point Beacon. Entrance of Sandusky Bay. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 37 feet. Beacon light on keeper's dwelling.

Western Sister Island. On W. Sister Island, W. part of Lake Erie. . . Fixed.

MICHIGAN.

Fort Gratiot. Half a mile above outlet of Lake Huron. Lat. 42° 55'. Lon. 82° 22'. Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 74 feet.

Windmill Point. W. side of Detroit River, near its head. . . Fixed.

Monroe. W. end of Lake Erie. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 46 feet.

Bois Blanc. N. side of Bois Blanc Island, near Mackinaw. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 112 feet.

St. Joseph's River, (and 1 beacon lamp.) Mouth of St. Joseph's River, E. side Lake Michigan. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 65 feet. And 1 beacon lamp on pier.

Thunder Bay Island. Lake Huron, N. E. of Saginaw Bay. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 45 feet.

Gibraltar. Mouth of Detroit River. . . Fixed.

Grand River. Lake Michigan, E. side. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 40 feet.

South Manitou Island. N. part Lake Michigan. . . Fixed.

New Buffalo, and Beacon. Near S. end, E. side Lake Michigan. . . Fixed.

Presque Isle. N. W. shore of Lake Huron. . . Revolving.

Kalamazoo River. S. E. shore of Lake Michigan. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 42 feet.

Pottawattamie. Pottawattamie Island, entrance Green Bay. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 120 feet.

Saginaw Bay. Mouth Saginaw River, in said Bay. . . Fixed.

Clinton River. Mouth of said river, Lake St. Clair. . . Fixed.

Point aux Barques. On said point, mouth of Saginaw Bay. . . Fixed.

Detour. At Detour, where River Sault Ste. Marie enters Lake Huron. . . Fixed.

White Fish Point. On said point, Lake Superior. . . Fixed.

Copper Harbor. At said harbor, Lake Superior. . . Fixed.

Eagle Harbor. In said harbor, Lake Superior. . . Fixed.

Manitou Island. On said island, Lake Superior. . . Fixed.

Grassy Island Beacon. On Grassy Island, in Detroit River. . . Fixed.

Mamajuda Beacon. On Mamajuda Shoals, in Detroit River. . . Fixed.

Skillogalee Rock. On Skillogalee Rock, Lake Michigan. . . Fixed.

FLOATING LIGHT. *Mackinaw Straits.* Tonnage 121. At the junction of Lakes Huron and Michigan, N. W. part of state of Michigan. One large lamp with 12 cylindrical wicks.

INDIANA.

Michigan City. S. end Lake Michigan. . . Fixed. Height of lantern above the sea, 60 feet.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, and Beacon. S. bank Chicago River, Lake Michigan, and beacon on pier. . . Fixed.

Little Fort. In Little Fort Village, S. side of the river; S. W. shore of Lake Michigan. . . Fixed.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, and Beacon. Mouth Milwaukee River, W. side Lake Michigan. . . Fixed.

Root River, (Racine.) Mouth Root River, W. side Lake Michigan. Lat. 42° 49' 33". Lon. 87° 40' 22". Revolving.

Sheboygan. Mouth of said river, W. side Lake Michigan. . . Fixed.

Manitowoc. Mouth of Manitowoc River, W. side of Lake Michigan. . . Fixed.

South Port. In South Port, on Warrington Island. . . Fixed.

Tail Point. On said point, near mouth of Fox River, Green Bay. . . Fixed.

Port Washington. At Port Washington, N. E. part. . . Fixed.

Port de Mort. On Plumb Island. . . Fixed.

TEXAS.

FLOATING LIGHT. *Galveston Bar.* Tonnage 145. On said bar, off Galveston. One lamp with 9 cylindrical wicks, 35 feet elevation.

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

* * * It is now a little over two hundred years since the first college was founded in this country. At the end of the first century, the number had increased to only three — Harvard College in Massachusetts, the College of William and Mary in Virginia, and Yale College in Connecticut. The second century has witnessed an astonishing increase in the number of our colleges, as in the population, and in every other element of our national growth and prosperity. One college has been added, on an average, every year during the century, until the number in the United States, as contained in the following list, amounts to *one hundred and twenty*.

The number of students connected with the colleges in the United States as undergraduates, at the present time, is over *ten thousand*. If to these are added those connected with their preparatory and professional departments, the number rises to between twelve and fifteen thousand.

There are thirteen colleges in the New England States. Among these are some which may be denominated national institutions, deriving their students more or less from every state, and, sending out their influence to every part of the Union. They have sent out, from the first, about *twenty-one thousand* graduates, and are now graduating about *five hundred* students annually.

In the following notices of the colleges in the United States, we have set down such particulars as we are able to ascertain with sufficient certainty respecting each; although in respect to all of them, the account must necessarily be brief. Much the largest part of them have been founded, supported, and directed, by the clergy and other members of the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations. In regard to those which are under the direction of other denominations, the fact is always expressly mentioned. The number of colleges under the direction of the Baptists is 13; Methodists, 13; Episcopalians, 8; Roman Catholics, 11. Excepting in the case of the Roman Catholic colleges, and a few others at the south and west, the students enumerated, where only one number is given, are *undergraduates*, as distinguished from those in the preparatory or professional departments, and the instructors are those connected with the collegiate course. The number of volumes given as in the libraries generally includes the aggregate of all the books contained in the library of the college and in those established by societies among the students.

ALLEGHANY COLLEGE, PA.

Incorporated in 1817, and located at Meadville. It had 6 instructors, and 122 students in 1850. The library, of 8200 volumes, was mostly the donation of Rev. Dr. Bentley, of Salem, Ms. The college is under the direction of the Methodists. Commencement is on the first Wednesday in July. Rev. John Barker, D. D., is president.

AMHERST COLLEGE, MS.

This college is situated in Amherst, Hampshire co., about 8 miles east of Northampton. It was founded in 1821, and incorporated in 1825. It has three large brick buildings, four stories high, for students' rooms; and a fourth, comprising a spacious chapel, a library room, lecture and recitation rooms, &c. A beautiful building has recently been erected for the reception of the fine mineralogical and geological cabinets, collected by the labors and influence of Professor Hitchcock, now president of the college.

In mineralogy, nearly all the known species are represented by about 4600 specimens. In geology, there are 9300 specimens of American, and 4900 specimens of foreign rocks and fossils. In zoölogy, there are about 1800 specimens of 350 species of vertebrated animals, 5000 species of articulated animals; 200 species of radiated animals, and 6000 species of shells. The libraries contain about 16,000 volumes.

The philosophical apparatus was purchased chiefly in London, and is one of the most complete in the country. This college, besides its other endowments, enjoys the benefit of a fund of 50,000 dollars, five sixths of the income of which is appropriated to assist indigent students preparing for the ministry. The number of students of this class has, consequently, always been large. The faculty consists of the president, 7 professors, and 4 tutors. Alumni in 1850, 870. Commencement is on the second Thursday of August.

*Accessus.**Succession of Presidents.**Exitus.*

1821.	Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, D. D.	1823.
1823.	Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D.	1845.
1845.	Rev. Edward Hitchcock, LL. D.	

AUGUSTA COLLEGE, KY.

Founded at Augusta, in 1825. It is under the direction of the Methodists. It had 4 instructors, and about 50 students in 1850. Volumes in the library, 2500. Commencement is on the Thursday after the first Wednesday in August. Rev. J. Tomlinson, D. D., is president.

AUSTIN COLLEGE, TS.

This college was incorporated in 1850. It is located at Huntville, and is in vigorous operation.

An institution has been started, also, at Independence, in this new state, called *Baylor University*. Whether it has been incorporated or not we do not know. It has a small library of 300 volumes.

BACON COLLEGE, KY.

This college was founded in 1836, and located at Harrodsburg. It has 9 instructors, and a library of about 1800 volumes. The number of students in 1850 was 217, including those in the primary department. Commencement is in the first week in September. Samuel Hatch, A. M., is president.

BATON ROUGE COLLEGE, LA.

Founded at Baton Rouge, in 1838. Instructors, 4; students in 1850, 45; library, about 1000 volumes. Commencement in December. R. H. Ranney, president.

BELOIT COLLEGE, WN.

This is an infant institution, established three or four years since, at the flourishing town of Beloit, near the southern line of the state, on the route from Chicago to Galena. It has a charter from the legislature, conferring full university powers. One fine college edifice, on a beautiful situation, has been erected. The college has 3 instructors. No class has yet graduated. Library, 2000 volumes. Rev. Aaron L. Chapin is president.

BETHANY COLLEGE, VA.

This institution was founded in 1840, and is located in Bethany. It had 6 instructors, and 113 students, in 1850. Its commencement is in the first week in July. The president of the faculty is Alexander Campbell, A. M. The library contains about 3500 volumes.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, ME.

This institution, first incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1794, is situated in Brunswick, Cumberland co., about 25 miles north of Portland, and about 35 miles south of Augusta. The name of Bowdoin was given to the college in honor of one of the earliest and most distinguished governors of Massachusetts; and the institution has since been indebted to members of the Bowdoin family for liberal benefactions; especially to the Hon. James Bowdoin, of Boston, who gave to it 6000 acres of land in the town of Lisbon, and from whose estates a large legacy has, within a few years, been secured to the college. On the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, the trustees surrendered its original charter, and received a new one from the State of Maine, with a liberal annuity in aid of its funds. The legislative government of the college is committed to a board of 13 trustees, and a board of overseers of 45 members, their vacancies being filled by the respective boards, with a negative on the part of the overseers on elections in the other board. The faculty consists of the president and 7 professors. The instruction is given chiefly by permanent officers. The college buildings are pleasantly situated upon a plain, with a grove of pines in the rear. Two are occupied as dormitories by the students; one, recently erected upon a beautiful model, for a chapel, library room, &c.; and others are occupied for lecture rooms, the Bowdoin gallery of paintings, and other purposes. The public libraries contain about 25,000 volumes. A flourishing medical school, with 6 professors and lecturers, is attached to the college. Number of alumni in 1850, 997. Commencement on the first Wednesday in September.

<i>Accessus</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1802.	Rev. Joseph McKeen, D. D.	1807.
1807.	Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D.	1819.
1820.	Rev. William Allen, D. D.	1838.
1839.	Rev. Leonard Woods, Jr., D. D.	

BROWN UNIVERSITY, R. I.

This institution (originally founded at Warren in 1764, and removed to Providence in 1770) takes its name from Nicholas Brown, its most munificent benefactor. It is under the direction of the Baptists. The buildings, furnishing elegant and ample accommodations, are situated upon the highest part of the city. The library, which is in Manning Hall, is arranged in a very perfect manner, and contains about 23,000 volumes. The libraries of two societies among the students contain 6000 or 7000 volumes more. Rhode Island Hall contains the cabinet, the chemical and philosophical apparatus, and spacious lecture rooms for the accommodation of the departments of mechanical and physical science. University Hall and Hope College are large edifices for the accommodation of students. There has been established in this university, in connection with the regular collegiate course, an English and scientific course, designed for the benefit of those who do not propose to enter either of the learned professions, but who desire to prepare themselves, by a thorough education, for some of the more active employments of life. The course embraces every department of English study pursued in the university, together with the several branches of mathematical and physical science, giving the student all the advantages of the library and cabinet, and of the courses of lectures on chemistry, natural philosophy, physics, intellectual philosophy, and the evidences of Christianity. This course is arranged for a residence of either one or two years. The faculty consists of the president and 6 professors. Number of students in 1850, 150; alumni, 1725. Commencement is on the first Wednesday in September.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1765.	Rev. James Manning, D. D.	1791.
1792.	Rev. Jonathan Maxey, D. D.	1802.
1802.	Rev. Asa Messer, D. D., LL. D.	1826.
1827.	Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D.	

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.

Located at Burlington, under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal Chhreh. Founded in 1846. Students in 1850, 118. Library, 1200 volumes. Rt. Rev. George W. Doane, D. D., LL. D., president.

CENTRE COLLEGE, KY.

This institution is located at Danville. It was incorporated in 1818 or 1819. It is managed by a board of 11 trustees, appointed from time to time by the Presbyterian synod of Kentucky. The legislature gave up all control of its concerns, and surrendered it to the synod, in consideration of their engaging to endow the institution without legislative assistance. Connected with the college is a grammar school. There is also under the direction of the same board an institution for the deaf and dumb, which has been endowed by Congress. The college has five instructors. Students in 1850, 114; alumni, 307. Libraries, 5500 volumes. Commencement is on the last Thursday in June. Rev. John C. Young, D. D., is president.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, LA.

This institution was founded in 1841, and located at Jackson. It is under the direction of the Methodists. It has 5 instructors. The number of students in 1850 was 67. It has a library of about 3000 volumes. Commencement is on the last Wednesday in July. Rev. R. H. Rivers is president.

CHARLESTON COLLEGE, S. C.

Founded in 1785, and incorporated anew in 1791; located at Charleston. This college was again reorganized Dec. 20, 1837, by an act of the legislature, transferring all the college property to the city council of Charleston, and binding the city to maintain the college. In 1850 the college had 6 instructors, 70 students, and 124 alumni. The library contains about 2000 volumes. The commencement is on the Tuesday after the fourth Monday in March. William P. Finley, A. M., is president.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE, O.

This college was founded at Cincinnati in 1819. It had 84 students in 1850. Its commencement is on the last Monday in June.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, N. J.

This institution was founded in 1746, at Elizabethtown. From 1748 to 1757 it was at Newark. It was then removed to Princeton, as its permanent locality. In the old college edifice, which is of stone the British troops took refuge in 1777, and were dislodged therefrom by General Washington.

A great number of distinguished men have been educated at this college. It was established by the synod of New York, with a special view of raising up ministers of the gospel. It has over 3000 alumni, nearly 600 of whom have entered the ministry. Students in 1850, 243; instructors, 15; libraries, 16,000 volumes. Commencement is on the last Wednesday in June.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1746.	Rev. Jonathan Dickinson.	1747.
1748.	Rev. Aaron Burr.	1757.
1757.	Rev. Jonathan Edwards.	1758.
1759.	Rev. Samuel Davies.	1761.
1761.	Rev. Samuel Finley, D. D.	1766.
1768.	Rev. John Witherspoon, D. D., LL. D.	1794.
1795.	Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, D. D., LL. D.	1812.
1812.	Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D., LL. D.	1822.
1823.	Rev. James Carnahan, D. D.	

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS, MS.

This institution was founded in 1843, by the Roman Catholics. It has not obtained an act of incorporation. It is located in Worcester, on a beautifully elevated site, about two miles from the town. One large brick edifice has been erected for the accommodation of the students. All who are admitted are required to observe the rites of the Catholic church. A large part of the students are quite young. Rev. J. Early, an ecclesiastic of the order of Jesuits, is at the head of the institution. Fourteen teachers are employed, and the number of pupils is about 120. Volumes in the library, 4220. Commencement the last week in August.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, N. Y.

This institution, in the city of New York, was founded by royal charter, in 1754, under the name of *King's College*, by which title it continued to be known until the revolution. During the period of the war, from 1776 to 1784, the business of instruction was necessarily suspended, and the college edifice was appropriated to the purposes of a military hospital. In 1784, an act was passed by the legislature of New York, confirming the original charter, and changing the name to *Columbia College*. The college is under the direction of the Episcopalians. It has 8 instructors, 17,000 volumes in the libraries, 130 students in 1850, and 1409 alumni.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
	[Under the Royal Charter.]	
1754.	Rev. Samuel Johnson, D. D.	1763.
1763.	Rev. Myles Cooper,	1775.
1775.	Rev. Benjamin Moore, president <i>pro ten.</i>	1776.
	[Under the New Charter.]	
1787.	William Samuel Johnson, LL. D.	1800.
1801.	Rev. Charles Wharton, D. D.	1801.
1801.	Rt. Rev. Benjamin Moore, D. D.	1811.
1811.	Rev. William Harris, D. D.	1829.
1829.	William Alexander Duer, LL. D.	1842.
1842.	Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D.	1849.
1849.	Charles King, LL. D.	

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.

This college is located in the city of Washington. It was incorporated by Congress in 1821, and is under the direction of the Baptists. The buildings are erected upon an elevated situation, north of the city, about one mile from the president's mansion, and two and a half from the Capitol. Congress has formerly given pecuniary grants to this college, amounting to \$25,000. A classical and preparatory school is connected with the college. The trustees are elected triennially. The college has 10 instructors, 55 students in 1850, and about 200 alumni. Libraries, 6200 volumes. On occasions of great interest, the students are permitted to hear the debates in Congress, and arguments before the Supreme Court.

Connected with Columbian College is a medical department, which was organized in 1825. It has 6 professors, and has graduated about 80 students. One student from each of the states and territories is admitted free of charge, excepting \$5 matriculation fee, and a graduating fee of \$20. The lectures commence on the first Monday of November. Joel S. Bacon, D. D., is president of the college.

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY, TE.

This institution was founded in 1844. It is located at Lebanon. It has 9 instructors. In 1850 it had about 50 students, and 5000 volumes in the libraries. Commencement is on the last Friday in July. T. C. Anderson, A. M., is president.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. H.

This college was chartered by royal grant in 1769. It is situated in the town of Hanover, about half a mile east of Connecticut River. The buildings are eight in number, all brick excepting two. The faculty consists of the president and 9 professors. There is likewise a medical department with 5 professors. The library contains about 22,500 volumes. The institution is one of the oldest and most flourishing in the United States. The number of its alumni in 1849 was 2558; undergraduates in 1850, 196; medical graduates, 775. Commencement is on the last Thursday in July.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1769.	Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, D. D.	1779.
1779.	Hon. John Wheelock, LL. D.	1815.
1815.	Rev. Francis Brown, D. D.	1820.
1820.	Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D.	1821.
1822.	Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D.	1828.
1828.	Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D.	

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.

Founded in 1838, and located in Mecklenburg co. Three instructors in 1850, 44 students, and 3000 volumes in the library. Commencement is on the last Thursday in June. Rev. Samuel Williams, D. D., is president.

DELAWARE COLLEGE, DE.

This college, which is the only one in the state, was incorporated in 1833. It is located at Newark. It has a library of 8700 volumes; instructors, 6; students in 1850, 45; alumni, 71. Commencement is on the third Wednesday in July. The president is Rev. W. S. F. Graham, A. M.

DICKENSON COLLEGE, PA.

This college, which is under the direction of the Methodists, was founded in 1783, and is located at Carlisle. In numerous instances it has received pecuniary assistance from the legislature, and once \$14,000 by a lottery. Its libraries contain about 14,500 volumes. It had, in 1850, 10 instructors, 142 students, 579 alumni. Commencement is on the second Thursday in July. President, Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D.

EMORY COLLEGE, GA.

Founded in 1837. Under the direction of the Methodists. Located at Oxford. Had 7 instructors and 145 students in 1850. Alumni, 112. Volumes in the library, 2700. Commencement on the Wednesday after the third Monday in July. President, Rev. George F. Pierce, D. D.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VA.

This institution is located at Glade Spring, in Washington co. It was incorporated in 1839, and is under the direction of the Methodists. Instructors in 1850, 4; students, 55; libraries, about 8000 volumes. Commencement is on the last Wednesday of June. Charles Collins, A. M., president.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, GA.

This institution was incorporated in 1788, as the *University of Georgia*. It was established at Athens in 1802. Its original endowment was 30,000 acres of land. It languished for want of funds until 1816, when the lands were sold, and the proceeds, amounting to \$100,000, were invested in productive stocks. One of the buildings was burnt in 1830. It was rebuilt by the state, which has also furnished means for procuring a valuable library. The college has two buildings for the accommodation of students, each 120 feet by 40, and three stories high; also a third building for public purposes. In 1850 it had 8 instructors, 125 students, and 593 alumni. The libraries contain 13,600 volumes. Commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. Rev. Alonzo Church, D. D., is the president.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, LA.

Founded in 1839. Located at Opelousas. Has 4 instructors; 70 students in 1850. Commencement during the first week in November. Othon Boudet, president.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, TE.

This college is situated in the vicinity of Nashville. It was established in 1845. It has 6 instructors, and in 1850 had 75 students; libraries, 3000 volumes. Commencement on the third Wednesday in October. Tolbert Fanning, A. M., president.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, O.

Founded in 1825, and located at New Athens. Instructors, 4; students in 1850, 80; alumni, 90; libraries, 2200 volumes. Commencement is on the last Wednesday in September. William Burnett is president.

GENEVA COLLEGE, N. Y.

This college was founded in 1825, at Geneva, one of the pleasantest villages in the western part of New York. It is under the direction of the Episcopalians. Instructors, 5; students in 1850, 42; alumni, 131; libraries, 5400 volumes. Commencement, first Wednesday in August. The president is Rev. Benjamin Hale, D. D.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.

This is a Roman Catholic college, under the direction of the incorporated Catholic clergy of Maryland. It is the oldest Papal seminary in the United States. It was first incorporated in 1792, and authorized to confer degrees, by act of Congress, in 1815. Volumes in the libraries, 26,100. In 1850 it had 11 instructors, 180 students, and 100 alumni. Commencement is near the last of July. Rev. James Ryder, D. D., is president.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, KY.

Founded at Georgetown in 1840. This institution is under the direction of the Baptists. The number of students in 1850 was 77, with about the same number of alumni. The libraries have 7280 volumes. Commencement is on the last Thursday in June. Rev. J. L. Reynolds, D. D., is president.

GIRARD COLLEGE, PA.

See an account of this institution under *Philadelphia*.

GRANVILLE COLLEGE, O.

Founded at Granville in 1832. Under the direction of the Baptists. Had 5 instructors and 40 students in 1850; 3000 volumes in the libraries. Commencement is on the second Wednesday in July. Rev. Silas Bailey, D. D., is president.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, N. Y.

This institution is located at Clinton, Oneida co. It was established in 1812. The college buildings, three in number, stand in a line on the summit of a hill commanding an extensive prospect of rich and picturesque scenery. The number of instructors is 10; students in 1850, 149; alumni, 658; volumes in the libraries, 10,300. Commencement, fourth Wednesday of July.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1812.	Rev. Azel Baekus, D. D.	1816.
1817.	Rev. Henry Davis, D. D.	1833.
1833.	Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, D. D.	1835.
1835.	Rev. Joseph Penney, D. D.	1839.
1839.	Rev. Simeon North, LL. D.	

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE, VA.

This institution is in Prince Edward co., 80 miles south-west of Richmond. It was incorporated, with a very liberal charter, in 1783. It has 1500 alumni; 6 instructors and 25 students in 1850; libraries, 8000 volumes. A preparatory academy is annexed to the college. Commencement is on the Wednesday before the 4th of July. Rev. Lewis S. Green, D. D., is president.

HANOVER COLLEGE, IA.

This college was founded at South Hanover, in 1829. This place is in Jefferson co., six miles below Madison, on the Ohio River. There is a college edifice 100 feet by 40, and three stories high. There are also other small buildings erected for dormitories. The Indiana Theological Seminary is connected with this college. The college has six instructors. In 1850, it had 38 students. There were 16 in the theological department. The number of alumni is about 100. The libraries contain 4700 volumes. T. E. Thomas is president.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, MS.

This university, situated at Cambridge, Ms., three miles out of Boston, is the oldest college in the United States. It was incorporated in 1638, and named *Harvard College*, from the Rev. John Harvard, its principal founder. Its endowments have been greatly increased by donations from the state, and by numerous acts of private bounty, so that with regard to funds, buildings, library, professorships, and literary advantages in general, it is the most amply furnished institution of the kind in America. Its alumni, in 1850, were 6272. It comprises a department for undergraduates, and one for students preparing for each of the learned professions, theology, law, and medicine. There is also connected with the university a scientific school, founded in 1848 by the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, with a fund of \$50,000, to which handsome additions have since been made, which affords instruction to young men preparing for various departments of business without a classical course. The principal college buildings are, University Hall, an elegant granite edifice, containing the chapel, lecture rooms, &c.; Gore Hall, a granite edifice, of great architectural beauty, containing the library of 84,200 volumes;

Harvard Hall, a brick edifice, containing the philosophical apparatus, mineralogical cabinet, &c.; four other brick edifices, called Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy Halls, each four stories high, containing rooms for the undergraduates; Divinity Hall, a large brick edifice, for the accommodation of theological students; and Holden Chapel, containing the anatomical museum, chemical laboratory, and lecture rooms. There is also an astronomical observatory, finely suited to its purpose, in which is mounted one of the largest and most powerful telescopes in the world.

The legislative government is intrusted to a corporation, consisting of the president of the university and six fellows, and to a board of overseers, composed of the president, the governor and lieutenant governor of the state, the members of the executive council and of the senate, and the speaker of the House of Representatives, *ex officio*, together with 30 others, 15 clergymen and 15 laymen, elected for the purpose. The faculty of instruction, including those in the professional and scientific departments, consists of the president, 28 professors, 5 tutors, and several instructors; and to such of these as are connected with the classical department the immediate government of the college is intrusted.

The course of instruction for undergraduates, as in American colleges generally, occupies four years; and that of the theological school, three years; that of the law school, three years for such of the students as are graduates of some college, and five for such as are not. The students of the theological school are divided into three classes—senior, middle, and junior. Graduates of any college, of good moral character, may be admitted to share all the benefits of this department, to whom the tuition, as in the theological seminaries of the country generally, is afforded free of expense, and further assistance is given to such as are indigent. The law school was established in 1817. Candidates for admission must be graduates of some college, or qualified according to the rules of court to become students at law. The lectures for the medical students are delivered in Boston, at the Massachusetts Medical College, which is a spacious brick edifice, and contains a medical library of about 4000 volumes. They commence annually on the first Wednesday in November, and continue three months. In order to obtain a degree of M. D., the student is required to attend two courses of lectures, and to spend three years, including the time thus occupied, under the instruction of some regular practitioner.

In 1850, the whole number of alumni was 6,203. The number of undergraduates was 293; theological students, 23; law students, 102; medical students, 117; total, 535. The college commencement is on the third Wednesday in July.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1640, Aug. 27.	Rev. Henry Dunster, M. A.	1654.
1654, Nov. 27.	Rev. Charles Chauncey, B. D.	1672.
1672, Sept. 10.	Rev. Leonard Hoar, M. D.	1675.
1675, April 7.	Rev. Uriah Oaks, M. A.	1681.
1682, April 10.	Rev. John Rogers, M. A.	1684.
1685, June 11.	Rev. Increase Mather, D. D.	1701.
1701, Sept. 6.	Rev. Samuel Willard, M. A., vice president.	1707.
1707-8, Jan. 14.	Hon. John Leverett, M. A.	1724.
1725, July 7.	Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, M. A.	1737.
1737, Sept. 28.	Rev. Edward Holyoke, M. A.	1769.
1770, March 21.	Rev. Samuel Lock, D. D.	1773.
1774, Oct. 14.	Rev. Samuel Langdon, D. D.	1780.
1781, Dec. 19.	Rev. Joseph Willard, D. D., LL. D.	1804.
1806, March 6.	Rev. Samuel Webber, D. D.	1810.
1810, Nov. 14.	Rev. John Thornton Kirkland, D. D., LL. D.	1828.
1829, Jan. 15.	Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL. D.	1845.
1846, Jan. 3.	Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D.	1849.
1849, Feb. 1.	Rev. Jared Sparks, LL. D.	

HEIDELBURG COLLEGE, O.

This is a new institution, founded in 1850, by the German Reformed Synod of Ohio. It is located at a place called Tiffin City. The institution is to embrace a theological department. A plan has been adopted for a building four stories high, and 104 feet in length, to be erected at a cost not exceeding \$10,000.

HOWARD COLLEGE, AA.

This institution is at Marion. It was founded in 1841, and is under the direction of the Baptists. Instructors, 6; students in 1850, 40. It has a library of about 1500 volumes. Commencement is on the 4th Thursday in July. S. S. Sherman president.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE, IS.

This college was founded in 1829. It is located at Jacksonville, which is about 30 miles west of Springfield, the capital of the state. The college buildings have a beautifully-elevated situation, about a mile from the centre of the village, overlooking the surrounding flat country to a great extent. The number of instructors is 7; the number of students in 1850 was 34, and of the alumni, 93. It has in its libraries about 4000 volumes. Commencement is on the second Thursday in July. Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant, D. D., is the president.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, IA.

This institution is located at Bloomington. It was founded in 1816. It is under the direction of the Episcopalians. Valuable reservations of land were provided for the benefit of this college, which, when sold, it was supposed, would produce a fund of \$60,000 or more. Two college buildings have been erected, one 40 feet by 30, the other 75 by 55, and three stories high. The college has a pleasant situation. The number of instructors is 4. The number of students in 1850 was 97, and the whole number of alumni 108. The libraries contain 5000 volumes. Commencement is on the first Wednesday after the second Monday in August. The president is Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D.

INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY, IA.

This institution is under the direction of the Methodists. It was founded in 1839, and is located at Greencastle. It has 7 instructors. Students in 1850, 72; alumni, 64; libraries, 2700 volumes. Commencement is on the third Wednesday in July. Rev. L. W. Berry, D. D., is president.

IOWA COLLEGE, IO.

Located at Davenport, Iowa, on the Mississippi River, nearly opposite to the mouth of Rock River. The preparatory department was opened November, 1848, and the first college class, consisting of six young men, was formed in August, 1850. One edifice of brick, 35 feet by 50, with 18 feet walls, has been erected. This is designed ultimately for the college chapel. Professors, 2, besides the principal of the preparatory department.

JACKSON COLLEGE, TE.

Founded in 1833, and located at Columbia. Instructors, 5; students in 1850, 26; alumni, 46; volumes in the library, 2500. Commencement is on St. John's day, June 24. B. H. Ragsdale president.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, PA.

This institution was incorporated in 1802. It is located at Canonsburg, Washington co., 18 miles south-west of Pittsburg. It has 8 instructors, 197 students, and about 1000 alumni. Libraries, 10,000 volumes. Agreeably to a special act of the legislature, provision is made for a thorough English and mercantile education, to qualify persons for teaching common schools, in which a preference is given, in respect to gratuitous instruction, to the sons of citizens of Pennsylvania. Commencement is on the second Wednesday in June. This college has a flourishing medical department established at Philadelphia, which has given diplomas to over 1800 graduates. It has seven professors. Students attending the lectures in 1850, 516. Lectures commence first Monday in November. Rev. A. B. Brown, D. D., is president of the college.

KENYON COLLEGE, O.

This college is located at Gambier, Knox co. It was founded in 1827, and is under the direction of the Episcopalians. A diocesan theological seminary is connected with it. About \$13,000 was collected in England for the support of this college. Its libraries contain about 7500 volumes. Instructors, 5; students in 1850, 50; alumni, 160. Commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. Rev. Sherlock A. Bronson, D. D., is president.

KNOX COLLEGE, IS.

This college is located at Galesburg, about 50 miles west of Peoria. The township was originally purchased with a view to the establishment and endowment of the college. The college was opened in 1837. In 1850 it had 5 instructors and 58 students. It has an academy, or preparatory department, with a considerable number of students. It has about 3000 volumes in its libraries. Commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in June. Rev. Jonathan Blanchard is president.

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE, TE.

This institution is at Knoxville, in East Tennessee. It was founded in 1792. It has 5 instructors. The number of students in 1850 was 57, and of alumni 122. The libraries contain 4500 volumes. Commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. Joseph Estabrook, A. M., is the president.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, PA.

Incorporated in 1826, at Easton, in Northampton co., on the Delaware River. It had, in 1850, 7 instructors and 82 students. Libraries, 5400 volumes. Commencement is on the third Wednesday in September. Rev. George Junkin, D. D., is president.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE, AA.

Founded at La Grange, in 1831. This college is under the direction of the Methodists. In 1850 it had 6 instructors, 76 students, and 130 alumni. Library, 3000 volumes. Its commencement is on the first Wednesday in June. Edward Wadsworth president.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, N. Y.

This institution is located at Hamilton, Madison co. It was incorporated in 1819, under the name of the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary. It is under the direction of the Baptists, and was originally designed as a school for the instruction of young men preparing for the ministry in that denomination, under the patronage of their Education Society. It has since been elevated into a college, having both a preparatory school and a theological department connected with it. It has 7 instructors in the collegiate, 3 in the theological, and 1 in the preparatory department. Students in 1850—collegiate 93, theological 22, preparatory 25; alumni, 200; libraries, 7000 volumes. Commencement third Wednesday in August.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, O.

This college was founded in 1833, at Marietta, on the Ohio River. Like the college on the Western Reserve, it was established mainly to meet the wants of the country for competent teachers and ministers of the gospel. Efforts have recently been made, with success, to increase the funds. The number of instructors is 6; number of students in 1850, 55; alumni, 113, 44 of whom have already entered the ministry. The libraries contain 6400 volumes. Commencement is on the last Wednesday in July. Rev. Henry Smith, D. D., is president.

McKENDREE COLLEGE, IS.

Founded at Lebanon, in 1835. Under the direction of the Methodists. It had 4 instructors and about 60 students in 1850. Libraries, 1800 volumes. Commencement is on the second Wednesday in July. The president is Rev. A. W. Cummings.

MARSHALL COLLEGE, PA.

Founded in 1836, and located at Mercersburg. It has 11 instructors. The number of students in 1850 was 81; alumni, 94; volumes in the libraries, about 7000. Commencement is on the last Wednesday in August. The president is Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D.

MASONIC COLLEGE, MO.

This college is located at Palmyra, in Marion co. It was established in 1831. It has 5 instructors and about 50 students. It has about 2500 volumes in its library. Commencement is on the last Thursday in September. J. Worthington Smith president.

MERCER UNIVERSITY, GA.

This institution is under the direction of the Baptists. It was founded in 1838, and located at Penfield. There are about 3000 volumes in its library. Instructors, 6; students in 1850, 61. Commencement on the last Wednesday in July. Rev. J. L. Dagg, D. D., is president.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, O.

This institution is at Oxford, in Butler co., adjoining the state of Indiana. It was founded in 1809, and went into operation in 1824. The lands of the township of Oxford, a territory six miles square, and containing a population of several thousand inhabitants, were owned in fee simple by the university. The annual revenue of the institution is therefore large, and continually increasing. The location is represented as delightful. The number of instructors is 6; the number of students in 1850, 66; and of alumni, 343. There are about 7000 volumes in the libraries. Commencement is on the second Thursday in August. Rev. E. D. Macmaster, D. D., president.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, VT.

This college was incorporated in 1800. It is pleasantly situated in Middlebury, 32 miles south of Burlington, in Addison co. The funds of the institution have been derived entirely from individual donations. The college buildings are two in number; one of wood, three stories high, containing the chapel, recitation rooms, and rooms for students; the other a spacious edifice of stone, 108 feet by 40, four stories high, containing 48 rooms for students. The libraries contain about 8500 volumes. The cabinet contains 2700 specimens in zoölogy, 400 in botany, 1500 in mineralogy, 1750 in geology. The faculty consists of the president, four professors, and one tutor. Alumni in 1850, 877. Commencement, third Wednesday in August.

*Accessus.**Succession of Presidents.**Exitus.*

1800.	Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D. D.	1809.
1810.	Rev. Henry Davis, D. D.	1817.
1818.	Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D.	1840.
1841.	Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D.	

MISSOURI UNIVERSITY, MO.

This institution, founded in 1840, is located at Columbia. It numbers 12 instructors, and about 50 students; 26 had graduated in 1850. Library about 1200 volumes. Commencement is on the fourth Thursday in August. Its president is John H. Lathrop, A. M.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE, MI.

This college is located at Clinton. Our information respecting it is not full. Commencement is on the last Thursday in July. Rev. C. Parrish president.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MD.

This institution is under the direction of the Roman Catholics. It was established in 1809, by Dr. Dubois, afterwards Roman Catholic bishop of New York. In 1830 it was incorporated as a college. It is situated in a romantic spot at the foot of a branch of the Blue Ridge Mountains, two miles from the village of Emmetsburg, in Frederick co., 50 miles from Baltimore, and 60 from Washington. The number of instructors given as connected with the institution is 24, a small part of whom only are professors. In 1850 the number of students was 126; and of alumni, 137. The library contains 4000 volumes. Commencement is on the last Wednesday in June. John McCaffrey, A. M., is the president.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, VT.

This institution, located in the town of Norwich, on Connecticut River, opposite to Dartmouth College, was first opened in 1820 as the "American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy." Subsequently its character was changed to that of a college, under the patronage of the denomination of Universalists. The building is of brick, 100 feet by 40, four stories high, containing 3 lecture rooms, and 42 rooms for students. Volumes in the library, about 1400. Students in 1850, 59; alumni, 100. The president is Rev. Edward Bowers. Commencement, Thursday next after third Wednesday in August.

OAKLAND COLLEGE, MI.

Founded at Oakland, in 1830. Instructors, 6; students in 1850, 64; alumni, 83; 6000 volumes in the libraries. Commencement is on the first Thursday in April. Rev. Robert L. Stanton is president.

OBERLIN COLLEGE, O.

This institution was founded at Oberlin, in 1834. In 1850 it had 66 students. It has a female department, the pupils of which are not included in the above enumeration. They may, however, pursue the same course, and be admitted to the same college honors with the young men. The number of instructors employed is 12; the number of alumni, 199, of whom 130 are reported as having entered the ministry. The libraries contain 4200 volumes. Commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in August.

OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY, GA.

This institution was incorporated in 1836. It is located at Milledgeville. It had 5 instructors in 1850, and 45 students. Its library has about 4500 volumes. Commencement is on the Wednesday succeeding the second Monday in November. Samuel K. Talmage is president.

OHIO UNIVERSITY, O.

This institution was founded in 1804. It is located at Athens, and is supported mainly by the income accruing from two townships of land, given by Congress for that purpose. It has 5 instructors and 145 alumni. In 1850 it had only 18 students. The libraries contain 5500 volumes. Commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. Rev. Alfred Ryors, D. D., is the president.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, O.

This institution is located at Delaware. It was founded in 1842, and is under the direction of the Methodists. It has 6 instructors, and in 1850 had 38 students. Libraries, 2800 volumes. Commencement is on the last Wednesday in July. Rev. Edward Thompson, D. D., is president.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, PA.

This institution is located at Gettysburg, in Adams co. It is under the direction of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination, who have also a theological seminary at the same place. It was incorporated in 1832. In 1850 it had 6 instructors and 76 students. It had graduated 146. It has, likewise, a department for preparatory instruction, with quite a large number of pupils. Its libraries contain about 6000 volumes. A medical faculty connected with this college was established at Philadelphia in 1839. It is furnished with 7 professors, and has commodious buildings upon Filbert, above Eleventh Street. The medical lectures commence in the middle of October. The degree of M. D. is conferred by the medical faculty at Philadelphia, as authorized by a special act of the

legislature. The college commencement is on the third Thursday in September. Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., is president.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

This institution is located in Mecklenburg co., 88 miles south-west of Richmond. It was founded in 1832. It is under the direction of the Methodists. There is a preparatory school connected with it. It is reported as having 11 instructors in 1850, 145 students, and 124 alumni. Libraries, 6000 volumes. Commencement is on the second Wednesday of June. Rev. A. W. Smith is president.

RECTOR COLLEGE, VA.

Under the direction of the Baptists. Founded in 1839, and located in Taylor co. Instructors in 1850, 3; students, 50; library, 2500 volumes. Commencement, the last Wednesday in September. Charles Wheeler, A. M., president.

RICHMOND COLLEGE, VA.

This institution, located at Richmond, was founded in 1832. It is under the direction of the Baptists. In 1850, it had 6 instructors, and 72 students, with a library of 1200 volumes. Commencement is on the third Wednesday in December. Rev. Robert Ryland is president.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, N. J.

This institution is established at New Brunswick, 33 miles from New York and 56 from Philadelphia. It was founded in 1770, and named after a distinguished benefactor. It is under the direction of the Reformed Dutch Church. A theological seminary is connected with it, and likewise a flourishing grammar school. The principal college building is of stone, three stories in height, devoted to public purposes. The students generally lodge with the families of the village. There were 9 instructors, and 76 students, in 1850; alumni, 513; libraries, 1600 volumes. Commencement is on the fourth Wednesday in July. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D., is the president.

ST. CHARLES'S COLLEGE, LA.

This college is at Grand Coteau, and was established in 1838, by the Roman Catholics. Its instructors in all departments number 21, and the students in 1850, 103. It has about 4000 volumes in its libraries. Its commencement is about the middle of July. President, Thomas H. Soller, S. J.

ST. CHARLES'S COLLEGE, MO.

Established at St. Charles, in 1837. This college is under the direction of the Methodists. The number of students was 20 in 1850, and the number of instructors 3. Library, 900 volumes. The president is John W. Robinson.

ST. JAMES'S COLLEGE, MD.

Established in 1844, and located near Hagerstown. It is under the direction of the Episcopalians. It has 10 instructors; students in 1850, 32; libraries, 3500 volumes. Commencement on the last Thursday in July. Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D. D., is president.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, MD.

This institution, located at Annapolis, was incorporated in 1784, and received from the state \$1750 per annum, on condition that the city should convey to the trustees 34 acres of land, the present site of the institution, which had been given to the corporation by Lord Baltimore. It was opened November 10, 1789, by Rev. William Smith, D. D., as president *pro tempore*. The first commencement was in 1793. In the high party excitements of 1805, the original grant, above referred to, was annulled. The state has since, however, made appropriations for its support. The buildings are on an elevated site, and command an extensive and delightful prospect. The college has 6 instructors; students in 1850, 30; volumes in the library, 3292. Among its alumni are many of the distinguished men of the state. The following is the list of presidents: Rev. John McDowell, LL. D., Rev. Henry L. Davis, D. D., Rev. William Rafferty, D. D., and Rev. Hector Humphreys, D. D., who is now in office.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, N. Y.

Established at Fordham, by the Roman Catholics, in 1841. A. J. Thebaud, S. J., president. It has 16 teachers, and 110 students; libraries, 9500 volumes. Commencement, second or third week in July.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, KY.

St. Joseph's is a Roman Catholic college, located at Bardstown. It was founded in 1819. It has 17 teachers, who, in 1850, had charge of 126 pupils in all the departments. The number of its

alumni is about 150. The library contains about 3000 volumes. Commencement is on the last Thursday in July. Rev. P. J. Verhaegen is at the head of the institution.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MD.

This college was founded in 1799, and incorporated in 1804. It is located in Baltimore, and is a Roman Catholic institution. Library, 12,000 volumes; instructors, 20; students in 1850, 122; alumni, 187. Commencement is on the third Tuesday in July. Rev. O. L. Jenkins is the president.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, N. Y.

Founded in 1837; located at Flushing; has 11 instructors, 29 students in 1850, and 380 alumni; libraries, about 3000 volumes. Commencement on the last Thursday in June. This college is under the direction of the Episcopalians.

ST. PHILIP'S COLLEGE, MN.

This is a Roman Catholic college, located in the vicinity of Detroit. It was founded in 1839. It has 4 instructors; in 1850 it had 30 students. Its library contains about 3000 volumes. Commencement is on the first Monday in October. President, ——— Bowers.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE, MO.

Founded in 1843. Located at Cape Girardeau. Has 12 instructors, and had 90 students in 1850. Has a library of 5000 volumes. Its commencement is on the last Thursday in July. Rev. R. Hensley is president.

ST. XAVIER COLLEGE, O.

Founded by the Roman Catholics, at Cincinnati, in 1840. It has 18 instructors, 70 students, including all departments, and 220 alumni; library, 5600 volumes. Commencement is on the 15th of July. J. De Blicke president.

SHELBY COLLEGE, KY.

This college is at Shelbyville. It has 4 instructors; the number of students in 1850 was 93. It has a library of 4000 volumes. Rev. W. J. Waller, M. D., is president.

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE, IS.

Founded in 1835, at Upper Alton, under the direction of the Baptists. It has 6 instructors; the number of students is small; about 1600 volumes in the library. Commencement is on the fourth Thursday in July. Rev. N. N. Wood, D. D., is president.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, S. C.

This institution was founded in 1804, at Columbia. It enjoys the patronage of the state. The buildings, library, and cabinets cost originally \$154,234. Between 1824 and 1834, the legislative appropriations amounted to \$120,000. The college has 8 instructors. The number of students in 1850 was 209. The libraries contain about 18,500 volumes. Commencement is on the first Monday in December. William C. Preston, LL. D., is president.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE, AA.

This institution, located at Spring Hill, is under the direction of the Roman Catholics. It was founded in 1830. It had 12 instructors and 70 students in 1850; about 4000 volumes in the library. Its commencement is in the first week in February. John Bazin president.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, KY.

This institution is located at Lexington, which is nearly in the centre of the valley of the Mississippi. It was founded in 1798. The buildings stand upon an eminence, a little distance from the city. The libraries contain about 14,000 volumes. The institution has 7 instructors. In 1850, the number of students was 50, and the number of alumni 610. The commencement is on the Wednesday before the third Friday in August. Rev. James B. Dodd is president.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CT.

This college is under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was incorporated in 1823. It is pleasantly situated in the suburbs of the city of Hartford, about a mile from the State House, and has three handsome stone edifices, — in one of which is the chapel, — named Scabury Hall, Jarvis Hall and Brownell Hall. The college grounds include 14 acres. Libraries, 9000 vol-

names. Students in 1850, 66; alumni, 257; faculty, the president and 6 professors. Commencement is on the first Thursday in August.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1824.	Rt. Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, D. D.	1831.
1831.	Rev. Nathaniel S. Wheaton, D. D.	1837.
1837.	Rev. Silas Totten, D. D.	
	Rev. John Williams, D. D.	

TUSCULUM COLLEGE, TE.

This college was founded in 1794, at Greenville. It has but 2 instructors at present. The number of its alumni in 1850 was 110, and of students 41; volumes in the library, 3000. Commencement is on the third Wednesday in September. James McLin president.

UNION COLLEGE, N. Y.

This college is situated at Schenectady, 15 miles from Albany. It was founded in 1795. The college buildings are each 200 feet long, four stories high, of brick, covered with a white stucco. The institution has a valuable library of 15,000 volumes, apparatus, and funds in profitable investment. It has 12 instructors, 230 students in 1850, and over 3000 alumni. Commencement on the fourth Wednesday in July.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1795.	Rev. John Blair Smith.	1799.
1799.	Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D.	1801.
1801.	Rev. Jonathan Moxey, D. D.	1804.
1804.	Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	

UNION COLLEGE, TE.

This college, located at Murfreesboro', has recently gone into operation, having been founded in 1848. It is under the direction of the Baptists. It has 5 instructors; in 1850 it had 65 students. It has gathered about 800 volumes as the commencement of a library. Its commencement is fixed for the third Wednesday in July. J. H. Eaton president.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, VT.

This institution was incorporated and established at Burlington, in 1791, but it did not go into operation till 1800. It is finely situated in the most elevated part of the town, about a mile east from the shore of Lake Champlain, 245 feet above the surface of the water, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect. A large college edifice of brick, completed in 1801, was consumed by fire in 1824, after which three brick edifices were erected, which have since been united in one, 250 feet in length by 40 in width. The faculty consists of the president, 5 professors, and 1 tutor. The college has well-selected libraries containing about 12,250 volumes. It has a valuable collection of specimens in different departments of natural history. There is a medical school connected with the college, in which instruction is given by 3 professors. Undergraduates in 1850, 95; whole number of alumni, 416. Commencement is on the first Wednesday of August.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1800.	Rev. Daniel C. Saunders, D. D.	1814.
1816.	Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D.	1821.
1822.	Rev. Daniel Haskell, M. A.	1824.
1824.	Rev. Willard Preston, M. A.	1826.
1826.	Rev. James Marsh, D. D.	1833.
1834.	Rev. John Wheeler, D. D.	1849.
1849.	Rev. Worthington Smith, D. D.	

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

This university was chartered by the legislature in 1831. It is located in the city of New York, and is projected on the liberal scale of the universities of the continent of Europe. According to the plan of the institution, it embraces two general departments. The first comprises professorships and faculties for instruction in the higher branches of literature and science; the second embraces what is usually deemed a full course of classical, mathematical, and philosophical instruction, and also a complete course of English literature, mathematics, and the sciences, with their application to agriculture, to the arts, and generally to the ordinary purposes of life. The first chancellor of the university was Rev. James M. Mathews, D. D. To him succeeded Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D., who resigned in 1850. At present, the office of chancellor is not filled. Instructors, 11; students, in 1850, 151; alumni, 320; library, 4000 volumes. An elegant and costly stone edifice has been erected for the use of the university, which fronts towards the west upon Washington Square. Commencement is on the Wednesday preceding the 4th of July.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PA.

This institution is located in Philadelphia. It was founded in 1755, and fully established in its present form in 1791. In the collegiate department it had, in 1850, 7 instructors and 88 students. The library now contains about 5000 volumes. The university embraces a faculty of arts, a faculty of medicine, and an academical department. The medical school is one of the most celebrated in the United States. It had 7 professors, and 438 students in attendance upon the lectures, in 1850. It has given medical degrees to 5130 graduates. The session for the medical lectures begins on the first Monday in November, and ends about the first of March. The commencement for conferring medical degrees is held, by special mandamus of the board of trustees, about the first of April, or as soon as convenient after the examinations of the candidates are over. The university commencement is on the 15th, 16th, or 17th of July. The president is Rev. John Ludlow, D. D.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, VA.

This institution was founded in 1819, and went into operation in 1825. It is located about two miles from Charlottesville, in Albemarle co., near the centre of population in the state. It owes its origin and peculiar organization to Thomas Jefferson. It was erected by the state, at a cost of about \$400,000; and subsequently the state gave an annuity of \$15,000 for its support. The university is organized in a number of *separate departments, or schools*, in each of which degrees are conferred for thorough attainments in that department. Students who have received separate degrees in the schools of ancient languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, and moral philosophy, are declared *graduates of the university*, with the title of "Master of Arts of the University of Virginia." Sometimes, when the number of diplomas granted by the separate schools is 50 or 60, there have not been more than one or two *graduates of the university*. The library has about 18,000 volumes; about half of which are very valuable, having been purchased in Europe, from a catalogue previously made out by Mr. Jefferson. There is a medical department, including the school of medicine proper, — physiology, pathology, &c., — the school of chemistry and *materia medica*, and the school of anatomy and surgery, in which the graduates receive the degree of M. D. The university has 10 instructors. In 1850, it had connected with its various schools 212 students. It has given diplomas to 1236. Commencement is near the end of June. Gesner Harrison is chairman of the faculty.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, N. C.

This institution was founded in 1789, and located at Chapel Hill. It had, in 1850, 6 instructors, 179 students, and over 900 alumni. Libraries, 12,350 volumes. Commencement is on the first Thursday in June. Hon. David L. Swain, LL. D., is the president.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, AA.

This institution is located at Tuscaloosa, the seat of government. It went into operation in 1831. The site of the college is on the Huntsville road, half a mile from the State House. There are three three-story buildings for students' dormitories, a building for a laboratory and recitation rooms, and several professors' houses. In the centre is a large circular building three stories high. On the first story is a large room for public occasions, with a circular gallery in the second for spectators. The third story is occupied for the library. The institution has 9 instructors. It had 92 students in 1850, and 181 alumni. Volumes in the library, 7123. Commencement on the Wednesday after the second Monday in July. Rev. Basil Manly, D. D., is president.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, MI.

This institution was founded in 1844, and located at Oxford. It has 6 instructors; students in 1850, 64; alumni, 83. It has a library of about 2500 volumes. Commencement is on the first Thursday in April. Rev. A. B. Longstreet, LL. D., is the president.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE, TE.

This is one of the most important institutions in the Western States. It was founded in 1806, and is located at Nashville. It has a philosophical apparatus, purchased in London at a cost of \$6000. It has an extensive mineralogical cabinet. Theological students of all denominations are admitted at half price for tuition. The number of instructors is 7; the number of students in 1850 was 75; and of alumni, 398. The libraries contain nearly 10,000 volumes. Commencement is on the first Wednesday in October.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

This institution, which is under the direction of the Roman Catholics, was established in 1832. It is located at St. Louis. It has 17 instructors, 160 students, and 25 alumni. Volumes in the libraries, 13,500. Commencement is near the first of July. J. Van de Velde president.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, MN.

The college which goes by this name is located at Ann Arbor. It is more correctly denominated "The College of Arts and Sciences in the University of Michigan," the university itself being an

institution of a more comprehensive character, embracing in theory the entire system of schools for the state. There are academies, or high schools, in different localities already in operation, which are branches of this state university. The college at Ann Arbor was opened in 1837. It has 7 instructors, who, according to the requisitions of the statute, are selected from different religious denominations, and preside in rotation, in the college faculty. The site of the college buildings is on an elevated plain, about three quarters of a mile from the centre of the town. Two fine buildings, of the largest class, and four stories high, have been erected for the use of the students. Between these it is intended to place a chapel, and then to extend the line in both directions, as the wants of the institution may require. This range of buildings is to occupy one of the sides of an extensive square area, on the two sides of which, at right angles with this, are to be houses for the professors, four of which have been erected. On the side opposite to the colleges, a fine building has just been completed for the use of the medical department in the university. The institution is fully provided for from the income of the public lands appropriated for this purpose. It has a library containing about 5000 volumes. The number of students in 1850 was 72. The commencement is on the third Wednesday in July. Rev. D. D. Whedon is president.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

This new institution was founded November 4, 1850, by the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, and its location established at Rochester. It has since received an act of incorporation from the New York legislature. It has connected with it a theological department, styled the Rochester Theological Seminary, which is open to students of all denominations. The plan of instruction in the university is peculiar, being so adjusted as to allow any who choose to omit the study of Latin and Greek, substituting modern languages in their stead, and a more extended mathematical and scientific course. Hence the students in each class are divided into two sections, the classical and the scientific sections. The regular course extends through four years, at the expiration of which those who have pursued the entire classical course are admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts, and those who have pursued the entire scientific course to that of bachelor of sciences. Young men, not otherwise connected with the university, are permitted, if they desire it, to attend the recitations of particular departments, provided they have the requisite preparation for the studies of those departments. This is denominated the partial course. The libraries of the University, and of the Theological Seminary, together amount to over 3000 volumes. A valuable cabinet of minerals has been secured. The number of students in the University, in 1851, was 109; and in the Theological department, 29. The commencement is on the second Wednesday of July. Hon. Ira Harris, LL. D., is the chancellor.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, VA.

This institution, founded in 1839, is ranked with the colleges of the state. It is located at Lexington. In 1850 it had 6 instructors, 120 students, 107 graduates, and a library of 2500 volumes. Its commencement is on the 4th of July. Colonel F. H. Smith is the superintendent.

WABASH COLLEGE, IA.

This institution is located at Crawfordsville, in the valley of the Wabash, about 30 miles north-westerly from Indianapolis. It was founded in 1833. One large college edifice, four stories high, has been erected. Some 15 or 20 acres are enclosed for the college grounds, upon a part of which the original forest trees are standing. The college has 6 instructors; the number of students in 1850 was 38; the libraries contain 6000 volumes. Commencement is on the Thursday nearest to the 20th of July. Rev. Charles White, D. D., is president.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, N. C.

Established at Wake Forest, in 1838, under the direction of the Baptists. In 1850 it had 3 instructors, 24 students, and 4700 volumes in the library. Commencement is on the third Thursday in June. Rev. John B. White president.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, PA.

This institution, incorporated in 1806, is located at Washington, in Washington co., 26 miles south-west from Pittsburg. It commenced operations under a new organization in 1830. The legislature made an annual appropriation of \$500, towards the support of a professorship of English literature, to prepare young men for teaching in common schools. By a standing rule, a certain number of poor and pious young men may be educated without charge for tuition. In 1850 the college had 8 instructors, 105 students, and 441 alumni; libraries, 3300 volumes. Commencement is on the last Wednesday in September. The president is Rev. James Clark, D. D.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, MD.

Founded in 1783, at Chestertown. In 1827 the college was burnt down. A new building was erected, and the operations of the college revived in 1844. In 1850 it had 5 instructors and 70 stu

dents; library, 1200 volumes. Commencement about the 20th of August. E. F. Chambers is president of the trustees.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, VA.

This college is at Lexington, Rockbridge co., 129 miles north-west of Richmond. It was endowed by General Washington, with 100 shares of the stock of the James River Company, which has sometimes produced an annual income of about \$2500. It was incorporated in 1812. Its funds are large, and the course of instruction thorough. It has 6 instructors. In 1850 it had 81 students and about 600 alumni; volumes in the library, about 5000. Commencement is on the third Thursday in June. George Jankin is the president.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, TE.

This college is in Washington co., founded in 1794. It has 2 instructors; students in 1850, 42; alumni, 110; library, 1000 volumes. The president is Rev. E. T. Bard, A. M.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE, ME.

This college is situated in Waterville, on the western bank of Kennebec River, 18 miles above Augusta. It was founded in 1820, and is under the direction of the Baptists. The instruction is given by the president and 5 professors. Number of students in 1850, 74; volumes in the library, 8500. The college has two brick edifices for the accommodation of the students. Alumni in 1850, 267.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1822.	Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D.	1833.
1833.	Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D.	1837.
1837.	Rev. Robert E. Pattison, D. D.	1840.
1841.	Eliphaz Fay, A. M.	1843.
1843.	Rev. David N. Sheldon, A. M.	

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, CT.

This institution, situated at Middletown, is under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was founded in 1831. The faculty consists of the president and 4 professors. The libraries contain over 11,000 volumes; students in 1850, 125; alumni, 327. Commencement on the first Wednesday in August.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1831.	Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	1839.
1839.	Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D.	1851.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE, KY.

This institution, having the rank of a college, was established in 1847, at a place called Blue Lick Springs. It has 9 instructors; the number of students in 1850 was 217. Colonel T. F. Johnson is at the head of the institution.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE, O.

This institution, located at Hudson, in Portage co., was founded February 7, 1826. Its founders were mainly from New England, who were animated in their enterprise by a regard to the religious wants of the western country. The charter obtained from the state placed the institution wholly under the control of its founders, and has secured to it a complete exemption from the embarrassments so liable to grow out of mixed corporations. The college is now tolerably well endowed. Its funds have been wholly derived from private benefactions. In connection with the collegiate, there is a theological department in this institution. There is also a medical department, which is established at Cleveland. The number of instructors, exclusive of the medical professors, is 9; besides which there are also 3 teachers in the preparatory school. In 1850, the college had 54 students, and the theological department 19; alumni, 164. The libraries have about 8000 volumes. Commencement is on the second Thursday in June.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1830.	Rev. Charles Backus Storrs,	1833
1834.	Rev. George Edmond Pierce, D. D.	

WEST TENNESSEE COLLEGE, TE.

This college was incorporated in 1843, and reorganized in 1849. It has 4 teachers, and about 100 students in the preparatory and other departments

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, MS.

This institution, situated at Williamstown, Berkshire co., was incorporated in 1793. It was founded by a bequest of Colonel Ephraim Williams, who commanded for some time two small forts on the banks of the Hoosac, in Adams and Williamstown, and who was killed in battle with the French and Indians, September 8, 1755. The buildings consist of four large brick edifices for the accommodation of students; a brick chapel 93 by 38 feet, containing also lecture rooms; a library building and an astronomical observatory, the first erected in the United States. The college library, together with those of the societies among the students, numbers nearly 14,000 volumes. The faculty consists of the president, 6 professors, and 1 tutor. The college has about \$70,000 of productive funds. The philosophical and chemical apparatus has recently been enlarged by the alumni, at an expense of several thousand dollars. A new and commodious chemical laboratory and lecture room has just been completed, and likewise a magnetic observatory, for ascertaining and exhibiting the laws of terrestrial magnetism. Commencement is on the third Wednesday in August. Alumni in 1847, 1581.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1793.	Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, D. D.	1815.
1815.	Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, D. D.	1821.
1821.	Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin, D. D.	1836.
1836.	Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D.	

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, VA.

This college, next to Harvard, the oldest in the country, was originally projected in 1688, the year in which William and Mary ascended the British throne. It was chartered by their majesties in 1691. It was established at Williamsburg, 60 miles south-east of Richmond. Rev. James Blair, D. D., was the first president. It is under the direction of the Episcopalians. The college has property amounting to \$150,000, and a library of 5000 volumes; instructors, 6. Rev. John Johns is the president.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY, WN.

This is a new institution, founded in 1849. Only the preparatory department has gone into operation. Rev. John H. Lathrop is the president.

WOODWARD COLLEGE, O.

Founded in 1831, and located at Cincinnati. It has 5 instructors, and a library begun of 14,000 volumes. The number of students hitherto has been small. Commencement is on the Friday before the 4th of July. Rev. Thomas J. Biggs, D. D., is the president.

YALE COLLEGE, CT.

Yale College was founded in 1700, and incorporated by the Colonial Assembly of Ct. in 1701. It was first located at Saybrook, but in 1716 was removed to New Haven. Its first commencement at New Haven was in 1717. About this time Mr. Elihu Yale, of London, gave a donation of books and money to the college; and in gratitude for his donations the institution was named Yale College. In 1733, Bishop Berkeley, of Ireland, gave a donation of 1000 volumes to the library, and two small foundations for premiums. Yale College has been for many years the most popular literary institution in America. Its number of undergraduates in 1850 was 386. The number of its alumni, (5932,) has nearly equalled that of Harvard, which is its elder by 65 years. Its buildings are beautifully situated on slightly elevated ground, opposite to the western side of the New Haven Green, or Park; their line in front stretching quite from the northern to the southern limit of this extensive quadrangle. In this range there are 5 large brick edifices, four stories high, occupied by the students; that on the north being occupied by the students of the theological department. In the intermediate spaces are three steepled buildings, one of which is the chapel, and the others are occupied with recitation and lecture rooms, and rooms for the professors. An elegant stone building has been erected within a few years for the reception of the college library, and the libraries of the societies among the students. The number of volumes in these libraries together is about 50,500. There are other buildings for the chemical laboratory; the mineralogical and geological cabinet, and the Trumbull gallery of paintings, &c. The cabinet of minerals is the most valuable in the United States, and inferior to only two or three in Europe. The college has a faculty of theology, of law, and of medicine connected with it. The medical college is furnished with a spacious and convenient stone edifice, containing one of the most valuable anatomical museums in the country. The theological department has 3 professors. The law school is under the direction of the Hon. Clark Bissell, late a judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. The faculty, to whom are committed the government and instruction of the undergraduates, consists of the president and 10 professors, with 7 tutors. There has been organized also a department of philosophy and the arts, designed to furnish to resident graduates and others an opportunity of pursuing special branches of study, as far as they may desire. The president and all the academical professors aid in the instruction of this department. Commencement is on the third Thursday of August.

<i>Accessus.</i>	<i>Succession of Presidents.</i>	<i>Exitus.</i>
1701.	Rev. Abraham Pierson, M. A.	1707.
1719.	Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D.	1722.
1726.	Rev. Elisha Williams, M. A.	1739.
1739.	Rev. Thomas Clap, M. A.	1766.
1766.	Rev. Naphtali Daggett, D. D.	1777.
1777.	Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D., LL. D.	1795.
1795.	Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., LL. D.	1817.
1817.	Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., LL. D.	1846.
1846	Rev. Theodore Dwight Woolsey, LL. D.	

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

* * * The following tables are copied, with additions, from the American Almanac for 1851.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Name.	Place.	Denomination.	Commenced operations.	No. of professors.	Students in or near 1850.	Number educated.	Volumes in library.
Bangor Theological Seminary.	Bangor, Me.	Congregational.	1816	3	37	202	7,000
Methodist General Biblical Institute.	Concord, N. H.	Methodist.	1847	3	40	..	2,000
Gilmanton Theological Seminary.*	Gilmanton, N. H.	Congregational.	1835	..	..	69	4,300
New Hampton Theological Seminary.	New Hampton, N. H.	Baptist.	1805	2	36	..	2,000
Andover Theological Seminary.	Andover, Ms.	Congregational.	1807	6	87	1,006	21,259
Divinity School, Harvard University.	Cambridge, Ms.	Cong. Unitarian.	1816	2	23	238	3,000
Theological Institution.	Newton, Ms.	Baptist.	1825	3	33	201	5,500
Theological Department Yale College.	New Haven, Ct.	Congregational.	1792	4	52	596	900
Theological Institute of Connecticut.	East Windsor, Ct.	Congregational.	1834	3	17	151	5,000
Theological Institute of Episcopal Church.	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Episcopal.	1817	5	64	336	10,000
Union Theological Seminary.	New York, N. Y.*	Presbyterian.	1836	5	106	211	18,000
Auburn Theological Seminary.	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyterian.	1821	4	30	580	6,000
Hamilton Literary and Theological Institute.	Hamilton, N. Y.	Baptist.	1830	4	32	133	4,000
Rochester Theological Seminary.	Rochester, N. Y.	Baptist.	1850	2	20	..	..
Hartwick Seminary.	Hartwick, N. Y.	Lutheran.	1816	2	5	52	1,250
Theological Seminary, Associate Ref. Church.	Newburg, N. Y.	Associate Ref. Ch.	1836	1	11	143	3,200
Theological Seminary, Dutch Ref. Church.	New Brunswick, N. J.	Dutch Reformed.	1784	3	36	179	..
Theological Seminary, Presbyterian Church.	Princeton, N. J.	Presbyterian.	1812	5	153	1,626	11,000
Seminary of the Lutheran Church.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evan. Lutheran.	1826	2	26	200	9,000
German Reformed Theological Seminary.	Mercersburg, Pa.	German Ref. Ch.	1825	2	18	121	6,000
Western Theological Seminary.	Alleghany Town, Pa.	Presbyterian.	1828	2	48	252	6,000
Theological School.	Canonsburg, Pa.	Associate Church.	1792	2	33	147	2,000
Theological Seminary.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Associate Ref. Ch.	1828	3	35	85	1,500
Western Theological School.	Meadville, Pa.	Cong. Unitarian.	1844	1	40	9	8,000
Theological Seminary.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Reformed Presb.	..	3	13	..	..
Episcopal Theological School of Virginia.	Fairfax co., Va.	Prot. Episcopal.	1822	4	38	229	5,000
Union Theological Seminary.	Prince Edward co., Va.	Presbyterian.	1824	3	20	175	4,000
Virginia Baptist Seminary.	Richmond, Va.	Baptist.	1832	3	67	..	1,000
Southern Theological Seminary	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyterian.	1831	3	24	124	4,500
Theological Seminary.	Lexington, S. C.	Lutheran.	1835	2	10	20	1,800
Furman Theological Seminary.	Fairfield District, S. C.	Baptist.	1826	2	30	30	1,000
Mercer Theological Seminary.	Penfield, Ga.	Baptist.	1833	3	4	..	1,000
Howard Theological Institution.	Marion, Aa.	Baptist.	1843	2	10	..	1,000
Western Baptist Theological Institute.	Covington, Ky.	Baptist.	1840	4	18	9	2,000
South-western Theological Seminary.	Maryville, Te.	Presbyterian.	1821	2	24	90	6,000
Lane Seminary.	Cincinnati, O.	Presbyterian.	1823	3	36	257	10,500
Theological Department Kenyon College.	Gambier, O.	Prot. Episcopal.	1828	4	4	30	4,500
Theological Dep't Western Reserve College.	Hudson, O.	Presbyterian.	1830	3	22	43	80
Granville Theological Department.	Granville, O.	Baptist.	1832	2	8	..	500
Oberlin Theological Department.	Oberlin, O.	Congregational.	1834	3	20	124	250
Theological Seminary, Associate Ref. Church.	Oxford, O.	Associate Ref. Ch.	1839	1	12	31	1,500
Indiana Theological Seminary.	South Hanover, Ia.	Presbyterian.	..	..	10	..	..
Alton Theological Seminary.	Upper Alton, Is.	Baptist.	1835	..	..	..	..

* This seminary has suspended operations

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Founded.	Professors.	Students.	Graduates.	Lectures commence.
Maine Medical School.	Brunswick, Me.	1820	5	74	596	February 15.
New Hampshire Medical School.	Hanover, N. H.	1797	7	52	758	1st or 2d Thursday in Aug.
Castleton Medical College.	Castleton, Vt.	1818	7	104	555	4th Thursday in August.
Vermont Medical College.	Woodstock, Vt.	1835	7	90	332	1st Thursday in March.
Medical School, Harvard University.	Cambridge, Ms.	1782	6	117	575	1st Wednesday in Nov.
Berkshire Medical School.	Pittsfield, Ms.	1823	5	103	473	1st Thursday in September.
Medical Institution, Yale College.	New Haven, Ct.	1810	6	41	864	7 w's after last Th. in July.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. York.	New York, N. Y.	1807	6	219	852	1st Monday in November.
Medical Institution, Geneva College.	Geneva, N. Y.	1835	6	60	98	1st Tuesday in October.
Medical Faculty, University of New York.	New York, N. Y.	1837	6	421	507	1st Monday in October.
Albany Medical College.	Albany, N. Y.	1839	8	114	58	1st Tuesday in October.
Medical Department, University of Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1765	7	438	5,130	1st Monday in November.
Jefferson Medical College.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1824	7	516	1,809	1st Monday in November.
Medical Department, Pennsylvania College.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1839	7	106	36	October 14.
Philadelphia College of Medicine.	Philadelphia, Pa.	..	7	69	920	..
Medical School, University of Maryland.	Baltimore, Md.	1807	6	100	999	October 31.
Washington Medical College.	Baltimore, Md.	1827	6	25	..	1st Monday in November.
Medical School, Columbia College.	Washington, D. C.	1825	6	40	81	1st Monday in November.
Medical School, University of Virginia.	Charlottesville, Va.	1825	3	45	..	1st Monday in October.
Richmond Medical College.	Richmond, Va.	1838	6	75	14	1st Monday in November.
Winchester Medical College.	Winchester, Va.	..	5	..	..	1st Monday in October.
Medical College, State of South Carolina.	Charleston, S. C.	1833	8	158	..	2d Monday in November.
Medical College of Georgia.	Augusta, Ga.	1830	7	115	124	2d Monday in November.
Medical College of Louisiana.	New Orleans, La.	1835	7	30	..	3d Monday in November.
Memphis Medical College	Memphis, Te.	..	7	..	..	..
Medical Dept, Transylvania University.	Lexington, Ky.	1818	7	214	1,351	1st Monday in November.
Medical Dept, University of Louisville.	Louisville, Ky.	1837	7	376	53	1st Monday in November.
Western Reserve Medical College.	Cleveland, O.	1844	6	256	355	1st Wednesday in Nov.
Medical College of Ohio.	Cincinnati, O.	1819	8	130	331	1st Monday in November.
Indiana Medical College.	Laport, Ia.	..	7	104	19	1st Monday in November.
Indiana Central Medical College	Indianapolis, Ia.	1849	9	49	10	October 28.
Rush Medical College.	Chicago, Is.	1842	6	70	16	1st Monday in November.
Medical Department, University of Michigan.	Ann Arbor, Mi.	1849	5	..	..	September 12.
Medical Department, St. Louis University.	St. Louis, Mo.	1836	9	112	68	October 15.
Medical Department, Missouri University.	Columbia, Mo.	1840	7	92	..	1st Monday in November.

LAW SCHOOLS.

Place.	Name.	Professors.	Students.
Cambridge Ms.	Harvard University.	3	98
New Haven, Ct.	Yale College.	2	33
Princeton, N. J.	College of New Jersey.	3	8
Carlisle, Pa.	Dickinson College.	1	9
Williamsburg, Va.	William and Mary College.	1	32
Charlottesville, Va.	University of Virginia.	1	72
Chapel Hill, N. C.	North Carolina University.	1	10
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Alabama University.	1	..
Lexington, Ky.	Transylvania University.	3	75
Louisville, Ky.	University of Louisville.	3	50
Lebanon, Te.	Cumberland University.	3	56
Cincinnati, O.	Cincinnati College.	3	25
Bloomington, Ia.	Indiana State University.	2	29

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES,

AS COPIED FROM THE REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN 1851.

States.	State libraries.		Social libraries.		College libraries.		Students' libraries.		Libraries of acad- emies and profes- sional schools.		Libraries of scien- tific and historical societies.		Public school li- braries.		Totals for States.	
	No.	Volumes.	No.	Volumes.	No.	Volumes.	No.	Volumes.	No.	Volumes.	No.	Volumes.	No.	Volumes.	No.	Volumes.
Maine,	1	9,000	2	6,370	9	16,800	6	13,134	2	10,800	1	300	17	452	31	56,856
New Hampshire,	1	4,700	9	13,878	1	6,400	5	16,290	7	10,700	2	2,800	25	2,500	50	57,178
Vermont,	1	3,500	3	.....	3	13,632	6	8,667	7	.....	2	.....	25	9,100	23	34,290
Massachusetts,	1	7,400	23	126,269	4	71,693	15	28,735	9	45,450	10	44,572	790	91,339	792	415,658
Rhode Island, .....	.....	.....	5	25,104	1	24,000	2	7,600	3	6,300	2	3,000	35	19,637	45	79,341
Connecticut,	1	3,000	3	14,284	3	29,138	7	38,666	3	6,300	1	7,000	300	300	19	98,638
New York,	3	34,099	21	151,894	8	43,376	7	19,319	171	143,465	4	25,233	8,070	1,338,848	8,284	1,756,254
New Jersey,	1	5,000	3	4,300	3	18,000	2	7,000	1	9,000	1	825	6	2,180	17	46,305
Pennsylvania,	1	10,000	16	125,385	10	37,875	12	29,350	7	38,300	5	38,478	29	8,131	80	287,519
Delaware,	1	4,000	1	4,000	1	2,500	2	6,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16,700	
Maryland,	1	15,000	9	32,156	6	25,502	4	1,700	3	3,150	1	1,500	22	5,467	46	84,365
District of Columbia,	10	100,200	2	7,000	2	29,500	4	2,800	5	12,951	2	9,173	.....	.....	20	148,673
Virginia,	1	14,000	4	3,313	9	45,790	8	10,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	89,180
North Carolina,	1	3,000	.....	.....	3	9,401	2	8,846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	24,247
South Carolina, .....	.....	.....	2	28,500	2	19,000	4	1,900	6	10,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	69,914
Georgia, .....	.....	.....	1	6,510	5	15,637	4	4,685	2	5,000	1	2,000	11	1,800	24	35,632
Florida,	2	4,000	1	1,337	4	13,000	2	2,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,537
Alabama, .....	.....	.....	1	1,454	3	5,189	2	2,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	48,077
Mississippi,	1	5,000	.....	.....	4	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	15,650
Louisiana,	1	7,000	1	10,000	4	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	30,000
Texas,	1	1,001	.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,631
Arkansas, .....	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,010
Tennessee,	1	8,000	.....	.....	9	20,844	8	9,912	1	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	47,356
Kentucky,	1	9,000	.....	.....	10	37,150	10	7,190	3	4,000	1	1,500	2	5,100	27	63,440
Ohio,	1	12,500	8	21,295	13	35,510	19	20,205	3	12,529	1	1,000	3	1,100	48	104,634
Michigan,	1	4,400	2	3,315	4	10,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371	47,220
Indiana,	1	7,000	4	10,700	6	4,800	4	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	40,000
Illinois,	1	4,000	2	2,821	4	8,120	2	625	2	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	40,000
Missouri,	1	4,637	2	5,799	5	18,465	5	1,605	1	500	1	300	4	6,200	27	19,916
Iowa,	1	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	37,506
Wisconsin,	1	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,060
Minnesota,	1	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1,163
Total,	39	288,937	126	611,334	126	586,912	142	254,639	227	320,909	34	138,901	9,505	1,552,332	10,199	3,753,964

BANKING INSTITUTIONS, COIN, AND CURRENCY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

*** WE have received from a friend an elaborate and valuable paper, furnishing a succinct history of the currency of this country from its first settlement. The article is too long for insertion entire, in a work of this kind. We avail ourselves, however, of some of its most important statistical details, in presenting to our readers such a view of the banking institutions, coin, and currency of the country as may suffice to furnish complete and accurate data for economical and financial investigations.

Up to the year 1690, the currency of gold and silver was sufficient for the ordinary trade of the colonies. In consequence of the war against the French in Canada under Sir William Phipps, the want of money became oppressive, not only for the ordinary expenses of government, but for the pay of troops, and the incidental expenses to sustain an army. A proposition was brought before the colonial court to issue bills of public credit, as the only resort, to furnish means to carry on the war. After some effort, the court granted an issue of £7000 in bills of credit, printed on square slips of paper, varying in value from five shillings to five pounds.

The colonial court voted that the sum expressed in said bills should be equal in value with coin. The court provided no sinking fund for their redemption, only making them receivable for taxes or public dues, and promising, when demanded, to pay the full sum in money or public stock. The form of the first paper bill issued in America is as follows:—

"This Indented bill of Twenty Shillings, due from Massachusetts colony to the possessor, shall be in value, equal to money, and shall be accordingly accepted, by the Treasurer and receiver subordinate to him, in all public payments, and for any stock at any time in the Treasury.

"Boston in New England, December 6th, 1690.

"By order of the General Court."

Thus Massachusetts established the first paper currency in America. The issue of a paper currency at once relieved the pressure for money, and raised the value of merchandise. The sudden rise in bread stuffs was a subject of alarm to a portion of the people, in consequence of which the General Court, at its next session, passed an act that the price of corn should be reduced.

The colonial court, for a period of fifty years, were continually legislating upon the currency, extending the issue of their bills of credit, and contriving all possible expedients to keep up the value, but without any beneficial result. The amount issued and in circulation in 1749, "the issue of fifty-nine years," was £2,200,000, which had depreciated 89 per cent. from the specie value, being worth only 11 cents on the dollar.

Hutchinson, who then was speaker of the house, and one of the most influential men in the colony, and William Bollan, Esq., saw the necessity of at once abandoning the issue of bills, and redeeming the issue if possible. With the sanction of the colonial court, he was empowered to redeem the depreciated currency. £180,000 was obtained from the home government in specie, and the issues were redeemed at 11 cents on the dollar.

South Carolina issued bills of credit in 1702, and Pennsylvania in 1723; some other colonies at later periods issued bills of credit. The bills of these colonies shared the same fate as in Massachu-

sets, though the currency of Pennsylvania never depreciated so low in value as in other colonies. During the period from 1690 to 1760, no other efforts were made to improve the currency, if we except the paper scheme, called the Land Bank, in 1740.

Upon the redemption of a failed currency in New England in 1760, the colonial assembly established a silver currency at six shillings and eight pence per ounce. The apprehensions of a shock in trade, as consequent upon this, proved groundless; silver soon took the place of bills, every branch of business prospered, and was carried on with greater facilities than before.

The States of Rhode Island and Connecticut were invited by Massachusetts to conform their currency to a specie standard, but declined to comply with the request. The effect of adopting a specie standard of currency by a portion of New England, while the other colonies refused to conform their currency to a standard, caused so much suffering and inconvenience, that an act of Parliament was passed in 1763, to prevent paper bills of credit being issued in any of his majesty's colonies or plantations in America. This act caused paper bills of credit to be reduced to a very small amount; and from this time to the commencement of the war, the colonies were generally free from a depreciated paper currency.

From this brief account of the provincial paper money, the reader may estimate properly that provision of the constitution of the United States which forbids any state to emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold or silver a legal tender for the payment of debts.

The next period of paper issues was brought on at the commencement of the war of the revolution. The colonies being without a sufficient currency to meet all their exigencies in raising armies and equipping fleets, the government was compelled to resort to the issue of bills of credit. This was called the Continental currency. The first emission was dated May 10, 1775, though no notes were issued till August following. The bills passed for nearly their declared value till the end of the year 1777, when the issue was about \$26,000,000. From that date to the year 1781, the value was constantly depreciating, until \$1000 of the continental paper money would not produce one dollar in coin. During a period of six years, the government issued \$357,476,541 of what was called the old emission, and \$2,070,485 of what was called the new emission. It is worthy of remark that the depreciation of the continental currency never retarded its circulation as long as it retained any value. The depreciation of the paper currency, during the period of its issue, caused successive acts of Congress for the purpose of sustaining its value, which in the end proved ineffectual.

The distress occasioned by the failure of the currency was universal for a time. It brought specie, however, directly into circulation, large amounts of which had been hoarded during the five years previous. The quantity was sufficient for all the ordinary purposes of trade. The country soon revived from the shock, but with a deep seated prejudice against a paper currency.

The country being now without any paper currency, or even a bank of deposit or discount, in any of the colonies, a new principle, based upon the true science of banking, was brought before the public by Robert Morris and others, who applied for a charter for a bank, to rest upon a *specie basis*, or that of the conversion of bills into coin at the will of the holder. This was the origin of the bank called the *Bank of North America*, which was established in Philadelphia in 1781, with a capital of \$2,000,000. The charter was obtained from Congress, and was advocated upon the ground that it would assist the country by loans, and otherwise render aid to the treasury of the United States. The bank was to have a portion of government deposits, and consequently the United States became a stockholder to the amount of \$254,000.

The bank commenced its business in January, 1782, under very flattering circumstances, being supported by some of the most distinguished men of the day; also having the sanction of Congress and the assistance of the United States to give it public credit. Notwithstanding the strong position of the bank, however, great difficulty was encountered in giving currency to its notes or bills. The experience of the evils suffered from the failure of the continental money was still fresh in the minds of the people. Having been so often disappointed in the colonial and continental currencies, they could not be made at once to feel the necessary confidence that the same results might not follow the new scheme. The public were slow to believe that the bank had coin in its vaults, or could redeem its bills on demand. Great efforts were made by the bank to remove these unfavorable impressions from the public mind, and to give the necessary credit and confidence to its circulation; and these efforts proved at length successful.

The second bank in America, established upon the principle of a specie basis, was the *Massachusetts Bank*, established in Boston in 1784, which institution has retained a good reputation down to the present time. The date of the institution of some of the earlier banks in the several states of

the Union is as follows: New York, 1784; Maryland, 1790; the first Bank of the United States, February 8, 1791; Rhode Island, 1791; South Carolina, 1792; Virginia and Connecticut, 1792; District of Columbia, 1793; Delaware, 1795; Maine, 1799; Kentucky, 1802; Ohio, 1803; North Carolina, 1804; Louisiana, 1811; and Georgia, 1812. Twenty-three institutions were established in the several states previous to the year 1800. Since the beginning of the present century, banks have increased in rapid succession. The country was eminently prosperous from 1794 to 1807, with a gradual increase of paper currency, and without any great reaction in trade till 1809; then a very general contraction of the currency took place, with a depressed state of trade, causing the failure of several banks, and a great depreciation in real estate and all other descriptions of property.

The whole number of Banks in the United States, in 1810, was 89, with an aggregate capital of \$52,601,601, and a circulation, at the close of the year, of \$30,000,000. The first Bank of the United States had been chartered, February 8, 1791, for a period of twenty years, with a capital of \$10,000,000. One fifth of this amount was subscribed by government, and the remainder by individuals. The charter being now about to expire, strenuous efforts were made for its renewal, but without success. In the House of Representatives, on the 24th of January, 1811, a bill for the renewal of its charter was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 65 to 64. Another bill was brought into the Senate the same session, on the 20th of February, which was rejected by the casting vote of the president of the Senate.

Congress then appointed trustees to wind up the concerns of the bank, who proceeded rapidly with their work, and by the 1st day of October, 1812, 88 per cent. of its capital was paid over to its stockholders; 7 per cent. more April 1, 1813, and several smaller dividends afterwards.

From 1811 to 1817, the country was without any national public banking institution.

After the close of the war, in 1815, the subject of a national bank was again revived, and on the 5th of January, 1816, a bill was reported in Congress, to establish a Bank of the United States. This bill finally passed the House of Representatives on the 14th of March, by a vote of 80 to 71, and the Senate on the 3d of April, by a vote of 22 to 12, and was approved by the president on the 10th of April, 1816.

The capital of this bank was fixed at \$35,000,000. It commenced operations on the 1st day of January, 1817, with \$14,000,000 of United States stock and \$1,400,000 of coin.

The circulation of bank notes, in 1815, was estimated at \$47,000,000; in 1816, at \$70,000,000; in 1818, at \$89,000,000. The contraction of the currency caused by the revulsion in 1819 was rapid, and so severe as to cause very general distress throughout the country. The whole circulation of the country, in 1820, was estimated at only \$45,000,000. The whole bank capital of the country, in 1830, was \$145,192,268, with a circulation of \$61,323,898. The whole number of banks which had failed or discontinued business, from 1811 to this date, was 193, possessing an aggregate capital of \$30,000,000.

The financial management of the United States Bank, during the first term of Jackson's administration, caused the president to recommend an inquiry into its condition. A bill was carried through both houses of Congress for the renewal of its charter, but it was vetoed by the president. The final result was, the refusal, on the part of Congress, to reaw the charter.

A charter was obtained by Nicholas Biddle and others, from the State of Pennsylvania, under which the assets and liabilities of the Bank of the United States were transferred, by vote of its stockholders, to this new corporation. Government disposed of all its interest in the institution, having some time previously removed its deposits of coin, and the treasury department having dissolved all connection with the bank. The bank continued its existence till 1841, when the institution failed, the whole capital being a total loss.

In May, 1837, this bank, then called the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, suspended specie payments, with all other banks in the United States, with only one exception, which was that of the State Bank of Missouri. This was the first general suspension of specie payments by the banks of this country, a partial suspension having taken place during the war of 1812, when all the banks south and west of New England suspended specie payments, a large portion of which never resumed till after the revulsion in the years 1818 and 1819, and then by a failure of a considerable proportion of their number.

The banks of New England and New York resumed specie payments in May, 1838, after one year of suspension. The United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and others south, attempted a resumption at the same time, but suspended the second time in October, 1839. These banks resumed the third time in January, 1841, and again suspended in twenty days. After the failure of the United States

Bank of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia banks resumed, for the fourth and last time, in March, 1842. The banks south gradually resumed, or otherwise went into liquidation; since which time the banks of the United States have maintained specie payments, and have been generally prosperous.

The period from 1830 to 1840 was marked by an extraordinary increase of banking capital, the largest during any period of our history. In 1830, there were 329 banks and branches in the United States, with a capital of \$143,301,898; in 1840, 901 banks and branches, with a capital of \$358,442,692, being an increase of \$215,140,794 in nine years.

The loans and discounts upon the capital were, in 1837, \$525,115,702; in 1840, \$462,896,523. The financial revulsion in 1837 and 1840 caused an extensive failure among the banks, with almost the entire loss of bank capital in Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, and portions of other states. The loss of bank capital, during the transition from 1838 to 1846, by failure or otherwise, amounted to \$161,558,383, resulting in a contraction of the circulation of \$54,088,755, and a reduction in the number of banks, from failure alone, of 194.

The increase of banks and banking capital within the last ten years has been slower, but probably on a more sure and firm basis, than at any former period. The whole number of banks and branches in the United States, January 1, 1852, was 871, with a capital of \$227,469,074, being a less aggregate capital of \$130,973,618 than at the period of 1840. The reduction of banking capital was constantly going on from 1840 down to 1846, when the whole bank capital in the United States was \$196,894,309; since which period there has been a gradual increase in the aggregate. The increase in 1847 and 1848 was \$8,000,000; in 1849, \$12,000,000; in 1850, about \$10,000,000; the whole aggregate of increase since 1846 being \$30,574,765; the whole number of banks and branches being 871, only 30 less than at the great expansive period of 1840. The circulation at a period near January, 1852, was \$163,649,812; loans and discounts, \$412,607,653; and silver and gold in the vaults of the several banks to the amount of \$49,133,122; amount of bank capital, \$254,640,630.

It will be seen from this statement that the banks of the United States began to expand in 1831, and reached their maximum in 1837, then their lowest point of depression in 1843. Since that period, they have gone on again to extend their issues, but without any serious fluctuations.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Banks.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Banks.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
Dunkirk,	1	11,500	Union Ellery,	1	10,000
Durham,	1	20,000	Union Village,	1	150,075
Elmyra,	2	271,500	Vernon Village,	1	100,000
Farmer's Mills,	1	300,000	Waterford,	1	100,000
Fishkill,	1	120,000	Waterloo,	1	200,000
Fortplain,	1	100,000	Watertown,	5	508,828
Friendship,	1	5,000	Waterville,	1	120,000
French Creek,	1	5,000	Westfield,	1	30,000
Fredonia,	1	50,000	Whitehall,	2	208,200
Genesee,	1	100,000	Whitestown,	1	120,000
Genesee,	1	117,400			
Geneva,	1	400,000	Total,	218	57,359,351
Goshen,	1	105,660	There are about 26 banks, of small capital, amounting in the aggregate to about \$800,000, not here enumerated.		
Granby,	1	15,000	MARYLAND.		
Hadley,	1	5,000	Baltimore,	12	7,140,316
Half Moon,	1	102,775	Annapolis,	1	298,000
Hamilton,	1	51,000	Chestertown,	1	100,000
Hartford,	1	15,000	Cumberland,	2	282,074
Hebron,	1	15,000	Ellicott's Mills,	1	125,000
Herkimer,	1	100,800	Easton,	1	271,575
Hudson,	2	313,800	Frederick,	3	525,430
Huntsville,	1	5,000	Hagerstown,	1	250,000
Ithaca,	2	300,000	Port Depont,	1	50,000
Jamestown,	1	100,000	Westminster,	1	110,000
Johnstown,	1	100,000	Williamsport,	1	135,000
Keesville,	1	100,000			
Kinderhook,	1	125,000	Total,	25	9,287,395
Kingston,	2	300,000	WISCONSIN.		
Lansingburg,	1	120,000	Milwaukie,	1	225,000
Leedsville,	1	10,000	PENNSYLVANIA.		
Leroy,	1	100,000	Philadelphia,	15	10,518,600
Littlefalls,	1	200,000	Bristol,	1	92,220
Lockport,	4	282,620	Brownsville,	1	175,000
Louville,	1	102,450	Carlisle,	1	22,500
Madrid,	1	10,000	Chambersburg,	1	205,470
Martinsburg,	1	100,000	Chester,	1	155,640
Meridian,	1	25,000	Columbia,	1	307,300
Middletown,	1	100,000	Danville,	1	165,770
Mohawk,	1	150,000	Doylestown,	1	60,000
Monticello,	2	165,000	Easton,	2	550,000
Naples,	2	14,900	Erie,	1	101,890
Newark,	1	20,000	Germantown,	1	152,500
Newburg,	4	682,892	Gettysburg,	1	123,873
North Granville,	2	10,000	Hanover,	1	36,000
Nbrwieh,	1	120,000	Harrisburg,	2	350,000
Ogdensburg,	3	210,000	Honesdale,	1	100,000
Oswego,	2	285,000	Laneaster,	4	955,618
Owego,	1	200,000	Lebanon,	1	80,320
Painted Post,	1	5,000	Middletown,	1	100,000
Palmyra,	1	25,000	Norristown,	1	384,995
Pawling,	1	125,000	Northumberland,	1	160,000
Penn-Yan,	2	106,800	Pittsburg,	4	2,418,545
Peekskill,	1	200,000	Pottsville,	1	199,920
Pine Plains,	1	100,000	Reading,	1	300,360
Potsdam,	1	50,000	Schuylkill Haven,	1	100,000
Poughkeepsie,	3	550,000	Washington,	1	120,000
Prattsville,	1	80,000	Waynesburg,	1	100,000
Putnam Valley,	1	91,234	Westchester,	1	225,000
Rochester,	5	930,000	Wilkesbarre,	1	85,330
Rome,	2	287,200	Williamsport,	1	100,000
Rosendale,	1	100,000	York,	2	320,000
Sackets Harbor,	1	200,000			
Sag Harbor,	1	20,000	Total,	54	18,766,351
Saratoga Springs,	1	60,000			
Saugerties,	1	10,000			
Schenectady,	2	315,000			
Silver Creek,	1	92,850			
Somers,	1	111,150			
Syracuse,	6	885,000			
Troy,	6	1,768,000			
Unadilla,	1	100,000			
Utica,	5	1,610,200			

GEORGIA.

[Eleven Banks and ten Branches. Incomplete.]

Towns.	Banks.	Capital.
Augusta,	7	3,624,900
Athens,	1	100,000
Columbus,	1	134,375
Eatonton,	1	100,000
Macon,	2	100,000
Savannah,	5	2,369,940

MISSOURI.

[One Bank and five Branches.]

Bank of Missouri, St. Louis,	1	603,751
Fayette,	1	121,000
Jackson,	1	121,000
Lexington,	1	121,000
Palmyra,	1	121,000
Springfield,	1	121,000
Total,	6	1,208,751

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown,	1	300,000
Washington,	3	882,300
Total,	4	1,182,300

KENTUCKY.

Bowling Green,	1	175,000
Covington,	2	850,000
Danville,	1	220,000
Frankfort,	2	650,000
Flemingsburg,	1	100,000
Greensburg,	1	125,000
Henderson,	1	250,000
Hopkinsville,	1	250,000
Lexington,	2	1,530,000
Louisville,	3	2,917,000
Maysville,	2	850,000
Mount Sterling,	1	200,000
Owensboro',	1	300,000
Paducah,	1	100,000
Paris,	1	370,000
Princeton,	1	300,000
Richmond,	1	150,000
Russellville,	1	400,000
Somerset,	1	100,000
Smithland,	1	300,000
Total,	26	10,137,000

VIRGINIA.

Abington,	1	100,000
Alexandria,	3	657,000
Buchanan,	1	105,000
Charleston,	1	150,000
Charlestown,	1	190,000
Charlottesville,	1	104,000
Clarksville,	1	200,000
Danville,	2	190,000
Fairville,	1	150,000
Fredericksburg,	2	550,000
Jeffersonville,	1	66,500

Towns.

Banks.

Capital.

Leesburg,	1	180,000
Lynchburg,	2	600,000
Morgantown,	1	75,000
Norfolk,	2	991,000
Parkersburg,	1	100,000
Petersburg,	3	1,170,000
Portsmouth,	1	225,000
Richmond,	3	2,114,000
Romney,	1	200,000
Salem,	1	100,000
Staunton,	1	100,000
Wheeling,	2	969,100
Wellsburg,	1	118,000
Winchester,	2	680,000
Wittheville,	1	130,000
Total,	38	10,214,600

DELAWARE.

Delaware City,	1	50,000
Dover,	1	186,000
Georgetown,	1	120,000
Newcastle,	1	138,000
Smyrna,	1	100,000
Wilmington,	4	700,000
Total,	9	1,294,000

MISSISSIPPI.

Holly Springs,	1	100,000
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ALABAMA.

Mobile,	2	1,800,580
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NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheville,	1	125,000
Charlotte,	1	125,000
Elizabeth City,	1	100,000
Fayetteville,	3	885,000
Greensboro',	1	100,000
Milton,	1	125,000
Morgantown,	1	100,000
Newbern,	2	375,000
Raleigh,	2	425,000
Salem,	1	150,000
Salisbury,	1	125,000
Tarboro',	1	150,000
Wadesboro',	1	200,000
Washington,	2	300,000
Wilmington,	3	1,050,000
Total,	22	4,305,000

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Camden,	2	377,600
Charleston,	7	10,935,431
Cheraw,	1	400,000
Columbia,	2	800,000
Georgetown,	1	200,000
Hamburg,	1	500,000
Total,	14	13,213,031

INDIANA.			<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Banks.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Banks.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>			
Bedford,	1	91,763	Clarksville,	2	223,931
Evansville,	1	151,866	Columbia,	2	190,130
Fort Wayne,	1	145,031	Franklin,	1	200,000
Indianapolis,	2	219,900	Jackson,	2	150,000
Lafayette,	1	187,750	Knoxville,	1	100,000
Lawrenceburg,	1	215,000	Lawrenceburg,	1	100,000
Madison,	1	212,500	Memphis,	2	400,000
Michigan City,	1	120,000	Nashville,	3	3,658,500
New Albany,	1	163,850	Pulaski,	1	200,000
Richmond,	1	167,000	Rogersville,	1	254,208
Southend,	1	102,340	Shelbyville,	1	223,931
Terre Haute,	1	157,900	Somersville,	1	254,208
Vincennes,	1	147,200	Sparta,	1	223,931
			Trenton,	1	254,208
Total,	14	2,082,151	Total,	23	6,782,197

TENNESSEE.			MICHIGAN.		
Athens,	2	249,150	Detroit,	6	764,022
Chattanooga,	1	100,000			

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Banks.</i>	<i>Branches.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Specie.</i>	<i>Circulation.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>
Maine,	37	..	3,586,100	630,296	2,994,905	1,389,137
New Hampshire,	28	..	2,891,000	158,000	2,109,000	541,000
Vermont,	31	..	2,685,000	180,000	3,377,000	546,000
Massachusetts,	137	..	42,820,000	2,478,858	19,694,698	12,969,775
Rhode Island,	69	..	12,358,552	271,000	3,077,000	1,867,000
Connecticut,	47	..	13,175,675	774,861	6,639,834	3,147,682
Total,	349	..	77,516,327	4,493,015	38,192,437	20,460,594

MIDDLE STATES.

New York,	244	..	58,580,181	8,978,918	27,511,787	54,467,682
New Jersey,	26	..	3,754,900	622,885	3,046,658	2,411,861
Pennsylvania,	49	5	18,675,484	4,327,394	11,798,996	17,689,212
Delaware,	6	3	1,293,185	159,773	833,960	502,755
Maryland,	24	2	9,228,881	2,709,699	3,532,869	5,838,766
District of Columbia,	4	..	1,182,300	300,000	350,000	
Total,	353	10	92,714,931	17,098,669	47,074,270	80,910,276

SOUTHERN STATES.

Virginia,	6	32	10,214,600	2,928,174	11,600,000	4,717,732
North Carolina,	9	13	4,305,000	4,645,028	4,249,883	942,098
South Carolina,	12	2	13,213,031	2,218,228	11,771,270	3,068,686
Georgia,	11	10	13,482,198	2,112,446	9,198,827	2,580,826
Total,	38	57	41,214,829	8,903,876	36,819,980	11,306,342

SOUTH-WESTERN STATES.

Alabama,	2	..	1,800,580	1,998,820	3,568,285	1,474,263
Louisiana,	5	20	12,370,390	5,716,001	5,059,229	8,464,389
Tennessee,	4	19	6,881,568	1,456,778	6,814,376	1,917,751
Kentucky,	5	21	10,136,927	2,794,351	7,643,075	2,823,657
Missouri,	1	5	1,209,131	1,198,268	2,522,500	1,098,981
Mississippi,	1	..	100,000			
Total,	18	65	32,498,596	13,164,218	25,607,465	15,779,741

WESTERN STATES.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Banks.</i>	<i>Branches.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Specie.</i>	<i>Circulation.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>
Ohio,	17	41	7,624,796	2,749,752	11,635,781	5,575,162
Indiana,	1	13	2,082,151	1,197,880	3,422,445	630,325
Michigan,	5	1	764,022	125,722	897,334	416,147
Wisconsin,	1	..	225,000	..	..	..
Iowa,	1	..	200,000	..	..	..
Total,	25	55	10,895,969	4,073,354	15,935,560	6,621,634
Total in the U. S.,	782	187	254,640,632	49,133,122	163,649,812	135,121,587

INCREASE OF BANKING CAPITAL TO POPULATION FOR TEN
YEARS, SINCE 1840.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Ratio of In-crease per ct.</i>
Maine,	583,188	16½
New Hampshire,	317,999	11½
Vermont,	314,120	7½
Massachusetts,	994,499	34¾
Rhode Island,	147,543	35½
Connecticut,	370,791	19½

Total, 2,728,140

Average increase of population, 22 per cent.
Bank capital, \$77,516,327, or \$28.60 per head.

MIDDLE STATES.

New York,	3,097,394	27½
New Jersey,	489,535	31
Pennsylvania,	2,311,786	34
Delaware,	91,535	18½
Maryland,	583,035	24

Total, 6,573,285

Average increase of population, 29 per cent.
Bank capital, \$92,714,931, or \$14.26 per head.

SOUTHERN STATES.

District of Columbia,	51,687	18½
Virginia,	1,421,661	14½
North Carolina,	868,903	15½
South Carolina,	668,507	12½
Georgia,	905,999	31
Florida,	87,401	60

Total, 4,004,158

Average increase of population, 19 per cent.
Bank capital, \$41,214,829, or \$10.30 per head.

SOUTH-WESTERN STATES.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Ratio of in-crease per ct.</i>
Kentucky,	982,405	26
Missouri,	682,043	77¾
Alabama,	771,671	30½
Louisiana,	511,974	45½
Tennessee,	1,002,625	21
Mississippi,	606,555	61½
Arkansas,	209,639	115
Texas,	212,592	..
New Mexico,	61,505	..

Total, 5,041,009

Average increase of population, 35 per cent.
Bank capital, \$32,498,596, or \$6.49 per head.

WESTERN STATES.

Ohio,	1,980,408	30½
Indiana,	988,416	44
Illinois,	851,470	78¾
Iowa,	192,214	345¾
Wisconsin,	305,191	890½
Michigan,	397,654	87½
Minnesota Territory,	6,077	..

Total, 4,721,430

Average increase of population, 49 per cent.
Bank capital, \$10,695,969, or \$2.27 per head.

California,	165,000	..
Oregon Territory,	13,293	..
Utah Territory, estimated	15,000	..

Total, 23,246,301

No bank capital.

PRECIOUS METALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The total amount of gold and silver in the United States, in 1820, was estimated at \$40,000,000. Since that time, to June 30, 1851, the whole amount of importations of gold and silver from abroad has been \$273,838,764

The exportations during the same period, 230,012,415

43,826,349

Amount of silver and gold of domestic production, other than that received from California, 27,354,636

Amount of gold and silver received from California since 1848, to December 20, 1851, 92,106,123

163,287,108

From which is to be deducted for the amount exported from July 1 to December 20, 26,549,482

136,737,626

Add amount of silver and gold in the country, by estimate, in 1820, 40,000,000

176,737,626

From this sum is to be deducted the amount lost by abrasion, and used for manufacturing purposes, for 30 years, — excluding the amount received by immigrants, which may be estimated at \$1,500,000 annually, — which will amount, in the aggregate, to \$45,000,000; which sum, deducted from the above, will leave \$131,737,626 as the total amount of coin in the United States at the present time.

The amount of bullion deposited for coinage at the mint of the United States and its branches, in the year 1850, was —

In gold, \$38,365,160
" silver, 1,939,041

Total, 40,304,201

The coinage of the mints up to October 1, 1851, has been as follows:—

In gold, \$156,721,849
" silver, 77,677,885
" copper, 1,381,643

Total, 235,781,377

Of this sum, \$95,847,862 is of domestic production, of which \$68,493,226 is of the production of California since 1848.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINT AND ITS BRANCHES FROM 1792 TO 1851.

Years.	Gold. Value.	Whole Coinage.		Years.	Gold. Value.	Whole Coinage.	
		No. Pieces.	Value.			No. Pieces.	Value.
1793-5	\$71,485 00	1,834,420	\$453,541 80	1824	\$93,200 00	4,786,894	\$1,858,297 00
1796	102,727 50	1,219,370	192,129 40	1825	156,385 00	5,178,760	1,735,894 00
1797	103,422 50	1,095,165	125,524 29	1826	92,245 00	5,774,434	2,110,679 25
1798	205,610 00	1,368,241	545,698 00	1827	131,565 00	9,097,845	3,024,342 32
1799	213,285 00	1,365,681	645,906 68	1828	140,145 00	6,196,853	1,741,381 24
1800	317,760 00	3,337,972	571,335 40	1829	295,717 50	7,674,501	2,306,875 50
1801	422,570 00	1,571,390	510,956 37	1830	643,105 00	8,357,191	3,155,620 00
1802	423,310 00	3,615,869	516,075 83	1831	714,270 00	11,792,284	3,923,473 60
1803	258,377 50	2,780,830	370,698 53	1832	798,435 00	9,128,387	3,401,055 00
1804	258,642 50	2,046,839	371,827 94	1833	978,550 00	10,307,790	3,765,713 00
1805	170,367 50	2,260,361	333,239 48	1834	3,954,270 00	11,637,643	7,388,420 00
1806	324,505 00	1,815,409	801,084 00	1835	2,186,175 00	15,996,342	5,668,667 00
1807	437,495 00	2,731,345	1,044,595 96	1836	4,135,700 00	13,719,333	7,764,900 00
1808	284,665 00	2,935,888	982,055 00	1837	1,148,305 00	13,010,721	3,299,898 00
1809	169,375 00	2,861,834	884,752 53	1838	1,809,595 00	15,780,311	4,206,540 00
1810	501,435 00	3,056,418	1,155,868 50	1839	1,355,885 00	11,811,594	3,576,467 61
1811	497,905 00	1,649,570	1,108,740 95	1840	1,675,302 50	10,558,240	3,426,632 50
1812	290,435 00	2,761,646	1,115,219 50	1841	1,091,597 50	8,811,968	2,240,321 17
1813	477,140 00	1,755,331	1,102,275 50	1842	1,834,170 50	11,743,153	4,190,754 40
1814	77,270 00	1,833,859	642,535 80	1843	8,108,797 50	4,640,582	11,967,830 70
1815	3,175 00	69,867	20,483 00	1844	2,230 00	9,051,834	7,687,767 52
1816	.....	2,888,135	56,785 57	1845	3,756,447 50	1,806,196	5,668,595 54
1817	.....	5,163,967	647,267 50	1846	4,034,177 00	10,133,515	6,633,965 00
1818	242,940 00	5,537,084	1,345,064 50	1847	20,221,385 00	15,392,344	22,657,671 69
1819	258,615 00	5,074,723	1,425,325 00	1848	3,775,512 50	12,649,790	5,879,720 49
1820	1,319,030 00	6,492,509	1,864,786 20	1849	9,007,761 50	12,666,659	11,164,695 82
1821	189,325 00	3,139,249	1,018,977 45	1850	31,981,733 50	14,588,220	33,892,301 00
1822	88,980 00	3,813,788	915,509 89				
1823	72,425 00	2,166,485	967,975 00				
				Total.	117,330,935 00	370,536,129	195,074,710 92

STATISTICAL TABLE OF TWENTY PENITENTIARIES IN 1851.*

Penitentiaries	Number at the commencement of the year.	Number at the close of the year.	Average number during the year.	Increase.	Diminution.	Received during the year.	Discharged by expiration of sentence.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Removed to Insane Asylum.	Became insane.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Excess of earnings.	Deficiency of earnings.	Average earnings of each prisoner.	Average expense of each prisoner.	Salary of officers.	General or incidental expenses.	Clothing and bedding.	Provision.	Repairs and improvements.	Fuel and lights.	Discharged prisoners.
Maine.....	62	76	69	14	33	10	8	11	3	1	1	1	6,107	6,251	555	144	88	89	2,093	396	505	2,438	73	743	421
New Hampshire.....	319	440	391	91	221	108	10	6	3	3	3	3	45,816	45,261	555	3,297	116	116	17,397	5,297	5,746	11,661	1,009	421	
Massachusetts.....	28	37	33	9	23	3	11	1	1	1	1	1	709	3,917	3,207	709	21	118	1,300	134	134	1,003	56	117	
Rhode Island.....	177	147	162	30	408	472	6	3	2	2	2	2	9,810	10,261	450	450	60	62	661	4,791	357
Albany, N. Y.....	609	732	670	123	304	133	22	9	4	0	9	0	08,483	56,165	42,317	102	83	28,828	5,317	3,022	18,249	15,440	3,181	1,042	
Auburn, N. Y.....	124	114	119	10	33	38	5	3	3	3	3	3	12,119	25,344	12,723	101	212	15,943	2,772	755	3,776	12,349	1,937	259	
Clinton Co., N. Y.....	672	694	683	22	298	153	15	17	1	1	1	1	72,521	65,884	6,636	106	96	33,958	8,860	4,670	27,660	16,474	1,466	959	
Sing Sing, (Male).....	78	71	94	7	29	28	3	3	1	1	1	1	3,165	10,930	7,764	42	147	3,126	984	800	2,920	1,200	700	274	
Sing Sing, (Fem.).....	185	216	188	25	122	82	19	5	1	1	1	1	18,927	13,474	5,452	97	68	7,388	1,145	72,360	7,094	93,406	1,601	274	
New Jersey.....	299	239	239	.....	150	118	31	.....	65	11,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia New Pen.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	46	57	51	11	27	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	10,561	9,045	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	109	131	119	22	50	21	2	2	2	2	2	2	10,700	16,968	6,268	89	142	8,111	1,365	1,085	2,970	2,191	711	94	
Michigan.....	2,738	3,008	2,878	317	1,724	1,181	120	40	15	15	15	15	5,261,822	282,855	24,960	50,721	888	1,190	125,896	30,942	20,109	84,075	52,645	11,133	3,996
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* From Rev. Louis Dwight's Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society.

a Of the whole number received, 359 were males and 139 females; of those in Prison, October 31, 1850, 99 were males.
 b Discharged by court and magistrates, 19; discharged by payment of fines, 32; of those who died in Albany Penitentiary, 2; the whole number died of delirium tremens.
 c This amount is supposed to include salary of officers, fuel, and lights.
 d This balance in favor of the earnings above expenses does not include the salaries of the officers among the expenses, which amounted to \$7,388; showing a deficit of earnings, if the salaries of officers be included, of \$1,935, in favor of a balance in favor of \$5,452.
 e This average is made on a bill of expenses not including the salary of officers.
 f Including furniture.
 g This amount is not included among the expenses of the institution in the Annual Report, but is paid from the state treasury.
 h The maladies of two others became unequivocally developed, who were thought, in the latter months of 1849, to exhibit symptoms of incipient insanity; but the physician says they owed their origin to the previous year, although their diseases were not sufficiently manifest to justify their return.
 i This balance of expense against the institution is over and above the salary of the officers.
 j It nowhere appears in the Annual Report of the institution what amount was paid for salary of officers, or for particular items of expenditure.
 k One by reversal of judgment.
 l This amount was drawn from the state treasury, and was in part expended for repairs and improvements.
 m This average expense of each prisoner is after deducting repairs and improvements.
 n Two were removed to Western House of Refuge, and three discharged by habes corpus, and for new trial.
 o Three were returned as not insane; 12 remain in the Prison; but it is not stated which and where they became insane.
 p Two others were drowned, and one other was accidentally killed.
 q Seventeen were transferred to Auburn, and removed by habeas corpus.
 r This sum includes furniture as well as clothing.
 s \$8.32 more are charged as having been lost on broom making.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO THE SEVEN CENSUSES, FROM 1790 TO 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1790.				1800.				1810.				1820.			
	Free Persons.		Slaves.	Total.	Free Persons.		Slaves.	Total.	Free Persons.		Slaves.	Total.	Free Persons.		Slaves.	Total.
	White.	Col'd.			White.	Col'd.			White.	Col'd.			White.	Col'd.		
Maine.....	95,002	538	95,540	818	151,719	969	297,736	969	297,736	969	297,736	969	297,736	969	297,736	
New Hampshire.....	141,111	1,889	143,000	856	183,702	213,390	970	214,360	970	214,360	970	214,360	970	214,360	970	
Massachusetts.....	373,321	5,403	378,724	6,152	422,845	415,303	6,737	472,040	6,737	472,040	6,737	472,040	6,737	472,040	6,737	
Rhode Island.....	64,189	3,419	67,608	3,434	69,192	73,314	3,009	77,403	3,009	77,403	3,009	77,403	3,009	77,403	3,009	
Connecticut.....	222,581	2,801	225,382	4,577	251,005	252,279	6,453	310	252,279	6,453	310	252,279	6,453	310	252,279	
Vermont.....	85,144	255	85,416	557	154,465	216,363	759	217,123	759	217,123	759	217,123	759	217,123	759	
New York.....	314,142	4,654	318,796	10,374	588,736	639,039	25,333	15,017	639,039	25,333	15,017	639,039	25,333	15,017	639,039	
New Jersey.....	119,954	2,702	122,656	4,402	194,432	211,949	7,843	10,851	211,949	7,843	10,851	211,949	7,843	10,851	211,949	
Pennsylvania.....	424,039	6,537	430,576	8,074	602,315	786,864	23,492	795	786,864	23,492	795	786,864	23,492	795	786,864	
Ohio.....	.....	45,928	.....	3,7	45,315	238,801	1,819	238,801	1,819	238,801	1,819	238,801	1,819	238,801	1,819
Indiana.....	.....	4,577	.....	103	4,875	33,800	303	33,800	303	33,800	303	33,800	303	33,800	303
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,501	613	11,501	613	11,501	613	11,501	613	11,501	613
Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,618	120	4,618	120	4,618	120	4,618	120	4,618	120
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naval Service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Free States and Ter.	1,901,046	40,379	1,988,525	2,601,125	3,594,466	3,653,919	78,181	27,510	3,758,910	102,765	5,030,499	19,108	5,152,372	19,108	5,152,372	
Delaware.....	46,310	3,899	50,209	8,298	64,273	55,361	13,136	4,177	72,471	12,358	55,282	4,509	72,471	12,358	55,282	
Maryland.....	298,649	8,043	306,692	216,336	491,528	341,546	33,997	397,0	491,528	33,997	397,0	167,298	491,528	33,997	167,298	
Virginia.....	442,115	12,706	454,821	29,124	515,796	480,200	35,577	392,518	454,821	35,577	392,518	425,153	454,821	35,577	425,153	
North Carolina.....	288,214	4,975	293,189	7,043	333,996	337,764	10,266	18,834	333,996	10,266	18,834	337,764	10,266	337,764	10,266	
South Carolina.....	140,178	1,801	141,979	3,185	146,151	345,591	4,554	196,365	146,151	4,554	196,365	358,475	146,151	4,554	358,475	
Georgia.....	52,836	298	53,134	1,019	50,404	162,101	1,801	105,918	50,404	1,801	105,918	189,564	50,404	1,801	189,564	
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	32,913	361	33,274	309	136,002	215,875	1,317	44,535	33,274	1,317	44,535	77,283	33,274	1,317	77,283	
Kentucky.....	61,133	114	61,247	741	109,955	134,297	1,713	80,561	61,247	1,713	80,561	434,044	61,247	1,713	434,044	
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Slave States.....	1,271,188	32,357	1,303,545	1,702,980	2,621,316	2,878,519	108,265	163,834	2,621,316	108,265	163,834	2,831,951	163,834	108,265	2,831,951	
Total in Slave States, &c.....	1,901,046	27,109	1,988,525	2,601,125	3,594,466	3,653,919	78,181	27,510	3,758,910	102,765	5,030,499	19,108	5,152,372	19,108	5,152,372	
Total in United States.....	3,172,534	59,466	3,929,897	4,304,105	5,305,541	5,802,438	186,446	1,191,364	5,305,541	186,446	1,191,364	2,831,951	5,305,541	186,446	2,831,951	

FREE STATES

SLAVE STATES

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, CONTINUED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1830.			1840.			1850.		
	Free Persons.		Slaves.	Free Persons.		Slaves.	Free Persons.		Slaves.
	White.	Col'd.	Total.	White.	Col'd.	Total.	White.	Col'd.	Total.
Maine.....	398,463	1,190	399,653	594,378	1,355	601,733	581,813	1,356	583,169
New Hampshire.....	298,721	634	299,355	494,636	537	495,173	477,456	529	477,985
Massachusetts.....	603,350	7,049	610,399	729,630	6,577	736,207	713,474	6,735	720,209
Rhode Island.....	93,621	3,531	97,152	165,875	3,238	169,113	163,975	2,469	166,444
Connecticut.....	989,603	8,947	998,550	304,856	8,105	312,961	303,365	7,466	310,831
Vermont.....	279,771	881	280,652	691,918	730	692,648	673,472	718	674,190
New York.....	1,873,663	41,873	1,915,536	2,378,500	59,027	2,437,527	2,310,472	47,397	2,357,869
New Jersey.....	309,226	2,954	312,180	551,588	674	552,262	495,353	625	495,978
Pennsylvania.....	1,309,900	37,039	1,346,939	1,676,115	47,842	1,723,957	1,625,463	25,323	1,650,786
Ohio.....	928,320	403	928,723	1,478,498	1,515	1,480,013	1,456,195	24,200	1,480,395
Indiana.....	339,300	3,620	342,920	479,551	3,595	483,146	477,118	4,766	481,884
Illinois.....	155,001	1,637	156,638	379,251	3,598	382,849	373,407	3,925	377,332
Michigan.....	31,316	32	31,348	211,560	767	212,327	185,416	915	186,331
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	49,621	172	50,193	84,616	315	85,470
California (estimated).....	.....	.....	.....	39,749	185	40,134	101,870	626	102,496
Oregon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304,545	915	305,460
Minnesota Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,629	915	12,544
New Mexico Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,087	399	13,486
Utah Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,530	17	61,547
Naval Service.....	5,318	.....	5,318	6,100	.....	6,100	11,330	24	11,354
Total, Free States and Ter.	6,876,630	137,530	7,014,160	9,563,165	170,729	9,733,894	13,333,966	192,894	13,526,860
Delaware.....	57,001	3,992	60,993	58,761	16,919	75,680	71,169	18,073	89,242
Maryland.....	291,108	102,091	393,199	319,261	69,727	388,988	417,013	71,723	488,736
Virginia.....	473,348	49,757	523,105	749,298	49,432	798,730	895,301	53,891	949,192
North Carolina.....	473,843	245,001	718,844	481,870	92,739	574,609	575,118	27,373	602,491
South Carolina.....	237,833	7,941	245,774	591,084	8,976	600,060	591,398	8,400	600,798
Georgia.....	297,806	2,486	300,292	417,945	7,733	425,678	591,178	381,681	972,859
Florida.....	191,401	1,572	192,973	335,185	9,039	344,224	591,389	27,157	620,541
Alabama.....	70,443	519	70,962	179,071	1,355	180,426	436,186	2,809	439,095
Mississippi.....	89,441	16,710	106,151	158,457	25,592	184,049	295,754	8,899	304,653
Louisiana.....	537,746	4,555	542,301	640,427	5,691	646,118	955,116	17,737	972,855
Tennessee.....	517,787	4,917	522,704	699,953	7,317	707,270	756,893	6,271	763,164
Kentucky.....	257,671	1,691	259,362	329,888	1,574	331,462	599,077	2,546	601,623
Missouri.....	114,795	509	115,304	27,171	465	27,636	383,702	9,544	393,246
Arkansas.....	28,365	114	28,479	77,171	817	78,088	162,068	583	162,651
Illinois.....	18,385	814	19,199	97,913	817	98,730	154,100	995	155,095
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	30,657	8,361	39,018	154,100	331	154,431
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	39,834	4,691	44,525	38,027	9,373	47,400
Total in Slave States.....	3,600,758	182,070	3,782,828	4,232,640	215,545	4,448,185	6,293,375	246,876	6,540,261
Total in United States.....	10,477,388	319,600	10,796,988	14,795,805	386,274	15,182,079	19,627,341	443,770	20,625,841

* "Apprentices" by the "Act to abolish Slavery," passed 18th April, 1846. † The returns from California are imperfect; the number is supposed to be much greater.

CENSUS

OF THE

UNITED STATES, 1850.

THE following census returns are not official; no official publication of the population returns, except of the aggregates of the states, having yet been made. The following statements have been obtained from the returns of the marshals, deposited, under the act of Congress, in the state departments of the several states. In several cases, these returns have been abstracted and published by the authority of the state legislatures. Such has been the case in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other states. When such returns have been published, they have been followed here; in other cases, the returns have been obtained by private enterprise and industry, and though they may probably vary a little from the official returns, when they are finally published, that variation cannot be material. In those cases where the census has been published by towns or townships, we have given the town or township returns; but in all the Southern, and some of the Western States, the census has been returned only by counties.

STATE OF MAINE.

AROOSTOOK.				CUMBERLAND.	
Amity,	256	No. 11, R. 5,	354	Arnburn,	2,840
Hodgdon,	862	No. 3, R. 2,	37	Baldwin,	1,100
Houlton,	1,453	Bancroft,	157	Bridgton,	2,710
Linneus,	561	Chrystal,	175	Brunswick,	4,976
Masardis,	122	Dayton,	49	Cape Elizabeth,	2,082
Monticello,	227	Hancock,	592	Casco,	1,045
New Limerick,	160	Haynesville,	96	Cumberland,	1,656
Smyrna,	172	Molunkus,	199	Danville,	1,636
Weston,	293	Salmon Brook,	176	Durham,	1,894
Belfast Academy Grant,	259	Van Buren,	1,050	Falmouth,	2,164
Benedicta,	325	Reed,	76	Freeport,	2,629
Bridgewater,	143	Letter B, R. 1,	141	Gorham,	3,088
Madawaska Plantation,	1,278	No. 8, R. 5,	33	Gray,	1,788
Orient Plantation,	207	No. 6, R. 4,	37	Harpsswell,	1,535
Williams College Grant,	224	Letter B, R. 2,	5	Harrison,	1,416
No. 6, R. 5,	39	Portland Academy Grant,	78	Minot,	1,734
No. 7, R. 5,	10	No. 9, R. 6,	59	Naples,	1,025
No. 9, R. 5,	25	E, R. 1,	46	North Yarmouth,	1,221
Framingham Acad'y Grant,	31	H, R. 2,	203	New Gloucester,	1,848
Plymouth Grant,	252	I, R. 3,	66	Otisfield,	1,171
Eaton Grant,	188	F, R. 2,	288	Poland,	2,660
G, R. 2,	361	Mars Hill,	29	Portland City,	20,819
No. 5, R. 3,	34	Portage Lake,	168	Pownal,	1,074
A, R. 2,	4	Deerfield Academy Grant,	12	Raymond,	1,132
Fort Fairfield,	401	No. 12, R. 5,	11	Scarboro',	1,837
Golden Ridge,	194	No. 17, R. 9,	209	Sebago,	850
No. 11, R. 1,	106			Standish,	2,290
			12,533		

Westbrook,	4,852	No. 9,	22	Nobleboro',	1,408
Windham,	2,380	No. 10,	20	Perkins,	84
Yarmouth,	2,144	Pond Island,	10	Phippsburg,	1,805
Raymond Cape,	50	Calf Island,	7	Richmond,	2,056
		Placentia Island,	13	Rockland,	5,052
	79,656	Black Island,	25	St. George,	2,217
		Duck Island,	12	South Thomaston,	1,420
FRANKLIN.		Marshall's Island,	5	Southport,	543
Avon,	778	Old Harbor Island,	11	Thomaston,	2,723
Carthage,	420	Conway's Island,	12	Topsham,	2,010
Chesterville,	1,142	Pickering's Island,	13	Umon,	1,974
Farmington,	2,725	Beech Island,	9	Waldoboro',	4,199
Freeman,	762	Great Spruce Head Island,	19	Warren,	2,428
Industry,	1,041	Bear Island,	7	Washington,	1,756
Jay,	1,733	Butter Island,	6	Webster,	1,110
Kingfield,	662	Eagle Island,	32	West Bath,	560
Madrid,	404	Hacketash Island,	12	Westport,	761
New Sharon,	1,732	Matinicus Light Island,	11	Whitefield,	2,160
New Vineyard,	635	Wooden Ball Rock Island,	9	Wiscasset,	2,343
Phillips,	1,673			Woolwich,	1,420
Salem,	454		34,372	Patricktown Plantation,	552
Strong,	1,008	KENNEBEC.		Matinicus Isles,	220
Temple,	785	Albion,	1,604	Monhegan Isle,	103
Weld,	995	Augusta,	8,227	Muscle Ridge Plantation,	56
Witton,	1,909	Belgrade,	1,722	Muscongus Island,	97
Letter E,	126	Benton,	1,189	Marsh,	20
No. 3, 2d Range, B. P.,	43	China,	2,779	Hay Island,	8
No. 4, R. 2, B. P.,	8	Clinton,	1,743	Johns Island,	5
Dallas,	458	East Livermore,	892	Pond Island,	1
Jackson Plantation,	321	Fayette,	1,085	Otter Island,	12
No. 6,	74	Gardiner,	6,486	Harbor Island,	8
No. 4,	139	Greene,	1,347	Cranberry Island,	32
	20,027	Hallowell,	4,769		
		Leeds,	1,952		74,803
HANCOCK.		Litchfield,	2,100	OXFORD.	
Aurora,	217	Monmouth,	1,925	Albany,	747
Amherst,	323	Mount Vernon,	1,479	Andover,	710
Bluehill,	1,939	Pittston,	2,823	Bethel,	2,253
Brooklin,	1,002	Readfield,	1,985	Brownfield,	1,320
Brooksville,	1,333	Rome,	830	Buckfield,	1,657
Bucksport,	3,381	Sidney,	1,955	Byron,	296
Castine,	1,260	Vassalboro',	3,099	Canton,	926
Cranberry Isles,	283	Vienna,	851	Denmark,	1,203
Deer Isle,	3,037	Wales,	612	Dixfield,	1,180
Dedham,	546	Waterville,	3,965	Fryeburg,	1,524
Eastbrook,	212	Wayne,	1,367	Gilead,	359
Eden,	1,127	Windsor,	1,793	Greenwood,	1,118
Ellsworth,	4,009	Winthrop,	2,154	Hanover,	366
Franklin,	736	Winslow,	1,796	Hartford,	1,293
Gouldshoro',	1,400	Clinton Gore,	195	Hebron,	839
Greenfield,	305	Albion Gore,	110	Hiram,	1,210
Hancock,	960			Livermore,	1,764
Mariaville,	374		62,524	Lovell,	1,196
Mount Desert,	777	LINCOLN.		Mason,	93
Orland,	1,580	Alna,	916	Mexico,	481
Otis,	124	Arrowsic,	311	Newry,	459
Penobscot,	1,556	Bath City,	8,020	Norway,	1,962
Seaville,	139	Boothbay,	2,504	Oxford,	1,233
Sedgwick,	1,234	Bowdoinham,	2,381	Paris,	2,883
Sullivan,	810	Bowdoin,	1,857	Pern,	1,109
Surry,	1,189	Bremen,	891	Porter,	1,208
Trenton,	1,205	Bristol,	2,910	Roxbury,	246
Tremont,	1,425	Cushing,	805	Rumford,	1,375
Waltham,	304	Damariscotta,	1,328	Stow,	471
Swan Island,	423	Dresden,	1,419	Stoneham,	483
Wetmore Isle,	405	Edgecomb,	1,231	Sumner,	1,151
Nos. 1 and 2,	142	Friendship,	652	Sweden,	696
No. 21,	26	Georgetown,	1,121	Turner,	2,537
No. 33,	51	Jefferson,	2,223	Waterford,	1,448
Long Island,	152	Lewiston,	3,584	Woodstock,	1,012
No. 7,	109	Lisbon,	1,495	Andover, N. Surplus,	81
No. 8,	17	Newcastle,	2,012	Franklin Plantation,	183

	246	No. 3, R. 1,	5	Hollis,	2,683
Brook,	1,712	No. 18, E. D.,	29	Kennebunk,	2,650
Perry,	1,324	No. 19, E. D.,	20	Kennebunkport,	2,706
Princeton,	280	No. 21,	53	Kittery,	2,706
Robinson,	1,028	No. 11, R. 3,	42	Lebanon,	2,208
Steuben,	1,122	No. 1, R. 4,	14	Limerick,	1,473
Topsfield,	268	No. 1, R. 3,	23	Limington,	2,116
Trescott,	782	No. 7, R. 2,	61	Lyman,	1,376
Wesley,	329	No. 26, E. D.,	8	Newfield,	1,418
Whiting,	470	No. 29,	18	North Berwick,	1,593
Whitneyville,	519	No. 31,	46	Parsonsfield,	2,322
Andsbury,	126			Saco,	5,794
Codyville Plantation,	47		38,711	Shapleigh,	1,348
Danforth,	168	YORK.		Sanford,	2,330
Tallmadge,	48	Acton,	1,359	South Berwick,	2,592
Waite Plantation,	81	Alfred,	1,319	Waterboro',	1,989
No. 14,	167	Berwick,	2,121	Wells,	2,945
No. 1, R. 2,	9	Biddeford,	6,095	York,	2,980
No. 1, R. 1,	10	Buxton,	2,995	Isle of Shoals,	29
No. 9, R. 3,	87	Cornish,	1,144		
No. 9, R. 4,	59	Eliot,	1,803		
					60,094

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ROCKINGHAM.					
Atkinson,	600	Madbury,	484	Chichester,	997
Auburn,	810	Middleton,	476	Concord,	8,584
Brentwood,	923	Milton,	1,619	Dunbarton,	915
Candia,	1,482	New Durham,	1,048	Epsom,	1,365
Chester,	1,301	Rochester,	3,006	Franklin,	1,251
Danville,	614	Rollinsford,	1,862	Henniker,	1,690
Deerfield,	2,022	Somersworth,	4,943	Hooksett,	1,503
Derry,	1,850	Strafford,	1,920	Hopkinton,	2,169
East Kingston,	532		29,359	Loudon,	1,553
Epping,	1,663			Newbury,	738
Exeter,	3,329	BELKNAP.		New London,	945
Gosport,	103	Alton,	1,795	Northfield,	1,332
Greenland,	739	Barnstead,	1,848	Pembroke,	1,732
Hamstead,	789	Centre Harbor,	544	Pittsfield,	1,828
Hampton,	1,197	Gilford,	2,425	Salisbury,	1,228
Hampton Falls,	640	Gilmanton,	3,282	Sutton,	1,387
Kensington,	700	Meredith,	3,521	Warner,	2,038
Kingston,	1,192	New Hampton,	1,612	Wilmot,	1,272
Londonderry,	1,731	Sanbornton,	2,695		40,346
New Castle,	891		17,722		
New Market,	1,639			HILLSBORO'.	
Newton,	585			Amherst,	1,613
Newington,	472	CARROLL.		Antrim,	1,143
North Hampton,	822	Albany,	455	Bedford,	1,906
Northwood,	1,308	Brookfield,	552	Bennington,	541
Nottingham,	1,268	Chatham,	516	Brookline,	718
Plaistow,	748	Conway,	1,769	Deering,	890
Poplin,	509	Eaton,	1,751	Francestown,	1,114
Portsmouth,	9,739	Effingham,	1,252	Goffstown,	2,270
Raymond,	1,256	Freedom,	910	Greenfield,	716
Rye,	1,296	Moultonboro',	1,748	Hancock,	1,012
Salem,	1,555	Ossipee,	2,122	Hillsboro',	1,685
Sandown,	566	Sandwich,	2,577	Hollis,	1,293
Seabrook,	1,296	Tamworth,	1,766	Hudson,	1,312
South Hampton,	472	Tuftsboro',	1,305	Litchfield,	447
South Newmarket,	516	Wakefield,	1,405	Lyndeboro',	968
Stratham,	843	Wolfboro',	2,038	Manchester,	13,923
Windham,	818		20,166	Mason,	1,226
	49,216	MERRIMAC.		Merrimac,	1,250
		Allenstown,	526	Milford,	2,159
STRAFFORD.		Andover,	1,220	Mont Vernon,	722
Barrington,	1,754	Bradford,	1,341	Nashua,	5,820
Dover,	8,186	Bow,	1,055	Nashville,	3,122
Durham,	1,499	Boscawen,	2,063	New Ipswich,	1,877
Farmington,	1,699	Canterbury,	1,614	New Boston,	1,476
Lee,	863			Pelham,	1,071
				Peterboro',	2,222

Sharon,	226	Langdon,	575	Plymouth,	1,290
Temple,	579	Lempster,	906	Rumney,	1,109
Weare,	2,436	Newport,	2,020	Thornton,	1,012
Wilton,	1,161	Plainfield,	1,392	Warren,	872
Windsor,	172	Springfield,	1,270	Waterville,	40
		Sunapee,	787	Wentworth,	1,197
		Unity,	961	Woodstock,	418
	57,080	Washington,	1,054		
CHESHIRE.					
Alstead,	1,425		19,376		
Chesterfield,	1,680	GRAFTON.		COOS.	
Dublin,	1,088	Alexandria,	1,273	Bartlett,	761
Fitzwilliam,	1,482	Bath,	1,514	Berlin,	173
Gilsum,	666	Benton,	478	Cambridge,	33
Hinsdale,	1,903	Bethlehem,	950	Carroll,	299
Jaffrey,	1,497	Bridgewater,	664	Clarksville,	187
Keene,	3,392	Bristol,	1,103	Colebrook,	908
Marlboro',	886	Campton,	1,439	Columbia,	762
Marlow,	708	Canaan,	1,683	Dalton,	750
Nelson,	751	Danbury,	934	Dixville,	8
Richmond,	1,128	Dorchester,	711	Dummer,	171
Rindge,	1,274	Ellsworth,	320	Errol,	138
Roxbury,	260	Enfield,	1,742	Gorham,	224
Stoddard,	1,105	Franconia,	584	Hart's Location,	
Sullivan,	468	Grafton,	1,259	Jackson,	589
Surry,	556	Groton,	776	Jefferson,	629
Swanzy,	2,106	Hanover,	2,352	Kilkenny,	
Troy,	759	Ilaverhill,	2,405	Lancaster,	1,559
Walpole,	2,034	Ilebron,	565	Milan,	493
Westmoreland,	1,677	Hill,	951	Millsfield,	2
Winchester,	3,296	Holderness,	1,744	Northumberland,	429
		Landaff,	948	Pittsburg,	425
	30,141	Lebanon,	2,136	Randolph,	113
SULLIVAN.		Lisbon,	1,882	Stark,	418
Acworth,	1,251	Lincoln,	57	Stratford,	552
Charlestown,	1,644	Littleton,	2,008	Shelburne,	480
Claremont,	3,606	Lyman,	1,442	Stewartstown,	747
Cornish,	1,606	Lyme,	1,618	Success,	
Croydon,	861	Orange,	451	Whitefield,	857
Goshen,	659	Orford,	1,406		
Grantham,	784	Pierpoint,	948		11,707

STATE OF VERMONT.

BENNINGTON		Grafton,	1,241	Danby,	1,535
Arlington,	1,084	Guilford,	1,329	Fairhaven,	902
Bennington,	3,923	Halifax,	1,133	Hubbarton,	701
Dorset,	1,700	Jamaica,	1,606	Ira,	400
Glastenbury,	52	Londonderry,	1,274	Mendon,	504
Landgrove,	337	Marlboro',	896	Middletown,	875
Manchester,	1,782	Newfane,	1,304	Mount Holly,	1,534
Peru,	567	Putney,	1,425	Mount Tabor,	308
Pownal,	1,742	Rockingham,	2,837	Pawlet,	1,843
Readsboro',	857	Somerset,	321	Pittsfield,	512
Rupert,	1,101	Stratton,	286	Pittsford,	2,026
Sandgate,	850	Townshend,	1,354	Poultney,	2,329
Searsburg,	201	Vernon,	821	Rutland,	3,715
Shafesbury,	1,896	Wardsboro',	1,125	Sherburne,	578
Stamford,	833	Westminster,	1,721	Shrewsbury,	1,268
Sunderland,	479	Whitingham,	1,380	Sudbury,	794
Winhall,	762	Wilmington,	1,372	Tinmouth,	717
Woodford,	423	Windham,	763	Wallingford,	1,688
	18,589		29,062	Wells,	804
WINDHAM.		RUTLAND.		West Haven,	718
Athens,	359	Benson,	1,305		
Brattleboro',	3,816	Brandon,	2,835	WINDSOR.	
Brookline,	285	Castleton,	3,016	Andover,	725
Dover,	709	Chittenden,	675	Baltimore,	124
Dummerston,	1,645	Clarendon,	1,477	Barnard,	1,647

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SUFFOLK.		Pepperell,	1,754	Sturbridge,	2,119
Boston,	136,884	Reading,	3,108	Sutton,	2,595
Chelsea,	6,701	Sherburne,	1,043	Templeton,	2,173
North Chelsea,	935	Shirley,	1,158	Upton,	2,023
	144,520	Somerville,	3,540	Uxbridge,	2,457
ESSEX.		South Reading,	2,407	Warren,	1,776
Amesbury,	3,143	Stoneham,	2,085	Webster,	2,371
Andover,	6,945	Stow,	1,455	Westboro',	2,376
Beverly,	5,376	Sudbury,	1,578	West Boylston,	1,749
Boxford,	982	Tewksbury,	1,042	West Brookfield,	1,344
Bradford,	1,328	Townsend,	1,947	Westminster,	1,916
Danvers,	8,110	Tyngshoro',	799	Winchendon,	2,445
Essex,	1,585	Waltham,	4,464	Worcester,	17,059
Georgetown,	2,052	Watertown,	2,837		30,817
Gloucester,	7,805	Wayland,	1,115		
Groveland,	1,286	West Cambridge,	2,202	HAMPSHIRE.	
Hamilton,	589	Westford,	1,473	Amherst,	3,052
Haverhill,	5,877	Weston,	1,205	Belchertown,	2,680
Ipswich,	3,349	Wilmington,	876	Chesterfield,	1,014
Lawrence,	8,283	Winchester,	1,353	Cummington,	1,172
Lynn,	14,257	Woburn,	3,954	Easthampton,	1,342
Lynnfield,	1,723		161,385	Enfield,	1,936
Manchester,	1,638	WORCESTER.		Goshen,	512
Marblehead,	6,167	Ashburnham,	1,875	Granby,	1,095
Methuen,	2,543	Athol,	2,033	Greenwich,	838
Middleton,	832	Auburn,	879	Hadley,	1,986
Newbury,	4,426	Barre,	2,976	Hatfield,	1,073
Newburyport,	9,572	Berlin,	866	Middlefield,	737
Rockport,	3,255	Blackstone,	4,391	Northampton,	5,278
Rowley,	1,075	Bolton,	1,263	Norwich,	756
Salem,	20,263	Boylston,	918	Pelham,	983
Salisbury,	3,100	Brookfield,	1,673	Plainfield,	814
Saugus,	1,552	Charlton,	2,015	Prescott,	737
Topsfield,	1,171	Clinton,	3,113	South Hadley,	2,491
Wenham,	977	Dana,	842	Southampton,	1,060
West Newbury,	1,746	Douglass,	1,878	Ware,	3,785
	131,307	Dudley,	1,446	Westhampton,	602
MIDDLESEX.		Fitchburg,	5,120	Williamsburg,	1,537
Acton,	1,605	Gardner,	1,533	Worthington,	1,134
Ashby,	1,218	Grafton,	3,925		35,714
Ashland,	1,304	Hardwick,	1,631	HAMPDEN.	
Bedford,	975	Harvard,	1,630	Blandford,	1,418
Billerica,	1,646	Holden,	1,933	Brimfield,	1,421
Boxboro',	396	Hubbardston,	1,825	Chester,	1,521
Brighton,	2,356	Lancaster,	1,688	Chicopee,	8,291
Burlington,	547	Leicester,	2,269	Granville,	1,305
Cambridge,	15,215	Leominster,	3,121	Holland,	449
Carlisle,	719	Lunenburg,	1,249	Holyoke,	3,245
Charlestown,	17,216	Mendon,	1,301	Longmeadow,	1,252
Chelmsford,	2,098	Milford,	4,819	Ludlow,	1,186
Concord,	2,249	Milbury,	3,081	Monson,	2,831
Draent,	3,503	New Braintree,	852	Montgomery,	383
Dunstable,	590	Northboro',	1,535	Palmer,	3,974
Framingham,	4,235	Northbridge,	2,229	Russell,	521
Groton,	2,515	North Brookfield,	1,939	Southwick,	1,120
Holliston,	2,428	Oakham,	1,137	Springfield,	11,766
Hopkinton,	2,801	Oxford,	2,380	Tolland,	594
Lexington,	1,894	Paxton,	890	Wales,	711
Lincoln,	632	Petersham,	1,527	Westfield,	4,181
Littleton,	991	Phillipston,	809	West Springfield,	2,979
Lowell,	33,385	Princeton,	1,318	Wilbraham,	2,127
Malden,	3,520	Royalston,	1,546		51,285
Marlboro',	2,941	Rutland,	1,223	FRANKLIN.	
Medford,	3,749	Shrewsbury,	1,598	Ashfield,	1,394
Melrose,	1,260	Southboro',	1,347	Bernardston,	937
Natick,	2,744	Southbridge,	2,824		
Newton,	5,258	Spencer,	2,243		
		Sterling,	1,800		

Buckland,	1,056	Tyringham,	821	South Scituate,	1,770
Charlemont,	1,173	Washington,	953	Wareham,	3,186
Coleraine,	1,785	West Stockbridge,	1,713	West Bridgewater,	1,447
Conway,	1,831	Williamstown,	2,626		
Deerfield,	2,421	Windsor,	899		55,699
Erving,	449				
Gill,	754		49,596		
Greenfield,	2,580				
Lawley,	881	NORFOLK.		BRISTOL.	
Heath,	803	Bellingham,	1,281	Attleboro',	4,200
Leverett,	948	Braintree,	2,969	Berkley,	908
Leyden,	716	Brookline,	2,516	Dartmouth,	3,868
Munroe,	254	Canton,	2,598	Dighton,	1,641
Montague,	1,518	Cohasset,	1,775	Easton,	2,337
New Salem,	1,253	Dedham,	4,447	Fairhaven,	4,304
Northfield,	1,772	Dorchester,	7,968	Fall River,	11,522
Orange,	1,700	Dover,	631	Freetown,	1,015
Rowe,	659	Foxboro',	1,880	Mansfield,	1,789
Shelburne,	1,239	Franklin,	1,818	New Bedford,	16,464
Shutesbury,	912	Medfield,	966	Norton,	1,967
Sunderland,	792	Medway,	2,778	Pawtucket,	3,753
Warwick,	1,021	Milton,	2,241	Raynham,	1,541
Wendell,	920	Needham,	1,944	Rehoboth,	2,103
Whatcly,	1,101	Quincy,	5,017	Seekonk,	2,244
	30,869	Randolph,	4,741	Somerset,	1,166
		Roxbury,	18,373	Swansey,	1,551
		Sharon,	1,128	Taunton,	10,431
		Stoughton,	3,594	Westport,	2,795
		Walpole,	1,929		76,207
BERKSHIRE.		West Roxbury, (incor. 1851.)	5,369	BARNSTABLE.	
Adams,	6,172	Weymouth,	3,037	Barnstable,	4,902
Alford,	502	Wrentham,	3,037	Brewster,	1,526
Becket,	1,223		79,000	Chatham,	2,440
Boston Corner,	73			Dennis,	3,257
Cheshire,	1,297	PLYMOUTH.		Eastham,	845
Clarksburg,	384	Abington,	5,269	Falmouth,	2,519
Dalton,	1,029	Bridgewater,	2,790	Harwich,	3,258
Egremont,	1,013	Carver,	1,186	Orleans,	1,848
Florida,	561	Duxbury,	2,679	Provincetown,	3,157
Great Barrington,	3,263	East Bridgewater,	2,545	Sandwich,	4,368
Hancock,	789	Halifax,	784	Truro,	2,051
Hinsdale,	1,253	Hanover,	1,592	Wellfleet,	2,411
Lanesboro',	1,226	Hanson,	1,217	Yarmouth,	2,595
Lee,	3,220	Hingham,	3,980	Marshpee District,	102
Lenox,	1,599	Hull,	253		35,279
Monterey,	761	Kingston,	1,591	NANTUCKET.	
Mount Washington,	351	Marshfield,	1,837	Nantucket,	8,452
New Ashford,	186	Middleboro',	5,336		
New Marlboro',	1,847	North Bridgewater,	3,940	DUKES.	
Otis,	1,224	Pembroke,	1,388	Chilmark,	747
Peru,	519	Plymouth,	6,025	Tisbury,	1,803
Pittsfield,	5,872	Plimpton,	927	Edgartown,	1,990
Richmond,	1,649	Rochester,	3,808		4,540
Sandisfield,	907	Scituate,	2,149		
Savoy,	955				
Sheffield,	2,769				
Stockbridge,	1,940				

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

BRISTOL.		South Kingstown,	3,802	Providence,	41,513
Barrington,	795	Westerly,	2,766	Scituate,	4,582
Bristol,	4,616		16,430	Smithfield,	11,500
Warren,	3,103				87,528
	8,514	PROVIDENCE.		KENT.	
WASHINGTON.		Burrillville,	3,538	Coventry,	3,620
Charlestown,	994	Cranston,	4,312	East Greenwich,	2,358
Exeter,	1,635	Cumberland,	6,662	Warwick,	7,740
Hopkinton,	2,478	Foster,	1,932	West Greenwich,	1,350
North Kingstown,	2,971	Gloucester,	2,872		
Richmond,	1,784	Johnston,	2,937		15,068
		North Providence,	7,680		

Gallatin,	1,586	Union Vale,	1,552	Constable,	1,447
Germantown,	1,023	Washington,	2,805	Dickinson,	1,119
Ghent,	2,293			Duane,	222
Greenport,	1,300		58,992	Fort Covington,	2,641
Hillsdale,	2,123			Franklin,	724
Hudson City,	6,289	ERIE.		Harrietstown,	181
Kinderhook,	3,972	Alden,	2,520	Malone,	4,549
Livingston,	2,020	Amherst,	4,153	Moir,	1,340
New Lebanon,	2,300	Aurora,	3,435	Westville,	1,301
Stockport,	1,655	Black Rock,	7,508		
Stuyvesant,	1,766	Boston,	1,872		25,102
Taghkanic,	1,540	Brandt,	1,028		
		Buffalo City,	42,261	GENESEE.	
	43,078	Chickawaga,	3,042	Alabama,	2,054
		Clarence,	2,727	Alexander,	1,927
CORTLAND.		Colden,	1,344	Batavia,	4,461
Cincinnati,	1,206	Collins,	4,001	Bergen,	1,897
Cortlandville,	4,203	Concord,	3,242*	Bethany,	1,904
Freetown,	1,035	Eden,	2,494	Byron,	1,566
Hartford,	949	Evans,	2,182	Darien,	2,086
Homer,	3,836	Ilamburg,	5,219	Elba,	1,772
Lapeer,	822	Holland,	1,315	Le Roy,	3,472
Marathon,	1,149	Lancaster,	3,794	Oakfield,	1,457
Preble,	1,312	Newstead,	2,899	Pavilion,	1,640
Scott,	1,290	Sardinia,	1,761	Pembroke,	2,279
Solon,	1,150	Tonawanda,	2,072	Stafford,	1,973
Truxton,	3,623	Wales,	2,124		28,488
Virgil,	2,410				
Willet,	923		101,093	GREENE.	
Taylor,	1,232			Ashland,	1,290
	25,140	ESSEX.		Athens,	2,986
		Chesterfield,	4,171	Cairo,	2,831
DELAWARE.		Crownpoint,	2,378	Catskill,	5,454
Andes,	2,672	Elizabethtown,	1,635	Coxsackie,	3,741
Bovina,	1,316	Essex,	2,351	Durham,	2,600
Colchester,	2,184	Jay,	2,688	Greenville,	2,242
Davenport,	2,305	Kcene,	798	Halleot, (new town, erected in 1851, taken from the town of Lexington.)	
Delhi,	2,909	Lewis,	2,058	Hunter,	1,849
Franklin,	3,087	Minerva,	586	Jewet,	1,452
Hamden,	1,919	Moriah,	3,065	Lexington,	2,263
Hancock,	1,798	Newcomb,	277	New Baltimore,	2,381
Harpersfield,	1,604	North Elba,	210	Prattsville,	1,989
Kortright,	2,181	North Hudson,	561	Windham,	2,048
Masonville,	1,550	St. Armand,	210		
Meredith,	1,634	Schroon,	2,031		33,126
Middletown,	3,005	Ticonderoga,	2,669		
Roxbury,	2,853	Westport,	2,352		
Sidney,	1,807	Willsboro',	1,932		
Stamford,	1,708	Wilmington,	1,176		
Tompkins,	3,022			HAMILTON.	
Walton,	2,271		31,148	Arietta,	108
	39,825	FULTON.		Gilman,	101
DUTCHESS.		Bleecker,	511	Hope,	789
Amenia,	2,229	Broadalbin,	2,474	Lake Pleasant,	305
Beckman,	1,386	Caroga,	589	Long Lake,	111
Clinton,	1,795	Ephratah,	2,080	Morchause,	242
Dover,	2,147	Johnstown,	6,131	Indian Lake and Wells,	532
East Fishkill,	2,610	Mayfield,	2,429		2,188
Fishkill,	9,240	Northampton,	1,701		
Hyde Park,	2,425	Oppenheim,	2,315	HERKIMER.	
La Grange,	1,941	Perth,	1,140	Columbia,	2,001
Milan,	1,764	Stratford,	801	Danube,	1,730
Northeast,	1,555			Fairfield,	1,646
Paulings,	1,720		20,171	Frankfort,	3,023
Pine Plains,	1,416	FRANKLIN.		German Flats,	3,578
Pleasant Valley,	2,226	Bangor,	2,160	Herkimer,	2,600
Poughkeepsie,	13,944	Belmont,	660	Litchfield,	1,676
Redhook,	3,263	Bombay,	1,963	Little Falls,	4,855
Rhinebeck,	2,816	Brandon,	590	Manheim,	1,902
Stanford,	2,158	Burke,	2,777	Newport,	2,126
		Chateaugay,	3,728	Norway,	1,052
				Ohio,	1,051

Russia,	2,349	Livonia,	2,627	Lewiston,	2,923
Salisbury,	2,035	Mount Morris,	4,531	Lockport,	12,323
Schnyler,	1,696	North Dansville,	4,377	Newfane,	3,255
Stark,	1,576	Nunda,	3,128	Niagara,	1,951
Warren,	1,756	Portage,	2,478	Pendleton,	2,166
Willmurt,	112	Sparta,	1,372	Porter,	2,455
Winfield,	1,481	Springwater,	2,670	Royalton,	4,024
		West Sparta,	1,619	Somerset,	2,154
	38,245	York,	2,785	Wheatfield,	2,665
				Wilson,	2,955
JEFFERSON.			40,875		42,265
Adams,	3,106	MADISON.		ONEIDA.	
Alexandria,	3,178	Brookfield,	3,585	Annsville,	2,688
Antwerp,	3,665	Cazenovia,	4,812	Augusta,	2,271
Brownville,	4,282	De Ruyter,	1,931	Ava,	1,037
Cape Vincent,	3,044	Eaton,	3,944	Boonville,	3,396
Champion,	2,085	Fenner,	1,690	Bridgewater,	1,315
Clayton,	4,191	Georgetown,	1,411	Camden,	2,820
Ellisburg,	5,524	Hamilton,	3,599	Deerfield,	2,287
Henderson,	2,239	Lebanon,	1,709	Florence,	2,575
Hounsfield,	4,136	Lenox,	7,597	Floyd,	1,495
Le Ray,	3,654	Madison,	2,405	Kirkland,	3,421
Lorraine,	1,511	Nelson,	1,965	Lee,	3,033
Lyme,	2,919	Smithfield,	1,669	Marey,	1,857
Orleans,	3,265	Stockbridge,	2,081	Marshall,	2,115
Panelsa,	2,528	Sullivan,	4,764	New Hartford,	4,847
Philadelphia,	1,915			Paris,	4,283
Rodman,	1,784			Remsen,	2,407
Rutland,	2,265		43,072	Rome,	7,918
Theresa,	2,342	MONROE.		Sangerfield,	2,371
Watertown,	7,201	Brighton,	3,117	Stuben,	1,744
Wilna,	2,993	Chili,	2,247	Trenton,	3,540
Worth,	326	Clarkson,	4,556	Utica City,	17,642
	68,153	Gates,	2,005	Vernon,	3,093
KINGS.		Greece,	4,219	Verona,	5,568
Brooklyn,	96,838	Henrietta,	2,513	Vienna,	3,393
Bushwick,	3,739	Irondequoit,	2,397	Western,	2,516
Flatbush,	3,176	Mendon,	3,353	Westmoreland,	3,291
Flatlands,	1,155	Ogden,	2,598	Whitestown,	6,810
Gravesend,	1,064	Parma,	2,946		
New Utrecht,	2,129	Penfield,	3,185		99,566
Williamsburg,	30,780	Perrington,	2,891	ONONDAGA.	
		Pittsford,	2,061	Camillus,	3,106
		Riga,	2,159	Cicero,	2,980
	138,881	Rochester City,	36,453	Clay,	3,402
LEWIS.		Rush,	2,015	De Witt,	3,302
Croghan,	1,135	Sweden,	3,623	Elbridge,	3,924
Denmark,	2,284	Webster,	2,446	Fabius,	2,410
Diana,	970	Wheatland,	2,917	Geddes,	2,011
Greig,	1,074			La Fayette,	2,532
Harrisburg,	1,367	MONTGOMERY.		Lysander,	5,833
Leyden,	2,253	Amsterdam,	4,128	Manlius,	6,298
Lowville,	2,377	Canajoharie,	4,097	Marcellus,	2,759
Martinsburg,	2,677	Charleston,	2,216	Onondaga,	5,694
New Bremen,	1,510	Florida,	3,571	Otisco,	1,894
Osceola,	412	Glen,	3,043	Pompey,	4,006
Pinckney,	1,208	Mohawk,	3,091	Salina,	2,142
Turin,	1,826	Minden,	4,623	Skaneateles,	4,080
Watson,	1,138	Palatine,	2,854	Spafford,	1,993
West Turin,	3,793	Root,	2,736	Syracuse City,	22,271
	24,564	St. Johnsville,	1,627	Tully,	1,559
				Van Buren,	3,873
LIVINGSTON.			31,986		85,889
Avon,	2,809	NEW YORK.		ONTARIO.	
Caledonia,	1,804	New York City,	515,545	Bristol,	1,733
Conesus,	1,418			Canadice,	1,071
Genesee,	2,958	NIAGARA.		Canandaigua,	6,143
Groveland,	1,724	Cambria,	2,366	East Bloomfield,	2,262
Leicester,	2,142	Hartland,	3,028		
Lima,	2,433				

Farmington,	1,876	Cherry Valley,	4,186	Haverstraw,	5,885
Gorham,	2,645	Decatur,	927	Orangetown,	4,769
Hopewell,	1,923	Edmestown,	1,885	Ramapo,	3,197
Manchester,	2,940	Exeter,	1,526		
Naples,	2,376	Hartwick,	2,352		16,962
Phelps,	5,542	Laurens,	2,168		
Richmond,	1,852	Maryland,	2,152	ST. LAWRENCE.	
Seneca,	8,507	Middlefield,	8,131	Brasher,	2,548
South Bristol,	1,129	Milford,	2,227	Canton,	4,685
Victor,	2,230	Morris,	2,155	Colton,	506
West Bloomfield,	1,698	New Lisbon,	1,773	De Kalb,	2,389
		Oneonta,	1,903	Depcyster,	906
	43,927	Otego,	1,792	Edwards,	1,023
		Otsego,	3,901	Fine,	293
ORANGE.		Pittsfield,	1,591	Fowler,	1,813
Blooming Grove,	2,184	Plainfield,	1,450	Gouverneur,	2,783
Chester,	1,641	Richfield,	1,502	Hammond,	1,819
Cornwall,	4,471	Springfield,	2,322	Hermon,	1,690
Crawford,	1,912	Unadilla,	2,463	Hopkinton,	1,470
Deerpark,	4,032	Westford,	1,423	Lawrence,	2,209
Goshen,	3,149	Worcester,	2,047	Lisbon,	5,295
Hampdenburg,	1,343			Louisville,	2,054
Minisink,	4,972		48,638	Macomb,	1,197
Monroe,	4,280	PUTNAM.		Madrid,	4,856
Montgomery,	3,933	Carmel,	2,442	Massena,	2,915
Mount Hope,	1,512	Kent,	1,557	Morristown,	2,274
Newburg,	11,415	Patterson,	1,371	Norfolk,	1,753
New Windsor,	2,457	Philipstown,	5,063	Oswegatchie,	7,756
Wallkill,	4,942	Putnam Valley,	1,626	Parishville,	2,132
Warwick,	4,902	Southeast,	2,079	Pierrepont,	1,459
	57,145		14,148	Pitcairn,	503
				Potsdam,	5,349
ORLEANS.				Rossie,	1,471
Barre,	6,437	QUEENS.		Russell,	1,808
Carlton,	2,809	Flushing,	5,376	Stockholm,	3,661
Clarendon,	1,809	Hempstead,	8,810		68,617
Gaines,	2,722	Jamaica,	4,247		
Kendall,	2,289	North Hempstead,	4,291	SARATOGA.	
Murray,	2,520	Newtown,	7,208	Ballston,	2,269
Ridgeway,	4,591	Oysterbay,	6,900	Charlton,	1,902
Shelby,	3,082		36,832	Cliffon Park,	2,868
Yates,	2,242			Corinth,	1,501
	28,501	RENSELAER.		Day,	1,045
OSWEGO.		Berlin,	2,005	Edinburg,	1,336
Albion,	2,010	Brunswick,	3,146	Galway,	2,158
Amboy,	1,132	Grafton,	2,033	Greenfield,	2,890
Boylestown,	661	Greenbush,	4,945	Hadley,	1,003
Constantia,	2,495	Hoosick,	3,724	Halfmoon,	2,788
Granby,	3,368	Lansingburg,	5,752	Malta,	1,349
Hannibal,	2,857	Nassau,	3,261	Milton,	4,220
Hastings,	2,920	Petersburg,	1,908	Moreau,	1,834
Mexico,	4,221	Pittstown,	3,732	Northumberland,	1,775
New Haven,	2,015	Poestenkill,	2,092	Providence,	1,458
Orwell,	1,106	Sandlake,	2,558	Saratoga,	3,492
Oswego,	2,445	Schaghtieoke,	3,290	Saratoga Springs,	4,650
Oswego City,	12,205	Schodaek,	3,510	Stillwater,	2,967
Palermo,	2,053	Stephentown,	2,622	Waterford,	2,683
Parish,	1,799	Troy City,	28,735	Wilton,	1,458
Redfield,	752				45,646
Richland,	4,079		73,363		
Sandy Creek,	2,456	RICHMOND.		SCHOHARIE.	
Shroeppe and Phoenix,	3,258	Castleton,	5,389	Blenheim,	1,314
Scriba,	3,738	Northfield,	4,020	Broome,	2,268
Fulton and Volney,	5,310	Southfield,	2,710	Carlisle,	1,817
West Monroe,	1,197	Westfield,	2,943	Cobleskill,	2,229
Williamstown,	1,121			Conesville,	1,582
	62,198		15,062	Esperance,	1,428
OTSEGO.		ROCKLAND.		Fulton,	2,566
Burlington,	1,835	Clarkstown,	3,111	Gilboa,	3,024
Butternuts,	1,927			Jefferson,	1,748

Middleburg,	2,967
Richmondville,	1,666
Schoharie,	2,588
Seward,	2,203
Sharon,	2,632
Summit,	1,800
Wright,	1,716
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	33,548

SCHENECTADY.

Duanesburg,	3,464
Glenville,	3,409
Niskayuna,	783
Princtown,	1,031
Rotterdam,	2,446
Schenectady City,	8,921
	<hr/>
	20,054

SENECA.

Covert,	2,253
Fayette,	3,786
Junius,	1,516
Lodi,	2,269
Ovid,	2,258
Romulus,	2,040
Seneca Falls,	4,296
Tyre,	1,356
Varick,	1,872
Waterloo,	3,795
	<hr/>
	25,441

STEBEN.

Addison,	3,721
Avoca,	1,574
Bath,	6,185
Bradford,	2,010
Cameron,	1,701
Campbell,	1,175
Canisteo,	2,030
Caton,	1,214
Cohocton,	1,993
Dansville,	2,545
Erwin,	1,435
Greenwood,	1,185
Hartsville,	854
Hornby,	1,314
Hornelsville,	2,637
Howard,	3,244
Jasper,	1,749
Lindley,	686
Orange,	2,055
Painted Post,	4,372
Prattsburg,	2,786
Pultney,	1,815
Reading,	1,434
Thurston,	726
Troupsburg,	1,754
Tyrone,	1,894
Urbana,	2,079
Wayland,	2,067
Wayne,	1,347
West Union,	950
Wheeler,	1,471
Woodhull,	1,769
	<hr/>
	63,771

SUFFOLK.

Brookhaven,	8,595
Easthampton,	2,122

Huntington,	7,481
Islip,	2,602
Riverhead,	2,540
Shelter Island,	386
Smithtown,	1,972
Southampton,	6,501
Southold,	4,723
	<hr/>
	36,922

SULLIVAN.

Bethel,	2,087
Cochecton,	1,671
Collikoon,	1,981
Fallsburg,	2,626
Forrestsburg,	715
Liberty,	2,612
Lumberland,	2,635
Mamakating,	4,107
Neversink,	2,281
Rockland,	1,175
Thompson,	3,198
	<hr/>
	25,088

TIOGA.

Barton,	3,522
Berkshire,	1,049
Candor,	3,433
Newark,	1,983
Nichols,	1,905
Owego,	7,159
Richford,	1,208
Spencer,	1,782
Tioga,	2,839
	<hr/>
	24,880

TOMPKINS.

Caroline,	2,537
Danby,	2,411
Dryden,	5,122
Enfield,	2,117
Groton,	3,343
Hector,	6,054
Ithaca,	6,909
Lansing,	3,318
Newfield,	3,816
Ulysses,	3,122
	<hr/>
	38,749

ULSTER.

Denning,	447
Esopus,	2,900
Hurley,	2,003
Kingston,	10,236
Lloyd,	2,035
Marbletown,	3,839
Marlboro',	2,405
New Paltz,	2,729
Olive,	2,710
Plattekill,	1,998
Rochester,	3,174
Rosendale,	2,418
Saugerties,	8,041
Shandaken,	2,307
Shawangunk,	4,036
Wawarsing,	6,459
Woodstock,	1,650
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	59,387

WARREN.

Athol,	1,590
Bolton,	1,147
Caldwell,	752
Chester,	1,850
Hague,	717
Horicon,	1,152
Johnsburg,	1,503
Luzerne,	1,300
Queensbury,	5,313
Warrensburg,	1,874
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	17,198

WASHINGTON.

Argyle,	3,274
Cambridge,	2,593
Dresden,	674
Easton,	3,225
Fort Ann,	3,383
Fort Edward,	2,328
Granville,	3,434
Greenwich,	3,803
Hampton,	899
Hartford,	2,051
Hebron,	2,548
Jackson,	2,129
Kingsbury,	3,032
Putnam,	753
Salem,	2,904
White Creek,	2,994
Whitehall,	4,726
	<hr/>
	44,750

WAYNE.

Areadia,	5,145
Butler,	2,272
Galen,	4,609
Huron,	1,966
Lyons,	4,925
Macedon,	2,384
Marion,	1,839
Ontario,	2,246
Palmyra,	3,893
Rose,	2,264
Savannah,	1,700
Sodus,	4,598
Walworth,	1,981
Williamson,	2,380
Wolcott,	2,751
	<hr/>
	44,953

WESTCHESTER.

Bedford,	3,207
Cortland,	7,758
Eastchester,	1,679
Greenburgh,	4,291
Harrison,	1,262
Lewisboro',	1,609
Mamaroneck,	928
Mount Pleasant,	3,323
Newcastle,	1,800
New Rochelle,	2,458
North Castle,	2,189
North Salem,	1,335
Ossining,	4,939
Pelham,	577
Poundridge,	1,486
Rye,	2,584
Scarsdale,	342
Somers,	1,722

Westchester,	2,492	Middlesex,	1,385	Eagle,	1,381
West Farms,	4,436	Milo,	4,791	Gainsville,	1,760
White Plains,	1,414	Potter,	2,194	Genesee Falls,	1,322
Yonkers,	4,160	Starkey,	2,675	Java,	2,245
Yorktown,	2,273			Middlebury,	1,799
				Orangeville,	1,438
	58,264		20,590	Perry,	2,832
		WYOMING.		Pike,	2,003
YATES.		Attica,	2,363	Sheldon,	2,527
Barrington,	1,550	Bennington,	2,406	Warsaw,	2,624
Benton,	3,456	Castile,	2,446	Wethersfield,	1,489
Italy,	1,627	China,	1,961		
Jerusalem,	2,912	Covington,	1,385		31,981

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ATLANTIC.		Union,	1,095	Lambertville,	1,417
Galloway,	2,307	Washington,	2,114	Lebanon,	2,127
Great Egg Harbor,	2,688	Waterford,	1,638	Raritan,	3,066
Hamilton,	2,015	Winslow,	1,540	Readington,	2,836
Mullica,	918			Tewksbury,	2,300
Weymouth,	1,032		25,422		28,981
	8,960	CUMBERLAND.		HUDSON.	
BERGEN.		Bridgeton,	2,446	Bergen,	2,758
Franklin,	1,741	Cohansey,	1,034	Harrison,	1,344
Haekensack,	3,486	Deerfield,	927	Hoboken,	2,668
Harrington,	1,195	Downe,	2,341	Jersey City,	6,856
Ilhokus,	2,271	Fairfield,	2,133	North Bergen,	3,576
Lodi,	1,113	Greenwich,	1,158	Van Vorst,	4,617
New Barbadoes,	2,258	Hopewell,	1,480		21,819
Saddle River,	816	Maurice River,	2,245		
Washington,	1,804	Millville,	2,332	MERCER.	
	14,684	Stow Creek,	1,093	East Windsor,	2,596
BURLINGTON.			17,189	Ewing,	1,480
Burlington,	863	ESSEX.		Hamilton,	2,807
Burlington City,	4,536	Belleville,	3,513	Hopewell,	3,696
Chesterfield,	4,514	Bloomfield,	3,385	Lawrence,	1,835
Chester,	3,598	Caldwell,	2,376	Nottingham,	4,489
Evesham,	3,067	Clinton,	2,508	Princeton,	3,021
Little Egg Harbor,	2,020	Elizabeth,	5,583	Trenton,	6,466
Mansfield,	2,953	Livingston,	1,151	West Windsor,	1,596
Medford,	3,022	Newark City,	38,893		27,986
New Hanover,	2,245	New Providence,	1,216	MIDDLESEX.	
Northampton,	3,035	Orange,	4,385	Monroe,	3,001
Pemberton,	2,866	Plainfield,	2,446	North Brunswick,	10,008
Sonthampton,	3,545	Rahway,	3,306	Perth Amboy,	1,865
Springfield,	1,827	Springfield,	1,945	Piscataway,	2,975
Washington,	2,009	Union,	1,662	South Amboy,	2,266
Westhampton,	1,507	Westfield,	1,575	South Brunswick,	3,368
Willingboro',	1,596		73,944	Woodbridge,	5,141
	43,203	GLOUCESTER.			28,624
CAPE MAY.		Deptford,	3,355	MONMOUTH.	
Dennis,	1,604	Franklin,	2,984	Atlantic,	1,493
Lower,	1,604	Greenwich,	3,067	Freehold,	2,633
Middle,	1,884	Harrison,	1,984	Howell,	4,058
Upper,	1,341	Woolwich,	3,265	Manalapan,	1,902
	6,433		14,655	Marlboro',	1,554
CAMDEN.		HUNTERDON.		Middletown,	3,245
Camden City,	9,479	Alexandria,	3,811	Millstone,	1,675
Delaware,	2,577	Amwell,	2,505	Ocean,	3,767
Gloucester,	2,371	Bethlehem,	2,746	Raritan,	4,165
Gloucester City,	2,188	Clinton,	2,368	Shrewsbury,	3,180
Haddonfield,	844	Delaware,	2,554	Upper Freehold,	2,566
Newton,	1,576	Franklin,	1,452		30,238
		Kingwood,	1,799		

MORRIS.		West Milford,		Frankford,	
Chatham,	2,469		2,624	Greene,	1,941
Chester,	1,334		22,552	Hardiston,	823
Hanover,	3,608			Lafayette,	1,344
Jefferson,	1,358	SALEM.		Montague,	928
Mendham,	1,720	Elsinboro',	655	Newton,	1,009
Morris,	4,992	L. Alloway's Creek,	1,423	Sandiston,	3,279
Pequannoek,	4,116	L. Penn's Neck,	1,429	Sparta,	1,327
Randolph,	2,632	Mannington,	2,187	Stillwater,	1,919
Rockaway,	3,139	Pilesgrove,	2,962	Vernon,	1,742
Roxbury,	2,269	Pittsgrove,	1,151	Walpaek,	2,619
Washington,	2,502	Salem,	3,052	Wantage,	783
		U. Alloway's Creek,	2,530		3,934
		U. Penn's Neck,	2,422		
	30,139	U. Pittsgrove,	1,656		22,988
OCEAN.				WARREN.	
Brick,	1,558		19,467	Belvidere,	1,001
Dover,	2,385	SOMERSET.		Blairstown,	1,405
Jackson,	1,333	Bedminster,	1,814	Franklin,	1,564
Plumstead,	1,613	Bernard's,	2,263	Frelinghuysen,	1,277
Stafford,	1,384	Branchburg,	1,137	Greenwich,	3,726
Union,	1,759	Bridgewater,	4,070	Hardwick,	727
		Franklin,	3,062	Harmony,	1,564
	10,032	Hillsboro',	3,404	Hope,	1,755
PASSAIC.		Montgomery,	1,763	Independence,	2,621
Acqnaekanonek,	2,925	Warren,	2,148	Knowlton,	1,356
Manchester,	2,781			Mansfield,	1,615
Paterson,	11,338		19,661	Oxford,	1,718
Pompton,	1,720	SUSSEX.		Pahaquary,	460
Wayne,	1,164	Byram,	1,340	Washington,	1,567
					22,356

STATE OF OHIO.*

ADAMS.		Ruggles,		Conneant,	
Green,	1,520	Sullivan,	1,085	<i>Conneaut</i> ,	817
Monroe,	1,191	Troy,	849	Monroe,	1,587
Sprig,	3,160	Orange,	1,826	Sheffield,	845
Liberty,	1,498	Vermillion,	2,459	Kingsville,	1,494
Tiffin,	1,523	Montgomery,	1,928	Plymouth,	753
<i>West Union</i> ,	462	<i>Ashland</i> ,	1,264	Saybrook,	1,374
Winchester,	1,693	Mohican,	1,775	Denmark,	241
Wayne,	1,682	Milton,	1,432	Pierpoint,	999
Jefferson,	1,543	Clear Creek,	1,205	Richmond,	706
Scott,	1,270	Perry,	1,789	Andover,	963
Franklin,	1,963	Greene,	1,904	Williamsfield,	982
Meigs,	1,438	Mifflin,	891	Wayne,	899
		Lake,	883	Geneva,	1,358
	18,943	Hanover,	1,902		
ALLEN.			23,826		28,767
Lima,	757	ASHTABULA.		ATHENS.	
Monroe,	924	Jefferson,	625	Lee,	961
Richland,	990	<i>Jefferson</i> ,	439	Waterloo,	1,016
Spencer,	336	Austinburg,	1,285	Trimble,	924
Amanda,	588	Harpersfield,	1,279	York,	1,391
Shawnee,	756	Trumbull,	805	Atlens,	1,463
Sugar Creek,	756	Lenox,	731	<i>Athens</i> ,	898
German,	1,008	Morgan,	888	Canaan,	1,142
Perry,	923	Hartsgrrove,	650	Alexander,	1,735
Auglaize,	1,344	Rome,	744	Troy,	1,421
Bath,	1,512	Orwell,	825	Carthage,	1,087
Jaekson,	1,176	Windsor,	1,033	Ronne,	1,309
Marion,	672	Dorset,	236	Bern,	819
<i>Section Ten</i> ,	374	New Line,	628	Ames,	1,482
		Colebrook,	688	Dover,	1,233
	12,116	Cherry Valley,	839	Lodi,	1,336
ASHLAND.		Ashtabula,	1,356		
Jackson,	1,533	<i>Ashtabula</i> ,	821		18,217

* The places in italics are incorporated towns.

German,	982	Middlefield,	918	HAMILTON	
		Thompson,	1,211	Cincinnati,	115,438
	7,780	Troy,	1,163	Fulton,	3,223
FRANKLIN.		Auburn,	1,182	Spencer,	1,656
<i>Columbus</i> ,	17,867	Chester,	1,103	Columbia,	2,416
Montgomery,	1,326	Bainbridge,	1,013	Anderson,	3,050
Truro,	1,589	Huntsburg,	1,007	Mill Creek,	6,287
<i>Reynoldsburg</i> ,	564	Russell,	1,083	Storrs,	1,675
Franklin,	1,852	Parkman,	1,383	Green,	3,948
Sharon,	1,008	Montville,	702	Delhi,	1,942
<i>Worthington</i> ,	501			Sycamore,	3,731
Blendon,	1,303		17,823	Symmes,	1,115
Plain,	1,393	GUERNSEY.		Colerain,	3,125
<i>New Albany</i> ,	168	Adams,	865	Miami,	1,557
Perry,	1,169	Madison,	1,524	Whitewater,	1,567
Clinton,	1,186	Wheeling,	1,159	Crosby,	1,548
Washington,	996	Liberty,	1,004	<i>Harrison</i> ,	940
<i>Dublin</i> ,	274	Jefferson,	857	Springfield,	3,632
Norwich,	1,053	Monroe,	1,086		156,850
Brown,	681	Washington,	972	HARDIN.	
Prairie,	1,043	Londonderry,	1,551	Pleasant,	1,059
Jackson,	1,550	Knox,	755	<i>Kenton</i> ,	1,065
Pleasant,	968	Westland,	1,126	Dudley,	529
<i>Harrisburg</i> ,	103	Beaver,	1,785	Hale,	428
Hamilton,	1,485	<i>Williamsburg</i> ,	207	Taylor Creek,	531
Madison,	1,997	Millwood,	1,409	Goshen,	590
<i>Groveport</i> ,	483	<i>Millwood</i> ,	216	Blanchard,	252
Mifflin,	1,095	Oxford,	1,496	Buck,	462
Jefferson,	1,236	<i>Fairview</i> ,	444	Jackson,	530
	42,880	<i>Middletown</i> ,	267	Washington,	391
GALLIA.		Wills,	1,326	Liberty,	422
Ohio,	504	<i>Washington</i> ,	757	McDonald,	582
Guyan,	560	<i>Elizabethtown</i> ,	136	Marion,	368
Huntington,	1,308	Richland,	981	<i>Huntersville</i> ,	84
Morgan,	1,128	<i>Senecaville</i> ,	457	Cessna,	303
Raccoon,	1,474	Seneca,	1,291	Roundhead,	520
Springfield,	1,230	<i>Mt. Ephraim</i> ,	121	<i>Roundhead</i> ,	135
Cheshire,	1,410	Buffalo,	834		8,251
Gallipolis,	542	<i>Point Pleasant</i> ,	105	HARRISON. *	
<i>Gallipolis</i> ,	1,686	<i>Hartford</i> ,	113	Morefield,	1,022
Addison,	924	Jackson,	1,191	<i>Morefield</i> ,	44
Green,	1,276	Centre,	1,067	Freeport,	1,221
Perry,	1,208	Cambridge,	1,448	Cadiz,	1,309
Greenfield,	952	<i>Cambridge</i> ,	1,041	<i>Cadiz</i> ,	1,144
Walnut,	905	Spencer,	1,418	Nottingham,	1,236
Clay,	949	<i>Cumberland</i> ,	431	Franklin,	911
Harrison,	1,008	Wright,	978	<i>Deersfield</i> ,	289
	17,064	<i>New Gottengen</i> ,	54	<i>Franklin</i> ,	150
GREENE.			30,472	Washington,	1,255
Sugar Creek,	3,082	HANCOCK.		Short Creek,	1,490
Xenia, {	7,056	Findlay,	776	<i>Harrisville</i> ,	300
Xenia, {		<i>Findlay</i> ,	1,258	<i>Georgetown</i> ,	160
Beaver Creek,	2,063	Allen,	870	Archer,	876
Bath,	2,079	Washington,	1,222	German,	1,361
Miami,	1,613	Cass,	621	Rumley,	1,088
<i>Clifton</i> ,	252	Big Lick,	1,008	North,	1,121
Ross,	1,367	Amanda,	1,162	Monroe,	1,152
Silver Creek,	2,565	Marion,	904	Stock,	888
Cæsar Creek,	1,870	Orange,	724	Athens,	1,085
	21,947	Van Buren,	536	<i>New Athens</i> ,	331
GEAUGA.		Union,	1,150	Green,	1,527
<i>Chardon</i> ,	1,622	Portage,	614		20,160
Hambden,	919	Blanchard,	1,051	HENRY.	
Munson,	1,194	Pleasant,	522	Napoleon,	566
Newbury,	1,253	Liberty,	874	Flat Rock,	406
Burton,	1,064	Delaware,	1,035	Washington,	531
Claridon,	1,006	Jackson,	830	Ridgeville,	148
		Eagle,	950	Freedom,	83
		Madison,	667		
			16,774		

Fallsbery,	1,206	MADISON.	Granger,	1,313
Perry,	1,254	Fairfield,	Hinckley,	1,416
Hanover,	1,187	Pleasant,	Brunswick,	1,417
Liberty,	1,190	<i>Mt. Sterling</i> ,	Liverpool,	2,164
Franklin,	1,057	Range,	York,	1,228
Hopewell,	1,226	Stokes,	Spencer,	1,336
		Deer Creek,	Litchfield,	1,332
	38,845	<i>Lafayette</i> ,	Guilford,	1,800
LOGAN.		Jefferson,	Montville,	1,078
Lake,	1,774	<i>West Jefferson</i> ,		
Rush Creek,	1,458	Canaan,		24,433
Zane,	1,090	<i>Amity</i> ,		
McArthur,	1,376	Darby,	MEIGS.	
Richland,	1,170	<i>Pleasant Valley</i> ,	Salisbury,	2,909
Harrison,	984	Monroe,	<i>Pomerooy</i> ,	1,637
Perry,	1,405	Pike,	Olive,	924
Jefferson,	2,043	<i>Rose Dale</i> ,	Lebanon,	1,003
Monroe,	1,438	Somerford,	Letart,	966
Bokes Creek,	583	<i>Sowerford</i> ,	Sutton,	1,596
Liberty,	1,263	Union,	Salem,	1,418
Union,	804	<i>London</i> ,	Scipio,	1,406
Bloomfield,	671		Bedford,	908
Stokes,	489		Chester,	1,410
Pleasant,	805	MAHONING.	<i>Chester</i> ,	190
Washington,	667	Smith,	Orange,	946
Miami,	775	Green,	Columbia,	897
<i>Quincy</i> ,	373	Canfield,	Ratland,	1,745
	19,168	Jackson,		17,960
LORAIN.		Milton,		
Ridgeville,	1,212	Berlin,	MERCER.	
Columbia,	1,236	Ellsworth,	Marion,	1,428
Eaton,	1,111	Goshen,	Jefferson,	1,004
Carlisle,	1,512	Coitsville,	Hopewell,	294
Avon,	1,782	Boardman,	Centre,	504
La Grange,	1,402	Beaver,	Granville,	546
Grafton,	947	Springfield,	Butler,	210
Penfield,	672	Poland,	Franklin,	378
Elyria,	1,176	Youngstown,	Union,	756
<i>Elyria</i> ,	1,482	Austintown,	Dublin,	883
Wellington,	1,556		Liberty,	208
Sheffield,	908		Black Creek,	504
Black River,	659	MARION.	Washington,	420
Amherst,	1,400	Marion,	Gibson,	504
Brownhelm,	1,082	<i>Marion</i> ,	Recovery,	573
Henrietta,	1,042	Scott,		7,712
Huntington,	1,173	Claridon,		
Rochester,	896	Richland,	MIAMI.	
Brighton,	669	Pleasant,	Spring Creek,	1,273
Camden,	1,025	Grand Prairie,	<i>Rossville</i> ,	113
Russia,	2,061	Tully,	<i>Huntersville</i> ,	227
Pittsfield,	1,088	Big Island,	Washington,	982
	26,091	Montgomery,	<i>Piqua</i> ,	3,280
LUCAS.		Grand,	Newbury,	1,690
Waynesfield,	2,371	Salt Rock,	<i>Corington</i> ,	451
Port Lawrence,	149	Waldo,	<i>Clayton</i> ,	76
<i>Toledo</i> ,	3,819	Prospect,	Brown,	1,379
Manhattan,	541	Green Camp,	Elizabeth,	1,433
Oregon,	449	Bowling Green,	Staunton,	1,453
Washington,	1,161		Lost Creek,	1,455
Sylvania,	751	MEDINA.	Bethel,	1,656
Springfield,	782	Wadsworth,	Concord,	1,448
Waterville,	958	Chatham,	<i>Troy</i> ,	1,956
Providence,	467	La Fayette,	Monroe,	2,014
Richfield,	399	Homer,	Union,	2,255
Wing,	261	Harrisville,	<i>Milton</i> ,	369
Spencer,	273	Westfield,	Newton,	1,447
	12,381	Medina,		24,957
		<i>Medina</i> ,	MONROE.	
		Sharon,	Switzerland,	1,215

Snsbury,	1,532	MORROW.		Harrison,	62
Stock,	1,107	Washington,	1,137	Washington,	155
<i>Carlisle,</i>	116	Canaan,	1,223	Brown,	368
Enoch,	1,438	Cardington,	1,358	Anglaize,	304
Elk,	956	Bloomfield,	1,443	Crane,	287
Bethel,	1,028	Troy,	640	Carryall,	471
Malaga,	1,561	Perry,	1,150		
<i>Miltonsburg,</i>	145	Chester,	1,620		1,766
<i>Malaga,</i>	138	Congress,	1,651	PERRY.	
Seneca,	1,841	Franklin,	1,456	Monroe,	1,429
<i>Calais,</i>	96	Gilead,	1,680	Saltlick,	1,747
<i>Summerfield,</i>	153	South Bloomfield,	1,395	Bearfield,	1,710
Union,	1,930	Westfield,	1,414	Monday Creek,	1,124
Ohio,	1,443	Lincoln,	891	Reading,	2,744
<i>Bearsville,</i>	103	Harmony,	1,041	<i>Somerset,</i>	1,240
<i>Sardis,</i>	118	Bennington,	1,265	Madison,	991
Perry,	1,460	Peru,	876	Hopewell,	1,586
<i>Antioch,</i>	107			Thorn,	1,890
Salem,	1,311		20,240	Clayton,	1,554
<i>Clarington,</i>	341	MUSKINGUM.		Harrison,	1,073
Wayne,	1,177	Jackson,	1,232	Jackson,	1,740
Washington,	944	Licking,	1,434	Pike,	2,146
Adams,	1,182	Rich Hill,	1,495		
Centre,	2,551	Meigs,	1,680		20,774
<i>Woodsfield,</i>	395	Springfield,	1,302	PICKAWAY.	
Franklin,	1,590	<i>Putnam,</i>	1,674	Circleville,	431
Greene,	1,226	Harrison,	1,534	<i>Circleville,</i>	3,411
Jackson,	1,163	Brush Creek,	1,392	Salt Creek,	1,332
	28,367	Clay,	653	<i>Fulton,</i>	514
MONTGOMERY		Blue Rock,	1,476	Pickaway,	1,425
Dayton,	10,976	Newton,	2,356	Walnut,	1,840
Washington,	1,826	<i>Uniontown,</i>	340	Madison,	885
Miami,	3,456	Perry,	1,038	Harrison,	1,176
Van Buren,	1,401	Washington,	1,380	Scioto,	1,347
Mad River,	1,454	Salt Creek,	1,215	Darby,	1,166
Wayne,	1,090	Wayne,	1,244	Monroe,	1,640
Butler,	1,974	<i>Duncan's Falls,</i>	196	Jackson,	1,041
Harrison,	2,059	Highland,	956	Wayne,	644
German,	2,789	Union,	902	Deer Creek,	1,354
Jackson,	2,012	<i>Norwich,</i>	324	Perry,	1,120
Randolph,	1,883	<i>New Concord,</i>	334	Muhlenburg,	585
Jefferson,	1,808	Adams,	998	Washington,	1,199
Madison,	1,668	Falls,	2,124		
Clay,	1,905	Hopewell,	2,378		21,110
Perry,	1,906	Jefferson,	1,377	PIKE.	
	38,217	<i>Dresden,</i>	1,445	Marion,	900
MORGAN.		Madison,	1,047	Union,	564
Malta,	1,302	Monroe,	978	Beaver,	520
<i>Malta,</i>	530	Muskingum,	1,509	Seal,	1,521
Penn,	1,370	Salem,	1,111	<i>Piketon,</i>	690
Marion,	1,764	<i>Zanesville,</i>	7,791	Jackson,	1,351
Windsor,	1,593		45,053	<i>Sharon,</i>	114
Union,	1,795	OTTAWA.		<i>Pee Pee,</i>	643
Deerfield,	1,325	Clay,	293	<i>Waverly,</i>	678
Morgan,	650	Benton,	54	Newton,	386
<i>McConnelsville,</i>	1,660	Harris,	407	<i>Jasper,</i>	75
Olive,	2,015	Salem,	187	Camp Creek,	390
Jackson,	1,249	Eric,	292	Sunfish,	371
Centre,	1,439	Carroll,	403	Pebble,	914
Meigsville,	1,512	Portage,	377	Benton,	639
Bristol,	1,725	<i>Port Clinton,</i>	249	Perry,	519
Homer,	1,590	Bay,	359	<i>Cynthiana,</i>	134
York,	1,207	Danbury,	503	Mifflin,	546
Bloom,	1,346	Van Rensselear,	186		10,955
Noble,	1,702			PORTAGE.	
Manchester,	1,337		3,310	Brimfield,	1,015
Brookfield,	1,482	PAULDING.		Snsfield,	1,275
	28,593	Jackson,	58	Randolph,	1,730
		Benton,	61		

Paris,	1,019	RICHLAND.		Scipio,	2,323
Windham,	813	Sharon,	1,949	Seneca,	1,662
Franklin,	1,750	Springfield,	2,100		
Ravenna, }	2,239	Jackson,	1,092		27,105
<i>Ravenna,</i> }		Sandusky,	617	SHELBY.	
Streetsboro',	1,108	Jefferson,	2,564	Loramie,	1,049
Aurora,	823	Perry,	923	Orange,	922
Shalersville,	1,190	Troy,	1,542	McLean,	775
Mantua,	1,139	Washington,	1,914	Dinsmore,	701
Hiram,	1,106	Bloomington,	1,430	Washington,	1,261
Nelson,	1,383	Plymouth,	1,664	Turtle Creek,	792
Rootstown,	1,308	Butler,	1,139	Perry,	899
Charlestown,	809	Weller,	1,290	Clinton,	762
Freedom,	996	Cass,	1,430	<i>Sidney,</i>	1,302
Atwater,	1,119	Mifflin,	1,104	Franklin,	788
Deerfield,	1,371	Franklin,	1,257	Van Buren,	629
Palmyra,	1,093	Worthington,	2,006	Green,	1,078
Edinburg,	1,101	Monroe,	1,720	Cynthian,	797
		Madison,	1,579	Salem,	1,496
		<i>Mansfield,</i>	3,557	Jackson,	705
	24,387				
PREBLE.			30,877		13,956
Washington,	1,758	SANDUSKY.		STARK.	
<i>Eaton,</i>	1,302	Sandusky,	1,138	Plain,	2,211
Jasper,	908	<i>Fremont,</i>	1,492	Lake,	1,732
Somers,	2,085	Riley,	682	<i>Greentown,</i>	251
Lanier,	1,694	Green Creek,	1,288	<i>Union,</i>	245
Gratis,	2,117	Ballville,	1,556	Washington,	2,066
Dixon,	1,192	York,	1,811	Lexington,	1,996
Israel,	1,641	Townsend,	969	Marlboro',	2,133
Mourree,	1,344	Rice,	483	Paris,	2,740
Harrison,	2,094	Washington,	1,499	Osnaburg,	2,227
Twin,	1,950	Madison,	557	Nimishillin,	2,587
Jackson,	1,405	Woodville,	1,069	Canton,	1,722
Jefferson,	2,258	Jackson,	1,092	<i>Canton,</i>	2,604
	21,748	Scott,	793	Lawrence,	2,292
			14,529	Tuscarawas,	2,041
PUTNAM.		SCIOTO.		Pike,	1,447
Van Buren,	172	Wayne,	219	Sandy,	1,273
Blanchard,	1,395	<i>Portsmouth,</i>	4,011	Sugar Creek,	1,743
Riley,	849	Harrison,	1,102	Jackson,	1,512
Pleasant,	714	Bloom,	1,648	Perry and }	4,668
Ottawa,	1,166	Porter,	1,674	<i>Massillon,</i> }	
Liberty,	322	Green,	2,545	Bethlehem,	2,398
Greensburg,	634	Clay,	872		39,883
Union,	515	Jefferson,	840	SUMMIT.	
Sugar Creek,	550	Madison,	1,367	Richfield,	1,262
Jennings,	557	Vernon,	1,105	Bath,	1,400
Perry,	262	Washington,	706	Copley,	1,541
Monteray,	85	Morgan,	280	Northampton,	1,147
	7,221	Union,	705	Boston,	1,180
ROSS.		Brnsh Creek,	652	Northfield,	1,474
Scioto,	1,588	Nile,	1,003	Twinsburg,	1,281
<i>Chillicothe,</i>	7,098		18,729	Portage,	1,160
Union,	2,666	SENECA.		<i>Akron,</i>	3,226
Deerfield,	1,315	Reed,	1,494	Hudson,	1,457
Coneord,	2,672	Venice,	1,830	Stow,	1,702
Buckskin,	2,104	Thompson,	1,668	Talmadge,	2,456
Greene,	1,995	Adams,	1,416	Coventry,	1,300
Colerain,	1,408	Bloom,	1,743	Springfield,	1,907
Harrison,	878	Clinton,	1,668	Norton,	1,346
Springfield,	1,162	<i>Tiffin,</i>	2,728	Franklin,	1,674
Liberty,	1,126	Jackson,	996	Green,	1,928
Jefferson,	845	Pleasant,	1,592		27,481
Franklin,	642	Big Spring,	1,932	TRUMBULL.	
Huntington,	1,659	Eden,	1,584	Hartford,	1,258
Twin,	2,230	Hopewell,	1,288	Fowler,	1,089
Paxton,	1,556	Loudon,	1,781	Vienna,	1,007
Paint,	1,123	Liberty,	1,400		
	32,084				

Bazetta,	1,302	Millford Centre,	211	Warren,	1,462
Howland,	919	Allen,	979	Wesley,	1,561
Warren,	2,957	Darby,	881	Watertown,	1,374
Braceville,	956	Jerome,	1,249	Roxbury,	1,098
Champion,	1,070	Mill Creek,	726	Marietta,	1,069
Southington,	1,013			Marietta,	3,133
Farmington,	1,283		12,205		
Mesopotamia,	959				29,512
Bloomfield,	789	VANWERT.			
Bristol,	1,124	Washington,	355	WAYNE.	
Kinsman,	1,005	Section Ten,	402	Greene,	2,059
Vernon,	828	Willshire,	906	East Union,	1,940
Gustavus,	1,226	Willshire,	147	Wooster,	1,283
Johnston,	1,099	Pleasant,	349	Wooster,	2,797
Mecca,	872	Vanwert,	270	Wayne,	2,079
Greene,	959	Hoaglin,	125	Congress,	2,341
Newton,	1,678	Union,	84	Chester,	2,335
Lordstown,	1,379	Tully,	242	Plain,	2,375
Weathersfield,	1,717	Harrison,	513	Canaan,	1,923
Liberty,	1,328	Liberty,	424	Clinton,	1,121
Hubbard,	1,272	York,	375	Franklin,	1,450
Brookfield,	1,451	Ridge,	400	Paint,	1,627
	30,540	Jennings,	201	Sugar Creek,	2,321
			4,793	Salt Creek,	1,670
TUSCARAWAS.				Chippewa,	2,637
Goshen,	1,482	VINTON.		Milton,	1,360
N. Philadelphia,	1,415	Elk,	1,221	Baughman,	1,727
Lockport,	178	McArthurstown,	424		33,045
Fairfield,	874	Brown,	648	WILLIAMS.	
Oxford,	959	Clinton,	886	Centre,	882
New Comerstown,	476	Vinton,	460	St. Joseph,	589
Salem,	1,584	Richland,	1,193	Pulaski,	760
Port Washington,	269	Harrison,	580	Springfield,	782
Mill,	934	Wilksville,	1,037	Brady,	1,128
Ericksville,	577	Eagle,	476	Jefferson,	1,016
Union,	944	Jackson,	835	Mill Creek,	408
Warren,	937	Swan,	1,154	Madison,	225
New Cumberland,	203	North Brown,	439	Superior,	723
Sandy,	1,005			Bridgewater,	493
Sandyville,	223		9,353	Northwest,	343
Lawrence,	917	WARREN.		Florence,	669
Bolivar,	302	Union,	1,712		
Zoar,	249	Turtle Creek,	3,342	WOOD.	
Sugar Creek,	1,018	Lebanon,	2,088	Webster,	237
Shanesville,	382	Deerfield,	1,863	Weston,	546
Wayne,	2,233	Hamilton,	2,068	Middletown,	331
Strausburg,	109	Salem,	3,525	Washington,	504
York,	1,304	Washington,	1,566	Plain,	492
Anburn,	1,246	Clear Creek,	2,770	Centre,	357
Bucks,	1,326	Franklin,	2,544	Portage,	405
Jefferson,	1,058	Wayne,	4,081	Bloom,	659
Warwick,	1,195		25,560	Miltoo,	244
Dover,	3,252	WASHINGTON.		Henry,	321
Rush,	1,332	Lawrence,	814	Jackson,	74
Clay,	1,261	Newport,	1,427	Liberty,	237
Perry,	1,396	Grandview,	1,154	Perrysburg,	581
Washington,	1,092	Independence,	728	Perrysburg,	1,199
	31,732	Adams,	1,293	Freedom,	454
UNION.		Union,	1,165	Troy,	559
Jackson,	436	Jolly,	1,014	Lake,	152
Claibourn,	919	Ludlow,	1,051	Montgomery,	924
Leesburg,	701	Waterford,	1,693	Perry,	889
York,	831	Aurelius,	1,251		
Paris,	982	Barlow,	1,062		9,165
Marysville,	605	Salem,	1,246	WYANDOT.	
Dover,	700	Liberty,	1,224	Marsailles,	539
Liberty,	1,258	Belpre,	1,623	Crane,	761
Taylor,	400	Fearing,	1,254	Upper Sandusky,	788
Washington,	333	Decatur,	807		
Union,	994				

Mifflin,	570	Pitt,	886	Tymochtee,	1,817
Salem,	738	Richland,	599	Crawford,	1,301
Eden,	643	Ridge,	501	Jackson,	395
Antrim,	756	Sycamore,	880		
					11,169

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

ALLEGAN.		Battle Creek,	1,897	Benton,	344
Allegan,	752	Bedford,	747	Brookfield,	255
Dorr,	124	Burlington,	811	Carmel,	567
Fillmore,	527	Clarence,	485	Chester,	380
Ganges,	246	Clarendon,	669	Delta,	242
Gunplain,	587	Convis,	621	Eaton,	539
Leighton,	112	Eckford,	715	Eaton Rapids,	1,525
Manlius,	82	Emmett,	1,582	Kalamo,	429
Martin,	329	Fredonia,	623	Oncida,	492
Monterey,	238	Homer,	929	Roxand,	353
Newark,	246	Lee,	381	Sunfield,	122
Otsego,	818	Le Roy,	878	Vermontville,	324
Pine Plains,	34	Marengo,	1,013	Walter,	464
Trowbridge,	313	Marshall,	2,823	Windsor,	253
Watson,	313	Newton,	569		
Wayland,	406	Pennfield,	598		
		Sheridan,	979		
	5,127	Tekosha,	651		7,058
BARRY.			19,169	GENESEEE.	
Assyria,	336	Calvin,	624	Argentine,	436
Barry,	478	Howard,	766	Atlas,	1,207
Baltimore,	90	Jefferson,	887	Clayton,	418
Castleton,	324	La Grange,	1,327	Davison,	367
Carlton,	272	Mason,	570	East Genesee,	844
Hope,	99	Marcellus,	222	Fenton,	873
Hastings,	554	Milton,	610	Forest,	179
Irving,	214	Newburg,	388	Flint,	3,304
Johnstown,	451	Ontwa,	781	Flushing,	708
Maple Grove,	153	Penn,	698	Gaines,	286
Orangeville,	364	Porter,	1,259	Grand Blanc,	1,165
Prairieville,	555	Pokagon,	994	Montrose,	52
Rutland,	177	Silver Creek,	491	Mundy,	786
Thornapple,	336	Volinia,	607	Richfield,	482
Woodland,	377	Wayne,	682	Thetford,	303
Yankee Springs,	292			Vienna,	389
	5,072		10,906	West Genesee,	232
BERRIEN.					12,031
Total of county,	11,417	CLINTON.		HOUGHTON.	
BRANCH.		Bath,	222	Eagle Harbor,	126
Algansee,	609	Bengal,	143	Houghton,	546
Batavia,	724	Bingham,	185	L'Ance,	126
Bethel,	679	Dallas,	185		
Bronson,	713	De Witt,	706		798
Butler,	611	Duplain,	419	HURON	
California,	473	Eagle,	521	Total of county,	207
Coldwater,	2,166	Essex,	410	HILLSDALE.	
Girard,	934	Greenbush,	318	Adams,	1,129
Gilead,	503	Lebanon,	192	Allen,	1,033
Kinderhook,	356	Olive,	228	Amboy,	252
Mattison,	475	Ovid,	172	Camden,	594
Noble,	451	Riley,	191	Cambria,	716
Ovid,	710	Victor,	277	Fayette,	895
Quincy,	1,111	Watertown,	315	Hillsdale,	1,067
Sherwood,	686	Westphalia,	618	Jefferson,	763
Union,	1,271		5,102	Jonesville,	565
	12,472	CHIPPEWA.		Litchfield,	1,362
CALHOUN.		St. de Ste. Marie,	898	Moscow,	942
Albion,	1,666	EATON.		Pittsford,	1,223
Athens,	532	Bellevue,	769	Ransom,	549
				Reading,	956
				Scipio,	864
				Somerset,	913

MIDLAND.		Taymouth,	58	White Pigeon,	794
Midland,	65	Tittabawassee,	341		
					12,717
MONTCALM.			2,609	TUSCOLA.	
Eureka,	461	SANILAC.		Tuseola,	291
Fairplain,	229	Lexington,	1,176	VAN BUREN.	
Montealm,	135	Sanilac,	339	Almena,	420
Bushnell,	66	Worth,	600	Antwerp,	614
	891	Huron,	207	Arlington,	240
				Bloomington,	160
NEWAYGO.			2,322	Columbia,	265
Total of county,	510	SCHOOLCRAFT.		Deeatur,	386
OAKLAND.		Grand Island,	16	Hamilton,	370
Addison,	924	SHIAWASSEE.		Hartford,	296
Avon,	1,456	Antrim,	282	Keeler,	486
Bloomfield,	1,603	Bennington,	601	Lawrence,	510
Brandon,	893	Burns,	717	Lafayette,	1,145
Commerce,	1,428	Caledonia,	500	Pine Grove,	62
Farmington,	1,844	Hazleton,	26	Porter,	444
Groveland,	988	Middlebury,	132	South Haven,	220
Highland,	851	N. Haven {	150	Waverly,	186
Holley,	941	and Rush, }			5,804
Independence,	2,279	Owasso,	392	WASHTENAW.	
Lyon,	1,134	Perry,	313	Ann Arbor,	4,870
Milford,	1,470	Sciota,	191	Augusta,	808
Novi,	1,428	Shiawassee,	810	Bridgewater,	1,148
Oakland,	978	Venice,	186	Dexter,	1,435
Orion,	1,119	Vernon,	674	Freedom,	1,214
Oxford,	1,019	Woodhull,	259	Lyndon,	901
Pontiac,	2,819			Lodi,	1,234
Rose,	886		5,233	Lima,	912
Royal Oak,	1,092	ST. CLAIR.		Manchester,	1,274
Southfield,	1,658	Berlin,	533	Northfield,	1,116
Springfield,	956	Brockway,	252	Pittsfield,	1,232
Troy,	1,426	Burchville,	472	Saline,	1,631
Waterford,	1,085	Casco,	134	Salem,	1,343
White Lake,	905	China,	1,037	Scio,	1,195
West Bloomfield,	1,085	Clay,	821	Sharon,	869
	31,267	Columbus,	377	Superior,	1,127
OTTOWA.		Cottrelville,	913	Sylvan,	924
Allendale,	168	Clyde,	691	Webster,	924
Chester,	216	Ira,	597	York,	1,360
Crockery,	247	Lyn,	55	Ypsilanti,	3,052
Georgetown,	196	Pt. Huron, (village,)	1,584		28,569
Holland,	1,829	Pt. Huron, (town,)	717	WAYNE.	
Jamestown,	72	Riley,	311	Brownstown,	1,047
Muskegon,	484	St. Clair,	1,728	Canton,	1,333
Ottawa,	430	Wales,	189	Detroit City,	21,028
Polkton,	268			Dearborn,	1,385
Ravenna,	77	ST. JOSEPH.		Ecorse,	653
Spring Lake,	545	Burr Oak,	658	Greenfield,	1,674
Tallmadge,	534	Colon,	847	Grosse Point,	1,392
Wright,	521	Constantine,	1,494	Huron,	482
	5,587	Fawn River,	473	Hamtramck,	1,628
OCEANA.		Fabius,	504	Livonia,	1,375
Oceana,	300	Florence,	732	Monguagon,	984
ONTONAGON.		Flowerfield,	563	Nankin,	1,617
Ontonagon,	389	Leonidas,	858	Plymouth,	2,431
SAGINAW.		Lockport,	1,143	Redford,	1,645
Bridgeport,	374	Mendon,	860	Springwells,	1,263
Buena Vista,	251	Mottville,	610	Sumpter,	
Hampton,	546	Nottawa,	1,165	Taylor,	2,828
Northampton,	122	Park,	823	Romulus,	
Saginaw,	917	Sherman,	353	Van Buren,	
		Sturgis,	839		42,765

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ADAMS.		District No. 37, . . .	3,845	GREEN.	
Total of county, . . .	187	District No. 144, . . .	3,438	Adams,	275
BROWN.			16,654	Albany,	546
Depere,	798	DODGE.		Brooklyn,	531
Ellington,	64	Beaver Dam,	1,830	Cady,	459
Grand Chute,	630	Burnette,	816	Clarion,	714
Green Bay,	1,932	Calamus,	413	Decatur,	558
Greenville,	104	Chester,	829	Exeter,	450
Hortona,	192	Clyman,	735	Jefferson,	692
Howard,	588	Emmet,	1,207	Jordan,	389
Kaukaulin,	689	Elba,	1,548	Monroe,	1,146
Lansing,	209	Fairfield,	1,143	Mount Pleasant,	579
Lawrence,	252	Lebanon,	1,031	New Glaris,	321
Marietta,	245	Leroy,	397	Spring Prairie,	703
Pittsfield,	198	Lowell,	834	Sylvester,	712
Sewanico,	171	Lomyra,	653	York,	191
Washington,	171	Portland,	523	Washington,	317
	6,222	Shields,	590		8,583
CALUMET.		Trenton,	997	JEFFERSON.	
Total of county, . . .	1,745	Waushara,	856	Aztalan,	429
CHIPPEWA.		Ashipon,	No returns recd.	Concord,	705
Total of county, . . .	615	Hernon,		Coldspring,	568
COLUMBIA.		Hubbard,		Farmington,	736
Columbus,	960	Hustisford,		Hebron,	640
Dekora,	661	Rubicon,		Ixonia,	1,113
Fountain Prairie, . . .	420	Theresa,	Jefferson,	1,610	
Fort Winnebago, . . .	462	Williamstown,	Koshkonong,	1,512	
Hampden,	439	Total, per est. of U. S. M.,	Lake Mills,	884	
Kossuth,	394		Milford,	728	
Lodi,	308	FOND DU LAC.		Oakland,	806
Lowville,	297	Alto,	630	Palmyra,	997
Mareillon,	505	Ashford,	546	Sullivan,	872
Otsego,	420	Auburn,	336	Waterloo,	831
Portage Prairie, . . .	455	Byron,	882	Watertown,	1,327
Port Hope,	603	Calumet,	1,764	Watertown Village,	1,561
Randolph,	618	Ceresco,	1,337		15,339
Scott,	395	Eden,	840	KENOSHIA.	
Springville,	471	Eldorado,	504	Brighton,	810
West Point,	197	Forest,	1,218	Bristol,	1,225
Wyoena,	506	Fond du Lac,	2,016	Kenosha,	3,460
Fall River Village, . . .	126	Friendship,	415	Paris,	947
Fort Winnebago, . . .	1,180	Lamartine,	588	Pike,	680
Pardeeville,	90	Metomen,	756	Pleasant Prairie,	959
	9,565	Oakfield,	588	Salem,	1,123
CRAWFORD.		Rosendale,	714	Southport,	363
Bad Axe,	630	Springville,	588	Wheatland,	1,193
Black River,	462	Tayehedah,	798		10,730
Prairie du Chien, . . .	1,407	Waupun,	882	LA POINTE.	
	2,399		14,512	La Pointe Village,	487
DANE.		GRANT.		Bad Axe,	10
Albion,	821	Total of county, . . .	16,169	Fond du Lac,	16
Blooming Grove, . . .	291	IOWA.			595
Cottage Grove,	1,022	Arena,	402	LA FAYETTE.	
Christianna,	785	Clyde,	319	Argyle,	495
Dunn,	288	Dodgeville,	2,118	Belmont,	326
Deerfield,	630	Highland,	1,185	Benton,	2,227
Greenfield,	598	Lima,	995	Centre,	591
Madison,	1,871	Miflin,	640	Elkhorn,	614
Oregon,	638	Mineral Point,	2,584	Fayette,	753
Pleasant Spring,	732	Ridgeway,	704	Gratiot,	494
Rutland,	759	Waldritch,	423	Kendall,	333
Stoughton Village, . . .	70	Wyoming,	206	Monticello,	168
			9,576		

New Diggins,	1,742	RICHLAND.		Geneva,	1,533
Shullsburg,	1,672	Total of county,	963	Hudson,	1,273
Wayne,	336	ROCK.		La Fayette,	1,008
White Oak Springs,	482	Avon,	558	La Grange,	966
Wiota,	711	Beloit,	2,730	Linn,	805
Willow Springs,	606	Bradford,	703	Richmond,	756
		Centre,	625	Spring Prairie,	1,344
	11,556	Clinton,	1,176	Sugar Creek,	1,229
MANITOWOC.		Fulton,	828	Sharon,	1,169
Cooperstown,	84	Harmony,	840	Troy,	1,072
Centreville,	210	Janesville,	3,419	Walworth,	987
Manitowoc,	766	Johans town,	1,571	Whitewater,	1,252
Manitowoc Rapids,	966	La Prairie,	378		17,866
Meme,	210	Lima,	839	WASHINGTON.	
Newton,	522	Magnolia,	673	Addison,	1,092
Two Rivers,	924	Milton,	1,032	Belgium,	1,154
		Porter,	881	Cedersburg,	1,134
	3,712	Plymouth,	511	Erin,	840
MARATHON.		Rock,	553	Farmington,	504
Wausan,	466	Newark,	798	Fredonia,	672
MARQUETTE.		Spring Valley,	766	Grafton,	626
Albany,	494	Turtle,	966	Germantown,	1,722
Buffalo,	565	Union,	1,050	Hartford,	1,008
Brooklyn,	505		20,717	Jackson,	1,038
Berlin,	1,052	ST. CROIX.		Mequon,	2,148
Green Lake,	725	St. Croix Falls,	165	North Bend,	672
Kingston,	336	Osceola,	84	Poik,	1,344
Mackford,	549	Buena Vista,	248	Port Washington,	1,373
Marquette,	246	Mouth of St. Croix,	169	Richfield,	869
Middleton,	359		666	Saukville,	1,796
Pleasant Prairie,	536	SAUK.		Wayne,	714
Indian Lands,	2,865	Adams,	504	West Bend,	672
		Baraboo Village,	252		19,476
	8,642	Baraboo Town,	462	WAUKESHA.	
MILWAUKEE.		Brooklyn,	420	Brookfield,	1,939
Franklin,	1,246	Eagle,	340	Delafield,	1,134
Granville,	1,739	Flora,	252	Eagle,	816
Greenfield,	1,894	Kingston,	420	Genesee,	1,290
Lake,	1,474	Honey Creek,	336	Lisbon,	1,050
Oak Creek,	1,289	Lyons,	84	Menominee,	1,340
Milwaukee,	1,364	Manchester,	84	Merton,	1,763
Milwaukee City,	20,061	New Buffalo,	210	Muckwonago,	1,094
Wauwatosa,	2,056	Prairie du Sac,	168	Muskego,	1,111
		Prairie du Sac Village,	630	New Berlin,	1,293
	31,124	Westfield,	210	Oconomowoc,	1,218
PORTAGE.			4,372	Ottawa,	793
Grand Rapids,	343	SHEBOYGAN.		Pewaukee,]	1,093
Plover,	462	Abbott,	}	Summit,	1,008
Stevens Point,	462	Green Bush,		Vernon,	889
		Howard,		Waukesha,	2,314
	1,267	Holland,			19,324
RACINE.		Lima,		WINNEBAGO.	
Burlington,	1,640	Lynden,		Algoma,	702
Caledonia,	1,065	Plymouth,	Bloomington,	909	
Dover,	840	Scott,	Clayton,	402	
Norway,	870	Sheboygan,	Neenah,	1,520	
Racine,	777	Sheboygan Falls,	Nekima,	910	
Racine City,	5,103	Wilson,	Nepesakin,	361	
Raymond,	820	WALWORTH.		Rushford,	514
Rochester,	1,672	Bloomfield,	879	Utica,	630
Yorkville,	997	Darien,	1,013	Vinland,	756
	14,971	Delavan,	1,260	Winnebago,	1,627
		East Troy,	1,318	Winneconna,	1,948
					19,179

STATE OF INDIANA.*

Adams,	5,774	Hendricks,	14,077	Porter,	5,250
Allen,	16,921	Henry,	17,668	Posey,	12,367
Bartholomew,	12,832	Howard,	6,667	Pulaski,	2,595
Benton,	1,144	Huntington,	7,850	Putnam,	18,612
Blackford,	2,864	Jackson,	11,030	Randolph,	14,694
Boone,	11,629	Jasper,	3,424	Ripley,	14,822
Brown,	4,846	Jay,	7,051	Rush,	16,445
Carrol,	11,025	Jefferson,	23,931	Scott,	5,889
Cass,	10,922	Jennings,	12,541	Shelby,	15,446
Clark,	15,836	Johnson,	12,228	Spencer,	8,664
Clay,	8,134	Knox,	11,086	Stauben,	6,107
Clinton,	11,871	Kosciusko,	10,243	St. Joseph,	10,955
Crawford,	6,318	Lagrange,	8,424	Sullivan,	10,163
Daviess,	10,354	Lake,	3,991	Switzerland,	12,953
Dearborn,	20,165	Laporte,	12,169	Starke,	558
Decatur,	15,100	Lawrence,	12,210	Tippecanoe,	19,269
De Kalb,	8,257	Madison,	12,497	Tipton,	3,534
Delaware,	10,976	Marion,	24,289	Union,	6,881
Dubois,	6,230	Marshall,	5,348	Vanderburg,	11,415
Elkhart,	12,903	Martin,	5,955	Vermillion,	8,601
Fayette,	10,140	Miami,	11,349	Vigo,	14,693
Floyd,	14,876	Monroe,	11,283	Wabash,	12,109
Fountain,	13,260	Montgomery,	18,227	Warren,	7,423
Franklin,	17,914	Morgan,	14,654	Warrick,	8,822
Fulton,	5,864	Noble,	7,948	Washington,	17,088
Gibson,	10,782	Ohio,	5,310	Wayne,	25,900
Grant,	11,092	Orange,	10,818	Wells,	6,152
Greene,	12,247	Owen,	12,040	White,	4,760
Hamilton,	12,686	Parke,	15,049	Whitley,	5,190
Hancock,	9,714	Perry,	7,251		
Harrison,	15,538	Pike,	8,599		
					990,258

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EASTERN DISTRICT.		WESTERN DISTRICT.			
Adams,	25,981	Alleghany,	138,290	Jefferson,	13,518
Berks,	77,129	Armstrong,	29,560	Juniata,	13,029
Bucks,	56,091	Beaver,	26,689	Lawrence,	21,079
Carbon,	15,686	Bedford,	23,052	Lucerne,	56,072
Chester,	66,438	Blair,	21,777	Lycoming,	26,257
Cumberland,	34,327	Bradford,	42,831	Mercer,	33,172
Dauphin,	33,754	Butler,	30,346	Millin,	14,980
Delaware,	24,679	Cambria,	17,773	Montour,	13,239
Franklin,	39,904	Centre,	23,355	Mekcan,	5,254
Lancaster,	98,944	Clarion,	23,565	Northumberland,	23,272
Lebanon,	26,071	Clearfield,	12,586	Potter,	6,048
Lehigh,	32,479	Clinton,	11,207	Somerset,	24,416
Monroe,	13,270	Columbia,	17,710	Sullivan,	3,694
Montgomery,	58,291	Crawford,	37,849	Susquehanna,	28,688
Northampton,	40,235	Elk,	3,531	Tioga,	23,987
Perry,	20,088	Erie,	38,742	Union,	26,083
Philadelphia,	408,782	Fayette,	39,112	Vanango,	18,310
Pike,	5,881	Fulton,	7,567	Warren,	13,671
Schuykill,	60,713	Greene,	22,136	Washington,	44,939
Wayne,	21,890	Huntingdon,	24,786	Westmoreland,	51,726
York,	57,450	Indiana,	27,170	Wyoming,	10,655
	1,220,063				1,091,723

STATE OF DELAWARE.

Kent,	22,816	Sussex,	25,935
New Castle,	42,784		91,535

* In this and the following states, the population is given by counties.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Alamance,	11,444	Edgecomb,	17,189	Onslow,	8,283
Alexander,	5,220	Franklin,	11,713	Orange,	17,255
Anson,	14,489	Forsyth,	11,168	Pasquotank,	9,950
Ashe,	8,777	Gates,	8,436	Perquimans,	7,331
Beaufort,	13,816	Granville,	21,249	Person,	10,781
Bertie,	12,851	Green,	6,619	Pitt,	13,397
Bladen,	9,767	Guilford,	19,739	Randolph,	15,832
Brunswick,	7,272	Gaston,	8,073	Richmond,	9,618
Buncombe,	13,425	Halifax,	16,589	Rowan,	13,870
Burke,	7,772	Haywood,	6,364	Robeson,	12,826
Cabarras,	9,847	Hertford,	8,142	Rockingham,	14,495
Caldwell,	6,317	Hyde,	7,636	Rutherford,	13,550
Camden,	6,049	Henderson,	6,853	Sampson,	14,585
Carteret,	6,803	Iredell,	15,919	Stokes,	9,106
Caswell,	15,269	Johnston,	13,726	Surry,	18,443
Catawba,	8,862	Jones,	5,038	Stanley,	6,922
Chatbam,	18,449	Lenoir,	7,828	Tyrrell,	5,028
Chowan,	6,713	Lincoln,	7,756	Union,	9,997
Cleaveland,	10,383	Martin,	8,307	Wake,	24,887
Columbus,	5,909	McDowell,	6,246	Warren,	13,912
Craven,	14,709	Mecklenburg,	13,914	Washington,	5,766
Cumberland,	20,610	Montgomery,	6,872	Watauga,	3,400
Currituck,	7,236	Moore,	9,342	Wayne,	13,456
Cherokee,	6,838	Macon,	6,489	Wilkes,	12,109
Davidson,	15,320	Nash,	10,657	Yancy,	8,205
Davie,	7,866	New Hanover,	17,668		
Duplin,	13,514	Northampton,	13,345		
					868,072

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville,	32,318	Fairfield,	21,404	Newbury,	20,143
Anderson,	21,475	Georgetown,	20,647	Orangeburg,	23,582
Barrywell,	26,608	Greenville,	20,156	Pickens,	16,904
Beaufort,	38,805	Horry,	7,646	Richland,	20,243
Charleston,	72,805	Kershaw,	14,473	Spartanburg,	26,400
Chester,	18,038	Lancaster,	10,988	Sumpter,	33,220
Chesterfield,	10,790	Laurens,	23,407	Union,	19,852
Colleton,	39,505	Lexington,	12,930	Williamsburg,	12,447
Darlington,	16,830	Marion,	17,407	York,	19,433
Edgefield,	39,262	Marlboro',	10,789		
					668,507

STATE OF GEORGIA.

Appling,	2,949	Dooly,	8,361	Jasper,	16,486
Baker,	8,120	Early,	7,246	Jones,	10,224
Baldwin,	8,148	Effingham,	3,864	Jefferson,	9,131
Bibb,	12,699	Elbert,	12,959	Laurens,	6,442
Bryan,	3,424	Emannel,	4,577	Lee,	6,659
Bullock,	4,300	Fayette,	8,709	Liberty,	7,926
Burke,	16,100	Floyd,	8,205	Lincoln,	5,998
Botts,	6,488	Forsyth,	8,850	Lowndes,	8,351
Camden,	6,319	Franklin,	11,513	Lumpkin,	8,954
Campbell,	7,232	Gilmer,	8,440	Macon,	7,052
Carroll,	9,357	Glynn,	4,933	Madison,	5,703
Cass,	13,300	Gordon,	5,984	Marion,	10,180
Chatham,	23,901	Greene,	13,068	McIntosh,	6,028
Chatoga,	6,815	Gwinnett,	11,257	Meriwether,	16,486
Cherokee,	12,800	Habersham,	8,895	Monroe,	16,985
Clark,	11,119	Hall,	8,713	Montgomery,	2,154
Cobb,	13,843	Hancock,	11,578	Morgan,	10,744
Columbia,	11,961	Harris,	14,721	Murray,	14,443
Coweta,	13,635	Heard,	6,923	Muscogoe,	18,578
Crawford,	8,984	Henry,	14,726	Newton,	13,296
Dade,	2,680	Houston,	16,450	Oglethorpe,	12,259
Decatur,	8,262	Irwin,	3,334	Paulding,	7,039
De Kalb,	14,328	Jackson,	9,768	Pike,	14,305

Pulaski,	6,629	Taliaferro,	5,146	Walton,	10,821
Putnam,	10,794	Tatnall,	3,227	Ware,	3,888
Rabun,	2,448	Telfair,	3,026	Warren,	12,425
Randolph,	12,868	Thomas,	10,103	Washington,	11,766
Richmond,	16,246	Troup,	16,879	Wayne,	1,499
Seriven,	6,847	Twiggs,	8,179	Wilkinson,	8,212
Stewart,	16,027	Union,	7,234	Wilkes,	12,107
Sumter,	10,322	Upson,	9,424		
Talbot,	16,534	Walker,	13,109		905,999

STATE OF FLORIDA.

WESTERN FLORIDA.		EASTERN FLORIDA.		SOUTHERN FLORIDA.	
Calhoun,	1,377	Hamilton,	2,469	Levi,	465
Escambia,	4,351	Jefferson,	7,718	Marion,	3,338
Franklin,	1,561	Leon,	11,442	Nassau,	2,164
Holmes,	1,644	Madison,	5,490	Orange,	466
Jackson,	6,639	Wakulla,	1,955	Putnam,	687
Santa Rosa,	2,883			St. John,	2,525
Walton,	1,379		37,857	St. Lucie,	139
Washington,	1,950				24,958
	21,784				
MIDDLE FLORIDA.					
Gadsden,	8,783	Alachua,	2,524	Dade,	159
		Benton,	926	Monroe,	2,643
		Columbia,	4,808		2,802
		Duval,	4,539		
		Hillsboro',	2,377		

STATE OF ALABAMA.

SOUTHERN ALABAMA.		NORTHERN ALABAMA.			
Antauga,	15,023	Mobile,	27,600	Blount,	7,367
Baldwin,	44,14	Monroe,	12,013	Cherokee,	13,884
Barbour,	23,632	Montgomery,	29,795	De Kalb,	8,245
Bibb,	9,969	Pike,	15,920	Fayette,	9,681
Butler,	10,836	Pickens,	21,512	Franklin,	19,610
Chambers,	23,960	Perry,	22,285	Hancock,	1,542
Choctaw,	8,389	Randolph,	11,581	Jackson,	14,088
Clarke,	9,786	Russel,	19,548	Jefferson,	8,989
Coffee,	5,940	Shelby,	9,536	Lauderdale,	17,172
Conceh,	9,322	Sumter,	22,250	Lawrence,	15,258
Coosa,	14,543	Talladega,	18,624	Limestone,	16,483
Covington,	3,645	Tallapoosa,	15,584	Madison,	26,427
Dale,	6,346	Tuscaloosa,	18,056	Marion,	7,833
Dallas,	29,727	Wilcox,	17,352	Marshall,	8,846
Greene,	31,441	Washington,	2,713	Morgan,	10,125
Henry,	9,019		557,005	St. Clair,	6,829
Lowndes,	21,915			Walker,	5,124
Macon,	26,898				214,666
Marengo,	27,831				

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.		SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI.			
Attala,	10,999	Panola,	11,444	Claiborne,	14,941
Bolivar,	2,577	Pontotoc,	17,112	Clark,	5,477
Carroll,	18,491	Sun Flower,	1,102	Copiah,	11,794
Chickasaw,	16,368	Tallahatchee,	4,643	Covington,	3,338
Choctaw,	11,402	Tippah,	20,741	Franklin,	5,904
Conhoma,	2,780	Tishomingo,	15,490	Green,	2,018
De Soto,	19,042	Tunica,	1,314	Hancock,	3,672
Itawamba,	13,528	Winston,	7,956	Harrison,	4,875
Lafayette,	14,069	Yallahusha,	17,258	Hinds,	25,340
Lowndes,	19,544		302,191	Holmes,	13,928
Marshall,	29,689			Issaquena,	4,478
Monroe,	21,172			Jackson,	3,196
Noxubee,	16,208			Jasper,	6,184
Oktibbeha,	9,171			Jefferson,	13,193
				Jones,	2,164

Kemper,	12,517	Newton,	4,565	Warren,	18,121
Lauderdale,	8,717	Perry,	2,438	Washington,	8,389
Lawrence,	6,478	Pike,	7,360	Wayne,	2,892
Leake,	5,533	Rankin,	7,227	Wilkinson,	16,914
Madison,	18,173	Scott,	3,961	Yazoo,	14,418
Marion,	4,410	Simpson,	4,734		
Neshoba,	4,728	Smith,	4,072		
					304,364

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

EASTERN DISTRICT.		WESTERN DISTRICT.			
Ascension,	10,752	St. John Baptist,	7,317	De Soto,	8,019
Assumption,	10,538	St. Tammany,	6,364	Franklin,	3,251
Baton Rouge, East,	11,979	Terre Bonne,	7,724	Jackson,	5,566
Baton Rouge, West,	6,270	Washington,	3,408	La Fayette,	6,720
Feliciana, East,	13,598			Madison,	8,773
Feliciana, West,	12,245		304,187	Morehouse,	3,913
Iberville,	12,214			Nachitoches,	14,201
Jefferson,	25,091			Rapides,	16,561
La Fouché,	9,533	Avoynes,	9,326	Sabine,	4,515
Livingston,	3,385	Bienville,	5,539	St. Landry,	22,253
Orleans,	119,461	Bossier,	6,962	St. Martin,	11,107
Plaquemines,	7,390	Caddo,	8,884	St. Mary,	8,808
Point Coupee,	11,339	Calcasieu,	3,914	Tensas,	9,040
St. Bernard,	3,802	Caldwell,	2,815	Union,	8,203
St. Charles,	5,120	Carroll,	8,789	Vermillion,	3,409
St. Helena,	4,561	Catahoula,	6,982	Wachita,	5,008
St. James,	11,098	Claiborne,	7,471		
		Concordia,	7,758		
					207,787

STATE OF TEXAS.

Anderson,	4,240	Gonzales,	2,815	Nueces,	698
Angelina,	1,334	Grayson,	1,562	Orange,	
Austin,	3,939	Grimes,	4,304	Panola,	3,876
Bastrop,	3,503	Guadalupe,	1,979	Polk,	2,209
Bexar,	7,023	Goliad,	648	Presidio,	
Bowie,	3,439	Harris,	5,386	Red River,	3,926
Brazoria,	5,350	Hays,	525	Rifugio,	417
Brazos,	632	Harrison,	11,034	Robertson,	1,788
Burleson,	2,350	Hopkins,	2,755	Rusk,	8,148
Burnett,		Houston,	2,653	Sabine,	2,201
Beel,		Hunt,	1,770	San Augustine,	3,588
Caldwell,	1,561	Henderson,	1,237	San Patricio,	199
Calhoun,	1,238	Hidalgo,		Starr,	1,969
Cass,	4,888	Jackson,	1,026	Shelby,	5,012
Cherokee,	8,505	Jasper,	2,103	Smith,	5,546
Collin,	2,250	Jefferson,	1,942	Tarrant,	680
Colorado,	2,477	Kaufman,	1,409	Travis,	5,985
Comal,	1,607	Kinney,		Titus,	3,636
Cook,	436	Lamar,	4,621	Trinity,	
Dacameron,	6,000	Lavaca,	1,546	Tyler,	1,853
Dallas,	3,112	Leon,	1,537	Upshur,	3,947
Denton,	655	Liberty,	3,327	Uvalde,	
Dewitt,	1,716	Limestone,	2,608	Van Zandt,	441
Ellis,	986	Matagorda,	2,364	Victoria,	1,851
Fannin,	3,487	McClellan,	1,568	Walker,	4,954
Fayette,	5,880	Medina,	549	Washington,	7,842
Fort Bend,	2,710	Milam,	1,180	Wharton,	1,773
Falls,		Montgomery,	2,268	Williamson,	1,918
Freestone,		Nacogdoches,	5,673	Wood,	1,034
Galveston,	5,062	Navarro,	2,657	Webb,	
Gilaspie,	1,245	Newton,	1,655		
					240,816

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Arkansas,	3,120	Bradley,	3,829	Clark,	4,011
Ashley,	2,058	Carroll,	4,614	Coward,	3,583
Benton,	3,710	Chicot,	5,115	Crawford,	7,960

Crittenden,	2,648	Laurence,	5,271	Prairie,	2,097
Dallas,	6,877	Madison,	4,823	Pulaski,	5,658
Desha,	2,920	Marion,	2,302	Randolph,	3,275
Drew,	3,278	Mississippi,	2,368	Sabine,	3,901
Franklin,	3,500	Monroe,	1,654	St. Francis,	4,479
Fulton,	1,819	Montgomery,	1,948	Scott,	3,083
Green,	2,593	Newton,	1,758	Searcy,	1,979
Hempstead,	7,672	Onachita,	9,591	Servier,	3,453
Hot Springs,	3,609	Perry,	978	Tell,	3,341
Independence,	7,767	Phillips,	6,925	Union,	10,298
Izard,	3,212	Pike,	1,861	Van Buren,	2,864
Jackson,	3,036	Poinsett,	2,508	Washington,	9,970
Jefferson,	5,834	Polk,	1,263	White,	2,460
Johnson,	5,227	Pope,	4,710		
Lafayette,	5,220				
					209,639

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

EASTERN TENNESSEE.		MIDDLE TENNESSEE.		WESTERN TENNESSEE.	
Anderson,	6,938	Bedford,	21,512	White,	11,444
Bledsoe,	5,959	Cannon,	8,982	Williamson,	27,201
Blount,	12,382	Coffee,	8,351	Wilson,	27,444
Bradley,	12,259	Davidson,	38,881		477,359
Campbell,	6,068	Dickson,	8,004		
Carter,	6,296	De Kalb,	8,016		
Claiborne,	9,369	Fentress,	4,454		
Coeke,	8,300	Franklin,	13,768	Benton,	6,315
Granger,	12,370	Giles,	25,949	Carroll,	15,967
Green,	17,824	Grundy,	2,773	Decatur,	6,003
Hamilton,	10,075	Hickman,	9,397	Dyer,	6,361
Hancock,	5,660	Humphreys,	6,422	Fayette,	26,719
Hawkins,	13,370	Jackson,	15,673	Gibson,	19,548
Jefferson,	13,204	Lawrence,	9,280	Henderson,	13,164
Johnson,	3,705	Lewis,	4,438	Haywood,	17,259
Knox,	18,755	Lincoln,	23,492	Hardeman,	17,456
Marion,	6,314	Macon,	6,948	Harden,	10,328
Meigs,	4,879	Marshall,	15,616	Henry,	18,233
Monroe,	11,874	Mauzy,	29,520	Lauderdale,	5,169
Morgan,	3,400	Montgomery,	21,045	Madison,	21,470
McMinn,	13,906	Overton,	11,211	McNairy,	12,864
Polk,	6,338	Robertson,	16,145	Obion,	7,633
Rhea,	4,415	Rutherford,	29,122	Perry,	5,822
Roane,	12,185	Smith,	18,412	Shelby,	31,157
Scott,	1,905	Stewart,	9,719	Tipton,	8,887
Sevier,	6,920	Sumner,	22,717	Weakly,	14,608
Sullivan,	11,742	Van Buren,	2,674		
Washington,	13,861	Warren,	10,209		
	260,303	Wayne,	8,170		264,963

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Adair,	9,898	Carter,	6,241	Graves,	11,397
Allen,	8,742	Casey,	6,556	Grant,	6,531
Anderson,	6,260	Christian,	19,580	Greenup,	9,654
Ballard,	5,496	Clark,	12,683	Grayson,	6,837
Barren,	20,240	Clay,	5,421	Green,	9,060
Bath,	12,115	Clinton,	4,889	Hancock,	3,853
Boone,	11,185	Crittenden,	6,351	Hardin,	14,525
Bourbon,	14,466	Cumberland,	7,005	Harlan,	4,268
Boyle,	9,116	Daviess,	12,353	Harrison,	13,064
Braeken,	8,901	Edmondson,	4,088	Hart,	9,093
Breathitt,	3,785	Estell,	5,985	Henderson,	12,171
Breckenridge,	10,593	Fayette,	22,735	Henry,	11,442
Bullitt,	6,774	Fleming,	13,914	Hickman,	4,791
Butler,	5,755	Floyd,	5,714	Hopkins,	12,441
Caldwell,	13,048	Franklin,	12,462	Jefferson,	59,831
Callaway,	8,096	Fulton,	4,446	Jessamine,	10,249
Campbell,	13,127	Gallatin,	5,139	Johnson,	3,873
Carroll,	5,526	Garrard,	10,237	Kenton,	17,038

Knox,	7,050	Monroe,	7,756	Scott,	14,946
Laurel,	4,145	Montgomery,	9,903	Shelby,	17,095
La Rue,	5,859	Morgan,	7,620	Simpson,	7,733
Lawrence,	6,281	Muhlenberg,	9,809	Spencer,	6,842
Letcher,	2,512	Nelson,	14,789	Taylor,	7,250
Lewis,	7,202	Nicholas,	10,361	Todd,	12,268
Lincoln,	10,093	Ohio,	9,749	Trigg,	10,129
Livingston,	6,578	Oldham,	7,629	Trumble,	5,963
Logan,	16,581	Owen,	10,444	Union,	9,012
Madison,	15,727	Owsley,	3,774	Warren,	15,123
Marion,	11,765	Pendleton,	6,774	Washington,	12,194
Mason,	18,344	Perry,	3,092	Wayne,	8,692
Marshall,	5,269	Pike,	5,365	Whitley,	7,447
McCracken,	6,067	Pulaski,	14,195	Woodford,	12,423
Meade,	7,393	Rock Castle,	4,697		
Mercer,	14,067	Russell,	5,349		982,405

STATE OF MISSOURI.

Adair,	2,342	Grundy,	3,006	Ozark,	2,294
Andrew,	9,443	Harrison,	2,447	Perry,	7,215
Atchison,	1,678	Henry,	4,052	Pettes,	5,150
Andrain,	3,506	Hickory,	2,329	Pike,	13,609
Barry,	3,467	Holt,	3,957	Platte,	16,845
Bates,	3,669	Howard,	13,969	Polk,	6,186
Benton,	5,015	Jackson,	14,000	Pulaski,	3,998
Boone,	14,979	Jasper,	4,223	Putnam,	1,657
Buchanan,	12,975	Jefferson,	6,928	Ralls,	6,151
Butler,	1,616	Johnson,	7,464	Randolph,	9,439
Caldwell,	2,316	Knox,	2,894	Ray,	10,373
Callaway,	13,827	La Clede,	2,498	Reynolds,	1,849
Camden,	2,338	La Fayette,	13,690	Ripley,	2,830
Cape Girardeau,	13,912	Lawrence,	4,859	Saline,	8,843
Carroll,	5,441	Lewis,	6,578	Schuyler,	3,287
Cass,	6,090	Lincoln,	9,421	Scotland,	3,782
Cedar,	3,361	Linn,	4,058	Scott,	3,182
Chariton,	7,514	Livingston,	4,247	Shannon,	1,199
Clarke,	5,527	Macon,	6,565	Shelby,	4,253
Clay,	10,332	Madison,	6,003	St. Charles,	11,454
Clinton,	3,786	Marion,	12,230	St. Clair,	3,556
Cole,	6,696	McDonald,	2,236	St. Genevieve,	5,313
Cooper,	12,950	Mercer,	2,691	St. Francois,	4,964
Crawford,	6,397	Miller,	3,834	St. Louis,	104,978
Dade,	4,246	Mississippi,	3,123	Stoddard,	4,277
Dallas,	3,648	Moniteau,	6,004	Sullivan,	2,983
Daviess,	5,298	Monroe,	10,541	Taney,	4,373
De Kalb,	2,075	Montgomery,	5,489	Texas,	2,312
Dodge,	353	Morgan,	4,650	Warren,	5,860
Dunklin,	1,229	New Madrid,	5,541	Washington,	8,811
Franklin,	11,021	Newton,	4,268	Wayne,	4,518
Gasconade,	4,996	Nodaway,	2,118	Wright,	3,387
Gentry,	4,248	Oregon,	1,432		
Greene,	13,785	Osage,	6,704		682,044

STATE OF IOWA.

	U. S. Cen- sus, 1850.		State Cen- sus, 1852.			U. S. Cen- sus, 1850.		State Cen- sus, 1852.	
	1850	1852	1850	1852		1850	1852	1850	1852
Allamakee,	777	2,000	Dallas,	854	1,216	Jasper,	1,280	1,674	
Appanoose,	3,131	4,243	Davis,	7,264	7,550	Jefferson,	9,904	10,225	
Benton,	672	1,237	Decatur,	965	1,184	Johnson,	4,472	5,788	
Black Hawk,	135	315	Delaware,	1,759	2,615	Jones,	3,007	4,201	
Boone,	735	1,024	Des Moines,	12,987	12,525	Keokuk,	4,822	5,306	
Buchanan,	517	1,023	Dubuque,	10,841	12,500	Lee,	18,860	20,000	
Bremer,		309	Fayette,	825	2,065	Linn,	5,444	6,870	
Butler,		73	Fremont,	1,244	2,044	Louisa,	4,939	5,476	
Cedar,	3,941	4,971	Guthrie,		300	Lucas,	471	1,066	
Clarke,	79	549	Henry,	8,707	9,633	Madison,	1,179	1,832	
Clayton,	3,873	6,318	Iowa,	822	1,323	Mahaska,	5,989	7,479	
Clinton,	2,822	3,822	Jackson,	7,210	8,231	Marion,	5,482	6,289	

U. S. Cen- sus, 1850.		State Cen- sus, 1852.		U. S. Cen- sus, 1850.		State Cen- sus, 1852.		U. S. Cen- sus, 1850.		State Cen- sus, 1852.		
Marshall,	338	710	Ringgold,	250	Wapello,	8,471	8,888					
Monroe,	2,884	3,430	Risley,	122	Warren,	961	1,488					
Mills,		1,463	Scott,	5,986	8,628	Washington,	4,957	5,881				
Muscatine,	5,731	6,812	Story,		214	Wayne,	340	794				
Page,	551	636	Tama,	8	262	Winneshick,	546	1,523				
Polk,	4,515	5,939	Taylor,	204	479	Yell,		250				
Pottawattomie,	7,828	7,912	Union,		79							
Poweshiek,	615	895	Van Buren,	12,270	12,753						192,214	232,723

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Adams,	26,508	Henry,	3,807	Ogle,	10,020
Alexander,	2,484	Iroquois,	4,149	Peoria,	17,547
Bond,	6,144	Jackson,	5,862	Perry,	5,278
Boone,	7,626	Jasper,	3,220	Pike,	18,819
Browne,	7,198	Jefferson,	8,109	Pope,	3,975
Bureau,	8,841	Jersey,	7,354	Platt,	1,606
Calhoun,	3,231	Jo Daviess,	18,604	Pulaski,	2,265
Carroll,	4,586	Johnson,	4,113	Putnam,	3,924
Cass,	7,253	Kane,	16,703	Randolph,	11,079
Champaign,	2,649	Kendall,	7,730	Richland,	4,012
Christian,	3,202	Knox,	13,279	Rock Island,	6,937
Clarke,	9,532	Lake,	14,226	St. Clair,	20,181
Clay,	4,289	La Salle,	17,815	Saline,	5,588
Clinton,	5,139	Lawrence,	6,121	Sangamon,	19,228
Coles,	9,335	Lec,	5,292	Schnyler,	10,573
Cook,	43,385	Livingston,	1,552	Scott,	7,914
Crawford,	7,135	Logan,	5,128	Shelby,	7,807
Cumberland,	3,720	McDonough,	7,616	Stark,	3,710
De Kalb,	7,540	McHenry,	14,979	Stephenson,	11,666
De Witt,	5,002	McLean,	10,163	Tazewell,	12,052
Du Page,	9,290	Macon,	3,988	Union,	7,615
Edgar,	10,692	Maconin,	12,355	Vernilion,	11,492
Edwards,	3,524	Madison,	20,436	Wabash,	4,690
Efingham,	3,799	Marion,	6,720	Warren,	8,176
Fayette,	8,075	Marshall,	5,180	Washington,	6,953
Franklin,	5,681	Massaic,	4,092	Wayne,	6,825
Fulton,	22,508	Mason,	5,921	White,	8,925
Gallatin,	5,448	Menard,	6,349	Whiteside,	5,361
Greene,	12,429	Mercer,	5,246	Will,	16,703
Grundy,	3,023	Monroe,	7,679	Williamson,	7,216
Hamilton,	6,362	Montgomery,	6,276	Winnebago,	11,773
Hancock,	14,652	Morgan,	16,064	Woodford,	4,416
Hardin,	2,887	Moultrie,	3,234		
Henderson,	4,612				851,470

TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA.

Benton,	418	Pembina,	1,134	Wahnahta,	160
Dakotah,	584	Ramsey,	2,227	Washington,	1,056
Itaska,	97	Wabashaw,	243		
Mahkathah,	158				6,077

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Bernalillo,	7,751	Santa Fe,	7,713	Valencia,	14,147
Rio Arriba,	10,668	San Miguel,	7,074		
Santa Anna,	4,645	Taos,	9,507		61,505

TERRITORY OF OREGON.

Benton,	814	Linn,	999	Washington,	2,651
Clackamas,	1,859	Lewis,	558	Yam Hill,	1,512
Clarke,	643	Marion,	2,749		
Clatsop,	462	Polk,	1,051		13,293

POST OFFICES,

ARRANGED BY STATES AND COUNTIES.

. The preceding chapter of counties, cities, towns, &c, was designed to include all places of importance enough to merit a particular notice, embracing all the court houses of the several counties. The following list contains the names of all places not already described, in which post offices existed on the 31st of May, 1851, according to the most recent statement published by the post-office department. They are, for the most part, places of small note, owing their importance chiefly to the fact of having a post office; though some places, particularly in the newly-settled states, have been included here and in the preceding tables of population, of which, had we possessed the necessary information, a more full account would have been given.

STATE OF MAINE.

AROOSTOOK.

Aroostook
Bridgewater
Caribou
Conway
Fort Fairfield
Fort Kent
Haynesville
Limestone River
Linneus
Maple Grove
Masardis
Monticello
Number Three
Orient
Presque Isle
Smyrna
South Molunocus.
Umcoucus
Weston

CUMBERLAND.

Bolster's Mills
Cumberland Centre
East Auburn
East Baldwin
East North Yarmouth
East Poland
East Raymond
East Standish
Goff's Corners
Mechanic's Falls

Minot
North Auburn
North Bridgeton
North Pownal
North Raymond
North Windham
North Yarmouth Centre
Oak Hill
Scarboro'
South Bridgeton
South Durham
South Windham
Steep Falls
Stevens's Plains
Upper Gloucester
Upper Yarmouth
West Baldwin
West Cumberland
West Danville
West Durham
West Falmouth
West Gloucester
West Gorham
West Harpswell
West Minot
West Poland
Windham
Yarmouth

FRANKLIN.

East New Vineyard
East Strong

East Wilton
Farmington Falls
Jay Bridge
Madrid
North Chesterville
North Industry
North Jay
North Wilton
Salem
South Chesterville
Temple Mills
Weld
West Freeman
West's Mills
Wilton

HANCOCK.

Bar Harbor
Bucksport Centre
Cranberry Isles
East Sullivan
East Trenton
Franklin
Mariaville
North Blue Hill
North Bucksport
North Castine
North Ellsworth
North Hancock
North Haven
North Penobscot
North Sedgwick

Prospect Harbor
Salisbury Cove
Seal Cove
South Deer Isle
South West Harbor
Surry
Swan's Island
West Brookville
West Gouldsboro'
West Sedgwick
West Sullivan
West Trenton
Winter Harbor

KENNEBEC.

Belgrade
Belgrade Mills
Brown's Corner
Centre Sidney
Dunn's Corner
East Monmouth
East New Sharon
East Pittston
East Readfield
East Vassalboro'
East Winthrop
French's Corner
Green Corner
Greene Depot
Hallowell Cross Roads
Kent's Hill
Leeds's Station

Litchfield Corners
 Livermore Falls
 North Belgrade
 North Fayette
 North Leeds
 North Monmouth
 North Pittston
 North Vassalboro'
 North Wayne
 Pishon's Ferry
 Readfield Depot
 Rome
 Sebacook
 South Albion
 South China
 South Leeds
 South Mount Vernon
 South Vassalboro'
 South Windsor
 Togus Spring
 Vassalboro'
 Vienna
 Waterville
 Wayne
 Week's Mills
 West Sidney
 West Waterville
 Windsor
 Winslow
 Winthrop

LINCOLN.

Bowdoin Centre
 Cooper's Mills
 Damariscotta Mills
 Dresden Mills
 East Union
 East Woolwich
 Hodgdon's Mills
 Little River Village
 North Boothbay
 North Edgcomb
 North Union
 North Waldoboro'
 North Whitefield
 Parker's Head
 Patricktown
 Pemaquid
 Richmond Corner
 Round Pond
 Sabatus
 Sheepscott Bridge
 South Dresden
 Southport
 South St. George
 Union
 Waldoboro'
 Wales
 Warren
 Washington
 Webster
 West Jefferson
 Westport
 Whitfield
 Winnegance
 Woolwich

OXFORD.

Canton Mills
 Centre Lovell
 East Bethel
 East Dixfield
 East Hebron

East Rumford
 East Stoneham
 East Sumner
 East Turner
 Letter A, No. 2
 Letter B
 Livermore Centre
 Locke's Mills
 North Albany
 North Bethel
 North Fryeburg
 North Livermore
 North Norway
 North Paris
 North Turner
 North Turner Bridge
 North Waterford
 North Woodstock
 Rumford Centre
 Rumford Point
 Snow Falls
 South Andover
 South Hartford
 South Newry
 South Paris
 South Waterford
 Springtown
 Stow
 Turner
 Waterford
 Welchville
 West Bethel
 West Buckfield
 West Peru
 West Sumner
 Wilson's Mills
 Woodstock

PENOBSCO.

Alton
 Brewer Centre
 Brewer Village
 Clifton
 Corinna Centre
 Dixmont Mills
 East Brewer
 East Corinth
 East Dixmont
 East Eddington
 East Hampden
 East Newport
 East Orrington
 Etna Centre
 Exeter Mills
 Great Works
 Greenbush
 Hill's Corners
 Lincoln Centre
 Mattawamkeag
 Maxfield
 Milford
 North Bangor
 North Dixmont
 North Hampden
 North Hermon
 North Lincoln
 North Newburg
 North Newport
 Olanon
 Passadumkeag
 Patten
 Six Mile Falls
 South Levant

South Lincoln
 South Maxfield
 South Newburg
 South Orrington
 Springfield
 Stetson
 Upper Stillwater
 West Charleston
 West Entfield
 West Garland
 West Glenburn
 West Great Works
 West Hampden
 West Howland
 West Levant

PISCATAQUIS.

Bowser Bank
 Centre Guilford
 East Dover
 East Sangerville
 Greenville
 Katahdin Iron Works
 North Brownsville
 Orneville
 Shirley Mills
 South Atkinson
 South Dover
 South Sangerville
 South Sebec
 Wellington
 West Dover
 Williamsburg

SOMERSET.

Cambridge
 Carritunk
 Concord
 Dead River
 Detroit
 East Madison
 East Newportland
 East Pittsfield
 Embden Centre
 Fairfield Corners
 Flag Staff
 Kendall's Mills
 Larone
 Lexington
 Madison Centre
 Moose River
 North Fairfield
 North Newportland
 Osoola
 Smithfield
 South Bloomfield
 South Solon
 The Forks
 West Anson
 West Embden
 West Hartland
 West Ripley

WALDO.

Burnham Village
 Carver's Harbor
 Centre Lincolnville
 Centre Montville
 East Burnham
 East Knox
 East Montville
 East Northport
 Ellingwood's Corner

Frankfort Mills
 Goose River
 Koox Centre
 Light's Corners
 McLain's Mills
 Monroe Centre
 North Appleton
 North Belmont
 North Frankfort
 North Palermo
 North Prospect
 North Searsmont
 North Searsport
 Prospect Ferry
 South Freedom
 South Hope
 South Montville
 South Prospect
 Unity
 Waldo
 West Camden
 West Freedom

WASHINGTON.

Dennysville
 Harrington
 Holmes's Bay
 Indian River
 Jackson Brook
 Kossuth
 Lube Mills
 Marion
 Marion Mills
 Medybens
 Millbridge
 Milltown
 Narraguagus
 Northfield
 Pike
 Princeton
 Red Beach
 South Maxfield
 Sprague's Falls
 Waite
 Wesley
 West Lube
 Whiting
 Whitneyville

YORK.

Action
 Action Corners
 Buxton Centre
 Cape Neddick
 Centre Lebanon
 East Elliott
 East Limington
 East Parsonfield
 Emery's Mills
 Goodwin's Mills
 Hollis Centre
 Kennebunk Depot
 Kegar Falls
 Lyman Centre
 North Action
 North Hollis
 North Kennebunk Port
 North Parsonfield
 North Shapleigh
 Ogunquit
 Ross's Corners
 Scotland
 South Berwick

South Parsonfield
South Sanford
Springvale

Waterboro'
Waterboro' Centre
Wells

Wells's Depot
West Buxton
West Lebanon

West Newfield
West Parsonfield

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BELKNAP.

Centre Barnstead
East Sanbornton
Gilford Village
Gilmanton Iron Works
Lake Village
Lower Gilmanton
New Hampton
North Barnstead
North Sanbornton
Sanbornton Bridge
South Alton
Upper Gilmanton
Weir's Bridge
West Alton

Harrisville
Munsonville
New Alstead
North Marlow
Paper Mill Village
Pottersville
South Stoddard
Sullivan
Walpole
Westmoreland
Westport
West Swanzy
West Winchester
Winchester

West Campton
West Canaan
West Enfield
West Lebanon
West Plymouth
West Rimmey
West Thornton
Woodstock

Fessenden Mills
Greenland
Greenland Depot
North Londonderry
North Salem
Nottingham Turnpike
South Deerfield
South Kingston
South New Market
South Raymond
West Deerfield
West Northwood
West Windham
Windham

CARROLL.

Centre Conway
Centre Ossipee
Centre Sandwich
East Moultonboro'
East Wakefield
Leighton's Corners
Melvin Village
North Conway
North Sandwich
North Wolfboro'
South Tamworth
South Wolfboro'
Tamworth
Tamworth Iron Works
Tuftonboro'
Union
Wakefield
Water Village
West Oscepe
Wolfboro'

COOS.

Hart's Location
Lower Bartlett
Lower Columbia
Stark
West Stewartstown
Wentworth's Location
Whitefield
White Mountain

HILLSBORO'.

Amoskeag
East Weare
East Wilton
North Branch
Oil Mill Village
Reed's Ferry
South Lyndeboro'
South Merrimac
South Weare
Thornton's Ferry
Weare
Wilton

STAFFORD.

Centre Stafford
Chestnut Hill
Downing's Mills
Gonic
North Barrington
North Stafford
Salmon Falls
Stafford Corner
Tuttle's Corners

CHESHIRE.

Drewsville
East Jaffrey
East Sullivan
East Westmoreland

GRAFTON.

Campton Village
East Canaan
East Haverhill
East Landaff
East Lebanon
East Lyman
Flume
La Fayette
North Enfield
North Groton
North Haverhill
North Littleton
North Lyman
Orfordville
Sugar Hill
Warren
Wentworth

MERRIMAC.

East Andover
Fishersville
Mast Yard
North Chichester
North Dunbarton
Shaker Village
South Bradford
South Newbury
Suncook
Warner
West Andover
West Boscawen
West Concord
Wilmot
Wilmot Flat

SULLIVAN.

East Lempster
East Plainfield
East Unity
East Washington
George's Mills
Grantham
Meriden
North Charlestown
South Acworth
South Charlestown
Unity
Washington
Wendell
West Claremont
West Springfield

ROCKINGHAM.

East Chester
East Northwood

STATE OF VERMONT.

ADDISON.

Chimney Point
Chipman's Point
East Middlebury
Hancock
Larrabee's Point
North Ferrisburg
Otter Creek
Vergennes
West Cornwall
West Salisbury
Weybridge Lower Falls
Whiting

Factory Point
Hartwellville
North Bennington
North Dorset
North Pownal
South Dorset
South Shaftesbury
West Arlington
West Rupert
Winhall
Woodford

Passumpsic
St. Johnsbury Centre
St. Johnsbury East
South Hardwick
South Ryegate
South Walden
Walden
Waterford
Wheelock

West Bolton
Westford
West Milton
Williston
Winooski Falls

ESSEX.

South Canaan
West Concord

CALEDONIA.

East Burke
East Hardwick
Lower Waterford
North Danville

CHITTENDEN.

Huntington
Jonesville
Painesville
Pleasant Valley
Underhill
Underhill Centre

FRANKLIN.

Avery's Gore
Buck Hollow
East Berkshire
East Fairfield
East Franklin
East Georgia

BENNINGTON

Bonville
East Rupert

East Highgate
East Sheldon
Enosburg Falls
Highgate Spring
North Fairfax
Saint Alban's Bay
Saxe's Mills
Swanton Centre
West Berkshire
West Enosburg

GRAND ISLE.

Vineyard
West Alburg

LAMOILLE.

Jeffersonville
Morrisville
North Cambridge
North Hyde Park
Waterville
Wolcott

ORANGE.

Bradford Centre
East Brookfield
East Corinth
East Orange
East Randolph
East Thetford
North Thetford
Post Mill Village
South Bradford
South Newbury
South Stratford
Tunbridge
Union Village

Vershire
Washington
Wells River
West Braintree
West Fairlee
West Randolph
West Topsham
Williamstown

ORLEANS.

Barton Landing
Brownington
Brownington Centre
Derby Line
East Charleston
East Craftsbury
Greensboro'
North Troy
South Craftsbury
West Charleston
West Derby
Westfield
West Newport

RUTLAND.

Benson Landing
Centre Rutland
Cuttingsville
Danby Four Corners
East Clarendon
East Poultney
Forest Dale
Hydeville
Mechanicsville
North Clarendon
North Sherburn
Orwell

South Wallingford
Wallingford
Wells
West Haven
West Poultney
West Rutland

WASHINGTON.

East Calais
East Roxbury
North Montpelier
South Barre
Waitsfield
Warren
Waterbury
Woodbury
Worcester

WINDHAM.

Bartonsville
Cambridgeport
Green River
Guilford Centre
Houghtonville
Jacksonville
North Wardsboro'
Saxton's River
South Halifax
South Windham
Vernon
Wardsboro'
West Brattleboro'
West Dover
West Dummerston
West Halifax
Westminster
Westminster West

West Townshend
West Wardsboro'
Whitingham
Williamsville
Wilmington
Windham

WINDSOR.

Brownsville
Corners
East Barnard
East Bethel
Felchville
Gaysville
North Chester
North Hartland
North Springfield
Perkinsville
Pompanoosue
Proctorsville
Quebec Village
Simonsville
Snow's Store
South Pomfret
South Reading
South Royalton
South Woodstock
Taftsville
Tyson Furnace
Upper Falls
Weathersfield
West Hartford
Weston
West Rochester
White River Junction
Windsor
Woodstock

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BARNSTABLE.

Centreville
Cotuit
Cotuit Port
East Brewster
East Dennis
East Falmouth
East Harwich
East Orleans
East Sandwich
Harwichport
Hyannis Port
Marston's Mills
Monument
North Chatham
North Eastham
North Falmouth
North Sandwich
North Truro
Poossett
South Dennis
South Harwich
South Orleans
South Sandwich
South Wellfleet
South Yarmouth
Waquoit
Wellfleet
West Barnstable
West Brewster
West Dennis

West Falmouth
West Harwich
West Sandwich
West Yarmouth
Wood's Hole
Yarmouth
Yarmouth Port

BERKSHIRE.

Ashley Falls
Curtisville
East Lee
East Sheffield
Hartsville
Housatonic
Lenox Furnace
Mill River
New Boston
North Becket
North Egremont
South Egremont
Southfield
South Lee
South Williamstown
Tyringham
Van Deusenville
Washington
West Becket
West Otis
West Pittsfield
West Stockbridge

W. Stockbridge Centre
Williamstown
Windsor

BRISTOL.

Long Plain
Mirickville
North Attleboro'
North Dartmouth
North Dighton
North Easton
North Fairhaven
North Rehoboth
North Swansea
South Attleboro'
South Dartmouth
South Easton
South Seekonk
South Westport
Squawbetty
Vue de L'eau
Westport
Westport Point

DUKES.

West Tisbury

ESSEX.

Belleville Port
East Haverhill
East Salisbury

Lynnfield Centre
New Mills
North Andover
North Danvers
Sutton Mills
Tapleyville
Wenham
West Amesbury
West Boxford
West Newbury

FRANKLIN.

Adamsville
Ashfield
East Charlemont
East Shelburne
East Whately
Griswoldville
Grout's Corners
Lock's Village
Montague Canal
North Bernardston
North Leverett
North New Salem
North Orange
South Deerfield
South Hawley
Warwick
Wendell
Wendell Depot
West Hawley

West Northfield
Whately

HAMPDEN.

Agawam
Ashleyville
Bond's Village
Chicopee Falls
Collin's Depot
East Granville
East Long Meadow
Feeding Hills
Ireland
North Blanford
North Chester
Rock Valley
South Wilbraham
Thorndike
Three Rivers
Wales
Westfield
West Granville
West Springfield
Wilbraham
Willimansett

HAMPSHIRE.

Baneroft
Cummingt'n W. Village
Greenwich Village
Haydenville
Leeds
North Amherst
North Hadley
North Prescott
South Amherst
South Hadley Falls
Ware
West Chesterfield
West Hampton
West Worthington
Williamsburg
Worthington

MIDDLESEX.

Assabet
Bragville

Cochituate
East Lexington
East Pepperell
East Woburn
Feltonsville
Forge Village
Middlesex Village
North Chelmsford
North Reading
North Sudbury
North Tewksbury
Rockbottom
Shirley Village
South Framingham
South Groton
South Natick
Townsend Harbor
Tyngsboro'
Waltham
Watertown
Wayland
West Acton
West Cambridge
West Chelmsford
Westford
West Groton
West Newton
Weston
West Townsend
Wilmington
Winchester
Woburn
Woodville

NORFOLK.

Bald Hill
Charles River Village
East Foxboro'
East Medway
East Randolph
East Sharon
East Stoughton
East Weymouth
Franklin City
Harrison Square
North Bellingham
North Cohasset
North Weymouth

North Wrentham
Rockville
Sheldonville
South Bellingham
South Braintree
South Dedham
South Franklin
South Walpole
South Weymouth
South Wrentham
Walpole
Walpole East
West Dedham
West Foxboro'
West Medway
West Needham
West Roxbury
West Wrentham
Weymouth
Wrentham

PLYMOUTH.

Campello
Chiltonville
Cohesett
East Abington
East Marshfield
East Middleboro'
East Wareham
Mattapoisett
North Carver
North Marshfield
North Middleboro'
North Plympton
North Rochester
North Scituate
N. West Bridgewater
Rock
Scotland
Sippican
South Abington
South Carver
South Hanson
South Hingham
South Middleboro'
Wareham
West Bridgewater
West Duxbury

West Scituate
West Warcham

SUFFOLK.

North Chelsea.

WORCESTER.

Ashburnham Depot
Athol Depot
Boylston Centre
Charlton Depot
Cordaville
East Brookfield
East Douglass
East Princeton
Farnumsville
Fiskelale
Holden
Manchaug
Millville
North Bleakstone
Northbridge Centre
North Leominster
North Oxford
North Spencer
Oakdale
Saundersville
Smithville
South Gardner
South Milford
South Royalston
South Shrewsbury
Upton
Uxbridge
Warren
Webster
Westboro'
West Boylston
West Brookfield
West Fitchburg
West Millbury
Westminster
West Rutland
West Sterling
West Sutton
Whitinsville
Wilkinsonville
Winchendon

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

BRISTOL.

Warren

KENT.

Anthony's Village
Centreville
Escoheag
Phenix
Rice City
Warwick
West Greenwich
W. Greenwich Centre

NEWPORT.

Adamsville

Tiverton Four Corners

PROVIDENCE.

Albion
Centredale
Clayville
Cumberland Hill,
Diamond Hill
Fiskeville
Foster Centre
Greenville
Knightsville
Lime Rock
Manton
Mapleville

Mount Vernon
Nasonville
North Scituate
Olneyville
Manville
Paseoag
South Foster
South Scituate
Valley Falls,
Woonsocket Falls

WASHINGTON.

Allenton
Areadia
Brand's Iron Works

Carolina Mills
Dorrville
Narragansett
Peace Dale,
Perrysville
Pine Hill
Potter's Hill
Quonochontaug
Rockville
Shamrock Mills
Tower Hill
Usquepaugh
Wakefield
Westerly
Wickford

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

FAIRFIELD.	West Hartland West Suffield Wethersfield Windsor Windsor Locks Windsorville	Woodville	Waterford West Chester
Ball's Point Banksville Cold Spring Darien Depot Glenville Greenfield Hill Hawleyville High Ridge Long Ridge Mianus Mill Plain North Greenwich North Stanford North Wilton Redding Ridge Ridgebury Round Hill South Norwalk Stanwich Stepney Stepney Depot Trumbull Long Hill Weston Westport Wilton	LITCHFIELD. Bakersville Bantam Falls Bridgewater Burrville, Campville Chapinville Colebrook River Cornwall Bridge Cornwall Hollow East Caaan East Kent Ellsworth Falls Village Gaylord's Bridge Hotchkissville Lakeville Lime Rock Marble Dale Mill Brook Milton New Hartford Centre New Preston North Colebrook Northfield North Goshen Northville, Ore Hill Pine Meadow Pleasant Valley Plymouth Hollow South Canaan South Farms, South Kent Southville Terrysville Torrington Warren Washington Watertown West Cornwall West Goshen West Norfolk West Winstead Winchester Winchester Centre Woleottville Woodbury	MIDDLESEX. Centre Brook Cobaltville Durham Centre East Hampton East Hampton Lake Higganum Leesville Millington Moodus Upper Middletown Westbrook Winthrop	TOLLAND. Andover Eagleville Gilead Mansfield Centre Mansfield Depot Mashapang Moose Meadow North Somers Quarryville Rockville Somersville South Coventry Square Pond Stafford Springs Staffordville Union Vernon West Stafford West Willington Willington
HARTFORD.		NEW HAVEN.	WINDHAM.
Broad Brook Buckland Canton Centre East Granby East Hartford East Suffield Forestville Hazardville Hoekanum Kensington Manchester Station Marion Newington North Canton North Granby Plainville Poquonock Rainbow Rocky Hill Seitico South Glastenbury South Manchester South Windsor Unionville Warehouse Point West Avon West Granby West Hartford		Ansonia Fair Haven Humphreysville Middlebury Northford North Guilford North Madison South Britain Southford Straitsville Wallingford Waterbury Waterville West Haven West Meriden Westville Wolcott Zoar Bridge	Abington Campbell's Mills Central Village Collamer East Killingly Fishersville Howard's Valley Moosop New Boston North Ashford North Killingly North Windham North Woodstock Phoenixville Plainfield Pomfret Landing Quinebaug Scotland South Killingly South Windham Sterling Hill Voluntown West Ashford Westford West Killingly Westminster West Woodstock Willimantic Windham Woodstock
		NEW LONDON.	
		Centre Groton Chesterfield Gales's Ferry Greenville Hadlyme Hamburg Laysville Liberty Hill Noank North Franklin North Lyme Norwich Town Pendleton Hill Poquanao Bridge Poquetanuck Portersville South Lyme Uncasville	

STATE OF NEW YORK.

ALLEGHANY.	East Hill Fillmore Hobbierville Little Genesee Mills's Mills North Almond Phillips's Creek Phillipsville Richburg Rounsville	Rockville Shongo Short Tract Spring Mills Transit Bridge West Almond West Clarksville West Genesee West Shongo Wellsville	Whitesville Whitney's Valley Willing Wirt Wiscony
Alfred Centre Allen Centre Allensville Black Creek Centre Almond Centre Independence Centreville Ceres Chautauque Valley			ALBANY. Bethlehem Centre Cedar Hill Coeyman's Hollow

Cooksburg
 Dormansville
 Dunnsville
 East Berne
 Guilderland Centre
 Ireland Corners
 Knowersville
 Lisha's Kill
 Medusa
 New Salem
 Newtonville
 Potter's Hollow
 Preston Hollow
 Reidsville
 South Berne
 South Westerlo
 Watervliet Centre
 Westerlo
 West Troy

BROOME.

Castle Creek
 Centre Lisle
 Centre Village
 Conklin Centre
 Corbettsville
 East Maine
 Hale's Eddy
 Harpersville
 Hawleyton
 Hyde Settlement
 Kattelville
 Kirkwood
 Maine
 New Ohio
 Ninevah
 Osborne Hollow
 Port Crane
 Shawsville
 South Windsor
 Susquehannah
 Union
 Union Centre
 Union Village
 Unitaria
 Upper Lisle
 Vallyonia Springs
 Vestal
 West Colesville
 West Windsor
 Whitney's Point
 Windsor

CATTARAUGUS.

Alleghany
 Axeville
 Buck Tooth
 Chapelsburg
 Delavan
 East Leon
 East Otto
 East Randolph
 Eddyville
 Elgin
 Elton
 Fairview
 Gowanda
 Kill Buck
 Limestone
 Little Valley
 Machias
 North Perrysburg
 Onoville

Plato
 Sandusky
 Seelysburg
 Sociality
 Ten Mile Spring
 Versailles
 West Perrysburg
 West Yorkshire
 Yorkshire

CAYUGA.

Cato
 Dresserville
 East Genoa
 Five Corners
 Fosterville
 Genoa
 Kelloggsville
 Kings Ferry
 Levanna
 Little Sodas
 Martville
 Meridian
 Nine Corners
 North Sterling
 Owasco Lake
 Poplar Ridge
 Port Byron
 Scipioville
 Seneca River
 Sherwoods
 South Venice
 The Square
 Throopsville
 Union Springs
 Venice
 Victory
 Weed's Port
 West Niles

CHAUTAQUA.

Alleghany
 Blockville
 Cassadaga
 Centre Sherman
 Charlotte Centre
 Clear Creek
 Clymer Centre
 Dewittville
 Fluvanna
 Frewsburg
 Friends
 Hamlet
 Hartfield
 Irving
 Laona
 Levant
 Magnolia
 Marvin
 Nashville
 North Clymer
 Oregon
 Panama
 Poland Centre
 Salem Cross Roads
 Silver Creek
 Smith's Mills
 Van Buren Harbor
 Vermont
 Villanova
 Volusia
 West Ellery
 Westfield

CHEMUNG.

Baldwin
 Beaver Dams
 Catharine
 Fairport
 Havanna
 Martin's Hill
 Millport
 Moreland
 North Chemung
 Pine Valley
 Post Creek
 Salmuria
 Seely Creek
 South Erin
 Sullivanville
 Townsend
 Van Etenville
 Veteran
 Webb's Mills
 Wellburg
 West Cayuta
 Wynkoop Creek

CHEXANGO.

Beaver Meadow
 Bennettsville
 Coventryville
 East German
 East Greene
 East Guilford
 East Macdonough
 East Pharsalia
 Geneganslet
 Guilford Centre
 King's Settlement
 McDonough
 Mount Upton
 New Berlin Centre
 North Guilford
 North Linklaen
 North Norwich
 Pitcher Springs
 Rockdale
 Smithville Flats
 South Bainbridge
 South New Berlin
 South Otsele
 South Oxford
 South Plymouth
 West Bainbridge
 West Linklaen
 White's Store

CLINTON.

Cadyville
 Coopersville
 Dannemora
 East Peru
 Farrell Place
 Frontier
 Moore's Forks
 New Sweden
 Peaseville
 Perry's Mills
 Schuyler's Falls
 Sciota
 Union Falls
 West Chazy
 West Plattsburg
 Wrightsville

COLUMBIA.

Aneram Lead Mines

Canaan Centre
 Canaan Four Corners
 Chatham Centre
 Chatham Four Corners
 Churchtown
 East Chatham
 Elizaville
 Flatbrook
 Gallatinville
 Greene River
 Harlemville
 Hoffman's Gate
 Malden Bridge
 Mellenville
 Moffett's Store
 New Britain
 New Lebanon Centre
 Niverville
 North Chatham
 Smoky Hollow
 Spencertown
 Stnyvesant Falls
 Velatie
 West Tughkanick

CORTLANDT

Blodgett Mills
 Cheningo
 Cuyler
 East Freetown
 East Homer
 East Scott
 East Virgil
 Freetown Corners
 Harford
 Keeney's Settlement
 Lapeer
 Little York
 McGrawville
 South Cortlandt
 Taylor
 Texas Valley
 Union Valley
 Virgil
 Willet

DELAWARE.

Arkville
 Barbourville
 Batavia Kill
 Bloomville
 Brushland
 Cabin Hill
 Cannonsville
 Clark's Factory
 Clovesville
 Croton
 Davenport Centre
 Elwood's Bridge
 Harvard
 Hobart
 Monument Island
 Moresville
 New Road
 North Franklin
 North Hamden
 North Harpersfield
 Nort Kortwright
 Onleont
 Halleottsville
 Partridge Island
 Pepacton
 Rock Rift

Shavertown
Sidney Centre
Sidney Plains
South Franklin
South Kortwright
Stockport's Station
Stratton's Falls
Trout Creek
Walton
Westavenport
West Meredith

DUTCHESS.

Adriance
Amenia Union
Arthursburg
Attlebury
Barrytown
Bull's Head
Campbellville
Carthage Landing
Chestnut Ridge
City
Clinton Corners
Clinton Hollow
Clove
Crum Elbow
Farmer's Hill
Federal Store
Fishkill Plains
Freedom Plains
Glenham
Hart's Village
Hibernia
Hughsonville
Hull's Mill
Jackson Corners
La Fayetteville
Leedsville
Lithgow
Little Rest
Mabbettville
Manchester Bridge
Monterey
New Hackensack
New Hamburg
Northeast Centre
Oswego Village
Pecksville
Perry's Corners
Pleasant Plains
Poughquag
Pulver's Corners
Quaker Hill
Roek City
Salt Point
Schultzville
Shenandoah
South Amenia
South Dover
Sprout Creek
Staatsburg
Staufordville
Stormville
Upper Red Hook
Verbank
Wappinger's Falls
Washington
Washington Hollow

ERIE.

Akron
Angola

Big Tree Corners
Buffalo Plains
Cheektowaga
Chief Warrior
Clarence Centre
Clarksburg
Collins's Centre
Crittenden
East Aurora
East Eden
East Evans
East Hamburg
Eden Valley
Ellicott Creek
Glenwood
Grand Island
Griffin's Mills
Hambug on the Lake
Harris's Hill
Marshfield
Mill Grove
North Boston
North Clarence
North Collins
North Evans
Patchin
Pontiac
Red Jacket
South Alden
South Wales
Spring Brook
Town Line
Wales
Wales Centre
Water Valley
West Aurora
West Concord
West Falls
West Newstead
White's Corners
Williamsville
Zoar

ESSEX.

Adirondae
Moriah
New Russia
North Elba
North Hudson
Port Kendall
Saint Armand
Schroon Lake
Schroon River
Upper Jay
Wadham's Mills
West Moriah
Westport
Whallonsburg
Willsboro'
Wilmington
Woodwardsville

FRANKLIN.

Brush's Mills
Burke
East Constable
Franklin Falls
Hogansburg
Mcerrillsville
North Bangor
South Dickinson
West Constable

FULTON.

Brockett's Bridge
Cranberry Creek
Eastmansville
Garoga
Gloversville
Kingsboro'
Lassellsville
Mills's Corners
Newkirk's Mills
North Broadalbin
Northville
Osborn's Bridge
Sammonsville
Union Mills
Vail's Mills
West Galway
West Perth

GENESEEE.

Brookville
Corfu
Darien
Darien Centre
East Bergen
East Bethany
East Pembroke
Linden
Morganville
North Bergen
Oakfield
Pavilion Centre
Roanake
South Alabama
South Byron
Stone Church
Transit
West Bergen
West Bethany
Wheatville

GREENE.

Aera
Ashland
Bailey's Four Corners
Big Hollow
Bushnellsville
Cairo
Cornwallville
East Durham
East Kill
East Windham
Freehold
Gayhead
Jewett
Jewett Centre
Kiskatom
Leeds
Medway
New Baltimore
Norton Hill
Oak Hill
Palenville
Red Falls
South Cairo
South Durham
Tannersville
Union Society
West Kill
West Lexington
Windham
Windham Centre

HERKIMER.

Cedar Lake
Cedarville
Cold Brook
Crain's Corners
Dennison's Corners
Deverex
East Schuyler
Eatonville
Frankfort Hill
Gravesville
Graysville
Ilion
Jacksonburg
Jordanville
Manheim Centre
Middleville
New Graefenberg
Newville
Ohio
Page's Corners
Paine's Hollow
Poland
Postville
Rockton
Salisbury Centre
South Columbia
Starkville
Van Hornesville
Warren
West Schuyler
West Winfield
Wilmot
Winfield

HAMILTON.

Benson
Hope Centre
Hope Falls
Sageville
Wells

JEFFERSON.

Adams's Centre
Alexandria Centre
Appling
Belleville
Bentley's Corners
Black River
Burr's Mills
Cape Vincent
Champion South Roads
Depanville
Dexter
East Houndsfield
East Rodman
Evansville
Felt's Mills
Great Bend
La Fargeville
Le Raysville
Limerick
Mannsville
Military Road
Millen's Bay
Narrows
Natural Bridge
North Adams
North Wilna
Omar
Orleans Four Corners
Oxbow
Pamela Four Corners

Pereh River
 Pierrepont Manor
 Pillar Point
 Plesis
 Point Peninsula
 Redwood
 Roberts's Corners
 Rural Hill
 Saint Lawrence
 Sanford's Corners
 Smithville
 South Rutland
 Sterlingville
 Stone Mills
 Stowell's Corners
 Three Mile Bay
 West Theresa
 Whitney's Corners
 Wilna
 Woodville
 Worthville

KINGS

East New York
 Green Point
 Williamsburg

LEWIS.

Barnes's Corners
 Brantingham
 Collinsville
 Constableville
 Deer River
 High Market
 Houseville
 Indian River
 Lyonsdale
 New Bremen
 Osceola
 Port Leyden
 South Harrisburg
 Stow's Square
 Turin
 Watson
 West Leyden
 West Lowville
 West Martinsburg

LIVINGSTON.

Brooks's Grove
 Byersville
 Cuylerville
 Dansville
 East Groveland
 East Springwater
 Fowlerville
 Gibsonville
 Greigsville
 Groveland Centre
 Hemlock Lake
 Hunt's Hollow
 Kysorville
 Lakeville
 North Sparta
 Oakland
 Piffard
 Ridge
 River Road Forks
 Scottsburg
 South Avon
 South Livonia
 Tuscarora
 Union Corners

West Conesus
 York

MADISON.

Bennet's Corners
 Bouckville
 Bridgeport
 Canastota
 Chittenango Falls
 Clockville
 De Lancey
 Earlville
 East Hamilton
 Erieville
 Hubbard's Corners
 Lake Port
 Leonardsville
 Madison
 Munsville
 New Woodstock
 North Brookfield
 Oneida Depot
 Oneida Lake
 Oneida Valley
 Perryville
 Peterboro'
 Pine Woods
 Poolville
 Pratt's Hollow
 Siloam
 Solsville
 South Brookfield
 Wampsville

MONROE.

Brookport
 Churchville
 Clarkson Centre
 Clifton
 East Clarkson
 Egypt
 Hanford's Landing
 Henrietta
 Mumford
 North Chili
 North Clarkson
 North Greece
 North Parma
 Ogden
 Parma
 Parma Centre
 Scottsville
 Spencerport
 Webster
 West Greece
 West Henrietta
 West Rush
 West Webster
 Wheatland

MONTGOMERY.

Ames
 Anriessville
 Buel
 Burtonsville
 Charlestown Four Corners
 Cranesville
 Flat Creek
 Fort Hunter
 Freysbush
 Hagaman's Mills
 Hallsville
 Hessville

Minaville
 Mindenville
 Palatine Bridge
 Port Jackson
 Saint Johnsville
 Spraker's Basin
 Sprout Brook
 Stone Arabia
 Tribe's Hill

NEW YORK.

Yorkville

NIAGARA.

Bergholtz
 County Line
 Hess Road
 Hickory Corners
 Johnson's Creek
 La Salle
 Loonst Tree
 Mapleton
 Martinsville
 Middleport
 Mount Cambria
 Olcott
 Orange Port
 Pekin
 Pendleton
 Pendleton Centre
 Ransomville
 Rapids
 Reynale's Basin
 Shawnee
 South Royalton
 South Wilson
 Suspension Bridge
 West Somerset
 Wilsons
 Wright's Corners
 Youngstown

ONEIDA.

Alder Creek
 Ava
 Babcock Hill
 Big Brook
 Cassville
 Clayville
 Deansville
 Delta
 East Florence
 Glenmore
 Hecla Works
 Higginsville
 Hillsboro'
 Hizerville
 Holland Patent
 Knox Corners
 Lairdsville
 Lee Centre
 Lowell
 McConnellsville
 New London
 North Bay
 North Bridgewater
 North Gage
 North Western
 Oneida Castle
 Oriskany
 Pine
 Prospect
 Scotonda

South Trenton
 Stanwix
 State Bridge
 Stittville
 Stokes
 Taberg
 Utica
 Vernon
 Vernon Centre
 Verona
 Verona Mills
 Vienna
 Walesville
 Washington Mills
 Waterville
 West Branch
 West Camden
 Westernville
 Westmoreland
 West Vienna

ONONDAGA.

Amber
 Apulia
 Belle Isle
 Borodino
 Brewerton
 Canal
 Cardiff
 Collamer
 Delphi
 Elliston
 Enclid
 Fair Mount
 Fayetteville
 Hart Lot
 Hartsville
 Howlet Hill
 Jack's Reef
 Jamesville
 Jordan
 Kirkville
 Lamsons
 Little Utica
 Mandana
 Mandus Centre
 Marcellus Falls
 Marietta
 Messina Springs
 Navarino
 Onondaga Castle
 Onondaga Valley
 Oran
 Plainville
 Plank Road
 Pompey Centre
 South Marcellus
 South Onondaga
 Spafford Hollow
 Tully
 Tully Valley
 Van Buren
 Van Buren Centre
 Vesper
 Watervale
 Wellington
 West Onondaga
 Windfall

ONTARIO.

Academy
 Allen's Hill
 Bristol Centre

Centrefield
Chapinville
Cheshire
Clifton Springs
Flint Creek
Gypsum
Hall's Corners
Honeoye
Larned's Corners
Manchester Centre
North Bloomfield
Norton's Mills
Oak's Corners
Port Gibson
Reed's Corners
Richmond Mills
Rushville
Seneca Castle
Stanley Corners
Taylorsville
Victor
West Bloomfield
West Farmington

ORANGE.

Amity
Bellvale
Bullville
Buttermilk Falls
Coldenham
Craigsville
Cuddbackville
Edenville
Finchville
Florida
Highland Mills
Howell's Depot
Huguenot
Little Britain
Middle Hope
Middletown
Minisink
Mortonville
Mount Hope
New Hampton
New Milford
New Vernon
Otisville
Oxford Depot
Port Jervis
Ridgebury
Saint Andrews
Salisbury Mills
Scotchtown
Searsville
Slate Hill
Sugar Loaf
Turners
Unionville
Walden
Warwick
Wells's Corner
West Point
West Town

ORLEANS.

Barre Centre
Carlton
Eagle Harbor
East Carlton
East Gaines
East Shelby
Farmingham

Hindsburg
Hulburton
Jeddo
Kendall Mills
Knowlesville
Lyndonville
Medina
Millville
North Ridgeway
Oak Orchard
Shelby Basin
South Barre
Waterport
West Carlton
West Gaines
West Kendall
Yates

OSWEGO.

Amboy Centre
Bernhard's Bay
Butterfly
Cartersville
Caughdenoy
Central Square
Cleaveland
Colosse
Constantia Centre
Dugway
East Parish
Fulton
Gilbert's Mills
Greenboro'
Hannibal
Hannibal Centre
Hastings Centre
Hinmansville
Hull's Corners
Kasoag
Kinney's Four Corners
Minetto
Orwell
Oswego Falls
Phoenix
Port Ontario
Roosevelt
Salmon River
Sand Bank
South Albion
South Granby
South Richland
South West Oswego
Texas
Union Settlement
Union Square
Vermilion
Volney
West Monroe
Williamstown

OTSEGO.

Burlington Flats
Centre Valley
East Springfield
East Worcester
Fly Creek
Garrattsville
Maple Grove
May Flower
Middlefield Centre
Morris
Mount Vision
Oaksville

Otsdawa
Pleasant Brook
Portlandville
Richfield Springs
Roseboom
Salt Springville
Schenevus
Schuyler's Lake
South Edmeston
South Hartwick
South Milford
South Valley
South Worcester
Springfield Centre
Toddsville
Unadilla
Unadilla Centre
Unadilla Forks
West Burlington
West Edmeston
West Exeter
Westford
West Laurens
West Oneonta
Westville
Worcester

PUTNAM.

Brewster's Station
Doanesburg
Dykemans
Farmer's Mills
Garrisons
Haviland Hollow
Mahopac
Milltown
Red Mills
Towniers

QUEENS.

Brushville
Buckram
Cedar Swamp
East Norwich
Farmingdale
Hempstead Branch
Jerico
Jerusalem South
Manhasset
Merrick
Middle Village
Rockville Centre
Roslyn
South Oyster Bay

RENSELAER.

Alps
Brainard's Bridge
Centre Berlin
Deeppkill
Defriestville
Eagle Mills
East Grafton
East Greenbush
East Nassau
East Sand Lake
Hoag's Corner
Junction
North Hoosic
North Stephentown
Petersburg Four Cor-
ners
Poestenkill

Potter Hill
Prospect Hill
Raymertown
Schodaek Centre
Schodaek Depot
Schodaek Landing
South Schodaek
South Stephentown
Tomhannock
West Berlin
West Sand Lake
West Stephentown
Wynaanskill

RICHMOND.

North Shore
Port Richmond
Richmond Valley
Rossville
South Side
Tottenville

ROCKLAND.

Blauveltville
Monsey
Nanuet
North Haverstraw
Nyack
Nyack Turnpike
Ramapo Works
Sloatsburg
Spring Valley
Tappantown
Suffern

SAINT LAWRENCE.

Black Lake
Blink Bonny
Brier Hill
Buck's Bridge
Crary's Mills
East Pierpont
East Piteairn
Edenton
Edwardsville
Flackville
Fullersville Iron Works
Helena
Lawrenceville
Lisbon Centre
Louisville Landing
Macomb
Matildaville
Morley
Nicholville

North Lawrence
North Potsdam
North Russell
North Stockholm
Oak Point
Pope's Mills
Racket River
Raymondville
Richville
Rossie
Russell
Shingle Creek
Somerville
South Edwards
South Hammond
Southville
Stockholm Depot
Waddington

Wegatchie
West Fowler
West Potsdam
West Stockholm

SARATOGA.

Ballston Centre
Barkersville
Bemus Heights
Burnt Hills
Coveville
Dean's Corners
East Galway
East Line
Edinburgh Centre
Fortsville
Gansevoort
Grangerville
Groom's Corners
Jonesville
Ketcham's Corners
Maltaville
Mechanicsville
Middle Grove
Moreau Station
Mount Pleasant
North Galway
Pope's Corners
Porter's Corners
Quaker Springs
Rexford Flats
Rock City Mills
South Corinth
South Galway
Vischer's Ferry
Waterford
West Charlton
West Day
West Greenfield
West Hadley
West Milton
Whiteside's Corners
Wilton

SCHENECTADY

Braman's Corners
East Glenville
Hoffman's Ferry
Mariaville
North Duanesburg
Quaker Street
Scotia

SCHOHARIE

Argosville
Barnerville
Barton Hill
Breakaborn
Central Bridge
Charlotteville
East Cobleskill
Emmence
Engelville
Espérance
Franklinton
Fultonham
Gallupville
Gardnersville
Gilboa
Governor's Corners
Hunter's Land
Hyndsville
Lawyersville

Leesville
Livingstonville
Mine Kill Falls
Morseville
North Blenheim
Richmondville
Sharon Centre
Sharon Springs
Stoansville
Waldensville
Warnerville
West Fulton
West Gilboa

SENECA.

Canoga
Cruso
East Varick
Farmer
Lodi Centre
Rose Hill
Sheldrake
South Lodi
Townsendville
Tyre
Varick
West Fayette
West Junius

STUEBEN.

Alta
Arkport
Avoca
Bennett's Creek
Cameron Mills
Campbeltown
Caton
Centre Canisteo
Cohocton
Cooper's Plains
Corning
Doty's Corner
East Cameron
East Canisteo
East Painted Post
Erwin Centre
Gibson
Goff's Mills
Hammond's Mills
Haskenville
Kennedyville
Lindleytown
Lyon's Hollow
Mount Washington
North Cameron
North Cohocton
North Reading
North Urbana
Patchin's Mills
Paltonville •
Pine Grove
Pond Settlement
Purdy Creek
Rathboneville
Reading Centre
Rough and Ready
Savona
Shannon
South Bradford
South Dansville
South Hill
South Pultney
South Thurston

Sugar Hill
Thurston
Tontine
Towlesville
Twelve Mile Creek
Tyrona
Urbana
Wayne
West Addison
West Cameron
West Greenwood
Weston
West Trounburg
West Union
Wheeler
Woodhull

SUFFOLK.

Amagansett
Amityville
Baiting Hollow
Bell Port
Bridgethampton
Centreport
Connamack
Coram
Cutchogue
Deer Park
Dix Hills
East Cutchogue
East Marion
East Moriches
Fireplace
Flanders
Good Ground
Jamesport
Lakeland
Manorville
Martineck
Middle Island
Miller's Place
Moriches
Mount Sinai
New Village
Northport
Orient
Penataquit
Port Jefferson
Quogue
Sayville
Seatuck
Setauket
Smithtown Branch
Speonk
Springs
Success
Thompson's Station
Upper Aqueduct
Wading River
West Hills
Yaphank

SULLIVAN.

Barryville
Beaver Brook
Beaver Kill
Bloomington
Bridgeville
Burlingham
Callicoon
Callicoon Depot
Claryville
Delaware Bridge

Fosterdale
Freemont
Gales
Glen Wild
Grahamsville
Hasbrouck
Jeffersonville
Liberty Falls
Low's Corner
Mongaup
Mongaup Valley
Narrowsburg
Neversink
North Branch
Parksville
Philipsport
Pike Pond
Pond Eddy
Purvis
Robertsonville
Sandburgh
Stevensville
Thompsonville
West Brookville
White Lake
Woodbourne
Wurtsboro'
Youngsville

TIOGA.

Apalachin
Campville
Cantfield's Corner
Factoryville
Flemingsville
Halsey Valley
Newark Valley
Smithsboro'
South Candor
South Owego
Waverly
West Candor
West Newark
Willseyville

TOMPKINS.

Bennettsburg
Burdett
Caroline Centre
Cayutaville
East Lansing
Enfield Centre
Etna
Forest City
Groton City
Jacksonville
Lake Ridge
Lansingville
Logan
McLean
Mecklenburgh
Mott's Corners
North Hector
North Lansing
Peraville
Pugsley's Depot
Reynoldsville
Searsburgh
Seneca
Slaterville
South Danby
South Lansing
Speedsville

Trumansburg
Trumbull Corners
Varna
Waterburg
West Danby
West Dryden
West Groton

ULSTER.

Accord
Amesville
Arnoldton
Beach Hill
Bearsville
Bruynswick
Clintondale
Denning
Ellenville
Fly Mountain
Frantzdale
Glasco
Kyscrike
Lackawack
Libertyville
Loyd
Milton
Modena
Napanock
New Hurley
New Paltz Landing
Olive Bridge
Pine Bush
Pine Hill
Red Bridge
River Side
Samsonville
Shokan
Stone Ridge
The Corner
Tuthill
Ulsterville
Wawarsing
Westcamp
West Hurley
West Shandaken
Woodstock

WARREN.

Chestertown
French Mountain
Hyde
Johnsburgh

Mill Brook
Pottersville
Stony Creek
The Glen
Wardboro'
Warrensburg

WASHINGTON.

Adamsville,
Anaquascook
Battenville
Belcher
Centre Cambridge
Centre White Creek
Coila
Comstock's Landing
East Greenwich
East Salem
Fort Edward Centre
Galesville
Griswold's Mills
Lake
Low Hampton
Middle Granville
North Argyle
North Cambridge
North Easton
North Granville
North Greenwich
North Hebron
North White Creek
Patten's Mills
Shushan
Smith's Basin
South Argyle
South Easton
South Granville
South Hartford
West Fort Ann
West Hebron
White Creek
Whitchall

WAYNE.

Alloway
Alton
East Palmyra
Fairville
Joy
Lock Berlin
Macedon
Macedon Centre

Marengo
Newark
Port Glasgow
Pultneyville
Red Creek
Sodus Centre
Sodus Point
South Butler
South Sodus
Walworth
West Butler
Westbury
West Macedon
West Walworth
Williamson
Walcott

WESTCHESTER.

Abbotsford
Bedford Station
Chappaqua
Cross River
Croton Falls
Croton Landing
Dobbs's Ferry
Golden's Bridge
Hastings upon Hudson
Jefferson Valley
Kensico
Moringville
Mott Haven
Mount Kisco
Neperan
North Tarrytown
Pine's Bridge
Pleasantville
Purdy's Station
Rye
Salem Centre
Sands's Mills
Shrub Oak
South Salem
Tarrytown
The Purchase
Tuckahoe
Verplank
Vista
West Chester
West Farms
West Somers
White Plains
Whitlockville

Williams's Bridge
Yonkers
Yorktown

WYOMING.

Attica Centre
Castile
Cowlesville
Dale
Eagle
Eagle Village
East China
East Gainesville
East Java
East Koy
East Orangeville
East Pike
Hermitage
Java Village
Johnsburg
La Grange
North Java
North Sheldon
North Wethersfield
Orangeville
Peoria
Perry Centre
Pike
Portageville
South Warsaw
Strykersville
Varysburg
Vernal
Wethersfield
Wethersfield Springs
Wyoming

YATES.

Benton Centre
Big Stream Point
Bluff Point
Branch Port
Dundee
Fergusson's Corners
Italy Hill
Italy Hollow
Miló Centre
North Middlesex
Rock Stream
Sherman's Hollow
West Dresden
Yatesville

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

ATLANTIC

Absecon
Bargaintown
Buena Vista
Estellville
Gloucester Furnace
Hammonton
Leed's Point
Pleasant Mills
Port Republic
Smith's Landing
Weymouth

BERGEN.

English Neighborhood
New Prospect

Packack
Schraalenburg
Spring Valley

BURLINGTON.

Arnetown
Atsion
Bass River Hotel
Beverly
Bridgeboro'
Brown's Mills
Cinnaminson
Columbus
Cookstown
Crosswicks
Fellowship

Green Bank
Georgetown
Jacksonville
Jacobstown
Jobstown
Juliestown
Lumberton
Marlton
Medford
Moorestown
Mount Laurel
New Gretna
New Lisbon
Rancocas
Recklesstown
Red Oak Grove

Shamong
Sooy's Inn
Tuckerton
Vincentown
Wrightstown

CAMDEN.

Blackwoodtown
Chew's Landing
Cross Keys
Gloucester City
Haddonfield
Long-a-Coming
Waterford Works
Williamstown
Winslow

CAPE MAY.

Beesley's Point
Cold Spring
Dennis's Creek
Dias Creek
East Creek
Fishing Creek
Gosben
Green Creek
Petersburg
Seaville
Townsend Inlet
Tuckahoe

CUMBERLAND.

Cedarville
Deerfield Street
Dividing Creek
Dorchester
Ewing's Neck
Fairton
Mauricetown
Newport
Roadstown
Shiloh

ESSEX.

Camptown
Feltville
Franklin
Plainfield
Scotch Plains
South Orange
Springfield
Summit
Union
West Bloomfield
Westfield

GLOUCESTER.

Barnsboro'
Bridgeport
Carpenter's Landing
Clarksboro'
Franklinville
Glasboro'
Hardingville
Harrisonville
Mahaga
Mullico Hill
Pineville
Sweedsboro'
Westville

HUDSON.

Bergen Point
New Durham

HUNTERDON.

Baptistown
Centreville
Cherryville
Clarksville
Clinton
Clover Hill
Cokesburg
Croton
Everittstown
Fair Mount
Frenchtown
Klinesville
Lambertsville
Little York

Milford
Mount Pleasant
New Germantown
New Hampton
Perryville
Pittstown
Pottersville
Prallsville
Quakertown
Reaville
Ringoes
Sergeantsville
Sidney
Stanton
Vansyckels
White Hall
White House

MERCER.

Dutch Neck
Edinburgh
Groveville
Hamilton Square
Hightstown
Hopewell
Lawrenceville
Mount Rose
Pennington
Port Mercer
Titusville
Van Hiseville
Windsor
Woodsville
Yarville

MIDDLESEX.

Black Horse
Cheesequakes
Cranberry
Jamesburg
Metuchen
New Market
Old Bridge
Plainsboro'
Rahway
South River
Spotswood
Woodbridge

MONMOUTH.

Allentown
Chanceville
Chapel Hill
Clarksburg
Colt's Neck
Eatontown
Englishtown
Fillmore
Forked River
Holmdel
Howell Works
Inlaystown
Key Port
Kettle Creek
Leedsville
Long Branch
Lower Squankum
Manalapan
Manasquam
Marlboro'
New Sharon
Ocean Port

Perrineville
Riceville
Tinton Falls
Turkey
Walnford

MORRIS.

Berkshire Valley
Boonton
Denville
Drakestown
Drakesville
Flanders
German Valley
Hanover Neck
Littleton
Long Hill
Madison
Milton
Newfoundland
New Vernon
Parkersburg
Parsippany
Pine Brook
Pleasant Grove
Pompton Plains
Rockaway
Springtown
Suckasunny
Walnut Grove
Washington

OCEAN.

Barnegat
Bergen Iron Works
Cedar Creek
Downsville
Hornerstown
Jackson's Mills
Manahawkin
Manchester
Matedeconk
New Egypt
Pine Plains
Point Pleasant
Potter's Creek
Shark River
Squam Village
Squankum
Shelltown
Tom's River
West Creek
Wiretown

PASSAIC.

Aquaackanock
Bloomingdale
Mead's Basin
West Milford

SALEM.

Allowaystown
Canton
Centreton
Elmer
Hancock's Bridge
Pedricktown
Penn's Grove
Pitt's Grove
Sculltown
Sharptown
Woodstown

SOMERSET.

Beckman's Mills
Blawenburg
Boundbrook
Flaggtown
Harlingen
Lesser Cross Roads
Liberty Corner
Martinsville
Middlebush
Millington
Millstone
North Branch
Peapack
Plukemin
Rocky Hill
Six Mile Run
Warrenville
Weston

SUSSEX.

Andover
Augusta
Beemerville
Bevas
Branchville
Clove
Colesville
Deekertown
Flatbrookville
Franklin Furnace
Fredon
Gratitude
Greenville
Hainesville
Hamburg
Harmony Vale
La Fayette
Libertyville
Lockwood
Middleville
Monroe
Mount Salem
Pleasant Valley
Sparta
Stillwater
Stockholm
Swartswood
Tranquillity
Tuttle's Corner
Vernon
Waterloo
Wykertown

WARREN.

Allamuchy
Anderson
Asbury
Beatyestown
Blairstown
Bridgeville
Broadway
Brotzmanville
Calno
Columbia
Danville
Hackettstown
Hainesburg
Johnsonburg
Marksboro'
Millbrook
New Village
Oxford Furnace

Panlina
Polkville
Ramsaysburg

Rocksburgh
Serepta

Stewartsville
Still Valley

Townsbury
Walnut Valley

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ADAMS.

Abbottstown
Arendtsville
Bermudian
Bendersville
Cashtown
East Berlin
Fairfield
Fountain Dale
Grafenburg
Green Mount
Hampton
Heidlersburg
Hunterstown
Littlestown
McSherrystown
Menallen
New Chester
New Oxford
Two Taverns
York Sulphur Springs

ALLEGHANY.

Arsenal
Bakerstown
Buchanan
Clinton
Coal Valley
Duquesne
Elizabeth
Gambles
Gill Hall
Green Tree
Harmarville
Herriottsville
Houston
Library
Logan's Ferry
McKeesport
Monroeville
Montours
Moon
Moss Side
Nobletown
Perryville
Port Ferry
Remington
Sewickly Bottom
Sharpsburg
Shirland
Street's Run
Surgeon's Hall
Tarentum
Temperanceville
Turtle Creek
Upper Saint Clair
Walker's Mills
West Elizabeth
West Manchester
Wexford
White Ash
Wilkins
Wilkinsburg

ARMSTRONG.

Apollo

Blanket Hill
Brady's Bend
Cowansville
Elderton
Freeport
Glade Run
Lawrenceburg
Leechburg
Oakland
Olivet
Orrsville
Phoenix
Putneyville
Red Bank Furnace
Rural Valley
Scrub Grass
Slate Lick
South Bend
Worthington

BEAVER

Black Hawk
Darlington
Economy
Fallston
Frankfort Springs
Freedom
Georgetown
Hookstown
Industry
Kendall
New Sheffield
Ohioville
Parkison
Service
Seventy Six
Smith's Ferry

BEDFORD.

Alum Bank
Bloody Run
Clearville
Dublin Mills
Juniata Crossings
Mann's Choice
Monroe
Pattonville
Rainsburg
Ray's Hill
Robisonville
Saint Clairsville
Six Mile Run
Stonerstown
West End
Woodbury

BERKS.

Baumstown
Bernville
Birdsboro'
Boyerstown
Brower
Brumfieldville
Clayton
Cross Kill Mills
Dale

Donglassville
Earlville
Fetherolfsville
Furnace
Geiger's Mills
Grimville
Joanna Furnace
Klinesville
Kutztown
Leesport
Lobachsville
Long Swamp
Lower Bern
Maiden Creek
Manatawny
Mohrsville
Molltown
Monterey
Morgantown
Moselem
Mount Airy
New Jerusalem
Pike Township
Prietown
Rehrersburg
Schuylkill Bend
Seisholtzville
Shanesville
Shartlesville
Sinking Spring
Stonersville
Stouchburg
Straustown
Tulpehocean
Virginsville
Williams's Store
Womelsdorf

BLAIR.

Altoona
Antestown
Blair Furnace
Clover
Duncansville
East Freedom
East Sharpsburg
Fostoria
Frankstown
Martinsburg
Newry
Sarah
Sinking Valley Mills
Springfield Furnace
Tyrone
Williamsburg
Yellow Spring

BRADFORD.

Alba
Bently Creek
Browntown
Camptown
Columbia Cross Roads
Durell
East Herrick
East Smithfield

East Springhill
East Troy
Edsallville
Franklin Dale
French's Mills
Havensville
Herrick
Highland
Hornbrook
Ladensburg
Le Raysville
Le Roy
Merryall
Milan
Monroeton
Myersburg
New Albany
North Orwell
North Rome
North Smithfield
Old Hickory
Orcutt Creek
Orwell
Pike
Rome
Rummerfield Creek
Sheshequin
South Creek
South Hill
South Warren
Springfield
Standing Stone
Stevensville
Sugar Run
Sylvania
Terrytown
Troy
Ulster
Warrenham
West Burlington
West Franklin
Windham
Wyalsung
Wysox

BUCKS.

Andalusia
Attleboro'
Bridge Valley
Bridgewater
Brownsburg
Bucksville
Bunker Hill
Bursonville
Carversville
Centre Bridge
Danboro'
Davisville
Dolington
Dublin
Erwinna
Fallsington
Feasterville
Hagersville
Hartsville
Hilltown

Hulmesville
Lahaska
Line Lexington
Lumberville
Mechanicsville
New Hope
Newportville
Newtown
Ottsville
Oxford Valley
Pineville
Pipersville
Pleasant Valley
Pleasantville
Plumsteadville
Point Pleasant
Quakertown
Richboro'
Richlandtown
Riegelsville
Seller's Tavern
Spinnerstown
Springtown
Taylorsville
Trumbauersville
Tullytown
Upper Black Eddy
Warrington
Whitehallville
Wrightstown
Yardleyville

BUTTER.

Anandale
Anderson's Mills
Baldwin
Barnhart's Mills
Breakneck
Brownington
Bruin
Conifersville
Coyleville
Glade Mills
Harrisville
Hibernia
Jacksville
Maple Furnace
Middle Lancaster
Mount Chestnut
Murrinsville
North Hope
Ogle
Portersville
Prospect
Sarversville
Saxenburg
Slippery Rock
Whitestown
Zelienople

CAMBRIA.

Ashland Furnace
Bemis's Creek
Carrollton
Chess Springs
Fallen Timber
Loretto
Portage
Roseland
Summer Hill
Summit
Three Roads
Wilmore

CARBON.

Albrightsville
Beaver Meadows
East Penn
Hickory Run
Lausanne
Little Gap
Nesquehoning
New Mahoning
Parrysville
Rock Port
Stemmersville
Summit Hill
Weatherly
Weisport

CENTRE.

Boalsburg
Buffalo Run
Centre Hill
Centre Line
Fillmore
Fleming
Hablbersburg
Juliani Furnace
Martha Furnace
Milesburg
Millheim
Nittany
Old Fort
Philipsburg
Pine Grove Mills
Pleasant Gap
Potter's Mills
Rebersburg
Snow Shoe
Spring Mills
Stover's Place
Walker
Woodward
Zion

CHESTER.

Avondale
Black Horse
Blue Rock
Brandywine Manor
Calm
Chandlerville
Chatham
Chester Springs
Chesterville
Cochransville
Collamer
Dilworthtown
Doe Run
Downingtown
Elk Dale
Embreville
Ereldown
Fairville
Fountain Green
Frazer
Goshenville
Gum Tree
Guthriesville
Hamorton
Hayesville
Hickory Hill
Honey Brook
Hopewell Cotton W'ks
Jennersville
Kemblsville

Kennett's Square
Kimberton
Lewisville
Lionville
Loag
McWilliamstown
Marlboro'
Marsh
Marshallton
Milltown
Mount Vernon
New Garden
Oxford
Parkersville
Parkesburg
Penningtonville
Phoenixville
Pieking
Pughtown
Rockville
Russellville
Sadsburyville
Saint Mary's
Saint Peter's
Setzler's Store
Steeleville
Strickersville
Sugartown
Unionville
Uwehland
Valley Forge
Vincent
Wagontown
Wallace
Warren Tavern
West Grove
West Vincent
West Whiteland

CLARION.

Callensburg
Cattish Furnace
Clinton Furnace
Curlsville
Jefferson Furnace
Kerr's Store
Kingsville
Kossuth
Lamartine
Leatherwood
Limestone
Lucinda Furnace
Matildaville
New Athens
New Bethlehem
Piny
Reidsburg
Rimersburg
River
Shippensville
Strattonville
Tylersburg

CLEARFIELD.

Bower
Clearfield Bridge
Curwinsville
Cush
Frenchville
Fruit Hill
Glen Hope
Grahamton
Grampian Hills

Luthersburg
Morrisdale
New Washington
Smith's Mills
Woodland

CLINTON.

Beech Creek
Cameron
Chatham Run
Cook's Run
Dunnsburg
Farrandsville
First Fork
Logan Mills
Loveland
Mill Hall
North Chatham
Salona
Sinnamaboning
Sugar Valley
Westport
Youngwomanstown

COLUMBIA.

Beaver Valley
Benton
Buckhorn
Central
Cole's Creek
Espy
Foundryville
Light Street
Lime Ridge
Maineville
Midlinville
Millville
Mordansville
Pealers
Polkville
Rohrsburg
Stillwater

CRAWFORD.

Adamsville
Bloomfield
Blooming Valley
Centreville
Conneautville
Crossingville
Custards
Espyville
Evansburg
Guy's Mills
Harmonsborg
Hartstown
Hayfield
Kingsleys
Line Mills
McDowells
Mead Corners
New Richmond
Penn Line
Randolph
Riceville
Rockdale
Rundells
Sagersstown
South Shenango
Spartansburg
Spring
Sterlington
Stenben
Sugar Creek

Sugar Lake
Taylor's Stand
Titusville
Unity
Venango
Woodcock

CUMBERLAND.

Big Spring
Boiling Springs
Good Hope
Hogestown
Lee's Cross Roads
Lisburn
Mechanicsburg
Mount Rock
Newburg
New Cumberland
New Kingstown
Newville
Oakville
Papertown
Plainfield
Shepherdstown
Shiremantown
Stoughstown
Walnut Bottom
White Hill
White House

.DAUPHIN.

Benvenue
Berrysburg
Dauphin
Elizabethville
Gilechristville
Fisherville
Gratz
High Spire
Hummelstown
Linglestown
Pillow
Portsmouth
Powl's Valley
Susquehauna
West Hanover
Wiconisco

DELAWARE.

Chadd's Ford
Concordville
Gibbon's Tavern
Howellville
Ivy Mills
Kellysville
Leipersville
Lima
Marcus Hook
Marple
Nether Providence
Newtown Square
Penn's Grove
Radnor
Rose Tree
Spread Eagle
Thornton
Upper Darby
Village Green
West Haverford

ELK.

Benezett
Benzinger

Caledonia
Hellen
Kersey's
Pine Street
Second Fork
Williamsville

ERIE.

Albion
Cherry Hill
Cook
Edinboro
Franklin Corners
Girard
Harbor Creek
Moorheadville
Northville
Phillipsville
Platea
Springfield Cross Roads
Union Mills
Waterford
Wattsburg
Wayne
Wells's Corners
Wesleyville
West Springfield

FAYETTE.

Belle Vernon
Cookstown
East Liberty
Farmington
Fayette Springs
Flatwoods
McClellandtown
Masontown
Merrittstown
New Geneva
New Salem
Pennsville
Perryopolis
Redstone
Salt Lick
Scarights
Smithfield
Springhill Furnace
Tippecanoe
Tyron Mills
Upper Middletown
Woodvale

FRANKLIN.

Amberson's Valley
Dry Run
Fannettsburg
Fayetteville
Lima
Green Castle
Green Village
Jackson Hall
Keefer's Store
Loudon
Marion
Mont Alto
New Guilford
Orrstown
Quincy
Roxbury
Scotland
Spring Run
State Line
Sylvan
Uppr Strasburg

Upton
Waynesboro'
Welsh Run

FULTON.

Burnt Cabins
Fort Littleton
Harrisonville
McConnellsburg
New Grenada
Speersville
Webster's Mills
Warfordsburg
West Dublin

- GREENE.

Carmichaels
Castile
Clarksville
Davistown
Greensboro'
Harveys
Hunter's Cave
Jolly Town
Kirby
Mapletown
Mount Morris
New Grenada
Rice's Landing
Rogersville
Riverson's Station
Whiteley
Windridge

HUNTINGDON.

Alexandria
Birmingham
Bridgeport
Broad Top
Calvin
Cassville
Coffee Run
Colerain Forge
Cottage
Eagle Foundry
East Barre
Ennisville
Graysville
Greenwood Furnace
James's Creek
McAlevy's Fort
McCounellstown
Maddensville
Manor Hill
Mill Creek
Mount Union
Orbisonia
Paradise Furnace
Shade Gap
Shaver's Creek
Spruce Creek
Three Springs
Todd
Union Furnace
Vineyard Mills
Warrior's Mark
Water Street
West Barre

INDIANA.

Armagh
Brush Valley
Clarksburg

Coal Port
East Centreville
Home
Kent
Marchand
Mitchell's Mills
Newman's Mills
Penn Run
Sheloceta
Smicksburg
Stroungstown
Tunnel
West Lebanon

JEFFERSON

Alvan
Brockwayville
Cool Spring
Corsica
Merata
Punxutawney
Reynoldsville
Richardsville
Ringgold
Summersville
Warsaw

JUNIATA.

Academia
Beale's Mills
East Waterford
McAllisterville
McCoysville
McCulloch's Mills
Mexico
Oakland Mills
Peru Mills
Pleasant View
Port Royal
Richfield
Spruce Hill
Thompsonstown
Walnut
Waterloo

LANCASTER.

Adamstown
Bainbridge
Bareville
Bart
Beartown
Bellemonte
Binkley's Bridge
Blue Ball
Bowmansville
Brickerville
Cains
Camargo
Cambridge
Chestnut Level
Christiana
Churehtown
Cocalico
Coopersville
Durlach
Elizabethtown
Enterprise
Falmouth
Gap
Goodville
Gordonsville
Goshen
Greene

Hat	Palmyra	Sybertsville	Worth
Hempfield	Shaffers town	Town Hill	
Highville		Trucksville	MIFFLIN.
Hinkleton	LEHIGH.	Wallsville	Allensville
Intercourse	Breinigsville	Waverly	Atkinson's Mills
Kinzers	Catasauqua	White Haven	Belleville
Kirk's Mills	Centre Valley	Wyoming	Kishacoquillas
Landisville	Claussville		Locke's Mills
Liberty Square	Coopersburg	LYCOMING.	McVeytown
Litiz	Fogelsville	Alvira	Milroy
Martickville	Friedensville	Barbour's Mills	Newton Hamilton
Martinsville	Hosenack	Black Hole	Reedsville
Mastersonville	Jacksonville	Chestnut Grove	Strode's Mills
May	Lynnville	Collomsville	
Maytown	Mechanicsboro'	Crescent	MONROE.
Mechanic's Grove	New Tripoli	Elmsport	Analomink
Millersville	Orefield	Garrettsville	Bartonsville
Mount Hope	Rittersville	Hanceville	Covesville
Mount Nebo	Saegersville	Hughesville	Duntorsburg
Mountville	Saucon Valley	Huntersville	Effort
Neff'sville	Schnecksville	Lairdsville	Experiment Mills
New Holland	Seiberlingville	Larry's Creek	Fennersville
New Milltown	South Whitehall	Linden	Henrysville
New Providence	Treichlersville	Little Pine Creek	Kellersville
Nine Points	Trexletown	Monturesville	Kresgeville
Oak Hill	Weisenburg	Newberry	Kunkletown
Octoraro	Wescosville	Prosper Mills	Long Valley
Oregon	Zionsville	Ralston	Marshall's Creek
Paradise		Road Hall	Merwinsburg
Piqua	LUZERNE.	State Road	Naglesville
Pleasant Grove	Archbald	Taneyville	New Mount Pleasant
Puseyville	Bald Mount	Texas	Paradise Valley
Quarryville	Beach Grove	Trout Run	Prieberg
Rawlinsville	Beach Haven	Walkerville	Saylorsburg
Reamstown	Bear Creek	Warrens ville	Shafers
Reinholdsville	Beaumont	Waterville	Shawnee
Rock	Black Creek	White Deer	Shaw's Meadows
Safe Harbor	Cambra	Wolf Run	Snydersville
Salunga	Carverton		Soxville
Schoenck	Church Hill	McKEAN.	Spruce Grove
Smithville	Clark's Green	Alleghany Bridge	Stanhope
South Hermitage	Clifton	Annin Creek	Stoddardsville
Strasburg	Conyingham	Burtville	Tannersville
Terre Hill	Daleville	Clermontville	Treibleville
Vogansville	Dunmore	Farmer's Valley	Turus
Willow Street	Fairmount Springs	Glenn,	
	Fleetville	Eden,	MONTCOMERY.
LAWRENCE.	Forty Fort	Kendall Creek	Barren Hill
Chenango	Green Grove	Lafayette	Blue Bell
Cross Cut	Harveyville	Norwich	Conshohocken
East Brook	Hazleton	Port Alleghany	Crooked Hill
Edinburgh	Hunlock's Creek	Prentiss Vale	Edge Hill
Enon Valley	Huntsville		Fairview Village
Harlensburg	Hyde Park	MERCER.	General Wayne
Hillsville	Jeansville	Centretown	Gulf Mills
Irish Ripple	Jeddo	Clark	Harleysville
Mount Jackson	Lackawanna	Deer Creek	Hathor'
New Bedford	Lake	Delaware Grove	Hillegass
New Wilmington	Mount Surprise	Exchangeville	Huntingdon Valley
Plain Grove	Muhlenburg	Hartegig	Jeffersonville
Princeton	Nanticoke	Henderson	Jenkintown
Pulaski	New Columbus	Hermitage	King of Prussia
Wurtemburg	Newport Centre	James town	Kulpsville
	Old Forge	Leesburg	Limerick Bridge
LEBANON.	Orange	London	Montgomeryville
Bellview	Pittston Ferry	New Lebanon	Norritonville
Campbelltown	Plainsville	New Vernon	Peensburg
Cornwall	Port Blanchard	North Liberty	Penn's Square
Fredericksburg	Ransom	Perrine	Perkiomen Bridge
Jonestown	Seranton	Sharon	Plymouth Meeting
Meyerstown	Shickshinny	West Greenville	Port Kennedy
Millbach	Sloyersville	West Middlesex	Port Providence
Mount Zion	Sweet Valley	Wolf Creek	Royer's Ford

Salfordville
Schwenck's Store
Shannonville
Shippack
Sorrel Horse
Spring House
Sumneytown
Trappe
Nyler's Port
Union Square
Upper Dublin
White Marsh
Willow Grove
Worcester

MONTOUR.

Jerseytown
Moorestown
Roaring Creek
Washingtonville
White Hall

NORTHAMPTON.

Bath
Belfast
Boston
Butztown
Cherryville
Flicksville
Freemansburg
Hecktown
Hellertown
Jacobsburg
Kesslers
Klecknersville
Kreidersville
Laubach
Martin's Creek
Mount Bethel
Nazareth
Petersville
Richmond
Stateford
Stockertown
Stone Church
Stouts
Uhlersville
Weaversville
Wind Gap

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Bear Gap
Chnlasky
Dalmatia
Elysburg
Freeland
Greenbrier
Line Mountain
McEwansville
Mahanoy
Milton
Mount Carmel
Paxinos
Pott's Grove
Rushtown
Shamokin
Snydertown
Trevorton
Turbotville
Watsonstown

PERRY.

Andersonburg

Andesville
Baileysburg
Blain
Bosserman's Mills
Duncannon
Elliottsburg
Ickesburg
Keystone
Landisburg
Millerstown
Montgomery's Ferry
New Buffalo
New Germantown
Oak Grove Furnace
Roseburg
Sherman's Dale

PHILADELPHIA.

Andora
Bridesburg
Bustleton
Falls of Schuylkill
Fox Chase
Holmesburg
Kensington
Leverington
Milestown
Olney
Port Richmond
Rising Sun
Somerton
Spring Garden
West Philadelphia

PIKE.

Bushkill
Dingman's Ferry
Metamora
Narrows
Shehola
Tafton
Two Rivers

POTTER.

Clara
Colesburg
Cushingville
East Sharon
Ellisburg
Genesee Fork
Harrison Valley
Hebron
Hector
Homer
Kettle Creek
Lymansville
Mill Port
Nelsonport
North Wharton
Oswayo
Pike Mills
Pike Valley
Roulette
Sharon Centre
Sweden
Turner Corner
Ulysses
West Pike
Wharton
White's Corners
Williston

SCHUYLKILL.

Auburn
Bearmont
Blythe
Branch Dale
Broad Mountain
Catawissa Valley
Donaldson
Drehersville
Focht's Forge
Fountain Spring
Freedensburg
Hickshirville
Kepners
Llewellyn
McKeansburg
Middleport
Pine Grove
Pitman
Port Clinton
Saint Clair
Silver Creek
Tremont
Upper Mahantango
West Penn

SOMERSET.

Bakersville
Benford's Store
Berlin
Buckstown
Davidsville
Dry Ridge
Elk Lick
Forwardstown
Gebharts
Harnedsville
Jenner's Cross Roads
Levansville
Meyers's Mills
New Lexington
Shade Furnace
Shanksville
Sipesville
Somersfield
Southampton
Stony Creek
Stoyestown
Summit Mills
Turkey Foot
Wellersburg

SULLIVAN.

Campbellville
Cherry
Cherry Mills
Davidson
Eagles Mere
Eldredsville
Hill's Grove
Millview
New Laport
Shunk

SUSQUEHANNA.
Auburn Four Corners
Birchardville
Brackney
Clifford
Dimock
Dundaff
Elk Lake
Elerslie

Fairdale
Forest Lake
Friendsville
Great Bend
Jackson
Jackson Valley
Kentuckyville
Lanesboro'
Lathrop
Lawsville Centro
Lenoxville
Little Meadows
Lynn
Millardsville
Porter Ridge
Rushville
Silver Lake
South Auburn
Springville
Susquehanna Depot
Thompson
Upsonville
West Auburn

TIOGA.

Bailey Creek
Charleston
Chatham Valley
Cherry Flats
Covington
Crooked Creek
Daggett's Mills
Gaines
Gray's Valley
Knoxville
Lawrenceville
Little Marsh
Mainesburg
Mansfield
Mixtown
Nauvo
Nelson
Pine Creek
Sabinsville
Sullivan
Tioga
Wellsboro'
Westfield

UNION.

Beaver Springs
Beavertown
Buffalo Cross Roads
Chapman
Chestnut Ridge
Cosgrave Hall
Forest Hill
Freeburg
Hartleton
Keensville
Kratzerville
Lewisburg
McKee's Half Falls
Middleburg
Middle Creek
Mifflinsburg
Mount Pleasant Mills
New Columbia
Penn's Creek
Selin's Grove
Turtleville
White Deer Mills
Winfield

VENANGO

Agnew's Mills
Big Bend
Canal
Cass
Clintonville
Cooperstown
Dempseytown
East Sandy
Emlenton
Five Points
Holland
Perry
Phipps's Mills
Plumer
Polk
Porterfield
President Furnace
Rockland
Stewart's Run
Sunville
Tyrrel
Utica
Wallaceville
Wesley
Wilson's Mills

WARREN.

Beech Woods
Corydon
Eagle
Kinzua
La Porte
Lottsville
Pine Valley
Pitsfield
Russelsburg
Sheffield
Spring Creek
Steam Mill
Sugar Grove
Tidionte
West Spring Creek
Youngsville

WASHINGTON.

Amity
Bavington
Beallsville
Bentleyville
Bower Hill
Brush Run
Burgettstown
Candor
Cannonsburg

Cherry Valley
Claysville
Clokey
Connettsburg
Cross Creek Village
Dunningsville
Eldersville
Finleyville
Florence
Fredericktown
Ginger Hill
Good Intent
Hickory
Independence
Limetown
Lindly's Mills
Loeast Hill
Maple Creek
Mill-boro'
Monongahela City
Mungo Park
Munntown
Murdocksville
North Star
Paris
Patterson's Mills
Pike Run
Pleasant Hill
Prosperity
Simpson's Store
Sparta
Taylorstown
Ten Mile
Thompsonville
Van Buren
Vaneeville
Venice
West Alexander
West Brownsville
West Finley
West Middletown
Zollersville

WAYNE.

Aldenville
Ariel
Ashland
Cherry Ridge
East Sterling
Eldred
Equinunk
Galilee
Hamlington
Hawley
Hill Top
Housesdale

Pleasant Mount
Priceville
Prompton
Rileyville
South Sterling
Starveca
Sterling
Waymart
White Mills

WESTMORELAND.

Adamsburg
Aquaduct
Bradenville
Crawford's Mills
Fitz Henry
Fulton
Haleyton
Harrison City
Harvey's Five Points
Hill's View
Jones's Mills
Laughlintown
Laurelville
Ligonier
Livermore
Madison
McKean's Old Stand
Murrysville
New Alexandria
New Derry
New Stanton
North Washington
Pleasant Unity
Poke Run
Puketatas
Puebla
Rostraver
Salem Cross Roads
Shearer's Cross Roads
Stahlstown
Stewartsville
Tinker Run
Watts's Mills
West Fairfield
West Newton
Yohoghany
Youngstown

WYOMING.

Bowman's Creek
Braintrem
Centre Moreland
Factoryville
Falls

Forkston
Kollersburg
Laceyville
La Grange
Mehoopany
Nicholson
North Flat
Oxbow
Russell Hill
Scottsville
Skinner's Eddy
Sterlingville

YORK.

Apple Grove
Bald Eagle
Bryansville
Castle Fin
Cross Roads
Dallastown
Day's Landing
Dillsburg
Emigsville
Etters
Farmers
Fawn Grove
Franklintown
Glen Rock
Grahamville
Hanover
Hetricks
Lewisberry
Loganville
Lower Chaneeford
Manchester
Margaretta Furnace
Muddy Creek Forks
Newberrytown
New Bridgeville
New Freedom
Pine Hill
Rossville
Seven Valleys
Shrewsbury
Sidonsburg
Spring Forge
Slate Hill
Stewartstown
Strawbridge
Strinstown
Union
Wellsville
Windsor
Wrightsville
Yocumtown
York Haven

STATE OF DELAWARE.

KENT.

Camden
Canterbury
Frederica
Keith's Cross Roads
Leipsic
Little Creek Landing
Masten's Corner
Milford
Smyrna
Sowardtown
Vernon

Whiteleysburg
Williamsville

NEW CASTLE.

Black Bird
Brandywine Springs
Cantwell's Bridge
Centreville
Chippewa
Cooch's Bridge
Glasgow
Henry Clay Factory

Loveville
McDonough
Mermaid
Middletown
Naaman's Creek
Newark
Newport
Pleasant Hill
Port Penn
Red Lion
Stanton
Summit Bridge

Talleyville

SUSSEX.

Angola
Black Water
Bridgeville
Cannon's Ferry
Cedar Creek
Concord
Dagsboro'
Draw Bridge
Gumboro'

Hall's Store
Horsely's Cross Roads
Laurel

Lewes
Middleford
Millsboro'

Milton
Seaford

Selbyville
Tunnell's Store

STATE OF MARYLAND.

ALLEGHANY

Accident
Dawsons
Frostburg
Grantsville
Keyser's Ridge
Lonaconing
Mount Savage
Oldtown
Orleans
Pleasant Grove
Selbysport
Shade Mill
Western Port
Winston
Yough Glades

Philopolis
Pikesville
Reisterstown
Rossville
Ridge Hall
Sweet Air
Towsontown
Union Meeting House
Upperco
Warren
Washingtonville
Weisburg
Westerman's Mills
Wetheredville
White Hall

Ceciltown
Charlestown
Cherry Hill
Chesapeake City
College Green
Fair Hill
Northeast
Perryville
Principio Furnace
Rising Sun
Rock Springs
Rowlandsville
South Milford
Warwick
Wood Lawn
Zion

Unionville
Urbana
Utica Mills
Walkersville
Weverton
Wolfsville
Woodsboro'

HARFORD.

Abingdon
Churchville
Clermont Mills
Darlington
Dublin
Fallston
Grey Rock
Hall's Cross Roads
Hickory Tavern
Highland Grove
Hopewell Cross Roads
Jarrettsville
Jerusalem Mills
Magnolia
Michaelsville
Mill Green
Perrymansville
Pleasantville
Pylesville
Rock Run
Sandy Hook
Shawsville
Taylor
Upper Cross Roads

ANNE ARUNDEL.

Annapolis Junction
Bright Seat
Bristol
Clarksville
Cooksville
Crownsville
Davidsonville
Eldersburg
Elysville
Friendship
Governor's Bridge
Hechester Mills
Lisbon
Marriottsville
Matthew's Store
Millersville
Patuxent
Poplar Springs
Savage
Simpsonville
South River
Taylorsville
Tracy's Landing
West River
Woodstock

CALVERT.

Chestnut Hill
Dunkirk
Huntingtown
Lower Marlboro'
Port Republic

CHARLES.

Allen's Fresh
Beantown
Benedict
Bryantown
Duffield
Glymont
Harris's Lot
Nanjemoy
Newport
Partnership
Pomonkey
Tompkinsville

CAROLINE.

Bridgetown
Burrsville
Federalburg
Greensboro'
Hillsboro'
New Hope
Upper Hunting Creek

DORCHESTER.

Big Mills
Bridgeville
Church Creek
East New Market
Golden Hill
Hicksburg
Lakesville
Taylor's Island
Tobacco Stick
Vienna

CARROLL.

Bachman's Mills
Bruceville
Double Pipe Creek
Finksburg
Franklinville
Freedom
Hampstead
Hood's Mills
Houck's Store
McKinstry's Mills
Kroh's Mills
Manchester
Middleburg
Mount Airy
New Windsor
Piney Creek
Porters
Ridgeville
Sam's Creek
Sykesville
Taneytown
Union Bridge
Union Mills
Uniontown
Wakefield
Warfieldburg
Westminster
Winfield
Woodbine

FREDERIC.

Adamstown
Barry
Buckey's Town
Barketsville
Creagerstown
Graechem
Greenfield Mills
Ijamsville
Jefferson
Johnsville
Ladiesburg
Liberty Town
Mechanicstown
Middletown
Monrovia
Mount Pleasant
Myersville
New London
New Market
Petersville
Point of Rocks
Sabillsville

KENT.

Chesterville [Roads
Georgetown Cross
Harmony
Head of Sassafras
Massy's Cross Roads
Millington
Rock Hall
Urieville

BALTIMORE.

Blaek Rock
Brooklandville
Butler
Catonsville
Cokeysville
Cub Hill
Dover
Ellengowan
Fork Meeting House
Freeland
Gap Mills
Govanstown
Harrisonville
Hereford
Hookstown
Little Gunpowder
Long Green Academy
Maryland Line
Monkton Mills
North Branch
Owing's Mills

CECIL.

Blue Ball
Brick Meeting House

MONTGOMERY.

Barnesville
Brookville
Clarksburg
Colesville
Cottage
Damascus
Darnestown
Hyattstown
Laytonsville
Middlebrook Mills
Poolesville
Sandy Spring
Seneca Mills
Triadelphia
Unity

PRINCE GEORGE'S.

Aquaseo
Beltsville
Brandywine
Buena Vista

Fort Washington
Good Luck
Horse Head
Laurel Factory
Long Old Fields
Nottingham
Piscataway
Queen Ann
Upper Marlboro'

QUEEN ANNE.

Broad Creek
Church Hill
Long Marsh
Queenstown
Sudlersville
Templeville

SAINT MARY'S.

Chaptico

Charlotte Hall
Great Mills
Milestown
Mount Olive
Oakville
Park Hall
Ridge
Saint Clements Bay

SOMERSET.

Barron Creek Springs
Bell Mount
Fork Town
Kingston
Quantico
Rock Creek
Sharp Town
Upper Trappe
Whitehaven

TALBOT.
Bay Hundred
Oxford
Royal Oak
Saint Michaels
Trappe
Wye Mills

WASHINGTON.

Bakersville
Beaver Creek
Benevola
Boonsboro'
Brownsville
Cavetown
Chewsville
Clears Spring
Conococheague
College of Saint James

Fairview
Funkstown
Keedysville
Lappon's Cross Roads
Leitersburg
Park Head
Ringgold
Rohrersville
Sharpsburg
Smithsburg
Williamsport

WORCESTER.

Berlin
Derickson's Cross
Newark [Roads]
Newtown
Saint Martins
Sandy Hill
Whaleysville

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.

Anacostia

[Georgetown

] Tennallytown

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

ACCOMACK.

Bellehaven
Chineoteague
Guilford
Horntown
Hunting Creek
Locust Mount
Locustville
Messongo
Metompkin
Modest Town
New Church
Onancock
Pungoteague
Wagram

ALBEMARLE.

Bentivoglio
Boyd's Tavern
Brooksville
Brown's Cove
Carter's Bridge
Cobham
Covesville
Earlsville
Free Union
Garlands
Hardin's Tavern
Howardsville
Hydraulic Mills
Kesnick Depot
Mechum's River
Millington
Moreman's River
Mount Israel
North Garden
Nortonville
Porter's Precinct
Scottsville
Shadwell
Stony Point

University of Virginia
Warren
Yancey's Mills

ALEXANDRIA.

Brixton

ALLEGHANY

Alum Rock
Callaghans
Clifton Forge
Morris's Hill
Potts's Creek
Rich Patch

AMELIA.

Deatonsville
Dennisville
Elk Hill
Finney Mills
Jetersville
Lodore
Mannboro'
Namozine
Painesville
Rodophil

AMHERST.

Buffalo Springs
Cool Well
Elon
New Glasgow
Oronoco
Pedler's Mills
Pryor's Vale
Rose Mills
Sandiges
Stapleton
Stony Fork
Temperance
Tobacco Row

APPOMATTOX.

Bent Creek
Oakville
Concord
Rose Grove
Spout Spring
Stonewall Mills
Walker's Church
Woodlawn

AUGUSTA.

Barter Brook
Churchville
Cline's Mill
Deerfield
Estelline Furnace
Fishersville
Greenville
Hermitage
Jennings's Gap
Lebanon White Sulphur
Long Glade [Springs]
Middlebrook
Mint Spring
Mount Meridian
Mount Sidney
Mount Solon
New Hope
Parnassus
Rockland Mills
Steele's Tavern
Stewart's Draft
Tunnel
Waynesboro'
West View

BARBOUR.

Barker's Settlement
Burnersville
Nestorville
Overfield

Peck's Run

BATH.

Bath Alum
Cloverdale Hotel
Green Valley
Hot Springs
Millboro' Springs
Miller's Mill
Mountain Grove
Sunrise
Williamsville

BEDFORD

Big Island
Bufords
Bunker Hill
Chamblisburg
Charlemont
Cross Roads
Davis's Mills
Davis's Store
Dickinson's Store
Eagle Eyry
Emaus
Fancy Grove
Hendrick's Store
Kaseys
Lisbon
Norwood
Oak Muldge
Otter Bridge
Peakesville
Wades

BERKELEY.

Darkesville
Falling Waters
Gerrardstown
Hainesville
Hedgesville

Mill Creek
North Mountain
Tomahawk Springs
Van Clevesville

BOONE.

Ballardsville
Hewit
Peytona

BOTETOURT.

Amsterdam
Blue Ridge
Catawba
Cloverdale
Craig's Creek
Dagger's Springs
Flukes
Junction Store
Middle Mountain
New Castle
Old Hickory
Sinking Creek
Tinker Knob

BRAXTON.

Bulltown
Flatwoods

BROOKE.

Bethany
Cherry Hill
Fowlers
New Cumberland
Short Creek

BRUNSWICK.

Burntville
Crichton's Store
Diamond Grove
Edmunds
Gholsonville
Harper's Home
Hartsville
Jonesboro'
Kennedys
Lewisville
Pleasant Oaks
Powellton
Smoky Ordinary
Stony Mount
Sturgeonville
White Plains

BUCKINGHAM.

Chambers's Mills
Curdsville
Diana Mills
Glenmore
Gravel Hill
Mount Vinco
New Canton
New Store
Virginia Mills

CAMPBELL.

Arnoldton
Beaver Creek
Brook Neal
Castle Craig
Dinwiddie's Tan Yard
Falling Bridge
Green Hill

Hat Creek
Leesville
Lynchburg
Marysville
Morris's Church
Mount Zion
New London
Pigeon Run
Yellow Branch

CABELL.

Bloomington
Green Bottom
Griffithsville
Guyandotte
Mud Bridge

CAROLINE.

Athens
Central Point
Concord Academy
Flippos
Golansville
Guineys
Milford
Port Royal
Rappahannock Academy
Ruther Glen [my
Sparta
Turner's Store
White Chimneys

CARROLL.

Cranberry Plains
Dug Spur
Good Spur
Grayson Sulphur
Hillsville [Springs

CHARLES CITY.

Appersons
Swineyards

CHARLOTTE.

Aspen Wall
Cub Creek
Dupree's Old Store
Friend's Grove
Harvey's Store
Keysville
Midland
Red House
Red Oak Grove
Roanoke Bridge
Rough Creek
Wylliesburg

CHESTERFIELD.

Blacketh
Otter Dale
Proctor's Creek
Skinquarter
Winterpock

CLARKE.

Berryville
Castleman's Ferry
Millwood
Wadesville
White Post

CULPEPER.

Boston

Colvin's Tavern
Eldorado
Farley
Glenn Mills
Griffinsburg
Jeffersonton
Kellysville
Oak Shade
Raccoon Ford
Richardsville
Rixeyville
Shepherd's Grove
Stevensburg
Strode
Thompsonville
Waylandburg

CUMBERLAND.

Ca Ira
Cartersville
Langhorne's Tavern
Oak Forest
Raines's Tavern
Royal Oaks
Stony Point Mills

DINWIDDIE.

Burnt Quarter
Darvills
Fork Inn
Goodwynsville
Mount Level
Ritchieville
Wyoming

DODDRIDGE.

Greenbrier Run
Greenwood
New Milton

ESSEX.

Bestland
Centre Cross
Dunnsville
Lloyds
Loretto
Miller's Tavern
Montagne
Occupacia

FAIRFAX.

Aceatink
Anandale
Centerville
Chantilly
Dranesville
Falls Church
Langley
Peach Grove
Pleasant Valley
Prospect Hill
Republican Mills
Spring Vale
Theological Seminary

FAUQUIER.

Auburn
Bristersburg
Clift Mills
Elk Run
Farrowsville
Foxville
Germantown

Leed's Manor
Millview
Morgansburg
Moreland
Morrisville
New Baltimore
Oak Hill
Orlean
Paris
Pine View
Rector's Cross Roads
Rectortown
Saint Stephens
Salem Fauquier
Somerville
The Plains
Upperville
Warrenton Springs
Waterloo
Weaversville
Wheatley

FAYETTE.

Ganley Bridge
Locust Lane
Mountain Cove
Pleasant Hill
Sewell Mountain

FLOYD.

Camp Mills
Cannaday Gap
Greasy Creek
Indian Valley
Little River
Simpsons

FLUVANNA.

Bowlesville
Central Plains
Columbia
Fork Union
La Fayette Hill
Seven Islands
Union Mills
Wilmington

FRANKLIN.

Boone's Mill
Coopers
Dickinsons
Fishersboro'
Glade Hill
Gogginsville
Hale's Ford
Long Branch
Prillmans
Retreat
Shady Grove
Snow Creek
Svnoorsville
Taylor's Store
Union Hill

FREDERIC.

Ashton's Mills
Back Creek Valley
Brucetown
Cedar Creek
Gainesboro'
Gravel Spring
High View
Middletown

Newtown Stephensburg
Stephenson's Depot
White Hall

GILES.

Bell Point
Kimberlin
Level Green
Macksburg
Mechanicsburg
Midway
Newport
Pembroke
Poplar Hill
Simmons ville

GILMER.

Big Bend
Bethlehem
Cox's Mills
De Kalb
Henric's Fork
Steer Creek

GLOUCESTER.

Glenns
Hays's Store
Hickory Fork
Wood's Cross Roads

GOOCHLAND.

Beaver Dam
Coal Hill
Dover Mills
Fifes
Hadensville
Johnson's Spring
Loch Lomond
Penberton
Perkinsville
Powell's Tavern
Shannon Hill

GRAYSON.

Big Meadow
Bridle Creek
Elk Creek
Mouth of Wilson
Peach Bottom

GREENBRIER.

Anthony's Creek
Bunger's Mill
Clintonville
Falling Spring
Frankford
Maysville
Meadow Bluff
Palestine
Second Creek
Spring Creek
White Sulphur Springs

GREENE.

Ruckersville

GREENVILLE.

Poplar Mount
Ryland's Depot

HALIFAX.

Barksdale
Bentleyville

Black Walnut,
Bloomsburg
Brooklyn
Church Hill
Dryburg
Harmony
Hyeo
Hyeo Falls
Hayo
Meadville
Mount Laurel
Providence
Republican Grove
Rogersville
Scottsburg
Whitesville

HAMPSHIRE.

Caeaponville
Capon Bridge
Capon Springs
Cold Stream
Dillon's Run
Frankfort
Green Spring Run
Hanging Rock
Higginsville [House
North River Meeting
North River Mills
Patterson's Depot
Pleasant Dale
Ridgeville
Sheetz Mills
Sherrard's Store
Smith's Gap
Springfield
Yellow Spring

HANCOCK.

Fairview
Freeman's Landing
Holliday's Cove

HANOVER.

Beaver Dam Depot
Chickahomeny
Etna
Goodalls
Junction
Maddox
Montpelier
Negro Foot
Old Church
Rockville
Taylorsville
Verdon

HARDY.

Baker's Run
Brake's Run
Fabius
Hazard Forge
Lost River
Luney's Creek
Wardensville
Williamsport

HARRISON.

Bridgeport
Grass Land
Lost Creek
Lumberport
Melon

New Salem
Peel Tree
Quiet Dell
Romine's Mills
Shinnston
West Milford

HENRICO.

Erin Shades
Laurel Branch

HENRY.

Horse Pasture
Leatherwood's Store
Oak Level
Rough and Ready
Traylorsville

HIGHLAND.

Clover Creek
Crab Bottom
Doe Hill
Hevener's Store
McDowell
Meadow Dale
Palo Alto
Ruckmanville
Spruce Hill
Williamsville
Wilsonville

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Barber's Cross Roads
Burwell's Bay
Carsville
Mayfield

JACKSON.

Angerona
Moore's Mills
Murraysville
Pleasant View
Ravenswood
Sandy
Tanner's Cross Roads

JAMES CITY.

Burnt Ordinary

JEFFERSON.

Duffields
Halltown
Kabletown
Kerneysville
Leetown
Middleway
Shepherdstown
Summit Point

KANAWHA.

Clendenin
Coalsmouth
Jarrett's Ford
Lenn's Creek
Mount Salem
Paint Creek
Pocotaligo
Shrewsbury
Sissonville
Teaze's Valley
Walnut Grove
Walton
Winifrede

KING AND QUEEN.

Bruington
Carlton's Store
Fleetwood Academy
Little Plymouth
Newtown
Plain View
Shacklefords
Stevensville
Walkerton

KING GEORGE.

Clifton
Edge Hill
Hampstead
Millville
Port Conway
Shiloh

KING WILLIAM.

Acquinton
Aylett
Enfield
Lanesville
Mangohick
Sharonville

LANCASTER.

Kilmarnock
Litwalton
Lively Oak
White Stone

LEE.

Bachelor's Home
Powell's Mountain
Rose Hill
Shaver's Creek
Stickleysville
Turkey Cove
Walnut Hill
Yokum Station

LEWIS.

Bennett's Mills
Big Skin Creek
Buckhannon
Bush's Mills
Collins's Settlement
French Creek
Frenchtown
Ireland
Janclew
Leading Creek
Little Skin Creek
Lorentz Store
Rude's Mills
Sago
Weston

LOGAN.

Chapmansville
Huff's Creek
Rich Creek

LOUDON.

Aldie
Arcola
Belmont
Bloomfield
Bolington
Hamilton
Hillsboro'

Hoysville
Hughesville
Lovettsville
Middleburg
Mount Gilcead
Mountville
Ncersville
Noland's Ferry
Outlands
Philomont
Purcell's Store
Snickersville
Unison
Waterford
Wheatland

LOUISA.

Alto
Ambler's Mills
Bell's Cross Roads
Cuckooville
Ellisville
Frederickshall
Gilboa
Gum Spring
Harris
Jackson
Locust Creek
Long Creek
Mansfield
Mechanicsville
Poindexter's Store
Pottiesville
Second Turn Out
South Anna [Roads
Thompson's Cross
Tolersville
Trevillian's Depot

LUNENBURG.

Barry's Bridge
Brickland
Columbian Grove
Double Bridge
Haleysburg
Laurel Hill
Loch Levan
McFarlands
Pleasant Grove
Rehoboth
Watts-boro'
Yatesville

MADISON.

Booton's Tan Yard
Criglersville
Graves's Mill
Leon
Locust Dale
Madison Mills
Peola Mills
Rapidan
Seville

MARION.

Barracksville
Basnettsville
Beaty's Mills
Blackshires
Boothsville
Fairmont
Farmington
Forks of Buffalo

Hoodsville
Meredith's Tavern
Morgan's Ridge
Nuzum's Mills
Palatine
Rivesville
Sarietta
Worthington

MARSHALL.

Beeler's Station
Dallas
Fair Hill
Fish Creek
Fork Ridge
Grave Creek
Long Bottom
Poplar Spring
Rock Valley
Wheeling Valley
Woodlands

MASON.

Arbuckle
Herefords
Pleasant Flat
Red House Shoals
West Columbia

MATTHEWS.

North End

MECKLENBURG.

Boydton
Christiansville
Clarksville
Drapersville
Forksville
Lombardy Grove
Oakley
Palmer's Springs [lege
Randolph Macon Col-
Saint Tammanys
South Hill
Tanner's Store
Union Level
White House
Whittle's Mills

MERCER.

Bethel
East River
Pipe Stem
Princeton

MIDDLESEX.

Free Shade
Jamaica
Saluda
Sandy Bottom
Urbana

MONONGALIA.

Amittsville
Blacksville
Cassville
Dornicktown
Granville
Ice's Ferry
Jakes's Run
Jim Town
Laurel Point
Morgantown

Pentress
Stewartstown
Uffington
Wadestown
White Day

MONROE.

Egypt
Gap Mills
Indian Creek
Month of Indian
Nickell's Mills
Pack's Ferry
Peterstown
Pickaway Plains

MONTGOMERY.

Blacksburg
Christiansburg
La Fayette
Lovely Mount
McDonald's Mill
Shawsville

MORGAN.

Alpine
Cacapon Depot
Highland Mills
Oakland
Paw Paw
Sir John's Run
Sleepy Creek Bridge
Smith's Cross Roads

NANSEMOND.

Chuckatuck
Factory Hill
Hargrove's Tavern
Holy Neck
Somerton
South Quay

NELSON.

Elk Furnace
Faber's Mills
Green Field
Hardwicksville
Mount Horeb
Murrill's Shop
Piedmont
Roseland
Tye River Warehouse
Variety Mills
Warminster

NEW KENT.

Barhamsville

NICHOLAS.

Birch River

NORFOLK.

Deep Creek
Great Bridge
Hickory Ground
Lake Drummond
N. West River Bridge

NORTHAMPTON.

Capeville
Cherry Stone
Eastville
Franktown

Johnsontown
Sea View

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Burgess's Store
Lottsburg
Union Village
Wicomico Church

NOTTOWAY.

Blackface
Blacks and Whites.
Jeffress's Store
Jennings Ordinary
Morganville

OHIO.

Triadelphia
West Liberty

ORANGE.

Barboursville
Germanna
Gordonsville
Liberty Mills
Locust Grove
Mount Eminence
Orange Springs
Stanardsville
Thornhill
Verdierville

PAGE.

Cedar Point
Grove Hill
Honeyville
Hope Mills
Long Meadow
Marksville [Works
Shenandoah Iron

PATRICK.

Ararat
Avo
Elamsville
Kendrick's Spur
Mayoning
Penn's Store
Pruntys
Roek Castle
Union Furnace

PENDLETON.

Franklin
Harper's Mills
Mouth of Seneca
Mount Freedom
Oak Flat
Sugar Grove
Sweedlin Hill
Upper Tract

PITTSYLVANIA.

Aspen Grove
Bachelor's Hall
Berger's Store
C Islands
Cascade
Chalk Level
Chestnut Grove
Hill Grove
Laurel Grove
Oak's Shop

Peytonsburg
Riceville
Ringgold
Robertson's Store
Sandy Level
Sandy River
Sugar Tree
Swansonville

POCAHONTAS.

Big Spring
Dunmore
Edray
Greenbank
Huntersville
Little Level
Marlin Bottom
Mill Point
Oldfield Fork of Elk
Travellers' Repose

POWHATAN.

Ballsville
Flat Rock
Hallsboro'
Jefferson
Macon
Smithsville
Sublett's Tavern

PRESTON.

Brandonville
Cheat Bridge
Cranesville
Decker's Creek
Evansville
Fellowsville
German Settlement
Gladesville
Greigsville
Kingwood
Muddy Creek
Racoon
Salt Lick Falls
Section

PRINCE EDWARD.

Burkesville
Darlington Heights
Farmville
Foster's Fork [lege
Hampden Sidney Col-
Marble Hill
Merriman's Shop
Midway Inn
Pear Grove
Prospect

PRINCE GEORGE.

Garysville
Templeton
Union Grove

PRINCESS ANN.

Ives's Store
Kempsville
Land of Promise
London Bridge
Pleasant Ridge

PRINCE WILLIAM.

Groveton
Haymarket

Independent Hill
Landsdown
Milford Mills
Oceoquean
Throughfare

PULASKI.

Draper's Valley
Humility
Newburn
Pepper's Ferry
Reed Island

PUTNAM.

Alexander
Buffalo
Mouth of Poca
Pliny
Winfield

RALEIGH.

Beckley
Coal River Marshes
Shady Spring

RANDOLPH.

Butcher's Store
Fillmore
Glady Creek
Huttonsville
Leadsville
Middle Fork
Mingo Flat
Western Ford

RAPPAHANNOCK.

Amisville
Black Rock
Flint Hill
Gaines's Cross Roads
Hawsbury
Laurel Mills
Slate Mills
Sperryville
Thornton's Mills
Washington
Woodville

RICHMOND.

Darrettsville
Farnham
Lyell's Store
Stony Hill
Warsaw

RITCHIE.

Bone Creek
Farmington
Goose Creek
Highland
Pennsboro'
Schumla
Webb's Mills
White Oak

ROCKBRIDGE.

Alum Springs
Bell's Valley
Brownsburg
Buena Vista Furnace
Buffalo Forge
Canicello
Cedar Grove Mills

Colliertown
Fairfield
Fancy Hill
Kerr's Creek
Natural Bridge
Panther's Gap
Timber Ridge

ROANOKE.

Big Lick
Botetourt Springs
Cane Spring
Salem
Stoner's Store

ROCKINGHAM.

Bowman's Mills
Bridgewater
Brook's Gap
Conrad's Store
Cross Keys
Dayton
Dovesville
Harrisonburg
Keezletown
Lacey Spring
Linnville Creek
McGaheysville
Melrose
Mount Clinton
Mount Crawford
Ottobine
Paradise
Port Republic
Spartanopolis
Timherville

RUSSELL.

Bickley's Mills
Big Glades
Dickensonville
Elk Garden
Guest's Station
Hansonville
Hendrick's Mills
Nash's Ford
New Garden
Pound

SCOTT.

Block House
Holston Springs
Nickelsville
Osborn's Ford
Pattonsville
Quillinsville
Rio Frio
Rocky Point
Rye Cove
Stock Creek
Stony Creek

SHENANDOAH.

Columbia Furnace
Edenburg
Lorenzville Foundry
Moore's Store
Mount Clifton
Mount Jackson
Paddy Mills
Strasburg
Tom's Brook
Van Buren Furnace

SMYTH.

Blue Spring
Broadford
Chatham Hill
Rye Valley
Seven Mile Ford
Sinclair's Bottom
Town House
Two Mile Branch

SOUTHAMPTON.

Berlin
Bowers
Drewrysville
Farmer's Grove
Franklin Depot
Green Level
Jerusalem
Newson's Depot
Pope's Store
Pumpkin
Vicksville

SPOTTSYLVANIA

Andrews
Chancellorsville
Clover Green
Danielsville
Lewis's Store
Mount Pleasant
Partlows
Thoruburg
Todds
Twyman's Store
Wilderness

STAFFORD.

Aquai
Belfair Mills
Falmouth
Garrisonville
Hartwood
Spottedville
Tackett's Mill

SURRY.

Bacon's Castle
Baileysburg
Cabin Point

SUSSEX

Blackwater
Coman's Well
Green Bud
Hawkinsville
Henry
Jarratts
Littleton
Newville
Parman's Store [house
Stony Creek Ware-

TAYLOR.

Pleasant Creek
Three Forks

TAZEWELL.

Abb's Valley
Baptist Valley
Blue Stone
Burke's Garden
Cedar Bluff
Clear Fork
Head of Clinch
Knob

Maiden Spring
Peery's Store
Richland
Rocky Gap
Slate Creek
Tug River
Valley

TYLER.

Grape Island
Hebron
Pine Grove
Ripleys
Russell's Mills
Sistersville
Wick

WARREN.

Bentonville
Front Royal
Hambangh
Menasse's Gap
Milldale
Nineveh
Overalls

WARWICK.**ALEXANDER**

Mount Pisgah
Stony Point
Taylorville
Wittenbergs

ALAMANCE.

Graham
Patterson's Store
Pleasant Grove
Shallow Ford

ANSON.

Beverly
Cedar Hill
Carolina Female Coll
Diamond Hill
Hammond's Store
Lanesboro'
Lilesville
Meltonsville
Morven
Pee Dee
Poplar Hill
Whites Store

ASHIE.

Boone
Elk Cross Roads
Gap Civil
Helton
Laurel Springs
Mauly
Moretz Mill
Nathan's Creek
North Fork
Potato Creek
South Fork
Sugar Grove
Valle Crucis

BEAUFORT.

Blount's Creek

WASHINGTON.

Cedarville
Clark's Mills
Clear Branch
Emory
Glade Spring
Hayter's Gap
Holston
Kinderhook
Laurel
Liberty Hall
Love's Mills
North Fork
Raven's Nest
Saltville
Sapling Grove
Three Springs
Timber Grove

WYANE.

Amacetta
Parrizade
Savage Grant

WESTMORELAND.

Hague

Kinsale
Nominy Grove
Oak Grove
Oldham's Cross Roads
Rice's Store

WETZEL.

Knob Fork
New Martinsville
Pine Grove
Porter's Falls
Proctor

WIRT.

Burning Spring
Newark
Reedy Ripple
Reedysville
Zachville

WOOD.

Belleville
Briseoe Run
Bull Creek
Claysville
Duncan

Fountain Spring
Freeport
Saint Mary's
Stillwell
Willards
Willow Island

WYOMING

Ginseng

WYTHE.

Austinville
Buffalo Ford
Cedar Mount
Cedar Springs
Jackson's Ferry
Red Bluff
Rich Valley
Rural Retreat
Sharon
Speedwell

YORK.

Half-way House
Yorktown

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**ALEXANDER**

Mount Pisgah
Stony Point
Taylorville
Wittenbergs

ALAMANCE.

Graham
Patterson's Store
Pleasant Grove
Shallow Ford

ANSON.

Beverly
Cedar Hill
Carolina Female Coll
Diamond Hill
Hammond's Store
Lanesboro'
Lilesville
Meltonsville
Morven
Pee Dee
Poplar Hill
Whites Store

ASHIE.

Boone
Elk Cross Roads
Gap Civil
Helton
Laurel Springs
Mauly
Moretz Mill
Nathan's Creek
North Fork
Potato Creek
South Fork
Sugar Grove
Valle Crucis

BEAUFORT.

Blount's Creek

Darham's Creek
Leechville
Pantego
Pungo Creek

BERTIE.

Ashland
Colerain
Merry Hill
Roxobel

BLADEN.

Beatty's Bridge
Colly Swamp
Cypress Creek
Ellisville
Gravelly Hill
Lyon's Landing
Prospect Hall
West Brook
Western Prong
White's Creek

BRUNSWICK.

Robeson
Shalotte

BUNCOMBE.

Avery's Creek
Democrat
Fairview
French Broad
Hommeny Creek
Lapland
Limestone
Reem's Creek
Sandy Mush
Spring Creek
Stocksville
Sulphur Springs
Swanano
Turkey Creek
Walnut Creek

Warm Springs

BURKE.

Brindletown
Canoe Creek
Drowning Creek
Linville River
Perkinsville

CABARRAS.

Bost's Mills
Garmon's Mills
Kirkland
Mill Hill
Mount Pleasant
Oaklawn
Park's Store
Pioneer Mills
Welch's Mills

CALDWELL.

Catawba View
Collettsville
Copenhagen
Deal's Mill
Elkville
Fort Defiance
Globe
King's Creek
Little River
Lovelady

CAMDEN

Shiloh
South Mills

CARTERET.

Hadnots
Portsmouth

CASWELL.

Anderson's Store
Blackwell

Graves
Hightowers
Leasburg
Locust Hill
Milton
Moore's Store
Prospect Hill
Stony Creek
Yanceyville

CATAWBA.

Bunker's Hill
Fishers
Flint Rock
Jacob's Fork
Mountain Creek

CHATHAM

Adolph
Cane Creek
Emerson's Tan Yard
Evans's Mills
Grove
Hackney's Cross Roads
Hadley's Mills
Haywood
Jenny Lind
Martha's Vineyard
Moringville
Mudlick
Oakland
Pedler's Hill
Saint Lawrence
Sandy Grove
The Grove
Trade's Hill

CHEROKEE.

Dawesville
Fort Hembree
Fort Montgomery
Notta
Peach Tree

Persimmon Creek
Shooting Creek
Stikoil
Tomotla
Tusquitee
Turtle Town
Valley Town

CHOWAN.

Ballard's Bridge

CLEVELAND.

Birehettsville
Camp Call
Clingman
Duncan's Creek
Erwinsville
Fillmore
Garners Ford
Moreshoro'
Muddy Fork
Polkville
Sandy Run
Stice's Shoal
Swangtown
White Plains

COLUMBUS.

Big Swamp
Fair Bluff
Gum Swamp
White Marsh

CRAVAN.

Swift Creek Bridge

CUMBERLAND.

Argyle
Averysboro'
Barclaysville
Bunn's Level
Chalk Level
Fayetteville
Gibbs's Cross Roads
Gray's Creek
Harrington
Johnsonville
Kingsbury
Little Rock Fish
Neill's Creek
Northington
Pleasant Plains
River Side
Summerville

CURRITUCK.

Coinjock
Comer Gum
Indiantown
Poplar Branch
Powell's Point

DAVIDSON.

Abbot's Creek
Brummells
Clemmonsville
Cotton Grove
Fair Grove
Healing Springs
Jackson Hill
Jersey Settlement
Midway
Maple Hill

Pennfield
Rich Fork
Silver Hill
Spencer
Walser's Mill

DAVIE.

County Line
Farmington
Fulton
Jerusalem
Mocksville
Smith's Grove

DUPLIN.

Albertsons
Bear Branch
Buena Vista
Chinkapin
Faison's Depot
Hallsville
Kenansville
Strickland's Depot
Teachey's
Warsaw

EDGECOMBE.

Battleboro'
Joyner's Depot
Rocky Mount
Sparta
Stanatonsburg
Wilson

FORSYTH.

Muddy Creek
White Road
Winston

FRANKLIN.

Franklinton
Hall's Cross Roads
Harris's Cross Roads
Pacific
Pugh's Hill

GASTON.

Catawba Creek
Crowder's Creek
Dallas
Hoyleville
Nail Factory
Old Furnace
Stowesville

GATES.

Gatesville
Mintonsville
Sunbury

GRANVILLE.

Abram's Plains
Berea
Blue Wing
Brookville
Brownsville
Dutehville
Gregory's Mill
Henderson
Knop of Reeds
Lynessville
Oak Hill
Stannton

Tabb's Creek
Tally Ho
Tar River
Tranquillity
Waterloo
Williamsboro'
Wilton
Woodworths
Young's Cross Roads

GREENE.

Fountain Hill
Hookerstown
Speight's Bridge

GUILFORD.

Allemance
Centre
Clapps
Deep River
Fentris
Friendship
Gilmer's Store
Hillsdale
Hunt's Store
Jamestown
Monticello
New Garden
Oak Ridge
Parson's Mills
Shaw's Mills
Summerfield
Thompson's Store
Westminster

HALIFAX.

Brinkleyville
Enfield
Heathsville
Littleton
Ringwood
Sycamore Alley
Weldon
Westland

HAYWOOD.

Crab Tree
East Laporte
Fine's Creek
Forks of Pigeon
Jonathan's Creek
Ocona Luffy
Pigeon River
Quallatown
Scott's Creek
Waynesville

HENDERSON.

Boilston
Cathey's Creek
Claytonville
Davidson's River
Edneyville
Flat Rock
Mill River
Mud Creek

HERTFORD.

Harrellsville
Murfreesboro'
Pitch Landing
Riddieksville
Saint John

WINTON**HYDE.**

Fairfield
Lake Comfort
Lake Landing
Middletown
Oeracoke
Stadesville

IREDELL.

Bethany Church
Deep Well
Eagle Mills
Fallstown
Fancy Hill
Houstonville
Liberty Hill
Mount Mourne
New Hope
Oak Forest
Poplar Grove
Post Oak
Rocky Creek
Snow Creek
Williamsburg
Zion

JOHNSON.

Bentonsville
Beulah
Boonhill
Creachville
Elevation
Gulley's Store
Lowell
Saint Charles

JONES.

Comfort
Pollocksville

LENOIR.

Mosley Hall
Pink Hill
Sandy Foundation
Strabane

LINCOLN.

Beattie's Ford
Catawba Springs
Cottage Home
Dry Ponds
Early Grove
Erasmus
Falls
Forneys
Killian's Mills
Kings Mountain
Lowrance's Mill
Mull Grove
Sherrill's Ford
Siegel's Store
South Point
Vesuvius Furnace
Woodlawn

MCDOWELL.

Military Grove
Minersville
Mountain Home
North Cove
Old Fort

Stone Mountain
Sugar Hill
Turkey Cove

MACON.

Alarka
Aqnone
Casher's Valley
Franklin
Governor's Island
Tennessee River

MARTIN.

Gardner's Bridge
Hamilton
Williamston

MECKLENBURG.

Alexandriana
Clear Creek
Coburn's Store
Cowan's Ford
Davidson College
Fullwood's Store
Harrisburg
Hemphill's Store
Hopewell
Hornet's Nest
Martindale
Morrison's Tan Yard
Mount Moriah
Orrville
Pleasant Oaks
Providence
Ranaleburg
Rose Hill
Rozell's Ferry
Sharon
Steele Creek
Tuckasaga
White Hall

MONTGOMERY.

Auman's Hill
Harrisville
Macedonia
McCullum's Store
McRae's Mills
Matamoras
Milledgeville
Mount Gilead
Swift Island
Troy
Wind Hill

MOORE.

Caledonia
Centreville
Clark's Mills
Crain's Creek
Falling Mill
Gold Region
Long Street
New Gilead
Pharr's Mills
Pocket
Prosperity
Reedy Branch
Rollins's Store
Solemn Grove
Watson's Bridge

NASII.

Belford

Botanic Hill
Hilliardston
Peach Tree Grove
Ransom's Bridge
Stanhope

NEW HANOVER.

Bannerman
Black River Chapel
Caintuck
Cypress Grove
Harrell's Store
Long Creek
Moore's Creek
Sill's Creek
Topsail Sound

NORTHAMPTON.

Francesville
Garysburg
Green Plains
Pleasant Hill
Potecasi
Rich Square
Summit

ONSLow.

Angola
Catharine Lake
Foy's Store
Palo Alto
Piny Green
Richlands
Snead's Ferry
Stump Sound
Swansboro'

ORANGE.

Bethmont
Big Falls
Burnt Shop
Caldwell
Cedar Grove
Chapel Hill
Clover Garder
Clover Orchard
Dial's Creek
Durhamville
Enoe Mills
Fauett's Store
Green Spring
Hawfields
Hartshorn
Holt's Store
Lindley's Store
McDaniels
Mason Hall
Meadow Creek
Mooresville
Morgan's Creek
Mount Willing
Prattsburg
Red Mountain
Rock Creek
Rock Spring
Round Hill
Snow Camp
South Lowell Mills
Stagville
Trice's Store
Walnut Grove
West Point
White Cross

PASQUOTANK.

PERQUIMANS.

Durant's Neck
Newby's Bridge
Woodville

PERSON.

Cunningham's Store
Daniel's Mills
Five Forks
Gordonton
Mill Creek
Mount Tirzah
Olive Hill
Van Hook's Store
Williamsville
Woodsdale

PITT.

Contentnia
Falkland
Johnson's Mills
Pactolus
Ridge Spring

POLK.

Horse Creek

RANDOLPH.

Brower's Mills
Brush Creek
Buffalo Ford
Caraway
Cedar Falls
Cox's Mills
Eden
Franklinville
Gray's Cross Roads
Hill's Store
Hoover Hill
Institute
La Grange
Lassiter's Mills
Long's Mills
Marley's Mills
Moffitt's Mills
New Market
New Salem
Reed Creek
Salem Church
Sandy Creek
Sawyersville
Stone Lick
Troy's Store
White House

RICHMOND.

Bostick's Mills
Covington
Dockery's Store
Dumas's Store
Laurel Hill
Little's Mills
Montpelier
Powellton
Rockingham
Springfield
Stewartstown
Stewartsville

ROBESON.

Alfordsville

Cowper Hill
Dundarrack
Gaddysville
Gilopolis
Howellsville
Leesville
Lumber Bridge
Philadelphus
Queensdale
Randalsville
Saint Pauls

ROCKINGHAM

Eagle Falls
Grogansville
Lawsonville
Leaksville
Lenox Castle
Madison
Monroeton
Pleasantville
Rawlingsburg
Reidsville
Thompsonville
Troublesome

ROWAN.

Calaubria
China Grove
Cowansville
Gold Hill
Miranda
Mount Ulla
Mount Vernon
Rockville
Spring Grove

RUTHERFORD

Cedar Creek
Chimney Rock
Cooper's Gap
Cuba
Golden Valley
Green Hill
Green River
Hicksville
High Shoals
Island Ford
Logan's Store
Mills's Gap
Patten's Home
Pinekuay
Sandy Plains
Tryon
Webb's Ford

SAMPSON.

Beman's Cross Roads
Draughon's Store
Green Hill
Hawley's Store
Lisburn
Monk's Store
Newton Grove
Owenville
Piney Grove
Six Runs
Spring Vale
Taylor's Bridge

STANLY.

Efird's Mills
Kendall's Store

Norwood
Rowlandsville

STOKES.

Ayersville
Beléw's Creek
Bethania
Big Creek
Blakely
Colesville
Crooked Creek
Danbury
Francisco
Kernersville
Limestone Well
Little Yadkin
Martin's Lime Kilns
Old Town
Peters's Creek
Red Shoals
Rough and Ready
Walkerstown
Walnut Cove

SURRY.

Doweltown
East Bend
Forbush
Hamptonville
Hay Stack
Huntsville
Indesville

Jonesville
Mount Airy
Mount Nebo
Panther Creek
Red Plains
Republic
Rusk
Scul Camp
Siloam
Stony Ridge
Tom's Creek
Walnut Lane

TYRREL.

UNION.

Beaver Dam
Gourdvine
Jenkins's Store
Lane's Creek
Morgan's Mills
Oakville
Richardson's Creek
Walkersville
Winchester
Wolfsville

WAKE.

Auburn
Eagle Rock
Fishdam
Flemington

Forestville
Green Level
Holly Spring
Kelvin Grove
Middle Creek
New Light
Roger's Store
Rolesville
Wakefield

WARREN.

Areola
Exchange
Grove Hill
Macon Depot
Merry Mount
Nutbush
Ridgeway

WASHINGTON.

Leo
Scuppernong

WATAUGA.

Boone
Brushy Flat
Cranberry Forge
Stony Fork

WAYNE.

Black Creek

Everittsville
Falling Creek
Goldsboro'
Jerico
Nahunta
Sleepy Creek

WILKES.

Brier Creek
Buggabo
Church's Store
Hay Meadow
Lewis's Fork
Lovelace
Mulberry
New Castle
Trap Hill
Warrior Creek
Wilkesboro'

YANCEY

Bakersville
Bald Creek
Big Laurel
Blue Ridge
Childsville
Clay
Gabriel's Creek
Grassy Creek
Ivy
White Rock
Yellow Mountain

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ABBEVILLE.

Bordeaux
Calhoun's Mills
Cambridge
Cherokee Heights
Cokesbury
Dead Fall
Due West Corner
Gentsville
Greenwood
Harper's Ferry
Harrisburg
Indian Hill
Lebanon
Lodi
Long Cane
Lowndesville
Mapleton
Monterey
Mountain View
Mount Hill
New Market
Shirleysville
Smithville
Stony Point
Swaney's Ferry
Temple of Health
Terrysville
Warrenton
Widemans
Willington
Wilson's Creek
Winter Seat

ANDERSON.

Andersonville

Brushy Creek
Butlersville
Calhoun
Centretown
Churubusco
Craytonville
Double Branches
Douthet
Equality
Evergreen
Golden Springs
Locust Hill
Milwees
Mineral Spring
Moffettsville
Newell
Queensboro'
Rock Mills
Seneca
Silver Glade
Slabtown
Stantonville
Steeles
Storeville
Townville
Varenes

BARNWELL.

Aiken
Allendale
Angle's Branch
Blackville
Buford's Bridge
Cowpen Branch
Davis's Mills
Dunbarton

Duncansville
Erwinton
Fiddle Pond
Four Mile Branch
Graham's Turn Out
King Creek
Lower Three Runs
Lowery
Merritt's Bridge
Midway
Red Oak Grove
Rivers's Bridge
Silverton
Smyrna
Speedwell
Tineker's Creek
Treadway
White Pond
Williston

BEAUFORT.

Beach Branch
Bluffton
Brighton
Coosawhatchie
Danielton
Duck Branch
Gillisonville
Grahamville
Hickory Hill
Lawtonville
Pocotaligo
Robertsville
Steep Bottom
Whippy Swamp

CHARLESTON.

Black Oak
Haddell's Point
Holly Hill
Monk's Corner
Pineville
Roadville
Summersville

CHESTER.

Baton Rouge
Beckamsville
Blackstocks
Carmel Hill
Cedar Shoal
Chalkville
Chestnut Grove
Crosbyville
Halsellville
Hazelwood
Landsford
Lewisville
Pedensville
Rossville
Sandersville
Tomsville
Torbit's Store

CHESTERFIELD.

Gold Mine
Hornsboro'
Mount Croghan

COLLETON.

Adams's Run
Ashapoo Ferry

Blne House
Buckhead Causey
Rantowles
Red Bank
Ridgeville
Saint Georges
Saltketcher Bridge
Walterboro'
Walkers

DARLINGTON.

Cartersville
Effingham
Gum Branch
Hartsville
Leavenworth
Merchant's Bluff
Mount Elon
Pleasant View
Society Hill
Swift Creek

EDGEFIELD.

Beech Island
Big Creek
Cairo
Cold Spring
Coleman's Cross Roads
Colliers
Duntonsville
Edisto Mills
Elton
Fruit Hill
Germanville
Graniteville
Hamburg
Higgins's Ferry
Ivy Island
Kirksey's Cross Roads
Longmire's Store
Lotts
Meeting Street
Mount Willing
Oakland
Parks
Perry's Cross Roads
Phoenix
Pleasant Lane
Poverty Hill
Rehoboth
Richardsonville
Ridge
Saluda
Sleepy Creek
Wood Lawn

FAIRFIELD.

Alston
Bell's Store
Browns
Buckhead
Cookham
Feasterville
Gladden's Grove
Jackson's Creek
Longtown
McMeekins
Poplar Spring
Ridgeway
Ridgewood
Rocky Mount
Thompsons
White Oak

Winnboro'
Yonguesville

GEORGETOWN.

Yanhanna

GREENVILLE.

Buena Vista
Cedar Falls
Chick's Springs
Clear Spring
Cripple Creek
Dunklin
Fairview
Fountain Inn
Gilder
Golden Grove
Gowensville
Highland Grove
Highway
Lickville
Merrittsville
Millburg
Milford
Mush Creek
North Saluda
Palona
Panther Fork
Plain
Pleasant Grove
Pliny
Sterling Grove
Stonesville
Titnoy
Traveller's Rest

HORRY.

Bucksville
Dogwood Neck
Floyd's Mills
Lake Swamp
Little River

KERSHAW.

Bee Tree
Boykin's Depot
Flat Rock
Hanging Rock
Liberty Hill
Lynchwood
Red Hill
Russell Place
Tiller's Ferry

LANCASTER.

Belair
Cureton's Store
Dry Creek
Flint Ridge
Hickory Head
Jacksonham
Longstreet
Pleasant Hill
Pleasant Valley

LAURENS.

Brewertown
Centreville
Cross Hill
Dunlapville
Eden
Hollands
Huntington

Huntsville
Line Creek
Marengo
Milton
Mount Gallagher
Mountville
North Creek
Palmetto
Raiborn's Creek
Roseboro'
Seufletown
Simpson's Mill
Spring Grove
Tumbling Shoals
Tylersville
Waterloo
Young's Store

LEXINGTON.

Calk's Ferry
Countsville
Edisto
Hollow Creek
Hope Station
Horse Creek
Leesville
Oakville
Rockville
Rocky Well
Sandy Run
Sawyer's Mills
Steedmans
Williamson's Mills

MARION.

Allen's Bridge
Ariel
Britton's Neck
Campbell's Bridge
Flintville
Friendfield
Gilehrst's Bridge
Gum Swamp
Harlessville
Jeffrey's Creek
Lynehe's Creek
Mars's Bluff
Red Bluff
Reedy Creek
Selkirk
Tabernaclc
Willow Creek

MARLBORO'.

Bennettsville
Brightsville
Brownsville
Clio

NEWBERRY.

Belmont
Glympville
Liberty Hall
Maybinton
Mount Bethel
Pagesville
Pomaria
Poplar Grove
Prosperity
Saluda Mills
Shop Spring
Walton
Wellsville

ORANGEBURG.

Branchville
Ball Swamp
Fort Motte
Jordan's Mills
Kitching's Mills
Poplar
Saint Matthews
Vane's Ferry

PENDLETON.

PICKENS.

Bachelor's Retreat
Bonny Land
Branch Island
Cheokee
Claremont
Colonel's Fork
Dacusville
Five Mile
Horse Shoe
Martin's Creek
Oconee Station
Pickensville
Pumpkintown
Rockwell
Salubrity
Smeltser's Monnt
Snow Creek
Twelve Mile
West Union
Whetstone
Wolf Creek

RICHLAND.

Cedar Creek
Gadsden
Hopkins's Turn Out
Level
Littleton

SPARTANBURG.

Arrowood
Bivingsville
Campobella
Cannon's Store
Cashville
Cedar Springs
Clarksville
Crawfordsville
Cross Anchor
Crowsville
Damascus
Earlessville
Enoree
Fingersville
Fort Prince
Glenn Springs
Grassy Pond
Henry
Hobbysville
Hurricane
Jackson Hill
Limestone Springs
Millville
Moultrie
Mountain Shoals
Mount Lebanon
Mount Zion
New Hope
New Prospect
Old Cedar Springs

Poolsville
Rogers's Bridge
Smith's Store
Thickety Fork
Walnut Grove
Woodruff's

SUMTER.

Bethlehem
Bishopville
Bradford Institute
Bradford Springs
Bradleyville
Brewington
Clarendon
Friendship
Fulton
Lodi Bar
Manchester
Mechanicsville
Mill Grove
Mount Clio
Packsville

Plowden's Mills
Privateer
Providence
Salem
Shiloh
Taylors
Willow Grove
Wright's Bluff

UNION.

Bogansville
Bowlingsville
Coopersville
Cross Keys
Draytonville
Fish Dam
Goshen Hill
Gowdeysville
Green Pond
Jonesville
McBridessville
Meansville

Mount Tabor
Pacolett Mills
Pea Ridge
Pinckneyville
Shady Grove
Timber Ridge
Wilkinsville

WILLIAMSBURG.

Black Mingo
Camp Ridge
China Grove
Indiantown
Johnsonville
Lynche's Lake
Murray's Ferry
Natural Grove
Parsonage

YORK.

Antioch
Bethel

Blairsville
Brattonsville
Bullock Creek
Cherokee Iron Works
Clark's Fork
Clay Hill
Coate's Tavern
Ebenezerville
Fort Mill
Guthriesville
Harmony
Haynesville
Hickory Grove
Hopewell
Legal Law
Meek's Hill
Nation Ford
New House
Smith's Ford
Spring Hill
Spring Rock
Yorkville
Zeno

STATE OF GEORGIA.

APPLING.

BAKER.

Albany
Concord
Fish Trap
Gillions
Gum Pond
Keaton's Shoals
Oak Lawn

BALDWIN.

BIBB.

Bear Range
Newson

BRYAN.

Eden
Old Court House

BULLOCK.

Mill Ray

BURKE.

Alexander
Birdsville
Fox Grove
Fryer's Ponds
Girard
Holcombe
Joy's Mills
Lester's District
Midville
Millin
Sardis
Woodburn

BUTTS.

Cork
Indian Springs
Seven Islands
Towalliga
Worthville

CAMDEN.

Centre Village
Langsbury
Saint Mary's

CAMPBELL.

Cedar Branch
County Line
Dark Corner
Rivertown
Salt Spring
Sandtown
Sweet Water Factory

CARROLL.

Bowdon
Bowenville
Buckhorn
Burnt Stand
Hickory Level
Laurel Hill
Rotherwood
Tallapoosa
Villa Rica

CASS.

Adairsville
Allatoona
Cartersville
Cold Run
Earle's Furnace
Etowah
Euharley
Free Bridge
Kingston
Little Prairie
Othealoga
Pine Log
Saliquoy
Stilesboro'

CHATHAM.

Alpine
CHATTOOGA.

Beachland
Chattoogaville
Dirt Town
Melville
Mount Hickory
Subligna
Summerville
Teloga Springs
Trion Factory

CHEROKEE.

Bald Ground
Board Tree
Canton
Freemansville
Goldsville
Harnageville
Hickory Flat
Kossuth
Orange
Troy
Woodstock

CLARK.

Farmington
Salem
Watkinsville

COBB.

Ackworth
Boltonville
Lebanon
Lost Mountain
Marietta
Mill Grove
Powder Springs
Redland
Roswell
Stony Point

COLUMBIA.

Appling
Berzelia
Darbys
Eubanks

Lombardy
Raysville
Republican
Thompson
White Oak
Winfield
Writesboro'

COWETA.

Haralson
Kidron
Location
Lodi
Palmetto
Paris
Rio
Saluda
Willow Grove

CRAWFORD.

Francisville
Hammock Grove
Hickory Grove
Hopewell
Knoxville

DADE.

Rising Fawn
Trenton
Waukatehee

DECATUR.

Attapulgus
Cairo
Olive Grove

DE KALB.

Atlanta
Cross Keys
East Point
Lithonia
Panthersville
Stone Mountain
Utoy

DOOLY.

Gum Creek
Holidaysville
Millwood
Traveller's Rest
Vienna
Warwick

EARLY.

Fort Gaines
Pachitta

EFFINGHAM.

Egypt
Pleasant Grove
Reform
Springfield

ELBERT.

Amandaville
Anthony Shoals
Broad River
Cold Water
Cook's Law Office
Craftsville
Eagle Grove
Harmony
Montevideo
Petersburg
Ruckersville

EMANUEL.

Canoche

FAYETTE.

Fairburn
Glenn Grove
Jonesboro'
Red Oak
Rough and Ready
White Water
York

FLOYD.

Armuchee
California
Cave Spring
Coosa
Everett's Spring
Hermitage
Johnson
Missionary Station
Vann's Valley
Waleska

FORSYTH.

Ashland
Big Creek
Coal Mountain
Hartford
High Tower
Sheltonville
Vickery's Creek
Warsaw

FRANKLIN.

Aquilla
Bowersville
Bushville
Fair View
Franklin Springs
Grove Level
Healy's Store

Hudson
King's Bench
Middle River
Mosely's Store
Parker's Store
Walnut Hill

GILMER.

Blue Ridge
Carticay
Hot House
Marblehead
Prince Edward
Tacoah
Faul's Creek
Talking Rock
White Path

GLYNN.

Bethel
Fancy Bluff
Frederica

GORDON.

Fair Mount

GREENE.

Cracker's Neck
Merrell
Penfield
Public Square
Scul Shoals
Union Point
White Plains
Woodville

GWINNETT.

Auburn
Berkshire
Cains
Chester
Chinkapin Grove
Orrisville
Pinckneyville
Rock Bridge
Suwane
Sweet Water
Yellow River

HABERSHAM.

Allandale
Batesville
Blue Creek
Dawson
Hollingsworth
Leo
Loudsville
Mount Yonah
Nacoochee
Tooea Falls
Walton's Ford

HALL.

Argo
Chestnut Hill
Gailey's Mill
Gillsville
Glade Mines
Hog Mountain
Poplar Springs
Sugar Hill
War Hill

HANCOCK.

Devereaux' Store
Long's Bridge
Mount Zion
Poweltown
Rock Mills
Shoals of Ogechee

HARRIS.

Cataula
Coehran's Cross Roads
Ellerslie
King's Gap
Mulberry Grove
Piedmont
Waverly Hall
Whitesville

HEARD.

Corinth
Enon Grove
Franklin
Houston
McBride's Mills

HENRY.

Bersheba
Double Cabins
Flat Rock
Locust Grove
Pittsburg
Sandy Ridge
Spring
Stockbridge
Tucker's Cabin
White House

HOUSTON.

Bateman's Store
Busbayville
Fort Valley
Hayneville
Henderson
Minerva
Wellborn's Mills
Wilna

IRWIN.

Adams
Edenfield
Flatberg
Gin Town
House Creek
Pennsboro'

JACKSON.

Barber's Creek
Bascobel [Mill
Farmers & Mechanics
Harmony Grove
Indian Creek
Marcus
Maysville
Mulberry
Pond Fork

JASPER.

Hillsboro'
Mechanicsville
Palo Alto
Shady Dale

JEFFERSON.

Bonny Doon
Fenn's Bridge
Gamble
Reedy Creek
Speir's Turnout
Spread Oak
Sylvan Grove

JONES.

Etheridge
Griswoldville
Tranquilla
Wallace

LAURENS.

Buck Eye
Dublin
Laurens Hill

LEE.

Chenuba
Chickasawhatchio
Palmyra
Slade
Starkville
Sumterville

LIBERTY.

Jones's Creek
Taylor's Creek
Walthourville

LINCOLN.

Double Branches
Goshen
Lincolnton

LOWNDES

Alapaha
Clyattsville
Flat Creek
Griffin's Mills
Mineral Spring
Okapileo
Piscola
Sharpe's Store
Tallokas
Troupville

LUMPKIN.

Amicalola
Auraria
Barrettsville
Calhoun
Cavender's Creek
Crossville
New Bridge
Pleasant Retreat
Yellow Creek

MACON.

Fredonia
Grangersville
Hamburg
Horse Head
Marshallsville
Oglethorpe

MADISON.

Brookline
Planter's Stand
Taylorsville

McINTOSH. Fort Barrington Ferry South Newport	Middle Ridge Newborn Newton Factory Oak Hill Oxford Rocky Plains Sheffield Snapping Shoals Starrsville	Ogeeche Scarboro'	UNION. Brasstown Gaddistown Ivy Log Mount Eolia Polk Shady Grove Skeinah Wellscott Young Cane
MARION. Buena Vista Glenalta Pineville Poindexter Searsville	OGLETHORPE. Bairdstown Bowling Green Goose Pond Maxey Millstone Philomath Point Peter State Rights	STEWART. Centre Hill Florence Green Hill Hannahatchee Hard Money Holly Grove Lannahassee Lumpkin Richland Scienceville	UPSON. Delray Double Bridges Hootensville Waymanville
MERIWETHER. Erin Farmers Flat Shoals Gold Hill Jones's Mills Loweville Luthersville Oak Ridge Rocky Mount Warm Springs White Sulphur Springs Woodberry	PAULDING. Cedartown Esom Hill Huntsville New Babylon Marysville Pumpkin Pile Pumpkin Vine Yellow Stone	SUMTER. Danville Friendship Plains of Dura Pondtown Providence	WALKER. Anderson Chestnut Flat Cotasa Duck Creek Frick's Gap Gordon's Springs La Fayette Opalika Pea Vine Pond Spring Ringgold Rock Spring Rossville Snow Hill Villanow Wood's Station
MONROE Culloden Colaparchee Johnstonville New Market Russellville Unionville	PIKE. Barnesville Griffin Liberty Hill Milner Millbridge	TALBOT. Bellevue Bluff Spring Carsonville Centre Daviston Mount Pleasant Pine Hill Pleasant Hill Prattsburg Quito	WALTON. Buncombe Cut Off Good Hope Social Circle Walnut Grove Windsor
MONTGOMERY Boxville Colquitt	PULASKI. Hawkinsville Longstreet	TALIAFERRO. Raytown	WARE. Saint Illa Stricklands
MORGAN Buck Head Double Shoals Ebenezer Fairplay High Shoals Wellington	PUTNAM. Clopton's Mills Glade's Cross Roads Hearnville Rockville Stanfordville	TATNALL. Reidsville Surreneys	WARREN. Camak Double Wells Mayfield
MURRAY. Chaseville Cohuttah Springs Coosawattee Dalton Fancy Hill Holly Creek Pleasant Valley Red Clay Red Hill Resaca Sugar Valley Tilton Tunnel Hill Woodlawn	RABUN. Tiger	TELFAIR. Copeland Feronia Lumber City McRae's Store Ocmulgeeville Sugar Creek Temperance	WASHINGTON. Curry's Mills Davisboro' Hebron Irwin's Cross Roads Oconee Tennille Warthen's Store
MUSCOGEE. Bald Hill Hallock Jamestown Roland Steam Factory Upatoie	RANDOLPH. Brooksville Cotton Hill Georgetown Herrodstown Lowel Nochway Petawla Pumpkintown	THOMAS. Boston Duncanville Grooverville Ocklockney Station	WAYNE. Pendarvis's Store
NEWTON. Brick Store Conyers Leakesville	RICHMOND. Belair McBeen Richmond Factory	TROUP. Antioch Asbury Cane Point Hoganville Long Cane Mountville O'Neal's Mills Troup Factory Vernon West Point	WILKES. Aonia Centreville Danburg Hutton's Fork Mallorysville Pistol Creek Rehoboth
	SCRIVEN. Armenia Black Creek Buck Creek Haleyondalo Mill Haven Mobley Pond	TWIGGS. Jeffersonville Taversville	

WILKINSON.
Cool Spring

Emmitt
Gordon

McDonald
Milton

Stephensville
Toombsboro'

STATE OF FLORIDA.

ALACHUA.
Fort Clark
Fort Harley
Madisonboro'
Micanopy

BENTON.
Augusta
Fort Dade
Homassassa

CALHOUN.
Abe Spring
Blountstown
Ochesee
Saint Joseph

COLUMBIA.
Barbers
Blount's Ferry
Collins
Columbus
Ellisville
Little River
Mineral Springs
New River
Olustee
Raulerson's Ferry
Suwannee Shoals

DADE.
Miami

DALLAS.

DUVAL.
Hibernia

Mandarin
Mayport Mills
Middleburg

ESCAMBIA.
Warrington

FRANKLIN.

GADSDEN.
China Hill
Rickoe's Bluff
Seeluda

HAMILTON.
Bellville
Jasper
White Springs

HILLSBORO'.
Iehepuckesassa
Manatee
Tampa

HOLMES.
Cerro Gordo
Home Spring

JACKSON.
Campbelton
Greenwood
Millwood

JEFFERSON.
Aucilla
Beaseley
Southerland

Waukeenhah

LEON.
Centreville
Mannington
Miccosukee

LEVY.
Cedar Key
Fort Fanning
Wakasassa

MADISON.
Cherry Lake
Clifton
Mosely Hall
Stockton
Talofa

MARION.
Abrahamtown
Camp Izard
Flemington
Lake Griffin
Long Swamp
Number Two
Oeola
Okalumka
Orange Lake
Orange Springs
Pineboro'
Volusia
Wacahootie

MONROE.

NASSAU.
Woodstock Mills

ORANGE.
Enterprise
Jernigan
New Smyrna

PUTNAM.
Munsonville
Pilatka
Welaka

ST. JOHN'S.
Picolata

ST. LUCIE.
SANTA ROSA.
Coon Hill
Milton

WAKULLA.
Benhaden
Newport
Pawtuxet
Shell Point
Sopehopy

WALTON.
Alaquia
Almirante
Chestnut Hill
East River
Gentsville
Uchee Anna

WASHINGTON
Holmes Valley
Orange Hill
St. Andrew's Bay
Vernon

STATE OF ALABAMA.

AUTAUGA.
Autaugaville
Bear Range
Calhoun
Chestnut Creek
Hartwood
Independence
Milton
Mulberry
Prattville
Robinson's Spring

BALDWIN.
Fort Montpelier
Honeycut
Stockton
Tensaw

BARBOUR.
Cowkece
Eufaula
Fort Barbour

Fort Browder
Glennville
Kings
Louisville
Midway
Mount Andrew
Mount Sereene

BENTON.
Alexandria
Bluc Eye
Boiling Spring
Cedar Spring
Corn Grove
Cove Creek
Fair Play
Griffin's Creek
Kemp's Creek
Ladiga
Lamartine
Mount Polk
Narrow Valley

New Bethel
Oak Level
Oxford
Polkville
Quitman
Rabbit Town
Wehoga
White Plains

BIBB.
Maplesville
Mars
Randolph
Scottsville

BLOUNT.
Blount Spring
Brooksville
Chapultepec
Douphin
Murphee's Valley
Summit

Village Springs
Violy
Walnut Grove

BUTLER.
Barges
Butterville
Kirkville
Manningham
Millville
Monterey
Mount Moriah
Ridgeville
South Butler
Starlington

CHAMBERS.
Bethlehem
Cusseta
Fredonia
Gold Hill
Hialawaka

Miltown
Mount Hickory
Mour Jefferson
Oak Bowery
Osannippa
Oselicha
Sharon
Wickliffe

CHEROKEE.

Blue Pond
Cobb's Mills
Coloma
Gadsden
Gaylesville
Goshen
Hannegan
Leesburg
Oecola
Pleasant Gap
Ringgold
Spring Garden
Straight Neck
Turkey Town

CHOCTAW.

Barbour
Barryton
Bladen Springs
Isney
Kinterbish
Mount Sterling
Nicholson's Store
Pushmataha
Tompkinsville
William's Cross Roads

CLARK.

Air Mount
Bashi
Choctaw Corner
Coffeeville
Gainestown
Gosport
Grove Hill
Jackson
Saint Paul
Suggsville
Wilderness

COFFEE.

Bentonville
Coffee Corner
Geneva
Indigo Head
Oldtown
Smut Eye

CONECUH.

Belleville
Brooklyn
Evergreen
Nathansville
Sepulga

COOSA.

Bradford
Bulger's Mills
Buycksville
Equality
Good Water
Hanover
Nixburg

Socccopatoy
Traveller's Rest
Wetumpka

COVINGTON.

DALE.

Barnes's Cross Roads
Daleville
Honey Town
Saw Mill
Seroggins's Mills
Wood Shop

DALLAS

Burnsville
Cambridge
Carlowsville
Elm Bluff
Fulton
Liberty Hill
Moseley's Grove
Orrville
Pleasant Hill
Portland
Richmond
Summerfield
Westmoreland
Woodlawn

DE KALB.

Annawaika
Atwood
Coxville
Duck Spring
Greenwood
Hendricksville
North Bend
Sand Mountain
Valley Head
Van Buren
Worth

FAYETTE.

Asbury
Big Pond
Davis's Creek
Dublin
Military Springs
Mill Port
Newtonville
Palo
Sheffield

FRANKLIN.

Allsboro'
Blue Lick
Burleson
Buzzard Roost
Cane Creek
Chéckhasaw
Churubusco
Court House
La Grange
Newburg
Oak Hill
Pleasant Site
Rock Creek
South Florence
Tuscumbia

GREENE.

Boligee

Clinton
Forkland
Greensboro'
Havanna
Hollow Square
Hopewell
Knoxville
Mount Hebron
Newbern
New Prospect
Pleasant Ridge
Springfield
Union

HENRY.

Columbia
Cureton's Bridge
Franklin
Hilliardsville
Lawrenceville
Open Pond

JACKSON.

Birmingham
Bolivar
Dodsonville
Langston
Larkin's Fork
Larkinsville
Liberty
Meadsville
Park's Store
Princeton
Redman
Rocky Spring
Santa
Trenton

JEFFERSON.

Cedar Grove
Jonesboro'
Mexico
Mount Pinson
Oregon
Taylors
Truss

LAUDERDALE.

Centre Star
Gravelly Spring
Green Hill
Ingram's Cross Roads
Lauderdale Factory
Lexington
Masonville
Oakland
Rogersville
Slossburg
Waterloo
Westmorelandville

LAWRENCE.

Brickville
Camp Spring
Courtland
Hillsboro'
Kinloeh
Landersville
Leighton
Mount Hope
Oakville
Wolf Spring

LIMESTONE

Bridgeforths
Gilbertsboro'
Lucky Hit
Mooresville
Shoal Ford
White Sulphur Springs

LOWNDES.

Benton
Braggs
Church Hill
Collirene
Farmersville
Hayneville
Lowndesboro'
Manack
Mount Willing
Sandy Ridge
Sunny Side

MACON

Aberfoil
Auburn
Bainbridge
Bug Hall
Chumcenniggee
Cotton Valley
Cubehatchee
Cross Keys
Enon
Fort Decatur
Fort Henderson
Loachapoka
Lockland
Notasulza
Ridge Grove
Ridgely
Society Hill
Union Springs
Uphaupce
Warrior Stand

MADISON.

Berkley
Hadens
Hazel Green
Madison Cross Roads
Maysville
Maredianville
New Hope
New Market
Triana
Whitesburg

MARENGO.

Clay Hill
Dayton
Demopolis
Dixon's Mills
Hampden
Jefferson
Laurel Hill
McKinley
Macon
Montpelier
Nanafalia
Pineville
Shiloh
Spencerville
Spring Hill
Sweet Water

MARION.	Jericho	Lamington	Local
Bexar	Ocmulgee	Nehamico	Mardisville
Canaan	Perryville	Olivet	Maria Forge
Detroit	Plantersville	Opelika	Sylacauga
Gold Mine	Radfordsville	Oswiechee	Silver Run
Moscow	Uniontown	Salem	Wewokaville
Toll Gate		Sand Fort	
	PICKENS.	Uchee	TALLAPOOSA
	Antioch	Vilula	Becketsville
	Bear Creek		Camp Hill
	Benevola	SAINT CLAIR.	County Line
	Carlyle	Bennetsville	Dudleyville
	Cochran's Mills	Branchville	Fish Pond
	Fairfield	Broken Arrow	Goldville
	Gordo	Crawford's Cove	Horse Shoe Bend
	Hinton's Grove	Cropwell	Jackson's Camp
	Hope	Greensport	Kowaliga
	Lacy's Hill	Kelly's Creek	Pickneyville
	Mantua	Mount Niles	Rome
	Memphis	Springville	Souhahatchee
	Olney	Sulphur Springs	Stow's Ferry
	Pickensville	Trout Creek	Tallassee
	Pleasant Grove		Wind Creek
	Providence	SHELBY.	Youngsville
	Reform	Bridgeton	
	Vienna	Cove	TUSCALOOSA.
	Yorkville	Harpersville	Buck Creek
		Highland	Buckland
	PIKE.	Lee's Cove	Carthage
	Blue Creek	Montevallo	Fosters
	China Grove	Shelby Springs	Jena
	Edgefield	Wilsonville	McMaths
	Farrisorsville	Woodsboro'	Monterey
	Fryer's Bridge		New Lexington
	Gainer's Store	SUMTER.	Northport
	Indian Creek	Belmont	North River
	Missouri	Berlin	Oregonia
	Monticello	Bluffport	Romulus
	Oluste Creek	Brewersville	Sipsey Turnpike
	Orion	Brown's Bluff	Trion
	Pea River	Gainesville	
	White Water	Gaston	WALKER.
		Intercourse	Chilton's Mills
	RANDOLPH.	Jones's Bluff	Eldridge
	Arbacoochee	New York	Gap
	Chulafune	Payneville	Holly Grove
	Eastville	Penola	Jasper
	High Pine	Sumterville	Thornhill
	Lamar	Warsaw	York
	Lee's Ridge		WASHINGTON.
	Louina	TALLADEGA.	New Wakefield
	Molino	Bluff Spring	Pleasant Valley
	Oakfusky	Bowdon	
	Pinetucky	Brownsville	WILCOX.
	Roanoke	Cedar Tree	Allenton
	Rockdale	Chinnibee	Bethel
	Rock Mills	Coleta	Black's Bluff
	Weedowee	Conchardee	Camden
	Wehadkee	Court Hill	Canton
	Wesobulga	Fayetteville	Creag's Mill
	Winston	Fife	Lower Peach Tree
		Hatchers	Parnassus
	RUSSELL.	Hickory Level	Pine Hill
	Burrsville	Hillabee	Prairie Bluff
	Dover	Kelly's Springs	Snow Hill
	Fort Mitchell	Kingville	Upper Peach Tree
	Girard	Kimulga	Wolf Creek
MORGAN.			
Apple Grove			
Basham's Gap			
Blue Spring			
Cedar Plains			
Decatur			
Houston's Store			
Lacey's Spring			
Mount Hill			
Trinity			
PERRY.			
Brush Creek			
Chestnut Hill			
Hamburg			

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

ADAMS. Palestine	Pigeon Roost Poplar Creek Snowsville Stateland	Riceville	Scotland Union Church
AMITE. Centreville Rose Hill Smith Dale Tolers	CLARK. Beaverdam Energy Enterprise Falling Spring Mackesville Quitman Shoobota	HARRISON. Biloxi Flint Creek Mississippi City Pass Christian	JONES. Ellisville Pinnellville Pool's Mills
ATTALA. Attalaville Bluff Springs Burkittsville Newtonville Planters Rocky Point	COAHOMA. Delta Friar's Point	HINDS. Auburn Bolton's Depot Browsville Cayuga Clinton Edwards's Depot Line Store Meridian Springs Mississippi Springs Newtown Raymond Spring Ridge Utica	KEMPER. Big Oak Blackwater Bloomfield Centre Ridge Herbert Oaktibbeha Rocky Mount Scoober Waholock
BOLIVAR. Bolivar Concordia Content Glencoe Victoria	COPIAH. Burlington Collamer Copiah Creek Gallatin Georgetown Hargrave Linden Pine Bluff	HOLMES. Ashville Ebenezer Emory Eulogy Franklin Lockhart's Store Richland Tchula Wheeling	LA FAYETTE. Abbeville Banner Caswell College Hill Dallas Delay Green Valley La Fayette Springs Lapomba Liberty Hall Milton Mount Sylvan Paris Sarepta Sevier Spring Dale Wyatt
CARROLL. Albemarle Beckville Black Hawk Ceralvo Coila Greenwood Hays's Creek Leflore Middleton Providence Shongalo Smith's Mills	COVINGTON. Dry Creek Jaynesville Mount Carmel Oakohay Santee Wilkesburg Zion Seminary	ISSAQUENA. Deer Creek Tennessee Landing	LAUDERDALE. Alamutcha Battlefield Chunkeyville Daleville Hurricane Creek Lauderdale Springs Ponta Sageville
CHICKASAW. Benela Buena Vista Cherry Hill Clear Spring Dix Creek Erin Hohenlinden Hopewell Houlka Oak Grove Oko-lo-na Palo Alto Pikeville Prairie Mount Sparta Yellow Bush	DE SOTO. Cockrum Como Dark Corner Elm Grove Entaw Flewelin's Cross Roads Greenleaf Hancock Looxahoma Mount Isabel Olive Branch Pleasant Hill Senatobia Tatesville Valley Grove	ITAWAMBA. Bolands Campbellton Cotton Ridge Cummingsville Fremont Ironwood Bluff Marietta Moorville Pleasanton Richmond Saltito Van Buren West Fulton Woodlawn Yocony	LAWRENCE. Brookhaven Rayville
CLAIBORNE. Grand Gulf Oakland College Rocky Spring Willow Spring	FRANKLIN. Friendship Hamburg Koxville McCall's Creek	JACKSON. Cross Roads Jackson Court House Pascagoula	LEAKE. Edinburgh Hopahka Pensacola Thomastown
CHOCTAW. Bankston Fame French Camps Horsepen Huntsville Kilmichael Lodi	GREENE. Leakesville McLeods McManus Vernal	JASPER. Claiborne Garlandville Hough's Store Montrose	LOWNDES. Barton Caledonia Dailey's Cross Roads Nashville Plymouth Prairie Hill Waverly West Point
	HANCOCK. Gainesville Habolochitto Pearlington	JEFFERSON. Church Hill Malcolm Rodney	MADISON. Beatie's Bluff

Camden	Brookville	RANKIN.	TUNICA.
Livingston	Cooksville	Cato Springs	Austin
Madisonville	Deer Brook	Densontown	Commerce
Midway	Gholson	Monterey	
Pleasant Grove	Macon	Steen's Creek	WARREN.
Sharon	Mashulaville		Bovina
Stump Bridge	Parkeville	SCOTT.	Cardiff
Sulphur Springs	Prairie Point	Geeen Bush	Milldale
Vernon	X Prairie	Homewood	Palmyra
Williamstown		Ladlow	Warrenton
MARION.	OKTIBBEHA.	Pulaski	
Fordsville	Ash Creek		WASHINGTON.
Spring Cottage	Cedar Bluff	SIMPSON.	Point Worthington
Tilton	Choctaw Agency	Mount Zion	
MARSHALL.	Double Springs	Old Hickory	WAYNE.
Bethlehem	Hickory Grove		Round Pond
Byhalia	Line Creek	SMITH.	Taylorton
Chulahoma	Tampico	Pineville	
Coldwater	Whitefield	Polkville	WILKINSON
Cornersville	Yanaby	Raleigh	Cold Spring
Deep Water		Taylorville	Fort Adams
Early Grove	PANOLA.		Holly Retreat
Harry Hill	Belmont	SUNFLOWER.	Kellertown
Holly Springs	Burlingham	TALLAHATCHEE.	Perey's Creek
Hudsonville	Long Creek	Charleston	Rose Hill
Lamar	Longtown	Tuseahoma	Sibley's Mills
North Mount Pleasant	Maon		Whitesville
Pink Hill	Oak Hill	TIPPAIL.	WINSTON.
Red Banks	Peach Creek	Black's Store	Buckhorn
Snow Creek	Pleasant Mount	Cotton Plant	Fearn's Springs
Tacaluche	Robinia	Dry Run	New Prospect
Tallahoosa	Sledgeville	Dumas	Noxapater
Tiro	Spring Port	Hatchy Turnpike	Webster
Waterford		Hickory Flat	
MONROE	PERRY.	McLean's Store	YALOBUSHA.
Aberdeen	Carlile's Mills	Molino	Big Creek
Athens	Monroe	Orizaba	California
Bigby Fork	PIKE.	Pleasant Ridge	Cuddyhunk
Buttahatchy	China Grove	Ruckersville	Graysport
Camargo	Conerlys	Salem	Grenada
Grub Springs	Hope Hill	Shelby Creek	Jones's Mills
Lawrence	Millan	Spring Hill	Leightons
Quincy	PONTOTOC.		Long Percimmon
Smithville	Birmingham	TISHEMINGO.	McGee's Bridge
Splung	Buncomb	Bay Springs	Oakachickama
Wesley	Cherry Creek	Blackland	Oakland
NESHOGA.	Coonewar	Bone Yard	Post Oak
Coffadeliah	Cotton Grove	Burtens	Preston
Muckalushy	Ellis Town	Carrollsville	Providence
Pearl Valley	Fremont	Cartersville	Sabongly
Philadelphia	Harrisburg	Cripple Deer	Shannons
Tascinto	New Albany	Cross Ridge	Troy
NEWTON.	Palmetto	Dantom	Water Valley
County Line	Pontotoc	Danville	
Talahatah	Poplar Spring	Eastport	YAZOO.
Talasha	Red Land	Farmington	Claibornesville
Union	Rocky Ford	Hickory Plains	Dover
NOXUBEE.	Talibenela	Highland	Hendricks
Brooklyn	Tardyville	New Hope	Lincoln
	Toocopola	Rienzi	Satartia
	Wrightsville	Tripoli	Yazoo City
		Walnut Peak	
		Yellow Creek	

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

ASSUMPTION.	Star	New River	Big Bend
Albemarle	ASCENSION.	AVOYELLES.	Borodino
Cranes Forge	Live Oak	Bayou Rouge	Holmesville
Paincourtville			Mansura

Simms's Port

BIENVILLE.

Arcadia
Buckhorn
Ringgold
Saline
Salt Spring
Sparta

BOSSIER.

Bellevue
Bossier Point
Connell's Cross Roads
Pine Flat
Pineville
Red Land
Sentell's Store

CADDO.

Albany
Blossom Hill
Caddo
Cokesville
Greenwood

CALCASIEU.

Big Woods
Lake Charles

CALDWELL.

Castor
Copenhagen
Mount Pleasant

CARROLL.

Deerfield
Lake Carraway
Monticello
Pecan Grove
Swan Lake

CATAHOULA.

Hap Hazard
Little Prairie
Parham's Landing
Roestfield
Trinity
White Sulphur Springs

CLAIBORNE.

Allen's Settlement
Athens
Doreheat
Flat Lick
Franksville
Minden
Mount Lebanon
Quay
Scottsville
Tiger Creek
Walnut Creek

CONCORDIA.

Fairview
Flowery Mound
Monterey Landing

Rifle Point
Routh's Point
Tooleys
Union Point

DE SOTO.

Ashland
Black Jack
Grand Cane
Keche
Logansport
Pleasant Grove
Pleasant Hill

EAST BATON ROUGE.

Burlington
Manchac
Stony Point

EAST FELICIANA.

Clinton
Mount Willing
Port Hudson
Saint Cloud
Woodland

FRANKLIN.

Butler
Hurricane
Oakly

IBERVILLE.

Bayou Gonla
Gross Tete
Plaquemine

JACKSON.

Brookline
Dugdeмона
Grove Hill
Rochester
Vernon
Vienna

JEFFERSON.

Carrollton

LA FAYETTE.

Vermillionville

LA FOURCHE.

LIVINGSTON.

Coek
Springfield
Wadeboro'

MADISON.

Chesterfield
Dallas
Milliken's Bend
New Carthage
Young's Point

MOREHAUSE.

Bastrop

De Glaize
Point Jefferson
Prairie Mer Rouge

NATCHITOCHE.

Adaies
Campti
Cloutierville
Conshattee Clute
Grand Ecote
Isle Brevelle
Saline Mills
Sonet

OPELOUSAS.

ORLEANS.

Fort Pike

PLAQUEMINES.

POINT COUPEE.

Atchafalaya
Hermitage
Livonia
Red River Landing
The Village
Waterloo
Williamsport

RAPIDES.

Big Creek
Cheneyville
Cotile
Desrayauxville
Hineston
Huddleston
Jatt
Walnut Hill

SABINE.

Burr's Ferry
Fort Jesup
Mill Creek
Toro

ST. BERNARD.

ST. CHARLES.

McCutchons
Taylor

ST. HELENA.

Darlington
Dennis's Mills
Tangapaho

ST. JAMES.

Convenent

ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

Bonnet Carre
Edgard

ST. LANDEA.

Ballew's Ferry
Big Cane

Grand Coteau
Plaquemine Brulce
Ville Platte
Washington

ST. MARTIN'S.

Brean's Bridge
Fausse Point
New Iberia

ST. MARY'S.

Alligator
Bayou Ramois
Centreville
Charenton
Jeanerets
Pattersonville

ST. TAMMANY.

Lima
Mandeville
Marburyville
Parkerville
Pine Grove
Sun

TENSAS.

Kirk's Ferry
Mound Bayou
Water Proof

TERRE BONNE.

Tigerville

UNION.

Cherry Ridge
Marion
Mooreville
Onachita City
Shiloh
Spear's Store

VERMILION.

Abbeville
Perry's Bridge

WACHITA.

Caldwells
Forksville
Indian Village
Logtown
Pine Hills
Salmagundi
Trenton

WASHINGTON.

Franklinton
Oak Grove
Palestine
Shady Grove
Sibila

WEST BATON ROUGE.

Bruly Landing
Lobdell's Store

WEST FELICIANA.

Tunica

STATE OF TEXAS.

ANDERSON. Beaver Elkheart Ioni Kickapoo Palestine Plenitude Sand Spring	CAMERON. Edinburgh Point Isabel	Richmond	JASPER Erin Jasper Magnolia Spring Salem Union Zavalla
ANGELINA. Marion Sumter	CASS. Centre Forest Home Hickory Hill Jefferson Smithland Unionville	FREESTONE. Troy	JEFFERSON. Beaumont Green's Bluff Pattillo Pine Island Pleasant Grove Sabine City
AUSTIN. Centre Hill Industry Rock Island Sempronius Shelby Swearingens Travis	CHEROKEE. Analomink Jacksonville Linwood Rusk Sulphur Springs	GILLESPIE. Fredericksburg	KAUFMAN. Black Hill Cedar Grove College Mound Kaufman Kemp Warsaw Prairie
BASTROP. Cunninghams Young's Settlement	COLLIN. McKinney Millwood	GOLIAD.	KINNEY. Fort Duncan
BELL. Nolanville	COLORADO. Columbus Eagle Lake Egypt Frelsburg	GONZALES. Belmont China Grove	LAMAR. Lake Creek Paris Shockey's Prairie
BEXAR. Mineral Springs San Antonio Sutherland Springs Trier	COMAL. New Braumfels	GRAYSON. Pilot Grove Sherman Washita	LAVACCA. Hallettsville Mustang Oakland Petersburg Rocky Mills
BOWIE. Boston De Kalb Moores Myrtle Springs	DALLAS. Dallas Duck Creek Farmer's Branch Pleasant Run	HARRIS. Hamblin San Jacinto Spring Creek	LEON. Centreville Lcona Navarro Siam
BRAZORIA. Cedar Lake Columbia Gulf Prairie Hinds Liverpool San Louis Solitude Velasco	DENTON. Alton Denton Creek	HARRISON. Ash Spring Concord Elysian Fields Glade Spring Jonesville Marshall Port Caddo Powellton Reel Foot Union Springs	LIBERTY. Anahuac Cedar Bayou Grand Cane Johns Liberty Swartwout West Liberty
BZAZOS. Boonville Milliean	DE WITT. Clinton Cuero Live Oak Yorktown	HENDERSON. Athens Buffalo	LIMESTONE. Alta Springs Springfield Tiwockony Springs
BURLESON. Caldwell Prospect String Prairie	ELLIS. Waxahachie	HOPKINS. Blackjack Grove Pleasant Hill Sulphur Bluff Tarrant White Oak	MATAGORDA. Caney Matagorda Sugar Land
CALDWELL. Lockhart Plumb Creek	FANNIN. Bonham Honey Grove Lieke Warren	HOUSTON. Crockett San Pedro	MEDINA. Castroville
CALHOUN. Indianola La Salle Port La Vaca Saluria	FAYETTE. Black Jack Fayetteville La Grange Lyons Millers Round Top Rutersville	HUNT. Greenville Hooker Timber Creek Turkey Creek	MILAM. Cameron Nashville
	FORT BEND. Big Creek Clear Lake Hodge's Bend	JACKSON. Morales De Lavaca Texana	

Waco Village

MONTGOMERY.
Danville
Montgomery
Shannons

NACOGDOCHES.
Douglass
Flournoys
Linn Flat
Melrose
Nacogdoches

NAVARRO.
Bazett
Chamber's Creek
Corsicana
Meltons
Muskett
Red Oak
Riechland Crossing
Spring Hill

NEWTON.
Burkeville
Cotland
Cypress Crossings
Midway
New Columbia
Salem

NUECES.
PANOLA.

Bethany
Carthage
Fair Play
Grand Bluff
Jones
Kinlock
McMillans
Parrys
Pnlaski
Reed's Settlement
Sugar Hill
Walnut Hill

POLK.

Cold Spring
Greens
Livingston
McGees
Palmers
Smithfield

RED RIVER.

Kiomatia
Maple Springs
Monterey
Pine Bluffs
Savannah

REFUGIO.

Aransas
Copano
Lamar
Refugio

ROBERTSON.

Caldwell
Franklin
Wheelock

RUSK.

Anadarco
Bellevue
Caledonia
Cotton Plant
Fredonia
Henderson
Millville
Minden
Mount Enterprise
New Salem
Pine Hills
Rabbit Creek
San Cosme
Sand Hills
Walling's Ferry

SABINE.

Bear Creek
Longwood

Milam
Pendleton
Sabine Town

SAN AUGUSTINE.

SAN PATRICIO.

San Patricio

SHELBY.

Ashtons
Buena Vista
Courtland
Hamilton
Hilliards
White Cottage

SMITH.

Canton
Flora
Gam Spring
Neche's Saline
Oldenburg
Summer Grove
Tyler

STARR.

Roma

TITUS.

Daingerfield
Gray Rock
Lone Star
Mount Pleasant
Oak Grove
Union Bridge

TRAVIS.

Gilleland Creek
Manchac House
Merrilltown
San Marco
Webber's Prairie

TYLER.

Bendy's Landing

Mount Hope
Providence Hill
Ratcliffs
Town Bluff
Wilsons

UPSHUR.

Earpville
Gilead
Gilmer
Hopewell
Pine Tree
Red Rock

VANZANT.

Barren Ridge
Four Mile Prairie

VICTORIA.

Gaudelupe
Victoria

WALKER.

Cineinnati
Huntsville
Mitchells
Star

WASHINGTON.

Brenham
Chapel Hill
Gay Hill
Independence
Long Point

WEBB.

WHARTON.

Preston
Wharton

WILLIAMSON

Bushy Creek
Blue Hill
Georgetown
San Gabriel

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

ARKANSAS.
Crockett's Bluff
La Grew Springs
Nicoctoo
Saint Charles
South Bend

ASHLEY.
Fountain Hill
Hawkins's Landing

BARTHOLOMEW.

BENTON.
Bentonville
Double Spring
Maysville
Pea Ridge
Robinson's Cross Roads

BRADLEY.
Eagle Creek

Gravel Ridge
Lanark
Long View
Mount Elba

CARROLL.

Ashley
Carrollton
Crooked Creek
Hussaw
King's River
Osage

CHICKASAW.

Fort Washita

CHEROKEE.

Baptist Mission
Flint
Fort Gibson
Grand Saline
Kidron

Tahlequah

CHICOT.

Bartholomew
Columbia
Gaines's Landing
Grand Lake
Hawkins's Landing

CHOCTAW.

Armstrong Academy
Boggy Depot
Choctaw Agency
Doaksville
Eagletown
Wheelock

CLARK.

Alphine
Amity
Anvil
Antoin

Arkadelphia
Terre Noir

CONWAY.

Cadron
Fitz Henry
Glass Village
Hurricane
Lewisburg

CRAWFORD.

Belmont
Natural Dam
The Narrows

CREEK.

Creek Agency

CRITTENDEN.

Alligator
Bledsoe's Landing
Blue's Point

Conneil Bend
Grayson
Oldham

DALLAS.

Beech Bluff
Cachemasso
Chambersville
Chappell
Holly Springs
Moro
Stover
Tulip

DESHA.

Bellville
Fair Forrest
Laconia
Napoleon
White River
Wileyville

DREW.

Cut Off
Holly Point
Lacey
Rel's Bluff

FRANKLIN.

Cass
Charlestown
Pleant Hill
Point Prairie
Roseville

FULTON.

Bennett's River
Franklin
Rapp's Barrens

GREENE.

Chalk Bluff
Gainesville
Greensboro'
Lorado
Oak Bluffs
Oak Ridge
Walcott

HEMPSTEAD.

Clark's Mills
Columbus
Fulton
Graves
Justus's Mills
Marlbrook
Mine Creek
Mount Moria
Spring Hill

HOT SPRINGS.

Fair Play
Midway
Pleasant Ridge
Rockport

INDEPENDENCE.

Alder Brook
Curia
Oil Trough
Pleasant Plains
Poke Bayou
Rock Point

Sulphur Rock
Wallace Creek
Wolf Bayou

IZARD.

Benbrook's Mills
Mount Olive
North Fork
Rich Woods
Rocky Bayou
Round Bottom
Sylamore
Wild Haas

JACKSON.

Augusta
Jacksonport
Kenyon
Mount Pinson

JEFFERSON.

Camp Creek
Darysaw
Lehi
New Gascony
Pine Bluff
Plum Bayou
Richland
Rob Roy
White Oak

JOHNSON.

Basham's Mills
Brownsville
Clarksville
Griffins
Horse Head
Morrison's Bluff
Piney
Pittsburg
Point Meers
Shoal Creek

LA FAYETTE.

Calhoun
Hurricane Hill
Walnut Hill

LAWRENCE.

Barry
Canton
Clover Bend
Evening Shade
Powhatan
Red Bank
Reed's Bank
Smithville
Spring River

MADISON.

Huntsville
Saint Paul
Tittsworth
War Eagle

MARION.

Buffalo City
Rolling Prairie
Worth
Yellville

MILLER.

MISSISSIPPI.

Canadian
Harding's Point
Hickman's Bend
Mill Bayou
Pecan Point

MONROE.

Aberdeen
Clarendon
Lawrenceville
Rough and Ready
Surrounded Hills
Tullyville
Valley Grove
Watensaw

MONTGOMERY.

Akins's Store
Caddo Cove
Centreville
Harold
Montgomery
Mount Ida

NEWTON.

Borland
Jasper
Mount Parthenon
Walnut Fork

PERRY.

PHILLIPS.

Barneys
Beech Grove
Big Creek
Mooney
North Creek
Oldtown
Planters
Sterling
Walnut Bend
Walnut Ridge

PIKE.

Huddleston
Wilton

POINSETT.

Farm Hill
Greenfield
Johnston
Walnut Camp

POLK.

Cove
Panther
Stewart's Springs

POPE.

Dardanelle
Dover
Dwight
Gally Creek
Scotia
Sulphur Springs

PRAIRIE.

Des Aere
Duvall's Bluff
Brunswick
Hickory Plain

Oakland Grove
Ten Mile Point

PULASKI.

Mary
Maumelle

RANDOLPH.

Fourche Dumas
Hanauer's Store
Hix's Ferry
Pocahontas
Spring Creek

ST. FRANCIS.

Bridge
Gage's Point
Green Plains
Languelle
Mill Ridge
Mount Vernon
Oakland
Saint Francis
Wittsburg

SALINE.

Collegeville
Hurricane Creek
Lost Creek
Owensville

SCOTT.

Black Jack
Cross Roads
Parks
Revice
Tumlinsonville
Waldron

SEARCY.

Locust Grove
Point Peter
Wiley's Cove

SEBASTIAN.

Fort Smith
James's Fork
Jenny Lind
Sugar Loaf

SEVIER.

Brownstown
Centre Point
Lions's Beard
Piraclifta
Rocky Comfort
Saline
Ultima Thule

UNION.

Beaver Ruin
Beechland
Champagnolle
Cornie
El Dorado
Hillsboro'
Lisbon
Oakville
Wilmington

VAN BUREN.

Clinton
Kinderhook

Quitman

WASHINGTON.

Boonsboro'
Eln Springs
Evansville
Hilochee
Sylva
Tancy
West Fork

WASHINGTON.

Berkey
Buena Vista
Buffalo
Caney
Freeo
Godbold
Lamartine
Leake's Store

Liberty
Locust Bayou
Luda
Quincy
Seminary
Woodlawn

WHITE.

Cold Well

Stony Point

YELL.

Chickalah
Parkersburg
Petite Jean
Pleasant Valley
Prairie Creek
Rock Creek

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

ANDERSON.

Loy's Cross Roads
Olivers
Robertsville
Ross
Wallace's Cross Roads
Wilson's

BEDFORD.

Fairfield
Flat Creek
Richmond
Rich Valley
Rover
Rowesville
Sinking Creek
Unionville
Wartrace

BENTON.

Camden
Chapultepec
Chaseville
Eagle Creek
Morgan's Creek
Sewanee
Wills's Point

BLEDISOE.

Crossville
Fillmore
Foster's Cross Roads
Grassy Cove
Mount Airy
Nine Mile
Ormes's Store
Roberson's Cross Roads

BLOUNT.

Cade's Cove
Chilhowee
Clover Hill
Cloyd's Creek
Ellejoy
Friendsville
Little River
Louisville
Marysville
Morgantown
Plum Grove
Turkaleechee Cove
Unida

BRADLEY.

Charleston
Chatat
Flint Springs
Stony Point

CAMPBELL.

Buffalo Creek
Fincastle
Grants-boro'
Lost Creek
Pouch Creek
Straight Fork

CANNON.

Auburn
Bradyville
Mechanicsville

CARROLL.

Buena Vista
Christmasville
Hecla
Ilico
Macedonia
McLemoresville
Martin's Creek
Roan's Creek
Sandy Bridge
South Carroll
Standardville
Terryville

CARTER.

Dugger's Ferry
Happy Valley
Roan Mountain

CLAIBORNE.

Big Barren
Cumberland Gap
Head of Barren
Old Town
Speedwell
Sycamore
Yellow Springs

COCKE.

Parrottsville
Wilsonville

COFFEE.

Beech Grove
Hickory Creek
Hillsboro'

DAVIDSON.

Chestnut Grove
Elm Hill
Franklin College
Gulistan
Julia Dean
Man-ker's Creek
Mount View
Ridge Post

South Harpeth
South Nashville
Stewart's Ferry
Sycamore Mills

DECATUR.

Bath Springs
Decaturville
Hermitage
Perryville

DE KALB.

Alexandria
Liberty
Republican Grove
Sligo
Temperance Hall

DICKSON.

Barton's Creek
Bellsburg
Danielsville
Roseland
Williamsville

DYER.

Chestnut Bluffs
Dyersburg
Friendship
Grove Mount

FAYETTE.

Belmont
Colleton
Concordia
Ebenizer
Egypt
Fayette Corner
Hickory Withe
Ispahan
La Grange
Laurel Creek
Macon
Mount Comfort
Moscow
Nonconner
Oakland
Sandy Spring
White Hall
Wolf River

FRANKLIN.

Alisonia
Crow Creek
Elk River
Hawkerville
Marble Hill
Salem
Tallahoma

Tunnel
Winchester Springs

FENTRESS.

Boiling Spring
Coopersville
Hale's Mills
Jamestown
Pall Mall

GIBSON.

Antioch
Bluff Springs
Chester
Eaton
Gibson's Wells
Henings
Hope Hill
Pond Hill
Poplar Grove
Quincy
Shady Grovo
Shiloh
South Gibson
Trenton
Waterford
Yorkville

GILES.

Bethel
Bodenham
Bradshaw
Bunker's Hill
Campbellsville
Cornersville
Elk Ridge
Elkton
Lamartine
Lynnville
Mid Bidge
Prospect
Richland
Shoal Spring
Vale Mills
White Hill

GRAINGER.

Austin's Ferry
Bean's Station
Blain's Cross Road
Bull Run
Cedar Ford
Clear Spring
Haynes
Marshall's Ferry
Morristown
Powder Spring Gap
Red Hill
Redwood

Rocky Spring
Spring House
Tampico
Thorn Hill

GREENE.

Bay Mount
Camp Creek
Canev Branch
Carter's Station
Cedar Creek
Clear Creek
Graysburg
Gustavus
Henderson's Mill
Horse Creek
Laurel Gap
Limestone Springs
Little Chucky
Newmansville
Rheatown
Romeo
Timber Ridge
Warrensburg

GRUNDY.

Chesterfield
Cumberland
Pelham

HAMILTON.

Chattanooga
Chickamoga
Cozby
Julian Gap
Limestone
Loddy
Long Savannah
Merry Oaks
Sail Creek
Snow Hill
Westview
Zion Hill

HANCOCK.

Allen's Station
Copper Ridge
Mulberry Gap
Sneedsville
Trent's Chapel

HARDEMAN.

Audubon
Black Oak Grove
Clover Port
Crainsville
Matamora
Middleburg
Moore's Cross Roads
New Castle
Nubbin Ridge
Van Buren
Whiteville
Williams's Store

HAWKINS.

Lee Valley
Lyons's Store
Marble Hall
Mill Bend
Mooresburg
New Canton
Saint Clair

Van Hill
War Gap
Yellow Store

HARDIN.

Coffee Landing
Hamburg
Lowryville
Red Sulphur Springs
Saltillo
Smith's Fork

HAYWOOD.

Brownsville
Cageville
Carolina
Cherryville
Copan
Daneyville
Lanefield
Rusk
Wesley
Woodville

HENDERSON.

Hurricane Creek
Jack's Creek
Juno
Lexington
Middle Fork
Mifflin

Nero
Pleasant Exchange
Red Mound
Scott's Hill
Shady Hill
Tippecanoe

HENRY.

Albany
Barren Hill
Caledonia
Cheap Valley
Como
Conyersville
Ell Grove
Manlyville
Mansfield
Mount Holyoke
Mouth of Sandy
Sandy Hill

HICKMAN.

Beaver Dam Springs
Bon Aqua
Centreville
Duck River
Lick Creek
Palestine
Pleasantville
Totty's Bend

HUMPHREYS.

Waverly
White Oak

JACKSON.

Bennett's Ferry
Buck Point
Butler's Landing
Celina
Clements ville
Double Springs

Flynn's Lick
Fort Blount
Granville
Hamilton Landing
Highland
Kossuth
Lodi
Mayfield
Meigsville
Pekin
North Spring
White Plains
Whitleyville

JEFFERSON.

Chucky Bend
Leadvale
Mill Spring
Mossy Creek
New Market
Oak Grove
Panther Springs
Russellville
Spring Vale
Snoddyville
Strawberry Plains
Trion
Tuckaboe

JOHNSON.

Pandora
Shady

KNOX.

Academia
Beaver Ridge
Campbell's Station
Church Grove
Flint Gap
Gap Creek
Meeklenburg
Raeoon Valley
Woodbourne

LAUDERDALE.

Cane Bottom
Cottage Hill
Dry Hill
Durhamville
Fulton
Walnut Post

LAWRENCE.

Cass
Henry
Morth Bend
Palo Alto
Sugar Creek
Wayland's Springs
West Point

LEWIS.

Hampshire

LINCOLN.

Boon's Hill
Camargo
Cane Creek
Chestnut Ridge
Cyruston
Gas Factory
George's Store
Gill's Store

Kinderhook
Lynchburg
Millville
Molino
Mulberry
Norris's Creek
Oregon
Petersburg
Pleasant Plains
Prospect Hill
Robinson's Store
Viney Grove

McMINN.

Calhoun
Cantrells Cross Roads
Coghill
Facility
Hamilton Cross Roads
Jalapa
Mantua
Oxford

McNAIRY.

Adamsville
Anderson's Store
Huggin's Creek
Jones's Mills
Monterey
Montezuma
Morse Creek
Mud Creek
Rose Creek
Stantonville
Tatesville

MACON.

Alton Hill
Brooks's Tanyard
La Fayette
Meadorville
Red Boiling Springs

MADISON.

Andrew Chapel
Cotton Grove
Denmark
Mason's Creek
Medon
Monnt Pinson
Oakville
Poplar Corner
Spring Creek

MARION.

Battle Creek
Cheeksville
Coop's Creek
Dadsville
Fairview
Looney's Creek
Sequathee
Walden's Ridge
Walnut Valley

MARSHALL.

Belfast
Berlin
Canev Spring
Catalpa Grove
Chapel Hill
Coehransville
Farmington

Mooresville
New Hope
Spring Place

MAURY.

Ashwood
Bigbyville
Hope Hill
Hurt's Cross Roads
Isom's Store
Kinnard's Store
Mount Pleasant
Pleasant Grove
Poplar Ridge
Rally Hill
Rich Hill
Santa Fe
Screamersville
Silver Creek
Spring Hill
Williamsport

MEIGS.

Decatur
Goodfield
Kelly's Ferry
Kincannon's Ferry
Mouth Hewassee
Pine Land
Sewee
Ten Mile Stand

MONROE.

Ball Play
Citico
Coker Creek
Four Mile Branch
Madisonville
Midway
Mount Vernon
Philadelphia
Rockville
Sweet Water
Tellico Plains
Towee Falls

MONTGOMERY.

Asbury
Blooming Grove
Daleys
Fredonia
Henrietta
Johnsons
Little Grove [Roads
McAllister's Cross
Merrville
New Providence
New York
Onecho
Palmyra
Port Royal
Richard-sons
Ringgold
Sailor's Rest
Tennessee Iron Works
Wheatly's Mills
Yellow Creek Furnace

MORGAN.

Crooked Fork
Long View

OBION.

Bulah
Fremont
Reelfoot
Silver Top
Totten's Wells

OVERTON.

Fox Spring
Hilham
Locust Shade
Monroe
Netherland
Nettle Carrier
Oak Hill
Oakley
Olympus
Sycamore Grove
Walnut Grove
West Fork

PERRY.

Beardstown
Botanick Garden
Buffalo
Linden
Woods

POLK.

Canasauga
Columbus
Culchote
Greasy Creek
Ocoa
Red Spring
Springtown
Syleo

RHEA.

Eagle Furnace
Smith's Cross Roads
Sulphur Springs

ROANE.

Barnardsville
Belleville
Blair's Ferry
Cross Keys
Eagle Furnace
Emory Iron Works
Erie
Lenoirs
Post Oak Springs
Seven Islands
Wood's Hill
Wrightsville

ROBERTSON.

Bainbridge
Barren Plain
Fiser's Cross Roads
Labanns
Mitchellsville
Mulloys
Red River
Rose Hill
Thomasville
Turnersville

RUTHERFORD.

Carlockville
Cherry Flat
Fosterville

Hall's Hill
Jefferson
Jordan's Valley
Las Casas
Millersburg
Milton
Readyville
Stewartsboro'
Vaughn Valley
Versailles

SCOTT.

Huntsville

SEVIER.

Boyd's Creek
Fair Garden
Henry's Cross Roads
Pigeon Forge
Trundle's Cross Roads
Walden's Creek
Wear's Cove

SHELBY.

Ammonia
Big Creek
Colliersville
Germantown
Greenbottom
Hazel Flat
Loosahatchee
Memphis
Morning Sun
Rosstown
Sulphur Well

SMITH.

Bagdad
Clinton College
Convenient
Dixon's Springs
Gordonsville
Lancaster
Montrose
Peyton's Creek
Pleasant Shade
Rome
Witcher's Cross Roads

STEWART.

Cumberland Iron Works
Hope
Indian Mound
Line Port
New Portland
Onward
Standing Rock
Tobacco Port

SULLIVAN.

Arcadia
Campbell's Rest
Clover Bottom
Eden's Ridge
Gott's Cross Roads
Greenfield
Hiltons
Holston Valley
Kingsport
Mill Point
Paperville
Poor Hill
Rockholds

White Top

SUMNER.

Castalian Springs
Fountain Head
Greenwood
Hannas
Hartsville
Hendersonville
Montgomery
Rock House
Tyree Springs
Willow Grove
Wirt College

TIPTON.

Beaver Dam Forks
Bloomington
Covington
Portersville
Randolph

VAN BUREN.

WARREN.

Caney Fork
Clearmont
Irving College
Rock Island
Rocky River
Rough and Ready
Tronsdale

WASHINGTON.

Blue Plum
Boon's Creek
Cox's Store
Green Meadow
James Cross Roads
Leesburg
Locust Mount
Long Mire
Washington College
Watanga Bend

WAYNE.

Ashland
Carrollville
Clifton
Cypress Inn
Factor's Fork
Houston
Pleasant Valley
Sorby
Victory

WEAKLY.

Boydsville
Dresden
Flenings
Irvine's Store
Locust Grove
Mount Warren
Old Hickory
Palmer's Store
Philipsville
Pillowville
Winston

WHITE.

Bon Air Springs
Cave
Dry Valley
Falling Water

Gearsville
Newark
River Hill

WILLIAMSON.

Arrington
Barren
Bethesda
Boston
Eagleville

Good Spring
Harpeth
Hill's Valley
Jordan's Store
Leiper's Fork
Mount Nebo
Nolansville
Peytonsville
Pinekey
Riggs's Cross Roads

Triune
West Harpeth
White House

WILSON.

Big Spring
Cainesville
Cedar Grove
Cherry Valley
Commerce

Green Hill
Halifax [Roads
Huddleston's Cross
Legado
Mount Carmel
Providence
Rural Hill
Shop Spring
Statesville
Three Forks

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

ADAIR.

Breedings
Gradyville
Millersville
Montpelier
Neatsville

ALLEN.

Allen Springs
Cedar Spring
Gainesville
New Roe
Puncheon

ANDERSON.

Camdenville
Chesher's Store
Lawrenceburg
Rough and Ready
Van Buren

BALLARD.

Belle Ombre
Hazelwood
Lovellsville
Melvin
Millburn
Oak Spring

BARREN.

Antioch
Bear Wallow
Blue Spring Grove
Centre
Dry Fork
Edmonton
Merry Oaks
Paces
Pageville
Peter's Creek
Prewitt's Knob
Randolph
Rocky Hill
Skegg's Creek
Three Forks
Woodland

BATH.

Bald Eagle
Bethel
Eastville
Gill's Mills
Highland
Laurel Fork
Little Flat
Marshall
Olympian Springs
Peeled Oak

Sharpsburg
Slate

BOONE.

Elijah's Creek
Florence
Hamilton
Middle Creek Mills
Mitchellsville
Petersburg
Union
Verona
Walton

BOURBON.

Centerville
Clintonville
Flat Rock
Houston
Jacksonville
Millersburg
Moreland
North Middletown
Ruddle's Mills

BOYLE.

Danville
Perryville

BRACKEN.

Augusta
Foster
Locust Mills
Milford
Mount Olivet
Pleasant Ridge
Powersville
Santa Fee
Stanton

BREATHITT.

Crockettsville
Frozen Creek.
Lost Creek

BRECKENRIDGE.

Bewleyville
Big Spring
Cedar Grove
Clifton Mills
Clover Port
Hudsonville
Planter's Hall
Stephensport

BULLITT.

Cane Spring

Coxe's Creek
Crooked Creek Furnace
Mount Washington
Pitts's Point

BUTLER.

Berry's Lick
Rocheater
Sugar Grove
Wood Berry

CALDWELL.

Farmersville
Fredonia
Long Hall
Long Pond
Princeton

CALLAWAY.

Clark's River
Loeast Grove
Murray
New Concord
Pine Bluff
Shiloh

CAMPBELL.

Alexandria
Brooklyn
Carthage
Cold Spring
Flagg Spring
Grant's Lick
Tibbatt's Cross Roads

CARROLL.

Carrollton
Ghent
Grass Hills
Mill Creek
Prestonville
Worthville

CARTER.

Bruin
Knaps
Mount Savage
Olive Hill
Star Furnace
Upper Tygart

CASEY.

Liberty
Middleburg
Wilcox's Store

CHRISTIAN.

Bainbridge

Bellevue
Church Hill
Cottonwood
Fruit Hill
Garrettsburg
Genoa
La Fayette
Long View
Miller's Mill
Newstead
Oak Grove
Oakland
Pembroke
Williams
Woodridge's Store

CLARK.

Colbyville
Goode's Precinct
Jones's Nursery
Kiddville
Oil Mills
Pine Grove
Ruckerville

CLAY.

Mount Welcome
Sexton's Creek

CLINTON.

Elliott's Cross Roads
Seventy Six

CRITTENDEN.

Bell's Mines
Cookseyville
Dycusburg

CUMBERLAND.

Loeast Spring
Marrowbone

DAVISS.

Burtonsville
Calhoun
Crow's Pond
Fillmore
Knob Lick
Knottsville
Long Falls Creek
Narrows
Yelvington

EDMONSON.

Big Ready
Brownsville
Dripping Spring
Mammoth Cave

ESTILL. Miller's Creek Red River Iron Works	Falls of Rough Grayson Springs Millerstown Rough Creek Short Creek	Steamport	London McHargue's Mills Mershon's Cross Roads Raccoon
FAYETTE. Athens Delphion Walnut Hill	GREENE. Allen Dale Catalpa Grove Clover Hill Haskinsville Salonia Summersville	HENRY. Campbellsburg Drennon's Eminence Franklinton Hendrensville Lockport Pleasureville Port Royal Sligo Smithfield	LAWRENCE. Blaine Boit's Fork Falls of Blaine George's Creek Peach Orchard Turman's Ferry
FLEMING. Elizaville Farmers Hillsboro' Martha Mills Mount Carmel Oak Woods Pleasant Grove Mills Plummer's Mill Poplar Plains Sherburne Mills Triplett White Oak Hill	GREENUP. Amanda Cannonsburg Catlettsburg Oldtown Pollard's Mills Pond Run Rocky Branch Springville Truittsville Tygert's Creek	HICKMAN. Clinton Moscow Obion Wesley	LETCHER. Boone Valley
FLOYD. Lanesville	HANCOCK. Blackford Hawesville Lewisport	HOPKINS. Ashbysburg Carlow Chalk Level Day's Store Mulberry Grove Nebo Providence Underwood	LEWIS. Cabin Creek Concord Eseulapia Springs Kinniconiek Poplar Flat Rock Creek Tolesboro' Vanceburg
FRANKLIN. Bridgeport Elk Horn Forks of Elk Horn Laputa Military Institute	HARDIN. Coker Elizabethtown Howell's Springs Nolen Oak Hill Red Hill Stephensburg West Point	JEFFERSON. Cross Roads Fisherville Hayes's Spring Jeffersontown Lacona Long Run Lynnford Middletown Portland Salina Williamson	LINCOLN. Crab Orchard Hustonville Milledgeville Walnut Flat Waynesburg
FULTON. Butler Hickman Line Pontotoc Ralphton	HARLAN. Lafontaine Letcher Poor Fork	JESSAMINE. Keene Marble Creek Mount Freedom Pekin Pott's Mills	LIVINGSTON. Berry's Ferry Camp Creek Ross's Ferry Smithland Walkers
GALLATIN. Glencoe Napoleon Warsaw	HARRISON. Broadwell Buena Vista Claysville Colemansville Connersville Curry's Run Havilandsville Kentontown Leesburg Raven Creek	JOHNSON. KENTON. Bank Lick Dry Creek Fiskburg Piner's Cross Roads Staffordsburg	LOGAN. Adairville Allison Buena Vista Springs Gordonsville Hague Keysburg Rabbitsville South Union Volney
GARRARD. Bryantsville Buckeye Edinburgh Paint Lick	HART. Clear Point Glen Brook Green River Hammonville Leesville Monroe Three Springs Woodsonville	JOHNSON. KENTON. Bank Lick Dry Creek Fiskburg Piner's Cross Roads Staffordsburg	MCCRACKEN. MADISON. Big Hill Elliston Kingston Kirksville Menelos Posey Rogersville Walnut Valley White Hall
GRANT. Cordova Crittenden Downingsville Dry Ridge	HENDERSON. Cairo Corydon Hebbardsville Pleasant Hill Smith's Mills	LA RUE. Hodgensville Magnolia	MARSHALL. Aurora Fair Dealing
GRAVES. Dublin Dukedom Fancy Farm Farmington Felicianna Leander Mayfield Oak Ridge Sage Hill Symsonia Wilson's Creek	GRAYSON. Big Clifty Caucyville	LAUREL. Bush's Store	MARION. Bradfordsville Haysville Loretto

Manton
New Market
Raywick

MASON.

Dover
Germantown
Hamar
Helena
May's Lick
Maysville
Minerva
Mount Gilcard
Murphysville
North Fork
Orangeburg
Sardis
Slack

MEAD.

Flint Island
Good Springs
Garnettsville
Rock Haven

MERCER.

Cornishville
Duncan
McAfee
Salvisa
Shawnee Run

MONROE.

Centre Point
Fountain Run
Hilton
Sulphur Lick

MONTGOMERY.

Aaron's Run
Beaver Ponds
Camargo
Cash's Nob
Levee
Mount Ida

MORGAN.

Adamsville
Black Water
Bloomington
Cassity's Mills
Christy's Fork
Hazel Green
Head of Paint
Johnson's Forks
Little Sandy
Saltillo

MUHLENBURG.

Bremen
Ellwood
Rumsey
South Carrollton
Unity

Worthington

NELSON.

Bloomfield
Boston
Chaplin
Deatsville
Fairfield
High Grove
New Haven
New Hope
Rolling Fork

NICHOLAS.

Blue Lick Springs
Carter's Store
Forest Retreat
Griffiths
Head Quarters
Moorefield
Pleasant Valley Mills

OHIO.

Briggs's Mills
Buford
Fordsville
Hines's Mills
Lindleys
Livermore
Pincheco
Pleasant Grove

OLDHAM.

Ballardsville
Brownsboro'
Centrefield
Floydsburg
Goshen
Kinklesburg
La Grange

OWEN.

Dallasburg
Gratz
Haydons
Jamesons
Lee's Mills
Montercy
New Liberty
Poplar Grove
Savern
Stamper's Mills

OWSLEY.

Proctor
South Fork

PENDLETON.

Ash Run
Callensville
Doudsville
Flower Creek
Grassy Creek
Motier

PERRY.

Bigleys
Brashersville
Grape Vine

PIKE.

Democracy
Lonsville
Piketon
Robinson's Creek

PULASKI.

Adams Mills
Dallas
Waterloo

ROCK CASTLE.

RUSSELL.

Creelsburg
Horse Shoe Bottom
Jamestown
Rowena

SCOTT.

Great Crossings
Green's Store
Little Eagle
Newtown
Oxford
Ray's Fork
Spring Dale
Stamping Ground
Turkey Foot
White Sulphur

SHELBY.

Chestnut Grove
Christiansburg
Clay Village
Consolation
Hardinsville
Harrisonville
Jesse's Store
Simpsonville
Southville

SIMPSON.

Hickory Flat
Palmyra

SPENCER.

Mount Eden
Vandyke's Mill
Waterford
Wilsonville

TAYLOR.

Campbellsville

TODD.

Allensville
Daysville

Fairview
Hadensville
Pilot Knob
Roscoe
Trenton

TRIGG.

Canton
Empire Iron Works
Golden Pond
Lindsay's Mill
Roaring Spring
Wallonia

TRIMBLE.

Bedford
Milton
Winona

UNION.

Ashland
Berry's Mill
Bordley
Caseyville
Cypress
Gum Grove
Longwood
Montezuma
Raleigh
Uniontown

WARREN.

Smith's Grove
Swan Creek
Warrenton
Woodburn

WASHINGTON.

Bakers
Beech Fork
Fredericktown
Mackville
Ryan's Mills
Sniders
Thompsonville
Willisburg

WAYNE.

Clio
Mill Springs
Newberry
Oak Forest

WHITLEY.

Clear Fork
Meadow Creek
Rockholds
Woodbine

WOODFORD.

Dorsey
Midway
Mortonsville

STATE OF OHIO.

ADAMS.

Bentonville
Blue Creek
Bradyville

Dunbarton
Dunkinsville
Eckmansville
Gustine

Locust Grove
Lovetts
Mahala
Manchester

Marble Furnace
Rockville
Scott
Stouts

Tranquillity
Woggoner's Ripple
Wheat Ridge
Youngsville

ALLEN.

Allentown
Beaver Dam
Cranberry
Crogban
Donnells
Herring
Hog Creek
Middle River
Westminster
West Newton

ASHLAND.

Albion
Hayesville
Jeromesville
Loudonville
McKay
Mifflin
Mohican
Nankin
Perote
Perryville
Polk
Rows
Ruggles
Savannah
Sullivan

ASHTABULA.

Amboy
Andover
Austinburg
Cherry Valley
Clark's Corners
Cork
Denmark
Dorset
Eagleville
East Plymouth
Geneva
Harpersfield
Hart's Grove
Kelloggsville
Kingsville
Lenox
Leon
Lindenville
Monroe Centre
Morgan
New Lyme
North Sheffield
Orwell
Phelps
Pierpont
Richmond Centre
Rome
Saybrook
South Ridge
Trumbull
West Andover
West Pierpont
West Williamsfield
Williamsfield
Windsor

ATHENS.

Amesville

Bolen's Mills
Calvary
Canaanville
Chauncey
Coolville
Federalton
Guysville
Hebbardsville
Hockingport
Hulls
Lee
Lottridge
Lowry
Millfield
Nelsonville
Pleasanton
Prattsville
Shade
Sharp's Fork
Torch
Trimble
Woodyards

AUGLAIZE.

Fryburg
Kossuth
Minster
New Bremen
Saint John's
Uniopolis
Waynesfield

BELMONT.

Armstrong's Mills
Bell Air
Belmont
Bridgeport
Captina
Colerain
Corinth
Demos
Dille's Bottom
East Richland
Flushing
Hendrysburg
Hunter
Jacobsburg
Kennon
Lamira
Lampsville
Loydsville
Martin's Ferry
Morristown
Pileher
Powhatan Point
Sewellsville
Shepherdstown
Somerton
Temperanceville
Uniontown

BROWN.

Arnheim
Ash Ridge
Decatur
De La Palma
Fayetteville
Feesburg
Fincastle
Five Mile
Hamersville
Higginsport
Lewis

Maple
New Hope
Puebla
Russellville
Sardinia
Union Plain
White Oak Valley

BETLER.

Alert
Bethany
Blue Ball
College Corner
Collinsville
Contreras
Jacksonboro'
Le Sourdsville
Middletown
Millville
Monroe
Paddy's Run
Philanthropy
Pisgah
Poast Town
Port Union
Princeton
Reiley
Ross
Rossville
Saint Charles
Seven Mile
Somerville
Stillwells
Symmes's Corner
Tariff
Trenton
West Chester
Winton

CARROLL.

Augsta
Harlem Spring
Hickory
Kilgore
Lamartine
Leavitt
Leesville
Malvern
Mechanicstown
New Hagerstown
New Harrisburg
Norristown
Oneida Mills
Pekin
Rose
Seroggs-field
Sherodsville
Shober's Mills

CHAMPAIGN.

Bakers
Brinton
Carysville
Christiansburg
Millerstown
Mutual
North Lewisburg
Saint Paris
Spring Hills
Terre Haute
Westville
Woodstock

CLARK.

Catawba
Donnellsville
Enon
Medway
New Carlisle
North Hampton
Selma
South Charleston
Tremont
Vienna Cross Roads

CLERMONT.

Amelia
Bantam
Belfast
Bethel
Branch Hill
California
Cedron
Chilo
Clover
Edenton
Felicity
Goshen
Laurel
Locust Corner
Loveland
Marathon
Miamiesville
Milford
Monterey
Moscow
Mount Carmel
Mount Olive
Mount Pisgah
Mulberry
Neville
New Palestine
New Richmond
Newtownsville
Nicholsville
Olive Branch
Owensville
Perin's Mills
Pleasant Grove
Pleasant Plain
Point Isabel
Point Pleasant
Rural
West Woodville
Williamsburg
Withamsville

CLINTON.

Blanchester
Bloomington
Clarksville
Cuba
Lee's Creek
Lamberton
Martinsville
New Antioch
New Burlington
New Vienna
Oakland
Port William
Quinn's Mills
Sabina
Sligo
Snow Hill
Westboro'
Wilson's Station

Byron	Cannonsburg	HOCKING.	New Somerset
Cedarville	Cass	Ewing	Philipsburg
Clifton	Clement	Gibsonville	Port Homer
Clio	Eagle	Pattonsville	Richmond
Eureka Mills	McComb	Rock House	Smithfield
Fairfield	Mount Blanchard	South Perry	Updegraff's
Grape Grove	Oak Ridge	Starr	Warrenton
Jamestown	Van Buren		Wintersville
New Jasper	Vanlue	HOLMES.	
Paintersville		Benton	KNOX.
Spring Valley	HARDIN.	Black Creek	Bladensburg
Yellow Springs	Dndley	Buena Vista	Brandon
Zimmerman	Hale	Holmesville	Centrburg
	Huntersville	Humbrey's Villa	Danville
GUERNSEY.	Round Head	Mount Hope	Democracy
Antrim	Sylvia	Nashville	Gambier
Batesville		Walnut Creek	Jelloway
Bird's Run	DARRISON.	Winesburg	Knox
Buffalo	Areher		Levering
Byesville	Cassville	HURON.	Lock
Cable	Cold Spring	Bellevue	Lucerne
Claysville	Conotton	Bronson	Maple Grove
Cumberland	Deersville	Centreton	Martinsburg
Dysons	Feed Spring	Clark'sfield	Milfordton
Fairview	Germano	East Clarksfield	Millwood
Kennonsburg	Harrisville	East Townsend	Monroe Mills
Kimbolton	Hope Dale	Fitchville	Mount Liberty
Leatherwood	Laceyville	Four Corners	Noupareil
Londonderry	Moorefield	Greenwich	North Liberty
Middlebourne	New Runley	Hartland	Shaler's Mills
Milnersville	Nottingham	Lyme	Wolf
Mount Epriam	Pleasant Mount	New Haven	
New Gottingen	Scio	New London	LAKE.
Senecaville	Short Creek	North Fairfield	Arcole
Washington	Tappan	North Norwich	Concord
Winchester	Tippecanoe	Olena	Fairport
		Peru	Hillbouse
HAMILTON.	HENRY.	Pontiae	Kirtland
Bevis's Tavern	Damascus	RIPLEYVILLE.	Madison
Brown's Grove	Durand	Sherman	Mentor
Cheviot	Florida	Stauben	North Perry
Cleves	New Bavaria	Wakeman	Perry
College Hill	Ridgeland		South Kirtland
Columbia	Ridgeville Corners	JACKSON.	Unionville
Cummingsville	Shunk	Berlin Cross Roads	Wickliffe
Dent	Texas	Bueyeye Furnace	Willoughby
Dry Fork		Dawkins's Mills	
Dry Ridge	HIGHLAND.	Jaekson Furnace	LAWRENCE.
Dunlap	Allensburg	Keystone	Campbell
Elizabethtown	Bell	Levi	Coal Grove
Harrison	Buford	Mabess	Elizabeth
Hvgeia	Centrefield	McGhee's Store	Greene's Store
Madisonville	Dallas	Meadow Branch	Hanging Rock
Montgomery	Dodsonville	Oak Hill	Haskellville
Mount Healthy	East Monroe	Rocky Hill	Millers
Mount Washington	Greenfield		Quaker Bottom
Newtown	Highland	JEFFERSON.	Russell's Place
Oury's	Leesburg	Amsterdam	Simmons
Plainville	Lynchburg	Annapolis	Waterloo
Pleasant Ridge	Marshall	Bloomingdale	
Pleasant Run	Mowrystown	Cope's Mills	LICKING.
Preston	Nevin	Croxton	Alexandria
Reading	New Corwin	East Springfield	Appleton
Sharonville	New Market	Elliottsville	Beechland
Spring Dale	New Petersburg	Island Creek	Chatham
Storrs	North Uniontown	Jeddo	Cokesbury
Walnut Hills	Priectown	Knoxville	Columbia Centre
	Rainsboro'	Mitchell's Salt Work	Conine
HANCOCK.	Samantha	Moore's Salt Works	Croton
Arlington	Sicily	Mount Pleasant	Etna
Ashery	Sinking Spring	Mouth of Yellow Creek	Fallsburg
Benton Ridge	Sugar Tree Ridge	Nebo	Fredonia
Blanchard Bridge	Willettville	New Alexandria	Granville

Hanover
Hebron
Homer
Jacksontown
Jersey
Johnstown
Kirkersville
Linville
Perrytown
Reynolds
Saint Louisville
Sylvania
Utica

LOGAN.

Belle Centre
East Liberty
Huntsville
Lewistown
Loganville
Muchinippe
New Richland
Quincy
Rushsylvania
West Liberty
West Middleburg
Zanesfield

LORAIN.

Amherst
Avon Lake
Black River
Brighton
Brownhelm
Carlisle
Copopa
Grafton
Huntington
La Grange
La Porte
North Camden
North Eaton
North Ridgeville
North Rochester
Penfield
Pittsfield
Plato
Sheffield
Sheffield Lake
Wellington

LUCAS.

Java
Manhattan
Providence
Rigi
Swanton
Tremainville
Utah
Waterville
Whiteford

MADISON.

Big Plain
Cross Roads
Darby Creek
Mount Sterling
Rosedale
South Solon
Summerford
Tradersville
West Canaan
West Jefferson

MAHONING.

Berlin Centre
Boardman
Coitsville
Cornersburg
East Lewistown
East Westville
Ellsworth
Frederic
Greenford
Hanna's Mills
Lowellville
Milton
New Albany
New Middletown
New Springfield
North Benton
North Jackson
North Lima
Orange
Petersburg
Poland
Pottersville
Youngstown

MARION.

Big Island
Caledonia
Cochran
Grand Prairie
Letimberville
Little Scioto
Prospect
Underwoods
Waldo
Wilson

MEDINA.

Abbeyville
Brunswick
Chatham Centre
Coddingtonville
Granger
Guilford
Hinekley
Homerville
Le Roy
Litchfield
Liverpool
Lodi
Mallet Creek
River Styx
Sharon Centre
Spencer
Wardsworth
Weymouth
Whitleasey

MEIGS.

Alfred
Apple Grove
Bashan
Burlingham
Chester
Downington
Graham's Station
Great Bend
Harrisonville
Langsville
Ledlies
Letart Falls
Long Bottom
Rutland

Salisbury
Silver Run
Sterling Bottom
Tupper's Plains

MERCER.

Boetia
Chickasaw
Cold Water
Cranberry Prairie
Deep Cut
Fort Recovery
Macedon
Maria Stein
Mendon
Mereer
Montezuma
Neptune
Saint Henrys
Shane's Crossings
Skeel's Cross Roads

MIAMI.

Allens
Brandt
Casstown
Covington
Fairmount
Fidelity
Fletcher
Hyattsville
Laura
Pleasant Hill
West Charleston
West Milton

MONROE.

Alum Run
Antioch
Baresville
Beallsville
Berne
Calais
Cochran's Landing
Enoch
Graysville
Harrietsville
Jerusalem
Jonesville
Laings
Lewisville
Malaga
Masterton
Middle Creek
Miltonsburg
Rocky Narrows
Sardis
Stafford
Summerfield
Sunfish
Wittens

MONTGOMERY.

Bear Creek
Centre
Centreville
Chambersburg
Clayton
Corwin
Farmersville
Germantown
Harshmansville
Henby

Johnsville
Liberty
Little York
New Lebanon
Pyrnout
Taylorsville
Union
Vandalia
West Baltimore

MORGAN.

Anderson's Store
Bristol
Chester Hill
Clayton
Deavertown
Elliott's Cross Roads
Gardner
Hall's Valley
Hickerson's Cross R ds
Hirambsburg
Hoskinsville
Keiths
Log Cabin
Malta
Meigs's Creek
Meigsville
Morgansville
Moscow Mills
Neelysville
Olive
Pennsville
Pleasant Valley
Renrock
Ringgold
Rokeby
Rosseau
Sharon
South Olive
Stockport
Triadelphia
Wharton's
Wood Grove

MORROW.

Andrews
Bennington
Bloomfield
Cardington
Chesterville
Corsica
Iberia
Lincoln
McEwen's Cross Roads
Marengo
Marits
Nimmon's Cross Roads
Pulaskiville
Shaucks
Smith's Mills
Sparta
Vail's Cross Roads
Westfield
Whetstone
Woodview

MUSKINGUM.

Adam's Mills
Baxters
Blue Rock
Bridgeville
Chandlersville
Duncan's Falls

Frazeysburg
 Freelands
 Fultonham
 Gratiot
 High Hill
 Hopewell
 Irville
 Meadow Farm
 Mnskingum
 Nashport
 New Concord
 Newton
 Norwich
 Otsego
 Philo
 Putnam
 Rich Hill
 Ridgeway
 Rix's Mills
 Roseville
 Saintfield
 Shannon
 Stovertown
 Symme's Creek
 White Cottage
 Young Hickory

OTTAWA.

Marblehead
 Ottawa
 Whitestown

PAULDING.

Antwerp
 Doylestown
 Junction
 Paulding

PERRY.

Asbury
 Buckeye Cottage
 Chapel Hill
 Crossanville
 Mount Perry
 New Lexington
 Oakfield
 Pike
 Portersville
 Rehoboth
 Sego
 Straitsville [Roads
 Sunday Creek Cross
 Thornville
 Worth

PICKAWAY.

Ashville
 Beckett's Store
 Darhyville
 Leisville
 New Holland
 Palestine
 South Bloomfield
 Williamsport

PIKE.

Beaver
 Byington
 Cynthiaana
 Flat
 Gibson
 Jasper
 Morgan's Fork

Omega
 Waverly

PORTAGE.

Atwater
 Brimfield
 Campbell's Port
 Charlestown
 Deerfield
 Edinburgh
 Freedom
 Garrettsville
 Mantua Centre
 Nelson
 Palmyra
 Parisville
 Randolph
 Rapids
 Rootstown
 Shalersville
 Streetsboro'
 Suffield
 Windham

PREBLE.

Brennersville
 Camden
 Enterprise
 Euphemia
 Fair Haven
 Gettysburg
 Gratis
 Hagerstown
 Hamburg
 Lewisburg
 Morning Sun
 New Paris
 New Westville
 Sugar Valley
 Uphur
 West Alexandria
 West Elkton
 West Florence

PUTNAM.

Buck Eye
 Dukes
 Fort Jennings
 Franconia
 Gilboa
 Leipsie
 Medary
 Pendleton
 Pleasant
 Vaughnsville

RICHLAND.

Adario
 Barnes
 Belleville
 Butler
 Gauges
 Hastings
 Lexington
 Lucas
 Newville
 Olivesburg
 Ontario
 Plymouth
 Riblets
 Richland
 Rives
 Shanandoah

Shelby
 Six Corners
 West Windsor

ROSS.

Anstin
 Bainbridge
 Bourneville
 Clarksburg
 Gillespieville
 Hallsville
 Kingston
 Lattas
 Richmond Dale
 South Salem
 Waller
 Yellow Bud

SANDUSKY.

Black Swamp
 Butternut Ridge
 Green Creek [Roads
 Greensburg Cross
 Rollersville
 Townsend
 Woodville
 York North Ridge
 York South Ridge

SCIOTO.

Franklin Furnace
 French Grant
 Friendship
 Iron Furnace
 Junior
 Lucasville
 Lyra
 Nairn
 Scioto
 Sciotoville
 Wheelersburg

SENECA.

Adams
 Attica
 Bascom
 Bettsville
 Berwick
 Bloomville
 Fitz Henry
 Flat Rock
 Fort Seneca
 Foster's Mill
 Green Spring
 Reedtown
 Republic
 Risdon
 Stoner
 West Lodi

STARK.

Barryville
 Cairo
 Canal Fulton
 East Greenville
 Freese's Store
 Greentown
 Hartville
 Lake
 Limaville
 Louisville
 Magnolia
 Mahoning

Mapleton
 Marlboro'
 Middle Branch
 Minerva
 Mount Union
 Navarre
 New Baltimore
 New Berlin
 New Franklin
 North Industry
 Onnaburg
 Paris
 Waynesburg
 West Brookfield

SHELBY.

Dinsmore
 Houston
 Lockington
 Loraines
 Montra
 Pratt
 Speer's Landing
 Tawawa
 Valentia
 Wynant

SUMMIT.

Bath
 Boston
 Brandywine Mills
 Clinton
 Copley
 Hudson
 Inland
 Johnson's Corners
 Middlebury
 Mogadore
 Montrose
 New Portage
 Nimisila
 Northfield
 North Springfield
 Norton Centre
 Peninsula
 Richfield
 Stow
 Summit
 Tallmadge
 Twinsburg
 Western Star

TRUMBULL.

Bazetta
 Braceville
 Bristolville
 Brookfield
 Champion
 Church Hill
 Duck Creek
 Eden
 Farmington
 Fowler
 Girard
 Greensburg
 Gustavus
 Hartford
 Howland
 Hubbard
 Johnsonville
 Kinsmans
 Mecca
 Mesopotamia

Niles
North Bloomfield
Ohlstown
Orangeville
Southington
State Line
Vernon
Vienna
Willow Dale

TUSCARAWAS.

Albany
Cadwallader
Canal Dover
Denndorf's Mills
Dundee
New Comerston
New Cumberland
Peoli
Port Washington
Rocksford
Rogersville
Rush
Sandyville
Shanesville
Stillwater
Stone Creek
Strasburg
Tabor
Tuscarawas
Uhricksville
Winfield
Zoar

UNION.

Allen Centre
Boke's Creek
Coberlys
Darby Plains
Jerome
Milford Centre
New California
Pharisburg
Raymonds
Richwood
Rush Creek
Unionville Centre
Watkins

Wilkins
York

VAN WERT.

Auglaize
Delphos
Tully
Willshire

VINTON.

Allensville
Bolen's Mills
New Plymouth
Prattsville
Ratcliffsburg
Reed's Mills
Swan
Wilkesville

WARREN.

Brown's Store
Bnderville
Dallasburg
Deerfield Village
Dunlevy
Edwardsville
Fort Ancient
Harveysburg
Hopkinsville
Level
Liberty Hall
Mason
Morrow
Mount Holly
Oregon
Red Lion
Ridgeville
Rochester
Twenty Mile Stand
Waynesville

WASHINGTON.

Barlow
Bartlett
Belpre
Beverly
Bonn
Brown's Mills

Centre Belpre
Coal Run
Constitution
Decaturville
Fearing
Fillmore
Flint's Mills
Grand View
Harmar
Jolly
Lawrence
Little Hoehocking
Lowell
Lower Lawrence
Lower Newport
Lower Salem
New Port
North Union
Ostend
Regnier's Mills
Saltpetre
Veto
Waterford
Watertown
Wesley

WAYNE.

Apple Creek
Big Prairie
Blaehlysville
Burbank
Canaan
Cedar Valley
Chippewa
Congress
Cooper
Dalton
Easton
Fredericksburg
Madisonburg
Marshallsville
Mill Brook
Moorland
Mount Eaton
New Pittsburg
New Prospect
Number One
Old Hickory
Plain

Reedsburg
Shreve
Smithville
West Lebanon
West Salem

WILLIAMS.

Bridgewater
Deer Lick
Domestic
Durbin's Corners
Lockport
Montpelier
Nettle Lake
North West
Oak
Pioneer
Pulaski
Saint Joseph
Spring Lake
West Unity
Williams's Centre

WOOD.

Bowling Green
Miltonville [Roads
Montgomery Cross
New Rochester
Portage
Scotch Ridge
Stony Ridge
West Mill Grov
Weston
Woodbury

WYANDOTT.

Belle Vernon
Bowshersville
Carey
Crawford
Little Sandusky
McCutchenville
Marseilles
Mexico
Seal
Syeamore
Tymochtee
Wyandott

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

ALLEGAN.

Bee Line
Bradley
Manlius
Martin
Plainwell
Proctor
Rabbit River
Saugatuck
Wayland

BARRY.

Assyria
Baltimore
Bristolville
Carlton
Castleton
Cedar Creek

Fulton
Glass Creek
Gum Lake
Hastings
Hickory Corners
Irving
Johnstown
Maple Grove
Middleville
Prairieville
South Assyria
Woodland
Yankee Spring

BERRIEN.

Bainbridge
Bertrand
Buchanan

Dayton
Pipe Stone
Spring Creek
Watervleit

BRANCH.

Algansee
Batavia
Bronson's Prairie
California
Gilead
Girard
Kinderhook
Mattison
Noble Centre
Ovid
Prairie River
Quincy

Sherwood
Union City

CALHOUN

Abseota
Albion
Athens
Bedford
Burlington
Cedar Lake
Ceresco
Clarence
Clarendon
Conois
Emmett
Esmond's Corners
Homer
Marengo

Newton
North Marshall
Penfield
Pine Creek
Rice Creek
South Albion
Tekonsha

CASS.

Adamsville
Dowagiac
Edwardsburg
La Grange
Little Prairie Ronde
Newberg
Silver Creek
Summerville
Union
Vandalia
Volinia

CHEBOYGAN.

Duncan

CHIPPEWA.

CLINTON.

Bengal
Dallas
De Witt
Duplain
Eagle
Essex
Greenbush
Olive
Ossawa
Victor
Waconsta

EATON.

Bellevue
Carlisle
Charlotte
Chester
Delta
Eaton
Eaton Rapids
Grand Ledge
Kalama
Olivet
Oneida
Roxana
Vermontville
West Windsor
Windsor

GENESEE.

Argentine
Crokersville
Davison Centre
Davisonville
Fentonville
Flint
Flushing
Genesee
Goodrich
Grand Blanc
Kearsley
Long Lake
Richfield
Stony Run
Swartz Creek
Thetford

HILLSDALE.

Bird
Cambria
Cambria Mills
Camden
Cass
Edinburg
Florida
Litchfield
Moscow
North Adams
Pittsford
Ransom
Reading
Scipio Centre
Somerset
Sparta
Sylvanus
Wheatland Centre
Wood's Corners

HOUGHTON.

Algonquin
Kewenaw Bay
Northwest Mine

INGHAM.

Alaiedon
Bunker Hill
Delhi Centre
Eden
Ingham
Le Roy
Leslie
Mason
Onondaga
Phelpstown
Sanford
Stockbridge
White Oak
Williamstown

IONIA.

Avon
Boston
Danby
Maple
Matherton
North Plains
Otisco
Portland
Rix
Ronald
Sebewa
Smyrna
South Boston
South Cass
Wheatland

JACKSON.

Barry
Bennett's Corners
Brooklyn
Cayuga
Columbia
Concord
Franciseoville
Gidley's Station
Grass Lake
Hanover
Hickory Grove
Leoni
Liberty

Napoleon
Norvell
Otter Creek
Portage Lake
South Jackson
Spring Arbor
Springport
Tompkins
Waterloo
West Rives
Wyoming

KALAMAZOO.

Alamo
Austin's Lake
Charleston
Climax Prairie
Comstock
Cooper
Galesburg
Portage
Prairie Ronde
Richland
Schoolcraft
West Climax
West Neck
Ynonski
Yorkville

KENT.

Alton
Austerlitz
Bowne
Caledonia
Cannonsburg
Cortland
Cuba
Fallassburg
Flat River
Grand Rapids
Grandville
Grattan
Indian Creek
Laphamsville
Loomisville
Mill Creek
North Cannon
Oakfield
Paris
Pleasant
Sparta Centre
Vergennes
Whitneyville

LAPER.

Almont
Amboy
Dryden
Etna
Farmer's Creek
Hadley
Metamora
Rural Vale
Whigville

LENAWEE.

Attica
Cambridge
Canandaigua
Clayton
Clinton
Deerfield
Dover

East Ogden
Fairfield
Hudson
Jackson's Mills
Macon
Medina
Mendon
Morenci
North Adrian
Raisin
Ridgeway
Riga
Seneca
Springville
Tipton
West Ogden
Wolf Creek
Woodstock

LIVINGSTON.

Brighton
Cedar
Conway
Deer Creek
East Marion
Fleming
Genoa
Green Oak
Hamburg
Handy
Hartland
Jasco
Livingston
Madison
Marion
Middletown
Oak Grove
Oak Plains
Occola Centre
Pinckney
Plainfield
Pleasant Valley
Tuscola
Tyrone
Unadilla
Warnerville

MACOMB.

Armada
Lenox
Macomb
Mount Vernon
New Haven
Plumb Brook
Ray
Ray Centre
Richmond
Romeo
Roseville
Sackets
Utica
Vienna
Warren
Washington

NEW MANISTEE.

Manistee

MARQUETTE.

Marquette

MICHILMACKINAC.

Grand Traverso

MONROE.

Brest
Dundee
East Exeter
East Raisinville
Erie
Exeter
Grafton
Ida
Lambertville
La Salle
London
Milan
Newport
North Raisinville
Oakville
Ottawa Lake
Summerfield

MONTCALM.

Greenville
Montcalm
Pine Plain

NEWAGO.

Croton
Newago

OAKLAND.

Auburn
Ball Mountain
Big Beaver
Birmingham
Brandon
Campbell's Corners
Clarkston
Commerce
Eagle Lake
Farmington
Franklin
Groveland
Hickville
Highland
Jersey
Kensington
Lakeville
Mahopac
Milford
Mount Pleasant
New Canandaigua
North Farmington

Novi
Oakland
Oxford
Pine Lake
Pontiac
Rose
Royal Oak
Southfield
South Lyon
Springfield
Strait's Lake
Summit
Taylorsville
Troy
Walled Lake
Waterford
Waterford Centre
West Bloomfield
White Lake

ONTONAGON.

Ontonagon
Peninsula

OTTAWA.

Big Spring
Croekery Creek
Holland
Mill Point
Muskegon
Nortonville
Pintler's Corners
Polkton
Ravenná
Steele's Landing
Tallmadge
Wright

SAGANAW.

Bridgeport
Hampton
Northampton
Worth

SAINT CLAIR.

Algona
Belle River
Burchville
Columbus
Cottrellville
East Berlin

Ira
Lexington
Mack's Place
Memphis
Port Huron
Wales
West Berlin

SAINT JOSEPH.

Burr Oaks
Colon
Constantine
Fawn River
Florence
Flowerfield
Leonidas
Mottville
Nottaway
Oporto
Park
Reservo
Sturgis
White Pigeon

SANILAC.

Sanilac Mills

SHIAWASSEE.

Antrim
Bennington
Burns
Byron
Enterprise
Fremont
Hartwellville
Laingsburg
Middleburg
North Vernon
Owasso
Perry
Rush
Shiawassee
Venice
Vernon
Woodhull

VAN BUREN.

Decatur
Hamilton
Keelersville
Lawrence
Lawton

Mattawen
Paw Paw
Porter

WASHTENAW.

Base Lake
Benton
Bridgewater
Chelsea
Dexter
Elba
Fredonia
Gravel Run
Iron Creek
Lima
Lodi
Lucerne
Manchester
Northfield
Paint Creek
Pittsfield
Salem
Saline
Scio
Sharon
Silver Lake
Superior
Sylvan
Union District
Webster
York
Ypsilanti

WAYNE.

Belleville
Borodino
Eeorce
Gibraltar
Gross Isle
Huron
Livonia
Livonia Centro
Mead's Mills
Nankin
Northville
Plank Road
Plymouth
Rawsonville
Romulus
South Nankin
South Plymouth
Trenton

STATE OF INDIANA.

ADAMS.

Limber Lost
Linn Grove
Monmouth
Pleasant Mills

ALLEN.

Cedar
Eel River
East Liberty
Hall's Corners
Harlan
Leo
Massilon
New Haven

Perry
Ponghkeepsie
Recruit
Root
Saint Joseph
Taw Taw

BARTHOLOMEW.

Azalia
Elizabethtown
Hartsville
Herod
Hope
Lefever
Moore's Vineyard

Mount Healthy
Newbern
Roek Creek
Taylorsburg

BENTON.

Catalpa Grove

BLACKFORD.

Montpelier

BOONE.

Eagle Village
Jamestown
Northfield

Reese's Mill
Royalton
Thornleysville
Thorntown

BROWN.

Bean Blossom
Christiansburg
Mount Moriah

CARROLL.

Burlington
Camden
Carroll
Deer Creek

Fountain
Lockport
Mount Jefferson
Pittsburg
Prince William
Wild Cat

CASS.

Arosterdam
Fitch
Lewisburg
Metea
Royal Centre
Spring Creek
Twelve Mile

CLARK.

Bennettsville
Bethlehem
Blue Lick
Hamburg
Hibernia
New Providence
New Washington
Oregon
Pine Lick
Polk Run
Repton
Sylvan Grove
Utica

CLAY.

Brazil
Cloverland
Coffee
Christy's Prairie
Harmony
Plunge Creek
Poland
Van Buren

CLINTON.

Berlin
Jefferson
Kirk's Cross Roads
Michigantowu
Middle Fork
Prairieville
Rossville
Russiaville
Taylorsville

CRAWFORD.

Leavenworth
Magnolia
Millin
Milltown
Mount Prospect
Nebraha
Pilot Knob
Psoetorsville
Sterling
Wickliffe

DAYLESS.

Bogard
Owl Prairie
Raglesville

DEARBORN.

Aurora
Bright
Coopersville

Dillsboro'
Guilford
Guionsville
Kelso
Lawrenceville
Logan
Manchester
Moore's Hill
New Alsease
Sparta
Wilmington
Yorkville

DECATUR.

Clarksburg
Chifty
Cobb's Fork
Forest Hill
Kingston
Millhousen
Rossburg
Saint Omer
Sardinia
Spring Hill
West Port
Williamstown
Wintersville

DE KALB.

Artie
Bailer
De Kalb
Newville
Spencerville
Taylor's Corners

DELAWARE.

Albany
Anthony
Granville
New Burlington
Pleasant Woods
Rich Woods
Royton
Smithfield
Wheeling
Yorktown

DU BOIS.

Alder Creek
Celestine
Davis's Creek
Ditney Hill
Ferdinand
Haysville
Huntingburg
Portersville
White Oak Grove
Worth

ELKHART.

Benton
Bristol
Cabin Hill
Elkhart
Jackson
Lane
Little Elkhart
Middlebury

FAYETTE.

Alquina
Bentonville

Columbia
Everson
Falmouth
Harrisburg
Longwood
Null's Mills
Orange
Waterloo

FLOYD.

Galena
Georgetown
Greenville

FOUNTAIN.

Atica
Cole Creek
Headley's Mills
Hillsboro'
Newtown
Portland
Rob Roy
Shawnee Prairie
Wallace

FRANKLIN.

Andersonville
Blooming Grove
Blue Creek
Cedar Grove
Drewsburg
Fairfield
Jennings
Laurel
Metamora
Mixerville
Mount Carmel
New Trenton
Oak Forest
Oldenburg
Peoria
Saint Peters
South Gate
Springfield
Stip's Hill
Whitcomb
Wynn

FULTON.

Abbeenaubee
Bluegrass
Fulton
Kewanna
Meredith Mills
Mill Ark
Wesley

GIBSON.

Buckskin
Gibson's Wells
Owensville
Patoka
Warrenton
York

GRANT.

Grant
Green Bush
Jadden
Jalapa
Jonesboro'
Mier
Oak Woods
Trask

Walnut Creek
Zion

GREENE.

Buck Creek
Fair Play
Hobbierville
Linton
Newberry
Owensboro'
Pleasant Ridge
Point Commerce
Scaffold Prairie
Scotland
Worthington
Wright

HAMILTON.

Boxley
Carmel
Cicero
Clarksville
Eagletown
Noblesville
Penfield
Sheildville
Strawtown
Westfield
Woodbury

HANCOCK.

Charlottesville
Eden
Kinder
Kinnard
Philadelphia
Sugar Creek
Warrington

HARRISON.

Barren
Bradford
Byrneville
Davidson
Elizabeth
Grassy Valley
Hurst's Mills
Laconia
Lanesville
Mauckport
New Amsterdam
New Salisbury
Palmyra
Sharp's Mills

HENDRICKS.

Belleville
Brownsburg
Hampton
New Winchester
North Salem
Pittsboro'
Plainfield
Springtown
Stilesville

HENRY.

Ashland
Blountsville
Cadiz
Dan Webster
Devon
Greensboro'

Knightstown
Lewisville
Luray
Mechanicsburg
Middletown
New Lisbon
Ogden
Raysville
Rogersville
Sulphur Springs
Spiecland

HOWARD.

Alto
Chancery
Crittenden
Greentown
Jerome
New London
Pleasant Spring
Vermont

HUNTINGTON.

Maysville
Mount Etna
Price
Roanoke
Tracey
Warren
Yaukectown

JACKSON.

Cortland
Dudlytown
Freetown
Houston
Mooney
Newry
Payntersville
Reddington
Rockford
Sage's Ferry
Valonia
Woodville

JASPER.

Brook
Carpenter's Creek
Pleasant Grove
Rensselaer
Sattilo

JAY.

Bear Creek
Hector
New Corydon
New Mount Pleasant
Pennville

JEFFERSON.

Barbersville
Bryansburg
Buena Vista
Camargo
Canaan
Dupont
Graham
Home
Kent
Lancaster
Neel's Creek
North Madison
Saluda

South Hanover
Swanville

JENNINGS.

Brewersville
Cana
Hopewell
Montgomery
New Centreville
Paris
Queensville
Scipio
Six Mile
Zenas

JOHNSON

Amity
Edinburgh
Far West
Foster's Mills
Greenwood
Nineveh
Yellow Spring
Worthsville

KNOX.

Berrysville
Bruceville
Edwardsport
Maria Creek
West Union
Wilson's Creek

KOSCHUSKO.

Beaver Dam
Boydston's Mills
Camp Creek
Claypool
Clear Spring
Deed's Creek
Leesburg
Milford
Monoquet
Oran
Oswego
Palestine
Syracuse

LA GRANGE.

Brighton
Brushy Prairie
Ellisburg
Fly Creek
Haw Patch
Lima
Marey
Mongocuinong
Mount Pisgah
Ontario
Pashawn
Ringgold
Scott
South Milford
Utah
Wolcott's Mills

LAKE.

Cedar Lake
Deep River
Hickory Point
Hobart
Merrillville
Outlet

Saint John
West Creek
Winfield

LA PORTE.

Bigelows Mills
Big Springs
Byron
Door Village
Hudson
Kingsbury
New Durham
Sank Village
Union Mills
Waterford

LAWRENCE.

Bono
Bryantsville
Dixonville
Fayetteville
Heltonville
Lawrenceport
Leesville
Silverville
Sinking Spring
Spring Mil.
Springville

MADISON.

Alexandria
Alfont
Chesterfield
Huntsville
Mendon
Ovid
Perkinsville
Pipe Creek
Summitville

MARION.

Allisonville
Augusta
Bridgeport
Broad Ripple
Clermont
Cumberland
Fall Creek
Germantown
Lawrence
Millersville
New Bethel
Olive
Piketown
Southport
Spring Valley

MARSHALL.

Blissville
Bourbon
Bremen
Marshall
Onondaga
Sidney
Yellow River

MARTIN.

Dover Hill
Keck's Church
Mountain Spring
Natehez
Triaity Springs

MIAMI.

Chili
Gilead
Mexico
Miami
Niconza
Palos
Paw Paw
Perrysburg
Reserve
Santa Fee
Waw-pe-cong

MONROE.

Bryant's Creek
Ellitsville
Fairfax
Harrodsburg
Indian Creek
Mount Tabor
Stanford
Unionville

MONTGOMERY

Alamo
Brown's Valley
Darlington
Ladoga
Loenst Grove
New Richmond
New Ross
Oak Grove
Parkersburg
Pleasant Hill
Waveland
Waynetown
Yountsville

MORGAN

Monrovia
Mooresville
Morgantown
West Salem
White River

NOBLE.

Avilla
Greene
Kendallville
Ligonier
Lisbon
Marseilles
Noble Iron Works
Northport
Springfield Mills
Swan
Wilmot
Wolf Lake

OHIO.

Bear Branch
Hartford
Rising Sun

ORANGE.

Chambersburg
French Lick
Lost River
New Prospect
Newton Stewart
Orangeville
Orleans
Valeno

OWEN.

Cataract
Deem
Freedom
Gosport
Mansertown
Mill Grove
Vandalia
White Hall
Williamson

PARKE.

Annapolis
Armiesburg
Bridgeton
Bruin's Cross Roads
Delta
Dickson's Mills
Gallatin
Howard
Lick Branch
Lodiville
Montezuma
Nuna
Roseville
Russell's Mills
Sylvania

PERRY.

Cannelton
Leopold
Martin's Landing
Rome

PIKE.

Angostura
Delectable Hill
Kinderhook
Petersburg
Union
Winslow

PORTER.

Boon Grove
Calumet
Coffee Creek
Fillmore
Hebron
Porter's Cross Roads
Tassinong Grove
Valparaiso

POSEY.

Blairsville
Cythiana
Farmersville
New Harmony
Poseyville
Taylor
West Franklin

PULASKI.

Beaver Creek
Monterey
Moonesburg
Two Mile Prairie
White Post

PUTNAM.

Brunerstown
Carpentersville
Clover Dale
Fincastle

Grubb's Mills
Manhattan
Mount Meridian
New Maysville
Nicholsonville
Portland Mills
Putnamville
Russellville

RANDOLPH.

Arba
Bloomingsport
Deerfield
Emmettsville
Fairview
Lynn
Macksville
Mount Holly
Randolph
Ridgeville
Spartanburg
Trenton
Windsor

RIPLEY.

Ballstown
Cross Plains
Delaware
Elrod
Hart's Mills
Hermaan
Milan
Napoleon
New Marion
North Hogan
Olean
Otter Village
Prattsburg
Stringtown
Way

RUSH.

Beech Grove
Bloom
Carthage
Farmington
Goddard
Groves
Hannegan
Manilla
Melrose
Milroy
Moscow
New Salem
Raleigh
Richland
Smelser's Mills
Steales

ST. JOSEPH.

Cottage Hill
Hammonds
Lakeville
Mishawaka
New Carlisle
North Liberty
Notre Dame
Terre Coupee

SCOTT.

New Frankfort
Vienna

SHELBY.

Blue Ridge
Brandywine
Conn's Creek
Flat Rock
Flemings
Freeport
Little Blue River
Manwarings
Marietta
Morristown
Mount Auburn
Noah
Parma
Pleasant View
Sulphur Hill

SPENCER.

Anderson's River
Dale
French Island
Gentryville
Midway
New Hope
Oakland

STARK.

Bogus Run
Knox
North Bend

STEBUEN.

Crooked Creek
Fish Creek
Flint
Fremont
Hamilton
Mets
Orland
Pleasant Lake
Sandy Ridge

SULLIVAN.

Black Creek
Carlisle
Don
Greysville
Merom
New Lebanon
Siloa
Turman's Creek

SWITZERLAND.

Allensville
Bennington
Craig
Florence
Grant's Creek
Jacksonville
Log Lick
Moorefield
Mount Sterling
Patriot
Pleasant
Quercus Grove

TIPPECANOE.

Americus
Battle Ground
Bringham's Grove
Cass
Concord
Dayton

Lauramie
Monroe
Romney
Shawnee Mound
Sugar Grove
Wesley Chapel
West Point
Wyandotte

TIPTON.

Ballengers
New Lancaster
Tetersburg
West Kinderhook

UNION.

Beechy Mire
Billingsville
Brownsville
Cottage Grove
Dunlapville
Philomath

VANDERBURG.

Cross Roads
McCutchanville
Saundersville

VERMILION.

Clinton
Engene
Highland
Perrysville
Toronto

VIGO.

Fruit Hill
Lewis
Maurius
New Goshen
New Market
Poplar Hill
Prairie Creek
Prairieton
Riley
Saint Mary's
Wauhoo

WABASH.

America
Lafontaine
La Gro
Laketon
Liberty Mills
New Holland
North Manchester
Owen
Somerset

WARREN.

Baltimore
Independence
Poolsville
Rainsville
West Lebanon

WARRICK.

Frisbie's Mills
Lee
Lynnville
Newark
Newburg

WASHINGTON.
Canton
Chestnut Hill
Claysville
Fredericksburg
Hardinsburg
Harristown
Kossuth
Little York
Livonia
Martinsburg
Millpot
New Philadelphia
New Retreat
Pekin

South Boston
Texas
Walnut Ridge

WAYNE.

Bethel
Boston
Cambridge
Chester
Cox's Mills
Dalton
Dublin
East Germantown
Economy
Green's Fork

Hagerstown
Jacksonburg
Milton
New Garden
Richmond
Webster
White Water
Williamsburg

WELLS.

Choppeen
Murray
Nottingham
Ossian
Uniontown

Vera Cruz

WHITE.

Buffalo
Burnett's Creek
Cathcart
Monon
Springboro'

WHITLEY

Churubusco
Coesse
Collamer
Popano
South Whitley
Summit

A

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

ADAMS.

Adams
Beverly
Big Neck
Burton
Camp Point
Clayton
Columbus
Fair Weather
Houston
Liberty
Lima
Marcelline
Mendon
Payson
Ursa
Woodville

ALEXANDER.

Cairo
Clear Creek Landing
Santa Fe
Thebes
Unity

BOND.

Beaver Creek
Dry Fork
Elm Point
Mulberry Grove
Old Ripley
Pocahontas
Rock Well

BOONE.

Amesville
Beaver
Bonus Prairie
Burton's Corners
Cherry Valley
Hunter
Kossuth
Park's Corners
Poplar Grove
Precinct
Russell's Store
South Prairie
Wilnot

BROWN.

Buck Horn
La Grange Bluff
Mount Sterling
Ripley

Versailles
Walker's Neck
White Oak Spring

BUREAU.

Arispe
Arlington
Barren Grove
Dover
Enon
French Grove
Indiantown
Lamoille
Leepertown
Lone Tree
Milo
Perkins's Grove
Princeton
Providence
Selby
Truxton
Winabago
Yorktown

CALHOUN.

Bellevue
Bissell
Deer Plain
Gilead
Hamburg
Monterey
News

CARROLL.

Argo
Bluffville
Cherry Grove
Elkhorn Grove
Fair Haven
Milledgeville
Rock Creek
Savanna

CHAMPAIGN.

Homer
Mahomet
Jaint Josephs

CASS.

Arenzville
Berryton
Jersey Prairie
Lancaster

Naneemont
Panther Creek
Virginia

CHRISTIAN.

Mount Auburn
Stoungton

CLARK.

Anderson
Casey
Darwin
Dolson
Johnson's Mills
Livingston
Lodi
Margaretta
Martinsville
Melrose
Westfield

CLAY.

Larkinsburg
Louisville
Xenia

CLINTON.

Aviston
Crooked Creek
Germantown
Jamestown
Keystown
Looking Glass
Shoal Creek

COLES.

Ashby
Brushy Fork
Campbell
Charleston
Fuller's Point
Hermitage
Hitesville
Modrell's Point
Oakland
Paradise
Upper Embarrass
Springville

COOK.

Barrington
Bloom
Bremen

Deer Grove

Elk Grove
Jefferson
Lemont
Leyden
Lyons
Lyonsville
Maine
New Bremen
New Trier
Niles
Northfield
Noyesville
Orland
Palatine
Palos
Plum
Proviso
Ridgeville
Ringgold
Shauburg
Sherman
Thornton
Waiksaik
Wheeling
Worth

CRAWFORD.

Bell Air
Elkton
Flat Rock
Hutsonsville
New Hebron
York

CUMBERLAND.

Greenup
Woodbury

DE KALB.

Blood's Point
Buck Branch
De Kalb Centro
Dorset
Genoa
Hicks's Mills
Kingston
Lacey
La Clair
Line
Lost Grove
New Lchanon
Ney

Ohio Grove
 Ross's Grove
 Sandwich
 Shabbonas's Grove
 Somonauk
 South Grove
 Van Buren
 Williamsburg

DE WITT.

De Witt
 Santa Anna
 Waynesville
 Zabriskie

DU PAGE.

Addison
 Babcock's Grove
 Big Woods
 Bloomingdale
 Bonaparte
 Brush Hill
 Cass
 Cottage Hill
 Downer's Grove
 Junction
 Langdon
 Napierville
 York Centre
 Warrensville
 Wayne Centre

EDGAR.

Baldwinville
 Bloomfield
 Elbridge
 Embarrass Point
 Grand View

EDWARDS.

Mills's Prairie

EFFINGHAM.

Ewington
 Freemanton
 Tentopolis

FAYETTE.

Bowling Green
 Cumberland
 Four Mile Prairie
 Hickory Creek
 Higgins
 Howard's Point
 London City
 Vandalia

FRANKLIN.

Cave
 Ewing
 Frankfort
 Little Muddy
 Sarahsville

FULTON.

Astoria
 Bernadotte
 Canton
 Copperas Creek
 Cuba
 Ellisville
 Fairview
 Farmington

Fiatt
 Fulton Centre
 Lewistown
 Liverpool
 Marietta
 Middle Grove
 Midway
 Otto
 Pleasantville
 St. Augustine
 Table Grove
 Troy Mills
 Vermont
 Virgil
 Waterford
 Woodstock

GALLATIN.

Gallatin
 New Haven

GREENE.

Athensville
 Bluff Dale
 Breese
 Fayette
 Greenfield
 Jalapa
 Kane
 Letcherville
 Pioneer
 Rockbridge
 White Hall

GRUNDY.

Clarion
 Dresden
 Hyde Park
 Mazon

HAMILTON.

Belle Prairie
 Griswold
 Night's Prairie
 Palo Alto

HANCOCK.

Augusta
 Chili
 Dallas City
 Durham
 Elm Tree
 Fountain Green
 Green Plains
 La Harpe
 McGary
 Montebello
 Nauvoo
 Pilot Grove
 Plymouth
 Pontoosac
 Pulaski
 Rough and Ready
 Saint Albans
 Saint Marys
 Warsaw
 Webster
 Wythe

HARDIN.

Cave in Rock
 Martha Furnace
 Rosiclare

HENDERSON.

Grove Farm
 Hopper's Mills
 Glona
 Oquawka
 Picayune
 Shokokan

HENRY.

Andover
 Bishop Hill
 Burns
 Cambridge
 Geneseo
 Green River
 Orion
 Oxford
 Penny's Perry
 Wethersfield

HIGHLAND.

Elm Grove

IROQUOIS.

Ash Grove
 Courtwright's Mills
 Democrat
 Iroquois
 Lanburg
 Limestone
 Milford
 Mount Langum
 Plato
 Rinosa
 Sanimons's Point

JACKSON.

Bradley
 Murphysboro'
 Urbanc
 Vergennes

JASTER.

Rose Hill
 Saint Marie

JEFFERSON.

Blissville
 Jordan's Prairie
 Moore's Prairie
 Spring Garden

JERSEY.

Delaware
 Delhi
 Fidelity
 Fielding
 Grafton
 Jerseyville
 Newbern
 Otter Creek

JO. DAVIESS.

Avery
 Baltimore
 Council Hill
 Elizabeth
 Gap Grove
 Green Vale
 Hanover
 Millville
 Moselle
 Mount Sumner

Pleasant Valley
 Plum River
 Rush
 South Hollow
 Ward's Grove
 Warren
 Weston

JOHNSON.

Cross Roads
 Cypress Creek

KANE.

Aurora
 Banner
 Batavia
 Berkshire
 Big Rock
 Blackberry
 Burlington
 Collamer
 Dundee
 Elgin
 Fayville
 Geneva
 Grouse
 Hampshire
 Jerieho
 Kaneville
 King's Mills
 Little Woods
 Penfield
 Pingree Grove
 Saint Charles
 Sugar Grove
 Swinton
 U'dina
 Winthrop

KENDALL.

Anasable
 Bristol
 Holderman's Grove
 Kendall
 Lisbon
 Little Rock
 Mansfield
 Naasay
 Newark
 Ohio Farm
 Oswego
 Pavilion
 Plattville

KNOX.

Brush Creek
 Centre Point
 Farmer's Hall
 French Creek
 Galesburg
 Granite
 Hartford
 Henderson
 Knoxville
 Maquon
 North Prairie
 Ontario
 Persifer
 Truro
 Uniontown
 Victoria
 Walnut Grove

LAKE	Willow Creek	Hudson	Hillerman
Abingdon	LIVINGSTON.	Independence	MENARD.
Angola	Avoca	Leroy	Athens
Antioch	Billing's Grove	Lexington	Petersburg
Deerfield	Indian Grove	Lytlesville	Robinson's Mills
Emmet	Long Point	Money Creek	Yankee Hill
Flint Creek	New Michigan	Mount Hope	
Forks ville	Pontiac	Randolph's Grove	MERCER.
Fort Hill	Reading	Rogers's Farm	Copper Creek
Fox Lake	Rook's Creek	Selma	Eliza
Gage's Lake	Sunbury	Senex	Farlow's Grove
Gilmer		Stout's Grove	Ferdinand
Hainesville	LOGAN.	Wilkesboro'	High Point
Half Day	Eminence	MACON.	Keithsburg
Hickory	Middletown	Decatur	Meridian
Lake Zurich	New Castle	Hopewell	New Boston
Lamar	Postville	Oakley	North Henderson
Libertyville	Prairie Creek		Perryton
Long Grove	MCDONOUGH.	MACOUPIN.	Pope Creek
Millburn	Argyle	Barr's Store	Pope's Mills
Newport	Blandinsville	Brighton	Preemption
Oak Hill	Burnsville	Bunker Hill	Richland Grove
Otsego	Doddsville	Chesterfield	
Port Clinton	Drowning Fork	Cummington	MONROE.
Serryse	Friendship	Honey Point	Columbia
Wanconda	Hickory Point	Hoover's Point	Eagle Cliffs
Waukegan	Hill's Grove	Loeust Spring	James's Mills
Wellington	Johnson	Piasa	Morrison's Stone House
Wentworth	Macomb	Plainview	Renault
	Muddy Lane	Pleasant Grove	Waterloo
LA SALLE.	Spring Creek	Scottville	
Asbury	Walkers	Staunton	MONTGOMERY.
Clay	Young	Wooburn	Audubon
Dayton	McHENRY.	MADISON.	Bear Creek
Deer Park	Alden	Alhambra	East Fork
Dimmick	Algonquin	Alton	Fillmore
Eagle	Arthurton	Collinsville	Hardinsburg
Earlville	Barreville	Godfrey	Hurricane
Farm Ridge	Belden	Highland	Mount Kingston
Freedom	Bliven Mills	Marine Settlement	Seward's Point
Galloway	Brookdale	Moultonville	Woodsboro'
Lowell	Chemung	Paddock's Grove	Zanesville
Marsilles	Cogswell	Ridgeley	
Mission Point	Coral	Saint Jacob	MORGAN.
Northville	Crystal Lake	Uroy	Arcadia
Norway	Dunham	Upper Alton	Bethel
Ophir	Elysium	Venice	Bruckville
Point Republic	English Prairie	MARION.	Concord
Scott	Erin	Fosters	Franklin
Serena	Greenwood	Fredericktown	Lynnville
Troy Grove	Harmony	Hickory Hill	Maradosia
Wright	Hartland	Mount Liberty	Waverly
	Hebron	Racoon	MOULTRIE.
LAWRENCE.	Highland Prairie	Walnut Hill	Lovington
Pettys	Loco Prairie	MARSHALL.	Sullivan
Prairieton	McHenry	Bell Plain	Whitley's Point
Rnark	Marengo	Crow Meadows	OGLE.
Russellville	Merona	Henry	Adeline
St. Francisville	Ostend	Lawn Ridge	Brookville
	Richmond	Whitefield	Buffalo Grove
LEE.	Riley	MASON.	Byron
Binghampton	Ringwood	Havanna	Daysville
Brookfield	Romeo	Pilot Hill	Eagle Point
China	Solon Mills	Quiver	Fitz Henry
Dixon	State Line	Walker's Grove	Grand Detour
Equator	West Hebron	MASSAC.	Hale
Four Mile Grove	McLEAN.	George's Creek	Killbuck
Franklin Grove	Bloomington		Kyte River
Lea Centre	Chency's Grove		Lee
Malugin Grove			Lindenwood
May Hill			
Ovid			
Paw Paw Grove			

Mount Morris
Ogle
Oregon
Paine's Point
Pine Creek
Story
Taylor
Wales
White Rock

PEORIA.

Brimfield
Brunswick
Chillicothe
Elnore
Elmwood
Helena
Hollis
Kickapo
Kingston Mines
Mount Hawley
North Hampton
Peoriaville
Princeville
Robin's Nest
Smithville
Starfield
Southampton
Timber
Trivoli

PERRY.

Appleton
Carnent Prairie
Duquoin
Galum
Grand Cote Prairie
Iowa
Mount Hawkins
Nine Mile Prairie
Pleasant Shade

PLATT.

Cerro Gordo
North Bend

PIKE.

Atlas
Barry
Belmont
Chambersburg
Detroit
El Dara
Florence
Griggsville
Keysburg
Kinderhook
Martinsburg
Milton
Montezuma
New Hartford
New Maysville
New Philadelphia
New Salem
Olinda
Pearl Prairie
Perry
Pleasant Hill
Pleasant Vale
Rockport

POPE.

Bay

Broad Oaks
New Liberty
Rock Quarry

PULASKI.

Ash Ridge
Caledonia
Mill Creek

PUTNAM.

Florid
Granville
Hennepin
Magnolia
Mount Palatine
Oxbow

RANDOLPH.

Chester
Evansville
Jones's Creek
Pollocks
Prairie du Rocher
Red Bud
Ruma
Sparta
Steele's Mills
Texas

RICHLAND.

Bon Pas
Calhoun
Clermont
Matthews's Mills
Parkersburg
Stringtown

ROCK ISLAND

Andalusia
Buffalo Prairie
Camden Mills
Cordova
Edgington
Fishport
Hampton
Illinois City
Moline
Port Byron
Walnut Valley

SAINT CLAIR.

Fayetteville
French Village
Lebanon
Lively
Marissa
Mascoutah
Millstadt
Mud Creek
Prairie de Long
Risdon
Shiloh
Twelve Mile Prairie.
Wiggin's Ferry

SALINE.

Bankton

SANGAMON.

Auburu
Berlin
Buffalo Heart
Chatham

Lick Creek
Mechanicsburg
Mount Pulaski
Nestor
Pleasant Plains
Richland
Rochester
Salisbury

SCHUYLER.

Birmingham
Brooklyn
Browning
Camden
Fredericksville
Huntsville
Littleton
Pleasant View
Rushville

SCOTT.

Exeter
Glasgow
Manchester
Naples
Winchester

SHELBY.

Big Spring
Cochran's Grove
Cold Spring
Prairie Bird
Westminster

STARK.

Dorrance
Elmira
La Fayette
West Jersey
Wyoming

STEPHENSON.

Alida
Buena Vista
Cedar Creek Mills
Elleroy
Howardsville
Kent
Jackson
Louisa
McConnell's Grove
Oneco
Ridotts
Rock Grove
Rock Run
Silver Creek
Wadham's Grove
Winslow
Yellow Creek

TAZEWELL.

Armington
Circleville
Delavan
Dillon
Groveland
Little Detroit
Mackinaw
Morton
Tremont
Washington
Wesley City

UNION.

Mount Pleasant
Toledo
Union Point
Western Saratoga

VERMILION

Georgetown
Higginsville
Indianola
Myres Mills
North Fork
Pilot
President
Richardson
Ridge Farm

WABASH

Armstrong
Centreville
Friendsville
Mier
Rochester Mills

WARREN.

Berwick
Cold Brook
Denny
Ellison
Greenbush
Hat Grove
Little York
Monmouth
New Lancaster
Spring Grove
Swan Creek
Utah

WASHINGTON

Elkhorn
Okaw
Plum Hill
Raneyburg
Richview
Sassafras Hill

WAYNE.

Enterprise
Fairfield
Keeneville
Maulding's Mills
New Franklin

WHITE.

Burnt Prairie
Duncanton
Emma
Grayville
Philipstown
Roland

WHITESIDES.

Albany
Barclay
Big Bend
Clyde
Como
Empire
Eric
Fulton
Garden Plain
Genesee Grove
Hemlo

Kingsbury
Lyndon
Mount Prospect
Portland
Prophetstown
Rapids
Seneca
Sharon
Spring Hill
Sterling
Union Grove

WILL.

Arnon
Barber's Corners
Bloomville
Bullbonus Grovo
Channahon

Chelsea
Crete
Du Page
Endor
Gooding's Grovo
Hadley
Horse Creek
Jackson Creek
Joliet
Lillecash
Lockport
Long John
Momanee
Plainfield
Reed's Grovo
Rockville
Sherburnville

Vermont Settlement
Wallingford
Wilmington
Yellow Head Grovo
Young Hickory

WILLIAMSON.

Bainbridge
Bolton
Fredonia
Locust Grovo
Sulphur Springs

WINNEBAGO

Ava
Bucklin
Elida

Harlem
Harrison
Kishwaukee
Laona
Lincoln
Medina
New Milford
Rockton
Roscoe
Tyler
Vanceboro'

WOODFORD.

Josephine
Low Point
Metamora
Spring Bay
Westwood

STATE OF MISSOURI.

ADAIR.
Chariton Mills

ANDREW.

Boston
Fillmore
Ohio
Nodaway
Rochester
Whitesville

ATCHISON.

Hannegan
Irish Grovo
Linden
Russell

AUDRIAN.

Hickory Creek
Salt River
Shy Post

BARRY.

Cassville
Crane Creek
Gadfly
Hazel Bottom
Valley Prairie
Washbourn Prairie

BATES.

Dry Wood
Fort Scott
Little Osage
Marvel
Papinsville
Plainfield
Pleasant Gap
Spruce

BOONE.

Bourbonton
Claysville
Hallsville
Middleburg
Nashville
Rocheport
Sextons
Summerville

Wisemans
Youngers

BENTON.

Cole Camp
Duroe
Fairfield
Lessley
Mount View
Turkey Creek

BUCHANAN.

Boyer's Settlement
De Kalb
Leachman
Martin's Mills
Platte River
Rockhouse Prairie
Saint Joseph
Walnut Hill

BUTLER.

Cane Creek
Poplar Bluff

CALDWELL.

Grand River
Mirabile

CALLAWAY.

Concord
Cote Sans Dressien
Fulton
Hibernia
Jones's Tan Yard
Millersburg
New Bloomfield
Portland
Saint Aubert
Shamrock
Williamsburg

CAPE GIRARD.

Apple Creek
Cape Girardeau
Flat Rock
Greene
Paton

CAMDEN.

Double Oak
Dry Glaze
Erie
West Glaze

CARROLL.

De Witt
Little Compton
Pleasant Park
Round Grovo

CASS.

Morristown
Pleasant Hill
West Point

CEDAR.

Bear Creek
Eaton
Fremont
Greenport
Saint Helen
White Hare

CHARITON.

Brunswick
Yellow Creek

CLARK.

Alexandria
Ashton
Athens
Brooklin
Chambersburg
El Dorado
Saint Francisville
White Hall
Winchester

CLAY.

Barry
Fort Leavenworth
Randolph
Smithville

CLINTON.

Beehive
Castile

Hainesville
Plum Creek

COLE.

Dixonville
Hickory Hill
High Point
Jefferson City
Look Out
Monteau
Russellville
Taos

COOPER.

Bellair
Carrsville
Clarks Fork
Conner's Mills
Fair Point
Gooch's Mill
La Mine
Midway
Mount Carmel
Otterville
Pilot Grovo
Pisgah
Pleasant Green
Round Hill
Vermont

CRAWFORD.

Argo
Birch Pond
Harrison's Mills
Little Prairie
Maramec
Montauk
Osage
Short Bend
Spanish Prairie
Spring Mills

DADE.

Crisp Prairie
Greenfield
King's Point
Rock Prairie
Turnback

DALLAS.
 Buffalo
 Long Lane
 Pasco
 Round Prairie
 Shady Grove

DAVIESS.
 Clear Creek
 Cravensville
 Crittenden
 Lick Fork
 Pattonsburg
 Victoria

DE KALB.
 Grindstone Point

DE WITT.

DODGE.
 Saint John

DUKLIN.

FRANKLIN.
 Beanfort
 Blish's Mills
 Burbois
 Moselle Furnace
 Oakfield
 Port William
 Traveller's Repose
 Union
 Virginia Mines
 Washington

GASCONADE.
 Delphi
 Hermann
 Jake's Prairie
 Mount Sterling

GENTRY.
 Alanthus Grove
 Gentry Court House
 Gentryville
 New Castle

GREENE.
 Ash Grove
 Bowdark
 Dallas
 Finley
 Hickory Barren
 Ozark
 Pleasant Prairie
 Pond Creek
 Richland
 Saint Paul
 Walnut Forest
 White Oak Grove

GRUNDY.
 Trenton

HARRISON.
 Bethany

HENRY.
 Calhonn
 Clinton
 Deep Water

Loonst Grove
 Roscoe
 Tebo
 Waverly

HICKORY.
 Black Oak Point
 Cross Timbers
 Elkton
 Pittsburg
 Quincy
 Urbana

HOLT.
 Hollister's Mill
 Jackson Point
 Olive Branch
 Turkio
 Ru-hbottom

HOWARD.
 Boon's Lick
 Franklin
 Glasgow

INDIAN TERRITORY.
 Uniontown

JACKSON.
 Big Cedar
 Blue Springs
 Fort Osage
 High Blue
 Highland
 Independence
 Kanzas
 Lone Jack
 Oak Grove
 Sibley
 Stony Point
 Westport

JASPER.
 Blytheville
 Coon Creek
 Diamond Grove
 Duncan's Mills
 Rural
 Sarcoxie

JEFFERSON.
 Argyle
 Avoca
 Glenfinlas
 Herculanum
 House's Springs
 Rush Tower
 Selma
 Sulphur Springs

JOHNSON.
 Basin Knob
 Big Creek
 Bluff Spring
 Clear Fork Mills
 Columbus
 Globe
 Knobnoster
 Post Oak

KNOX.
 Bee Ridge
 Colony

Edina
 Newark
 Taylor's Store

LACLEDE.

Lebanon
 Logan
 Oakland

LA FAYETTE.

Bagdad
 Blanele
 Chapel Hill
 Dover
 Elk Grove
 Freedom
 Greenton
 Moss
 Mount Hope
 Remick's Mills
 Snibar
 Tabo
 Wellington

LAWRENCE.

Bower's Mills
 Buck Prairie
 Chesapeake
 Hall
 Mount Pleasant
 Mount Vernon
 South Bend
 Spring River

LEWIS.

Canton
 Elm Grove
 La Grange
 Mayberry
 Oakley
 Prairie
 Tally

LINCOLN.

Auburn
 Cap Au Grey
 Chantilly
 Hawk Point
 Lost Creek
 Louisville
 Millwood
 New Hope
 Sulphur Lick

LINN.

Coulson's Mill

LIVINGSTON.

Fairland
 Spring Hill
 Utica

MCDONALD.

Elk Mills
 Enterprise
 Honey Creek
 Pineville

MACON.

Coutler's Store
 East Fork
 Mechanicsburg
 Middle Fork

Newburg
 Ten Mile
 Williamsonville
 Woodville

MADISON.

Arcadia
 Mill Dam
 Mier
 Mine La Motte

MARION.

Brookville
 Hannibal
 Hanson
 Hester
 Honston
 Laurel
 Marion City
 Philadelphia
 Sharpsburg
 Warren
 West Ely

MERCER.

Bur Oak
 Goshen Prairie
 Middlebury
 Princeton

MILLER.

Iberia
 Pleasant Mount
 Rocky Mount

MISSISSIPPI.

Charleston
 Norfolk
 Ohio City

MONTEAU.

California
 Jamestown
 Splice Creek

MONROE.

Crooked Creek
 Florida
 Indian Creek
 Long Branch
 Madison
 Middle Grove
 Somerset
 Woodlawn

MONTGOMERY.

Big Spring
 Elk Horn
 High Hill
 King's Mills
 Loutre Island
 Middletown

MORGAN.

Byler's Mill
 Felix
 Florence

NEW MADRID.

Lost Village
 Ozden
 Point Pleasant

NEWTON.

Cape's Creek
Gates
Grand Falls
Oliver's Prairie
Shoal Creek

NODDAWAY.

Hallsa's Creek
Maryville
Narrows
Reindeer

OREGON.

Jobe
Thomasville
West Plains

OSAGE.

Baley's Creek
Fredericksburg
Lane's Prairie
Lisle
Loose Creek
Mavais
Pay Down
Westphalia

OZARK.

Cow Skin
North Fork
Red Bud
Saint Leger

PERRY.

Port Perry

PETTIS.

Arator
Bee Branch
Fair View
Heath's Creek
Spring Fork

PIKE.

Ashley
Bowling Green
Clarksville
Elk Springs
Frankford
Louisiana
Paynesville
Prairieville
Spencersburg
Vannoy's Mill

PLATTE.

Buena Vista
Estills Mills
New Market
Parkville
Ridgley
Ringgold
Todd's Creek
Weston

POLK.

Bolivar

Half Way
Hamansville
Orleans
Sentinel Prairie

PULASKI.

Bellefonte
Little Piney
Pine Bluff
Relle
Waynesville

PUTNAM.

Putnamville

QUAPAW.

Crawford Seminary

RALLS.

Cincinnati
Hydesburg
Lick Creek
Madisonville
New Portland
Pigeon Creek
Saline
Saverton

RANDOLPH.

Huntsville
Milton
Mount Airy
Penneys
Roanoke
Smithland

RAY.

Camden
Crab Orchard
Knoxville
Millville
Otsego
Prospect Hill
Tinney's Grove

RELFE.

REYNOLDS.

Alamode
Lesterville
Logan's Creek

RIPLEY.

Martinsburg
Mill Creek
Pike Creek
Van Buren

ST. CHARLES.

Augusta
Cottleville
Femme Osage
Flint Hill
Hamburg
Missouriton
Naylor's Store
Portage des Sioux

Wellsburg
Saint Peter's

ST. CLAIR.

Chalk Level
Clay
Gardner's Mills
Hogle's Creek
Jenkins's Bridge
Monagan
Oscola

ST. FRANCOIS.

Big River Mills
Iron Mountain
Kinkead
Silver Spring

ST. GENEVIEVE.

Avon
Saint Mary's Landing
Salt Point

ST. LOUIS.

Bellemonte
Bonhomme
Bremen
Bridgeton
Carondelet
Central
Creve Coeur
Des Peres
Ellisville
Fee Fee
Fenton
Florissant
Fox Creek
Jefferson Barracks
Manchester
Oakville
Rock Hill
Sappington
Waltonham

SALINE.

Arrow Rock
Brownsville
Bryan
Cambridge
Cow Creek
Elmwood
Hazel Grove
Jonesboro'
Miami
Petra
Ridge Prairie

SCHUYLER.

Cherry Grove
Green Top

SCOTLAND.

Dairy
Memphis
Middle Fabies
Pleasant Retreat

Prospect Grove
Sand Hill
Wyaconda

SCOTT.

Commeree
Cypress
Pleasant Plains

SENECA.

Looniesville

SHANNON.

Munger's Mill

SHELBY.

Bethel
Hager's Grove
West Springfield

STODDARD.

Bloomfield
Olio
Summer Hill
West Prairie

SULLIVAN.

Milan
Scottsville

TANEY.

Bull Mills
Cape Fare

TEXAS.

Ellsworth
Jack's Fork
Licking
Roubidoux

WARREN.

Hickory Grove
Marthasville
Pinckney
Warrenton

WASHINGTON.

Caledonia
Fourche à Renault
Harmony
Johnson
Old Mines
Richwoods

WAYNE.

Cold Water
Greenville
Lowndes
Patterson

WRIGHT.

Astoria
Cave Spring
Hazelwood
Pleasant Valley
Waldo
Woodbury

STATE OF IOWA.

ALLEMAKEE.

Hardin
Lansing
Postville
Tom Corwin

APPANOOSE.

Centreville
Moravia
Sharon
Unionville
Wells's Mills

BENTON.

Marysville

BLACK HAWK.

Cedar Falls

BOONE.

Belle Point
Booneville
Rapids

BUCHANAN.

Quasqueton

CEDAR.

Gower's Ferry
Pedece
Pioneer Grove
Rock Creek
Woodbridge

CLARK.

Glenns

CLAYTON.

Elkader
Elkport
Farmersburg
Garnaville
Guttenburg
McGregor's Landing
Millville
Monona

CLINTON.

Brookfield
Buena Vista
Camanche
Elk River
Lyons
Massillon
Spring Rock

DALLAS.

McKay

DAVIS.

Chequist
Drakesville
Florus
Fox
Nottingham
Oak Spring
Salt Creek
Soap Creek
Taylor
Troy

DECATUR.

Garden Grove
New Buda

DELAWARE.

Coffin's Grove
Colesburg
Forestville
Rockville
Yaukee Settlement

DES MOINES.

Albrights
Burlington
Danville
Dodgeville
Green Bay
Hawk Eye
Huron
Kossuth
Linton
Middletown
Parrish
Pleasant Grove
Yellow Spring

DU BUQUE.

Cascade
Centretown
Channingville
Durango
Fillmore
Fort Snelling
Hogansville
Mosalem
New Vine
Pin Oak
Tivoli
Weld's Landing

FAYETTE.

Douglass

FREMONT.

Anstin
Dawsonburg
Florence
Gaston
McKissack's Grove
Osago

HENRY.

Crooked Creek
East Grove
Hillsboro'
Lowell
New London
Rome
Salem
Trenton

IOWA.

JACKSON.

Andrew
Bridgeport
Canton
Copper Creek
Cottonville
Garry Owen

Hickory Grove
La Motte
Maquoketa
Sabula
Spragueville
Spring Brook
Sullivan
Tete de Mort
Wickliffe

JASPER.

Carr
Lynnville
Newton
Parkersburg
Tool's Point

JEFFERSON.

Abingdon
Brookville
Deedsville
Fairfield
Glasgow
Libertyville
Lockridge
Pleasant Prairie
Walnut

JOHNSON.

Copi
Seventy-seven
Solon

JONES.

Bowen's Prairie
Castle Grove
Fairview
Grove Creek
Monticello
Walnut Fork

KEOKUCK.

Butler
Freedom
Richland
South English
Springfield
Steady Run

KISHKEKOSH.

LEE.

Charleston
Denmark
Franklin Centre
Pilot Grove
Pleasant Ridge
Primrose
String Prairie
Summitville
Tuscarora
Warren
West Point

LINN.

Centre Point
Hoosier Grove
La Fayette
Mount Vernon
Necot
Oak Grove

Palo
Paris
Saint Julian
Saint Mary's
Spring Grove
Springville
Torah

LOUISA.

Columbus City
Concord
Grand View
Hope Farm
Palo Alto
Port Allen
Port Louisa
Toolsboro'
Virginia Grove

LUCAS.

MADISON.

Amazon

MAHASKA.

Auburn
Belle Fountain
Fremont
Hopewell
Indianapolis
Rose Hill
Scott
Union Mills
Warrens ville

MARION.

Barkersville
Bennington
Divide
Elm Grove
English Settlement
Hamilton
Paran City
Pella
Pleasantville
Red Rock

MARSHALL.

Mormon Hill
Timber Creek

MONROE.

Avery
Half-way Prairie
La Grange
Lovilia

MUSCATINE.

Fair Port
Glen Dale
Melpine
Moscow
Overman's Ferry
West Liberty

PAGE.

POLK.

Apple Grove
Dudley

Freele Greenbush Harvey's Point Hopkins's Grove Montacute Saylorville Summerset Three Rivers	SCOTT. Allen's Grove Blue Grass Le Claire Pleasant Valley Princeton Walnut Grove West Buffalo	Oak Point Philadelphia Pittsburg Portland Union Union Corners Utica Winchester	WASHINGTON. Brighton Clay Crawfordsville Davis Creek Dutch Creek Marcellus Pottsville Richmond Wassonville Yatton
POTAWATOMIE. Cold Spring Coonville Council Bluffs Kaneville Macedonia	VAN BUREN. Benton's Port Birminghama Bonaparte Business Corner Farmingtoun Home Indian Prairie Iowaville Lick Creek Mechanicsburg New Market	WAPELLO. Agency City Ashland Blakesburg Chilliotha Cynthiann Dahlonga Eddyville Fountain Springs Kirkville	WAYNE. Cambria Grand River South Fork
POWESHIEK. Bear Creek Deep River Sugar Grove		WARREN.	WINNESHIEK. Old Mission

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

BROWN. Bridgeport Cooperstown Fremont Green Bay Greenville Hortonville Lansing Little Chute Mukwa Oncida	Rocky Run Wyoceua	Sun Prairie Turkey Grove Utica Verona Windsor York	El Dorado Fair Water Friendship Lamartine Metomen Oakfield Owaseus Rock River Rosendale Rush Lake Springvale Taycheeda Waupun West Rosendale
CALUMET. Charlestown Dundas New Holstein Pequot Pigeon Grove Stockbridge	CRAWFORD. Bad Axe Black River Falls Coon Prairie Elk La Cross Mount Sterling Springville Warner's Landing	DODGE. Asshuppun Beaver Dam Burnett Burnett Corner Chester Clyman Elba Emmett Farmersville Herman Horicon Hustisford Iron Ridge Juneau Leroy Lomira Lowell Mayville Neosho Oak Grove Theresa Trenton Corners Upton Waushara	GRANT. Beetown Cassville Dickeysville Ellenhoro' Fair Play Fennimore Hazel Green Hurricane Grove Jamestown Lancaster Montfort Muscodia New California Pin Hook Platteville Potosi Smeltzer's Grove Ursine Wyalusing
CHIPPEWA. Clear Water Middle Mills Nelson's Landing Ogalla	DANE. Albion Ancient Ashton Bass Lake Berry Black Earth Blue Mound Cambridge Christiana Cottage Grove Cross Plains Dane Deerfield Door Creek Dunkirk Eolia Fitchburg Grand Spring Hanchettville Lake View Madison Middleton Oregon Pheasant Branch Peirceville Pine Bluff Primrose Rutland Spring Dale Stoner's Prairie Stoughton	FOND DU LAC. Alcove Alto Auburn Avoca Badger Bothelle Byron Calumet Village Ceresco Dotyville Eden	GREENE. Albany Attica Bem Cadiz Clarence Decatur Exeter Farmer's Grove

Hoosick
Hoosier Grove
Juda
Montezuma
Monticello
Mount Pleasant
Nevada
New Glarus
Spring Grove
Sylvester
Walnut Springs
Willet

IOWA.

Arena
Blue River
Dodgville
Dover
Elk Grove
Helena
Highland
Linden
Mifflin
Ridgeway
Waldwick
Wallace
White Oak Springs
Willow Springs
Wyoming

JEFFERSON.

Aztalan
Bark River
Cold Spring
Concord
Farmington
Fort Atkinson
Helenville
Hubbleton
Ixonla
Koskonong
Lake Mills
Milford
Newton Corners
Oak Hill
Oakland
Oenca
Palmyra
Rome
Sullivan
Waterloo
Watertown

KENOZIA.

Brighton
Bristol
Marion
Paris
Pleasant Grove
Wheatland
Wilmot

LA FAYETTE.

Argyle
Benton
Cottage Inn
Fayette
Georgetown
Gratiot
Hamilton
New Diggings
Shullsburg

Saint Mary's
Wiota

MANITOOWOC
Collins
Francis Creek
Manitowoc
Manitowoc Rapids
Meeme
Mishicot
Two Rivers

MARATHON.

Wausau

MARQUETTE.

Berlin
Bluffton
Dartford
Grand Prairie
Green Lake
Greenwood
Harrisville
Kingston
Lake Maria
Markesan
Marquette
Mantello
Moundville
Namahkum
Neshkoro
Oasis
Pakwaukee
Pine River
Poy Sippi
Princeton
Rock Hill
Roslin
Roxo
Sacramento
Tachorah
Warwick
Wanpaka
Wantoma
Westfield
Willow Creek

MILWAUKEE.

Butler
Franklin
Good Hope
Granville
Greenfield
Milwaukee
Muskego
New Berlin
Oak Creek
Root Creek
Wauwatosa

OUTOGAMIE.

Ellington
Kankauna

PORTAGE.

Almond
Buena Vista
Eau Pleine
Grand Rapids
Plover
Stevens's Point
Warsaw

RACINE.

Burlington
Caldwell Prairie
Caledonia
Hoadley
Ives's Grove
Kosuth
Liberty
Mount Pleasant
Norway
Pan Yan
Racine
Raymond
Rochester
Salem
South Bristol
Sylvania
Thompsonville
Union Grove
Waterford
Yorkville

RICHLAND.

Orion
Richland City
Sand Prairie
Sextonville

ROCK.

Avon
Bachelor's Grove
Beloit
Center
Clinton
Cooksville
Emerald Grove
Evansville
Fulton
Inmansville
Janesville
Johnstown
Johnstown Centro
Leyden
Lima
Magnolia
Milton
Newark
North Janesville
Osborn
Rock Prairie
Rock Valley
Shopiere
Spring Valley
Summerville
Teetsa
Union
Warren's

ST. CROIX.

Brock's Crossing
Falls of St. Croix
La Pointe
Marine Mills
Willow River

SAUK.

Baraboo
Bear Creek
Bluff
Collamer
Dallton
Dellona
Freedom

Leland's Mill
Oneonta
Prairie du Sauk
Reedsburg
Russell's Corners
Seven Mile Creek

SHEBOYGAN.

Cascade
Cedar Grove
Elkhart
Gibbville
Green Bush
Howard's Grove
Menter
Mitchell
Onion River
Plymouth
Rathbun
Scott
Sheboygan Falls
Worth

WALWORTH.

Adams
Allen's Grove
Baker's Corners
Big Fort Prairie
Bloomfield
Darien
De'avan
East Troy
Fairfield
Geneva
Geneva Bay
Genoa
Heart Prairie
Honey Creek
La Fayette
La Grange
Little Prairie
Lyons
Millard
Richmond
Sharon
South Grove
Spring Prairie
State Line
Sugar Creek
Troy
Troy Centro
Troy Lakes
Utter's Corners
Vienna
Walworth
White Water

WASHINGTON.

Addison
Barton
Cedarburg
Cedar Creek
Cherry Hill
Fillmore
Fredonia
Grafton
Hartford
Kewasum
Mequon River
Muker
Newburg
Ozaukee
Saukville

Schleisingerville
Toland's Prairie
Ulao
West Bend
Young Hickory

WAUKESHA.

Big Bend
Brookfield
Bullion
Delafield
Denoon
Eagleville
Genesee
Golden Lake
Hartland

Howards
Lisbon
Mapleton
Marcy
Menominee Falls
Merton
Monches
Monterey
Mukwonago
Mnskeego Centre
Oconomowock
Okauchee
Ottawa
Pewaukee
Prospect Hill
South Genesee

Summit
Sussex
Vernon
Waterville
Waukesha

WINABAGO.

Algoma
Appleton
Black Wolf
Bloomingdale
Butte des Morts
Clairville
Delhi
Eureka

Fisk's Corner
Groveland
Koro
Lind
Menasha
Makwa
Ncenah
Nekama
Nepenskun
Oshkosh
Omro
Vinland
Wanekuna
Waukau
Welaunce
Weyauweya

TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA.

BENTON.

Sauk Rapids
Swan River

DAHKOTAH

Fort Snelling
Lae qui Parle

PEMBINA.

Pembina

RAMSEY.

Red Rock
Saint Anthony's Falls

WABASHAW.

Red Wing
Reed's Landing
Wabashaw

WAHNAHTA.

Fort Gaines

Long Prairie

WASHINGTON.

Cottage Grove
Point Douglass
Taylor's Falls

TERRITORY OF OREGON.

BENTON.

Forks of Mary's River
Marysville
Pleasant Hill
Skinners
Yoncalla

CLACKAMAS.

Fort Laramie
Milwaukie
Mollalla
Slough

CLARK.

CLATSOP.

Astoria
Lexington

LYNN.

Calapooia
New Albany
Santyam
Santyam Forks
Willamette Forks

LEWIS.

Monticello
Oak Point

Olympia
Pacific City

MARION.

Bute Creek
Buteville
Salem
Syracuse

WASHINGTON.

Harris's Ferry
Hillsboro'
Linn City
St. Helen

Tuality Plains
Tulatin Plains

POLK.

Lackemute
Nesmiths

YAM HILL

Chehalem
La Fayette
North Yam Hill
Willamette
Yam Hill Falls

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Post Office.	County.
Haydensville	
Junction	Contra Costa
Mission San Jose	
Napa	Napa
Nevada City	

Post Office.	County.
Placerville	
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz
Vernon	
Weaverville	

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

Post Office.	County.
Brownsville	Ogden
Centre Creek	Iron
Lecompte Valley	

Post Office.	County.
Miller's Creek	Davis
Utah Lake	Utah

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Post Office	County.	Post Office.	County.
Albuquerque	Bernalillo	San Elizario	Socorro
Frontero	Socorro	Socorro	Socorro
Las Vegas	San Miguel		

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

Post Office.	County.	Post Office.	County.
Delaware		Fort Kearney	
Fort Bridge			

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letter Postage.

For a single letter, sent not exceeding 3000 miles, if prepaid, 3 cts.; if not prepaid, 5 cts. Sent over 3000 miles, if prepaid, 6 cts.; if not prepaid, 12 cts.

For such a letter, conveyed wholly or in part by sea to or from a foreign country, (except all cases where different rates have been or shall be established by postal arrangements,) sent not exceeding 2500 miles, 10 cents; over 2500 miles, 20 cts.

For a double letter there shall be charged double the above rates; for a treble letter treble the above rates, &c., &c. Every letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce (avoirdupois) in weight, is a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or of less than half an ounce, is charged with an additional single postage. When advertised, one cent additional is charged on each letter. For a letter delivered by a carrier, there is an additional charge of not exceeding one or two cents.

For drop letters, (not to be mailed,) each 1 cent.

For all letters or pkgs. (ship letters) conveyed by any vessels not employed in conveying the mail, 2 cts. To this charge of 2 cts. is added 4 cts. when the letters are not transmitted through the mail, but are delivered at the post office where deposited; and the ordinary rates of U. States postage are added when the letter is transmitted through the mails.

Newspaper, Pamphlet, and Book Postage.

1. Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, and other printed matter, weighing not over three ounces, pay 1 cent each, to any part of the U. S., or half that rate, paid quarterly or yearly, in advance. The same kind of matter, weighing not over one and a half ounces, half the above rates.

2. Newspapers, &c., not weighing more than 1½ ounces, can be sent to any part of the state where published at half the above rates, i. e., for half a cent not prepaid, and a quarter of a cent if prepaid.

3. Small newspapers, periodicals, and printed sheets, in pkgs. of 8 ounces, at least, to one address, if prepaid, are to pay but half a cent per ounce.

4. Transient matter must be prepaid, or charged double postage, or 2 cents for every sheet.

5. Weekly newspapers free in co. of publication.

6. Bills for newspapers, and receipts for payments of moneys therefor, may be enclosed in subscribers' papers, but nothing else, and no writing or printing, inside or outside, except the address, under penalty of paying letter postage.

7. Exchanges between newspaper publishers free.

8. Books, bound or unbound, of not more than four pounds each, 1 cent per ounce, under 3000 miles, and 2 cents over that distance. Fifty per cent. to be added where not prepaid.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1850.

	No.	Circulation.	No. copies circulated per. an.
Dailies,	350	750,000	235,000,000
Tri-weeklies,	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-weeklies,	125	80,000	8,320,000
Weeklies,	2,000	2,875,000	149,500,000
Semi-monthlies,	50	300,000	7,200,000
Monthlies,	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterlies,	25	29,000	80,000
Total,	2,800	5,000,000	422,600,000

The foregoing table will show the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the aggregate circulation of each class.

Four hundred and twenty-four papers are issued in the New England States, eight hundred and seventy-six in the Middle States, seven hundred and sixteen in the Southern States, and seven hundred and eighty-four in the Western States.

The average circulation of papers in the United States is one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five. There is one publication for every seven thousand one hundred and sixty-one free inhabitants in the United States and Territories.

Number of Post Offices and length of Post Roads in the United States, the annual amount paid for Mail Transportation, and of Receipts and Expenditures of the Post Office Department, from 1790 to 1851, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Post Offices.	Length of Post Roads.	Paid for Transportation.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1790.....	75	1,875	22,081 00	37,935 00	32,140 00
1795.....	453	13,277	75,359 00	160,620 00	117,893 00
1800.....	903	20,817	128,644 00	281,854 00	213,994 00
1805.....	1,558	31,076	239,635 00	421,373 00	377,367 00
1810.....	2,300	36,496	327,966 00	551,684 00	495,969 00
1815.....	3,000	43,748	487,779 00	1,043,650 00	748,121 00
1820.....	4,500	72,492	782,425 00	1,111,927 00	1,160,926 00
1825.....	5,677	94,952	785,646 00	1,365,525 00	1,229,043 00
1830.....	8,450	115,176	1,272,156 00	1,919,370 00	1,959,109 00
1835.....	10,770	112,774	1,533,222 00	3,152,376 00	2,585,108 00
1840.....	13,468	153,739	3,213,042 61	4,543,521 92	4,718,235 64
1841.....	13,778	155,926	3,034,813 91	4,477,226 27	4,409,527 61
1842.....	13,733	149,732	4,192,196 06	5,929,506 65	5,674,751 76
1843.....	13,814	142,295	2,982,512 47	4,296,225 43	4,374,753 71
1844.....	14,103	144,687	2,912,916 78	4,237,287 83	4,206,512 70
1845.....	14,183	143,940	2,898,630 48	4,439,841 80	4,320,731 99
1846.....	14,601	149,679	2,537,454 66	4,089,89 97	4,084,332 42
1847.....	15,146	153,818	2,476,455 68	4,013,447 14	3,971,275 12
1848.....	16,159	163,208	2,545,232 12	4,161,077 85	4,326,850 27
1849.....	16,747	167,793	2,577,407 71	4,745,176 28	4,479,049 13
1850.....	18,417	178,672	2,965,786 36	5,499,984 86	5,212,953 43
1851.....	19,796	192,026	3,538,063 54	6,417,644 33	6,278,401 63

Statement of Mail Service in the United States, on the 30th of June, 1850.

States.	Total number of Miles.	Total annual Transportation.	States.	Total number of Miles.	Total annual Transportation.
Maine.....	4,252	1,369,689	Florida.....	2,697	384,456
New Hampshire.....	2,042	736,736	Michigan.....	5,188	1,318,893
Vermont.....	2,519	964,860	Indiana.....	7,262	1,458,772
Massachusetts.....	3,071	2,179,046	Illinois.....	10,314	2,448,744
Rhode Island.....	411	213,304	Wisconsin.....	4,572	767,664
Connecticut.....	1,852	1,017,044	Iowa.....	3,661	541,408
New York.....	13,397	6,148,258	Missouri.....	9,702	1,818,249
New Jersey.....	2,337	1,003,652	Kentucky.....	8,745	2,489,666
Pennsylvania.....	11,422	3,455,792	Tennessee.....	7,371	1,441,958
Delaware.....	488	167,514	Alabama.....	7,554	1,737,324
Maryland.....	2,438	1,010,456	Mississippi.....	5,460	1,051,700
Ohio.....	12,267	3,421,535	Arkansas.....	5,625	796,836
Virginia.....	11,923	2,574,900	Louisiana.....	4,151	600,332
North Carolina.....	7,931	1,683,634	Texas.....	7,698	897,462
South Carolina.....	5,464	1,170,624			
Georgia.....	6,921	1,670,934	Total.....	178,672	46,541,423

Statement of the net Revenue arising from Letter Postages, Newspapers, &c., and the amount credited contractors for the Transportation of the Mails in the several States and Territories, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1850.

States and Territories.	Revenue.	Transportation.	States and Territories.	Revenue.	Transportation.
Maine.....	89,761 92	46,690 25	Alabama.....	75,937 75	143,798 70
New Hampshire.....	59,902 20	27,662 00	Mississippi.....	55,576 01	84,256 58
Vermont.....	58,955 44	5,643 93	Kentucky.....	86,472 49	87,121 70
Massachusetts.....	358,129 72	132,161 84	Indiana.....	83,638 03	76,225 82
Rhode Island.....	30,328 34	12,088 20	Illinois.....	115,184 53	156,685 71
Connecticut.....	110,071 81	62,176 13	Ohio.....	286,311 24	138,836 32
New York.....	933,977 13	324,970 14	Michigan.....	62,387 69	39,634 58
New Jersey.....	66,156 29	42,813 37	Louisiana.....	116,936 06	68,464 61
Pennsylvania.....	306,690 91	146,105 64	Texas.....	28,474 12	114,744 83
Delaware.....	12,521 38	6,489 87	Florida.....	13,793 24	31,701 55
Maryland.....	121,864 61	143,150 97	Wisconsin.....	60,725 35	34,759 77
Virginia.....	111,579 13	169,687 83	Minnesota.....	1,874 13	1,192 89
North Carolina.....	46,647 07	154,077 40	California.....	227,152 82	111,515 87
Tennessee.....	64,185 86	74,142 59	Oregon.....	3,282 54	9,875 80
Missouri.....	83,787 95	101,313 23	New Mexico.....	213 68	350 00
Arkansas.....	17,215 53	61,244 90	Utah.....	718 90	.....
Iowa.....	26,563 86	24,850 05	District of Columbia	11,199 45	.....
South Carolina.....	76,178 62	178,488 89	Nebraska.....	25 17	.....
Georgia.....	101,749 42	146,772 94			

MANUFACTURE OF WROUGHT IRON.

No.	States.	Capital invested.	Tons of pig metal.	Tons of blooms used.	Tons of iron used.	Tons of mineral coal.	Bushels of coke and charcoal.	Value raw material used.	Number of hands employed.		Average wages per month.		Tons wrought iron made.	Value of other products.	Value of entire products.	No.
									Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.				
1.	Maine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2.	N. Hampshire.	\$4,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	\$5,600	6	...	\$32-00	...	110	...	\$10,400	2.
3.	Vermont.	62,700	750	525	2,625	...	337,000	66,194	57	31-05	...	2,045	...	163,986	3.	
4.	Massachusetts.	610,300	7,030	...	...	11,922	78,500	221,194	260	22-50	...	6,720	...	428,320	4.	
5.	Rhode Island.	208,000	3,000	...	...	6,000	...	111,750	220	...	...	2,650	...	222,400	5.	
6.	Connecticut.	529,500	7,081	1,614	...	5,062	783,600	358,780	371	31-59	...	6,325	\$5,000	667,560	6.	
7.	New York.	1,131,300	8,830	...	...	13,908	5,554,450	838,314	1,037	26-00	...	13,636	195,000	1,423,968	7.	
8.	New Jersey.	1,016,843	10,430	...	...	4,507	1,991,180	320,950	593	27-78	...	8,162	...	629,273	8.	
9.	Pennsylvania.	7,629,056	163,702	20,165	...	325,967	3,939,998	5,488,391	6,761	7	27-68	\$7-50	182,506	219,500	8,902,907	9.
10.	Delaware.	15,000	510	60	...	...	228,000	19,500	50	24-19	...	550	...	55,000	10.	
11.	Maryland.	780,650	10,172	3,389	...	10,455	246,000	439,511	568	23-33	...	10,000	...	771,431	11.	
12.	Virginia.	791,211	17,296	2,500	...	65,515	103,000	591,448	1,295	23-62	...	15,328	...	1,254,995	12.	
13.	North Carolina.	103,000	...	...	4,650	...	357,900	28,114	173	14	10-37	5-28	850	...	66,980	13.
14.	South Carolina.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15.	Georgia.	9,200	100	...	...	...	76,600	5,986	25	1	11-35	5-00	90	...	15,384	15.
16.	Florida.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17.	Alabama.	2,500	120	...	...	...	30,000	3,000	14	...	20-00	...	100	...	7,500	17.
18.	Mississippi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19.	Louisiana.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20.	Texas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21.	Arkansas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22.	Tennessee.	755,050	11,696	325	9,151	62,038	...	385,616	731	55	15-20	5-00	10,348	38,800	670,618	22.
23.	Kentucky.	176,000	2,000	1,600	...	...	280,000	180,800	183	...	32-06	...	3,070	...	299,700	23.
24.	Ohio.	620,800	13,675	2,900	...	22,755	466,900	604,493	708	...	33-61	...	14,416	...	1,076,192	24.
25.	Michigan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
26.	Indiana.	17,000	50	...	3,150	...	85,000	4,425	22	2	27-45	4-00	175	...	11,760	26.
27.	Illinois.	42,100	1,204	...	...	9,834	...	24,509	101	...	30-00	...	963	...	68,700	27.
28.	Missouri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.
29.	Iowa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.
30.	Wisconsin.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.
31.	California.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.
32.	Dist. Columbia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.
Total.																
		\$14,495,220	251,491	33,344	78,787	538,063	14,510,828	\$9,698,109	13,178	79	...	...	278,044	\$458,300	\$16,747,074	

MANUFACTURE OF PIG IRON.

No.	States.	Capital invested.	Tons ore used.	Tons mineral coal.	Bushels coke and charcoal.	Value raw material, fuel, &c.	Number of hands employed.		Entire wages per month.		Average wages per month.		Tons of pig iron made.	Value of other products.	Value of entire products.	No.
							Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.				
1.	Maine.	\$214,000	2,907	.....	213,970	\$14,939	71	..	\$1,562	..	\$22-00	1,484	.....	\$36,616	1.
2.	N. Hampshire.	2,000	500	.....	50,000	4,900	10	..	180	..	18-00	200	.....	6,000	2.
3.	Vermont.	62,500	7,676	150	326,437	40,175	100	..	2,208	..	22-08	3,200	.....	68,000	3.
4.	Massachusetts.	469,000	27,900	.....	1,855,000	185,741	263	..	7,238	..	27-50	12,287	.....	295,123	4.
5.	Rhode Island.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.
6.	Connecticut.	225,600	35,150	.....	2,870,000	289,225	148	..	3,937	..	26-80	13,420	\$20,000	415,600	6.
7.	New York.	605,000	46,885	20	3,000,074	321,027	505	..	12,625	..	24-96	23,022	12,800	597,920	7.	
8.	New Jersey.	957,000	51,266	20,865	1,621,000	332,707	600	..	12,750	..	21-20	24,031	.....	560,544	8.
9.	Pennsylvania.	8,570,425	877,283	316,060	27,505,185	3,732,427	9,285	9	201,039	\$46	21-15	283,702	40,000	6,071,513	9.	
10.	Delaware.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.
11.	Maryland.	1,420,000	99,866	14,088	3,707,500	590,725	1,370	..	27,695	..	21-27	43,611	96,000	1,056,400	11.	
12.	Virginia.	513,800	67,319	39,982	1,311,000	158,307	1,115	14	14,232	96	12-67	22,163	.....	521,924	12.
13.	North Carolina.	25,000	900	.....	150,000	27,900	26	5	268	22	8-09	400	.....	12,500	13.
14.	South Carolina.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.
15.	Georgia.	26,000	5,189	.....	430,000	25,810	135	3	2,355	15	17-44	900	28,000	57,300	15.
16.	Florida.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.
17.	Alabama.	11,000	1,838	.....	145,000	6,770	40	..	700	..	17-50	522	5,000	22,500	17.
18.	Mississippi.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.
19.	Louisiana.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.
20.	Texas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.
21.	Arkansas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.
22.	Tennessee.	1,024,400	88,810	177,167	160,000	254,960	1,713	109	21,958	558	12-82	30,420	41,900	676,100	22.	
23.	Kentucky.	924,700	72,010	.....	4,676,269	260,152	1,845	10	37,335	47	20-23	24,245	10,000	604,037	23.
24.	Ohio.	1,503,000	140,610	21,730	5,428,800	630,037	2,415	..	59,129	..	24-48	52,658	.....	1,255,850	24.
25.	Michigan.	15,000	2,700	.....	185,000	14,000	25	..	875	..	35-00	660	6,000	21,000	25.
26.	Indiana.	72,000	5,200	.....	310,000	24,400	88	..	9,290	..	26-00	1,850	.....	58,000	26.
27.	Illinois.	65,000	5,500	.....	170,000	15,500	150	..	3,310	..	22-06	2,700	.....	70,200	27.
28.	Missouri.	619,000	37,000	55,180	.....	97,367	334	.....	8,112	.....	24-28	19,250	.....	314,600	28.
29.	Iowa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.
30.	Wisconsin.	15,900	3,000	.....	150,000	8,250	60	..	1,800	..	30-00	1,000	.....	27,000	30.
31.	California.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.
32.	Dist. Columbia.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.
Total.		\$17,346,425	1,679,309	645,242	54,165,236	\$7,005,289	20,298	150	\$421,455	\$784	.....	564,755	\$259,700	\$12,748,777	

MANUFACTURE OF IRON CASTINGS.

No.	States.	Capital invested.	Tons of pig iron.	Tons of metal.	Tons of scrap.	Tons of mineral coal.	Bushels of coke and charcoal.	Value raw material, fuel, &c.	Number of hands employed.		Average wages per month.		Tons castings made.	Value of other products.	Value of entire products.	No.
									Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.				
1.	Maine.	\$150,100	3,591	245	...	1,319	14,000	\$112,570	243	1	\$29.00	\$5.00	3,691	.....	\$265,000	1.
2.	N. Hampshire.	232,700	5,673	500	...	1,680	20,500	177,050	374	..	33.05	...	5,764	\$27,700	371,710	2.
3.	Vermont.	290,720	5,279	274	...	1,066	198,400	160,003	381	..	28.27	...	5,000	87,770	460,831	3.
4.	Massachusetts.	1,499,050	31,134	3,361	...	12,401	3,500	1,057,904	1,596	..	30.90	...	32,074	.....	2,235,685	4.
5.	Rhode Island.	428,800	8,918	...	...	4,070	4,000	258,267	800	..	29.63	...	8,558	119,500	728,705	5.
6.	Connecticut.	580,800	11,395	337	...	7,592	30,600	351,369	942	7	27.02	8.00	11,210	70,000	981,400	6.
7.	New York.	4,622,482	108,945	3,212	...	22,755	181,190	2,393,768	5,925	..	27.49	.....	104,588	.....	5,921,980	7.
8.	New Jersey.	593,250	10,665	550	...	5,444	175,800	301,048	803	..	24.00	.....	10,259	.....	686,130	8.
9.	Pennsylvania.	3,422,924	69,501	819	...	49,228	276,855	2,372,437	4,782	1	27.55	6.00	57,810	661,160	5,854,881	9.
10.	Delaware.	373,500	4,440	...	...	4,967	...	153,852	250	..	23.36	.....	3,630	.....	967,462	10.
11.	Maryland.	359,100	7,220	...	...	5,000	30,000	259,190	761	..	27.50	.....	6,244	80,000	685,000	11.
12.	Virginia.	471,160	7,114	205	...	7,878	71,600	297,011	810	9	19.91	9.44	5,577	.....	674,416	12.
13.	North Carolina.	11,500	192	...	...	...	6,375	8,341	15	..	23.46	.....	172	.....	12,897	13.
14.	South Carolina.	185,700	165	...	2,800	...	405,560	29,428	153	2	13.59	4.00	1,286	.....	87,683	14.
15.	Georgia.	35,000	410	...	...	100	9,800	11,950	39	..	27.43	.....	415	.....	46,200	15.
16.	Florida.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	.....	...	16.
17.	Alabama.	216,625	2,348	...	...	...	31,300	102,085	212	..	30.05	.....	1,915	.....	271,126	17.
18.	Mississippi.	100,000	1,107	...	...	218	92,000	50,370	112	..	37.91	.....	921	2,800	117,400	18.
19.	Louisiana.	255,000	1,660	...	...	3,205	...	75,300	347	..	35.60	.....	4,000	4,000	312,500	19.
20.	Texas.	16,000	250	...	...	250	...	8,400	35	..	43.43	.....	200	15,000	55,000	20.
21.	Arkansas.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	.....	...	21.
22.	Tennessee.	139,500	1,682	...	5,050	24,690	13,200	90,035	261	8	17.96	4.50	3,384	.....	264,325	22.
23.	Kentucky.	502,200	9,731	...	...	2,649	432,750	295,533	558	20	24.89	4.15	5,888	.....	744,316	23.
24.	Ohio.	2,053,650	37,555	1,843	2,000	30,005	365,120	1,199,790	2,758	..	27.32	.....	37,399	208,700	3,069,350	24.
25.	Michigan.	195,450	2,494	...	...	901	16,200	91,865	337	..	28.68	.....	2,070	25,616	279,697	25.
26.	Indiana.	82,900	1,968	5	...	132	29,600	66,918	143	..	28.74	.....	1,737	.....	149,430	26.
27.	Illinois.	260,400	4,818	50	...	1,412	12,500	172,330	332	..	28.50	.....	4,160	89,250	441,185	27.
28.	Missouri.	187,000	5,100	200	...	2,998	...	133,114	297	..	19.63	.....	5,200	.....	336,495	28.
29.	Iowa.	5,500	81	...	...	...	200	2,324	17	..	32.35	.....	71	2,600	8,500	29.
30.	Wisconsin.	116,350	1,371	15	...	595	2,700	86,930	228	..	26.73	.....	1,342	61,025	216,195	30.
31.	California.	5,000	75	...	...	25	...	8,530	3	..	23.33	.....	75	.....	20,740	31.
32.	Dist. Columbia.	14,000	545	...	...	80	...	18,100	27	..	27.05	.....	512	11,000	41,696	32.
Total.		\$17,416,361	345,553	11,416	9,850	190,891	2,413,750	\$10,346,355	23,541	48			322,745	\$1,524,121	\$25,108,155	

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which cleared from each district of the United States for foreign countries, during the year ending June 30, 1851.

No.	FROM	AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.			
		No.	Tons.	Men.	Boys.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Boys.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Boys.
1.	Pasamaquoddy.....	95	27,460	759	.....	537	38,598	2,412	.....	632	66,058	3,171	.....
2.	Machias.....	28	5,179	210	1	1	54	4	.....	29	5,233	214	1
3.	Penobscot.....	13	1,708	74	1	4	1,227	39	.....	17	2,935	113	1
4.	Waldoboro'.....	18	3,267	118	2	18	816	73	2	36	4,083	191	4
5.	Wisnasset.....	20	3,410	128	.....	1	394	12	.....	21	3,804	140	.....
6.	Belfast.....	41	7,051	285	.....	2	711	21	.....	43	7,762	306	.....
7.	Bath.....	48	10,509	466	.....	32	1,853	125	.....	80	12,362	531	.....
8.	Bangor.....	82	13,027	561	.....	14	2,118	92	2	96	15,145	653	2
9.	Portland.....	255	48,973	2,060	7	256	28,752	1,422	63	511	77,725	3,482	70
10.	Kennebunk.....	1	156	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	156	7	.....
11.	Saco.....	1	147	8	.....	4	331	18	.....	5	478	26	.....
12.	Portsmouth.....	4	2,386	67	7	78	5,307	385	39	82	7,693	452	46
13.	Vermont.....	477	104,114	4,315	.....	310	17,734	1,128	.....	787	121,848	5,443	2
14.	Newburyport.....	14	1,749	76	13	108	7,175	498	39	122	8,924	574	52
15.	Glacester.....	14	2,218	102	5	156	9,728	673	1	170	11,946	775	6
16.	Salem.....	90	15,733	767	53	419	30,206	1,903	36	509	45,939	2,670	89
17.	Boston.....	858	207,994	7,979	349	1,995	286,069	12,455	144	2,853	494,063	20,434	193
18.	Marblehead.....	6	633	30	.....	84	5,740	345	.....	90	6,373	375	.....
19.	Plymouth.....	1	126	5	.....	7	535	37	.....	8	661	42	.....
20.	Barnstable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2,406	130	30	40	2,406	130	30
21.	Fall River.....	6	1,249	63	.....	21	2,252	125	.....	27	3,501	188	.....
22.	New Bedford.....	143	43,589	3,618	85	18	2,826	131	.....	161	46,415	3,749	85
23.	Edgartown.....	15	4,995	382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4,995	382	.....
24.	Nantucket.....	7	1,577	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,577	127	.....
25.	Providence.....	45	9,015	368	16	35	3,680	211	.....	80	12,695	579	16
26.	Bristol.....	43	6,881	369	10	1	67	4	.....	44	6,948	373	10
27.	Newport.....	21	3,942	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	3,942	192	.....
28.	Middletown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	66	5	.....	1	66	5	.....
29.	New London.....	25	8,588	544	160	1	174	8	.....	26	8,762	552	160
30.	New Haven.....	63	11,216	545	.....	20	4,213	153	.....	83	15,429	698	.....
31.	Stonington.....	8	2,252	204	1	1	310	11	.....	9	2,542	215	1
32.	Fairfield.....	3	498	23	.....	30	3,364	177	.....	33	3,862	200	.....
33.	Champlain.....	327	69,092	3,008	1,020	335	21,708	1,386	72	662	90,800	4,394	1,092
34.	Oswegatchie.....	218	177,148	6,859	535	299	74,070	5,735	.....	517	251,218	12,594	535
35.	Sackett's Harbor.....	207	161,032	5,826	469	21	1,736	117	.....	1,408	162,768	5,943	469
36.	Oswego.....	418	75,480	3,019	.....	991	89,011	4,971	.....	1,409	158,491	7,990	.....
37.	Niagara.....	223	77,314	3,019	426	466	143,965	8,691	519	689	221,279	11,710	945
38.	Gnesece.....	72	15,406	733	90	160	31,518	2,045	248	232	46,924	2,778	338
39.	Cape Vincent.....	261	191,238	8,281	.....	48	15,099	725	.....	309	206,337	9,006	.....

40. Buffalo.....	207	28,121	1,968	48	459	70,859	4,738	510	666	98,980	6,706	558	40.
41. Sag Harbor.....													41.
42. New York.....	1,658	793,229	28,288		1,427	436,853	18,211		3,085	1,230,082	40,499		42.
43. Greenvport.....	1	253	23						1	253	23		43.
44. Newark.....					9	928	52		9	928	52		44.
45. Delaware.....													45.
46. Philadelphia.....	357	102,123	3,998	37	173	38,051	1,818	1	530	140,174	5,816	38	46.
47. Baltimore.....	309	75,406	3,015		118	30,383	1,461		457	105,789	4,176		47.
48. Annapolis.....													48.
49. Georgetown, D. C.....	9	1,859	74	2					9	1,859	74	2	49.
50. Alexandria.....	23	4,283	174	2	40	6,947	283	6	63	11,230	457	8	50.
51. Norfolk.....	106	17,008	775		49	9,782	446		155	26,790	1,221		51.
52. Petersburg.....	1	677	18			533	16		2	1,210	34		52.
53. Richmond.....	39	11,907	454		39	12,358	463		78	24,265	917		53.
54. Tappahannock.....	3	286	16		14	1,566	88		17	1,892	101		54.
55. Cherrystone.....													55.
56. Wilmington.....	108	18,124	777		77	13,968	614		185	32,092	1,391		56.
57. Newbern.....	19	2,511	121						19	2,511	121		57.
58. Eleton.....	1	58	5						1	58	5		58.
59. Camden.....	27	2,818	155						27	2,818	155		59.
60. Beaufort, N. C.....	9	1,233	53						9	1,233	53		60.
61. Washington.....	17	1,995	98						17	1,995	98		61.
62. Plymouth.....	17	1,681	95						17	1,681	95		62.
63. Charleston.....	195	78,877	2,926		187	59,172	2,356	56	382	138,049	5,282	56	63.
64. Georgetown, S. C.....	16	2,459	105						16	2,459	105		64.
65. Savannah.....	92	34,814	1,111		64	34,746	1,071	81	156	69,560	2,182	81	65.
66. Brunswick.....	1	149	6						1	149	6		66.
67. Key West.....	37	3,174	226		18	951	162		55	4,125	388		67.
68. St. Augustine.....													68.
69. Appalachicola.....	28	16,275	472		12	7,358	236		40	23,633	708		69.
70. Pensacola.....	5	805	37		2	740	28		7	1,545	65		70.
71. Mobile.....	129	68,747	1,980	87	103	52,518	2,029	78	232	121,265	4,009	165	71.
72. New Orleans.....	645	292,954	9,756		322	128,612	4,909		967	421,565	14,665		72.
73. Cuyahoga.....	142	16,501	835		88	10,197	546		230	26,698	1,381		73.
74. Sandusky.....	14	2,219	85		11	1,669	76		25	3,888	161		74.
75. Detroit.....	47	5,932	283		416	42,822	3,469		463	48,754	3,752		75.
76. Michilmeckine.....	13	1,323	82		16	2,280	229		29	3,603	311		76.
77. Chicago.....	8	2,093	82		1	215	9		9	2,308	91		77.
78. Galveston.....	2	434	17		6	1,463	68		8	1,897	85		78.
79. Brazos St. Jago.....	3	424	18			16	4		4	440	22		79.
80. San Francisco.....	801	285,558			514	136,485			1,315	422,043			80.
81. San Diego.....	12	5,537	315		1	250			13	5,787	325		81.
82. Monterey.....	2	2,340	60						2	2,340	60		82.
Total.....	9,274	3,200,519	113,640	3,427	10,712	1,929,555	89,659	1,929	19,986	5,130,054	203,299	5,356	

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES. TONNAGE ENTERED IN 1851.

No.	STATES.	AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				No.
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1.	Maine.....	336	72,816	2,728	3	875	74,368	4,228	59	1,211	147,184	6,956	62	1.
2.	New Hampshire.....	9	2,131	69	10	78	5,266	383	40	87	7,397	452	50	2.
3.	Vermont.....	529	110,010	4,700	.....	298	18,003	960	.....	827	128,013	5,660	.....	3.
4.	Massachusetts.....	1,288	326,098	14,114	246	2,889	335,476	16,918	105	4,177	661,574	31,062	351	4.
5.	Rhode Island.....	104	18,301	831	4	42	4,591	261	.....	146	22,892	1,092	.....	5.
6.	Connecticut.....	110	26,220	1,589	149	55	8,492	378	.....	165	34,712	1,967	149	6.
7.	New York.....	4,139	1,814,463	66,876	2,653	4,397	931,666	48,177	1,358	8,536	2,746,129	115,053	4,011	7.
8.	New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,188	67	.....	12	1,188	67	.....	8.
9.	Pennsylvania.....	404	117,377	4,561	24	177	42,259	1,987	.....	581	159,636	6,548	24	9.
10.	Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.
11.	Maryland.....	329	86,774	3,247	.....	138	26,253	1,314	.....	467	113,027	4,561	.....	11.
12.	District of Columbia.....	7	1,438	58	1	2	239	11	1	9	1,677	69	2	12.
13.	Virginia.....	66	15,804	614	3	91	18,759	809	4	157	31,563	1,423	7	13.
14.	North Carolina.....	111	14,546	717	.....	36	5,772	275	.....	147	20,318	992	.....	14.
15.	South Carolina.....	136	50,051	1,974	.....	140	43,013	1,785	121	276	93,054	3,759	121	15.
16.	Georgia.....	56	15,510	561	.....	55	31,586	945	80	111	47,096	1,506	80	16.
17.	Florida.....	53	15,665	714	.....	37	9,560	487	.....	90	25,225	1,201	.....	17.
18.	Alabama.....	23	9,186	290	13	96	46,498	1,870	63	119	55,684	2,160	76	18.
19.	Louisiana.....	542	194,776	7,048	.....	328	134,156	5,128	.....	870	328,932	12,176	.....	19.
20.	Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.
21.	Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.
22.	Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.
23.	Ohio.....	282	38,613	1,782	.....	120	13,221	678	.....	402	51,897	2,460	.....	23.
24.	Kentucky.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.
25.	Michigan.....	37	4,058	222	.....	396	42,941	3,884	.....	433	46,999	4,106	.....	25.
26.	Illinois.....	10	4,587	177	.....	1	945	9	.....	11	3,802	186	.....	26.
27.	Texas.....	1	146	7	.....	14	3,217	159	.....	15	4,363	166	.....	27.
28.	California.....	379	115,779	592	.....	482	142,349	53	.....	861	258,138	645	.....	28.
	Total.....	8,951	3,054,349	113,471	3,106	10,759	1,939,091	90,796	1,831	19,710	4,993,440	204,257	4,937	

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES. TONNAGE CLEARED IN 1851.

No.	STATES.	AMERICAN.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.					
		No.		Tons.		Crews.		No.		Tons.		Crews.		No.		Tons.		Crews.	
		No.	Boys.	Men.	Boys.	Men.	Boys.	No.	Boys.	Men.	Boys.	Men.	Boys.	Men.	Boys.	Men.	Boys.	Men.	
1.	Maine.....	602	11	4,616	120,887	869	74,854	4,218	67	1,471	195,741	8,834	78	1.	8,834	195,741	8,834	78	
2.	New Hampshire.....	4	7	67	2,386	78	5,307	385	39	82	7,693	46	46	2.	46	7,693	46	46	
3.	Vermont.....	477	.....	4,315	104,114	310	17,731	1,128	2	787	121,848	5,443	2	3.	5,443	121,848	5,443	2
4.	Massachusetts.....	1,154	505	13,149	279,863	2,848	346,937	16,297	250	4,002	626,800	29,446	755	4.	29,446	626,800	29,446	755	
5.	Rhode Island.....	109	26	926	19,838	36	3,747	215	.....	145	23,585	1,114	26	5.	1,114	23,585	1,114	26
6.	Connecticut.....	99	161	1,316	22,534	53	8,127	354	.....	152	30,661	1,570	161	6.	1,570	30,661	1,570	161
7.	New York.....	3,592	2,588	61,024	1,588,313	4,206	878,819	46,619	1,349	7,798	2,467,132	107,643	3,937	7.	107,643	2,467,132	107,643	3,937	
8.	New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	928	52	.....	9	928	52	.....	8.	52	928	52	.....
9.	Pennsylvania.....	357	37	3,998	102,123	173	38,051	1,818	1	530	140,174	5,816	38	9.	5,816	140,174	5,816	38	
10.	Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.	.....	.....	.....	.....
11.	Maryland.....	309	.....	3,015	75,406	148	30,383	1,161	.....	437	105,789	4,476	.....	11.	4,476	105,789	4,476	.....
12.	District of Columbia.....	9	2	74	1,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,859	71	.....	12.	71	1,859	71	.....
13.	Virginia.....	172	2	1,437	34,161	143	31,186	1,296	6	315	65,347	2,733	8	13.	2,733	65,347	2,733	8	
14.	North Carolina.....	198	.....	1,304	28,420	77	13,968	614	.....	275	42,388	1,918	.....	14.	1,918	42,388	1,918	.....
15.	South Carolina.....	211	.....	3,031	81,336	187	59,172	2,356	56	398	140,508	5,387	56	15.	5,387	140,508	5,387	56
16.	Georgia.....	93	.....	1,117	34,963	62	34,746	1,071	81	102	69,709	2,138	81	16.	2,138	69,709	2,138	81
17.	Florida.....	70	.....	795	20,254	32	9,049	426	.....	107	29,303	1,161	.....	17.	1,161	29,303	1,161	.....
18.	Alabama.....	129	87	1,930	68,747	103	52,518	2,029	78	232	121,365	4,009	165	18.	4,009	121,365	4,009	165	
19.	Louisiana.....	615	.....	9,756	292,954	322	128,612	4,909	.....	967	421,566	14,665	.....	19.	14,665	421,566	14,665	.....
20.	Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.	.....	.....	.....	.....
21.	Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.	.....	.....	.....	.....
22.	Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	11,866	622	.....	255	30,586	1,542	.....	22.	1,542	30,586	1,542	.....
23.	Ohio.....	156	.....	920	18,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.	.....	.....	.....	.....
24.	Kentucky.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432	45,102	3,698	.....	492	52,557	4,063	.....	24.	4,063	52,557	4,063	.....
25.	Michigan.....	60	.....	865	7,255	1	215	9	.....	9	2,308	91	.....	25.	91	2,308	91	.....
26.	Illinois.....	8	.....	82	2,093	7	1,479	72	.....	12	2,337	107	.....	26.	107	2,337	107	.....
27.	Texas.....	5	.....	35	858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.	.....	.....	.....	.....
28.	California.....	815	1	375	293,455	515	136,735	10	.....	1,330	430,170	385	1	28.	385	430,170	385	1
Total.....		9,274	3,427	113,640	3,200,519	10,712	1,929,535	89,659	1,929	19,986	6,130,654	203,299	5,356						

Statement of the Tonnage of the several Districts of the United States, on the last day of June, 1851.

DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage in the		Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the				
	Whale fishery.	Steam navigation.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Aggregate ton- nage of ea. dist.	Steam navigation.
Passamaquoddy, Me.		649.74	9,676.64	1,190.73	491.38	25,349.38	648.33
Machias,.....do.			19,632.01	225.16	59.42	22,876.88	
Frenchman's Bay, do.			26,606.55	5,448.90	294.62	34,899.86	
Penobscot,.....do.			17,956.60	12,774.82	3,249.60	40,809.25	
Belfast,.....do.			26,066.71	4,345.48	1,973.00	44,835.22	
Bangor,.....do.			15,370.72	732.69	241.11	27,571.64	1,698.60
Waldoboro',.....do.			51,844.84	3,292.71	312.27	103,593.51	
Wiscasset,.....do.			5,722.09	6,532.46	26.01	19,718.26	
Bath,.....do.			22,852.81	1,745.37	387.40	103,795.91	2,018.51
Portland,.....do.			20,774.10	3,861.00	2,545.85	97,571.70	1,395.64
Saco,.....do.			1,307.24	301.27	51.74	2,825.88	
Kennebunk,.....do.			1,923.62	637.16	194.88	11,204.44	
York,.....do.			1,088.65	144.90	30.06	1,263.66	
Portsmouth, N. H.			5,173.72	1,705.33	481.16	25,427.54	
Burlington, Vt.			3,932.31			3,932.31	3,240.37
Newburyport,....Ms.			495.29	4,667.47	2,777.88	26,706.80	
Ipswich,.....do.			448.10		27.42	492.55	
Gloucester,.....do.				15,729.80	5,110.54	23,436.11	
Salem,.....do.			9,165.27	142.82		30,498.36	
Beverly,.....do.			424.38		3,524.40	3,948.78	
Marblehead,.....do.				3,127.18	150.14	4,351.51	
Boston,.....do.			38,690.80	1,034.83	5,536.64	342,936.09	2,324.85
Plymouth,.....do.			1,273.04	5,194.77	1,129.12	10,723.01	
Fall River,.....do.	928.19		9,920.44			12,070.50	4,826.10
New Bedford,....do.	113,601.87		7,902.01	213.24	220.03	131,409.46	57.81
Barnstable,.....do.	4,200.08		36,488.11	7,800.57	20,373.00	72,997.44	240.16
Edgartown,.....do.	3,231.88		1,499.80	78.33	386.38	8,079.19	
Nantucket,.....do.	19,055.29		2,867.51	121.31	180.65	26,752.71	479.22
Providence,....R. I.	864.54		7,101.40	26.40		15,552.55	262.75
Bristol,.....do.	4,482.63		1,878.47			12,177.63	124.00
Newport,.....do.	1,181.23		3,963.81		189.76	10,320.19	255.67
Middletown,.... Ct.			12,362.46	93.43	133.56	12,757.53	2,116.17
New London,.... do.	16,346.14		12,406.34	3,768.32	217.64	40,407.67	3,742.77
Stonington,.... do.	9,601.69		4,664.57	1,729.33	242.71	20,302.51	67.38
New Haven,..... do.			12,446.87			18,308.44	1,661.08
Fairfield,..... do.			23,854.35			24,403.60	
Champlain,.... N. Y.			4,207.70			4,207.70	917.30
Sackett's Harbor, do.			7,105.93			7,105.93	343.07
Oswego,..... do.			26,323.21			26,323.21	4,381.91
Niagara,..... do.			605.94			605.94	100.00
Genesee,..... do.			686.01			686.01	429.42
Oswegatchie,.... do.			1,985.34			1,985.34	1,985.34
Buffalo Creek,.... do.			43,603.13			43,603.13	19,983.56
Sag Harbor,..... do.	4,434.26		3,760.72	73.03		12,808.00	128.01
Greenport,..... do.	1,210.52		3,512.25	736.38		7,391.11	
New York,..... do.		52,392.68	415,062.38			931,193.74	69,148.89
Cape Vincent,.... do.			2,496.19			2,496.19	
Cold Spring,.... do.	2,505.90		44.55			2,608.12	
Perth Amboy,.... N. J.			21,714.46			22,765.89	5,440.89
Bridgetown,.... do.			13,745.75			14,835.07	
Burlington,.... do.			6,797.05			6,797.05	2,762.30
Camden,..... do.			15,452.52			15,663.41	5,020.78
Newark,..... do.			5,595.87			5,773.33	1,005.01
Little Egg Harbor, do.			6,639.26			6,639.26	
Great Egg Harbor, do.			15,782.53			16,421.79	
Philadelphia,.... Pa.	1,052.07		149,793.00			222,428.90	19,665.29
Presqu'isle,.... do.			8,210.35			8,210.35	5,960.61
Pittsburg,..... do.			52,466.18			53,734.34	47,910.94
Wilmington,.... De.			5,950.21			6,816.67	2,489.92
Newcastle,.... do.			5,064.19			5,084.19	
Baltimore,.... Md.			64,278.77			160,511.64	14,285.21
Oxford,..... do.			12,369.13			12,636.45	
Vienna,..... do.			13,576.65			14,469.87	

Statement of the Tonnage of the several Districts of the United States—continued.

DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage in the		Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the				
	Whale fishery.	Steam navigation.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Aggregate tonnage of ea. dist.	Steam navigation.
			Tons and 95ths.				
Snow Hill, Md.			9,575.38			9,851.59	
St. Mary's, do.			2,290.48			2,290.48	
Town Creek, do.			2,124.73			2,124.73	
Annapolis, do.			2,659.58			2,659.58	336.42
Georgetown, D. C.,		274.01	18,505.57			22,903.46	2,309.34
Alexandria, Va.			6,381.04			10,111.87	314.48
Norfolk, do.			12,780.68			23,661.25	936.30
Petersburg, do.			1,899.86			2,927.41	79.60
Richmond, do.			4,303.01			6,835.14	1,585.68
Yorktown, do.			5,025.00			5,241.52	
Tappahannock, do.			4,911.94			5,659.69	
Aceomac, e. h., do.			3,819.78			4,361.78	
East River, do.			1,622.79			1,650.84	
Yeocomico, do.			3,388.57			3,388.57	
Cherry Stone, do.			1,000.86			1,037.16	
Wheeling, do.			3,923.89			3,923.89	3,923.89
Wilmington, N. C.			6,330.19			12,387.45	3,014.23
Newbern, do.			3,275.78			4,891.65	176.59
Washington, do.			3,953.30			6,615.58	
Edenton, do.			1,017.58			1,128.08	
Camden, do.			9,979.56			12,310.52	
Beaufort, do.			970.43			2,414.24	
Plymouth, do.			1,230.81			2,607.00	86.84
Ocracoke, do.			1,428.15			1,428.15	
Charleston, S. C.		1,115.85	16,472.88			31,910.27	5,665.12
Georgetown, do.			1,503.74			3,277.19	
Beaufort, do.							
Savannah, Ga.			10,449.47			22,265.69	8,289.52
Sunbury, do.							
Brunswick, do.			470.49			489.67	
Hardwick, do.							
St. Mary's, do.			703.13			1,429.87	
Pensacola, Fa.			1,095.43			2,322.70	
St. Augustine, do.							
St. Mark's, do.			281.60			281.60	
St. John's, do.			309.92			309.92	79.45
Apalachicola, do.			2,050.36			2,050.36	2,050.36
Key West, do.			1,497.63			4,400.10	
Mobile, Ala., do.			17,941.48			27,327.01	13,567.87
Pearl River, Mi.			929.29			1,236.21	79.35
Vicksburg, do.			168.48			168.48	168.48
New Orleans, La.		6,905.63	163,275.48			251,900.14	149,747.72
Teché, do.			959.05			1,384.79	538.07
Nashville, Te., do.			3,587.67			3,587.67	3,587.67
Louisville, Ky., do.			12,937.90			12,937.90	12,937.90
St. Louis, Mo., do.			31,065.46			34,065.46	29,568.31
Chicago, Is., do.			23,103.45			23,103.45	706.79
Milwaukie, Wn., do.			2,946.10			2,946.10	286.80
Cuyahoga, O.			36,070.50			36,070.50	11,355.36
Sandusky, do.			4,858.38			4,858.38	73.35
Cincinnati, do.			14,187.18			14,187.18	12,362.48
Miami, do.			3,236.13			3,236.13	1,153.10
Detroit, Mn.			40,319.46			40,319.46	21,944.17
Michilimackinac, do.			1,409.34			1,455.10	
Galveston, Ts.			3,062.70			3,567.16	1,330.07
Point Isabel, do.			657.49			657.19	657.49
Saluria, do.			571.11			588.52	105.54
Astoria, On., do.						1,053.43	
San Francisco, Ca.			15,971.13			58,063.51	4,945.41
Sonora, do.			183.36			372.43	183.66
Total,	181,644.52	62,390.13	1,851,317.90	87,475.89	50,539.02	3,772,439.43	521,216.87

ARMY AND NAVY

OF

THE UNITED STATES.

ARMY.

The army of the United States, commanded by one major general and two brigadiers, consists of a corps of engineers, an ordnance department, two regiments of dragoons, one of mounted riflemen, four of artillery, and eight of infantry, — in the whole about 11,000 men, — and is stationed as follows: —

MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

The Eastern Division, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Military Departments, comprises the following states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and the portion of Florida and Wisconsin E. of a line drawn from Fond du Lac, Lake Superior, to Cape Sable, Florida.

The Western Division, composed of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Military Departments, is situated within the following limits: The country W. of the line from Fond du Lac to Cape Sable, (except Oregon and California,) embracing the part of Wisconsin W. of said line; Minnesota; the states of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas; the part of Florida W. of said line; the Indian country W. of the Mississippi River; and the territory of New Mexico.

The Pacific Division, composed of the 10th and 11th Military Departments, comprises the territories of California and Oregon.

The head-quarters of the army are in Washington.

The head-quarters of the Eastern Division are at Troy, N. Y.

The head-quarters of the Western Division are at New Orleans, La.

The head-quarters of the Pacific Division are at Sonoma, Ca.

MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

No. 2. Michigan, Wisconsin, (E. of the line from Fond du Lac to Cape Sable,) Ohio, and Indiana. Head-quarters at Detroit.

No. 3. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

The head-quarters of Departments No. 1 and 3 are at Troy, N. Y.

No. 4. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and that part of Florida lying within the Eastern Division. Head-quarters at Fort Monroe, Va.

No. 5. The portion of Florida within the Western Division, the states of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Head-quarters at New Orleans.

No. 6. Wisconsin, (W. of the line from Fond du Lac to Cape Sable,) Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, above the 37th degree of N. latitude. Head-quarters at St. Louis.

No. 7. The country W. of the Mississippi, S. of the 37th degree of N. latitude, N. of Louisiana and Texas, and E. of Department No. 9. Head-quarters at ———.

No. 8. That part of Texas lying S. and E. of a line drawn from a point on the Rio Grande, opposite the southernmost limit of the island S. of El Paso, containing the towns of San Elizario, Socorra, and Isleta, to the junction of the *Ensenada Choctaw* (Choctaw Creek) with the Colorado or Red River, and down said river to Arkansas. Head-quarters at San Antonio.

No. 9. New Mexico and the territory N. and W. of the aforesaid line from the Rio Grande to and down the Colorado or Red River, formerly claimed as a part of New Mexico. Head-quarters at Santa Fé.

No. 10. The territory of California. Head-quarters at Monterey.

No. 11. The territory of Oregon.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

Total Annual Pay. Major general, \$4512; brigadier general, \$2958; colonels of engineers and cavalry, \$2196; colonels of artillery and infantry, \$1992; lieutenant colonels of engineers and cavalry, \$1944; lieutenant colonels of artillery and infantry, \$1740; majors of engineers and cavalry, \$1692; majors of artillery and infantry, \$1548; captains of engineers and cavalry \$1278; captains of artillery and infantry, \$954; first and second lieutenants of engineers and cavalry, \$968; first lieutenants of artillery and infantry, \$834; second do., \$774; paymaster general, \$2500; deputy paymaster general, \$1944; paymasters, \$1500; surgeon general, \$2500; surgeons, from \$982 to \$1788, according to length of service. Privates, engineers, and cavalry, \$198; artillery and infantry, \$186.

ARSENALS.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post Office.
Kennebec,	Maine,	Augusta.
Watertown,	Massachusetts,	Watertown.
Champlain,	Vermont,	Vergennes.
Watervliet,	New York,	Watervliet.
Rome,	"	Rome.
Alleghany,	Pennsylvania,	Pittsburg.
Frankford,	"	Frankford.
Pikesville,	Maryland,	Pikesville.
Washington,	Dist. of Columbia,	Washington.
Bellona,	Virginia,	Bellona.
St. Louis,	Missouri,	St. Louis.
Baton Rouge,	Louisiana,	Baton Rouge.
Mount Vernon,	Alabama,	Mount Vernon.
Detroit,	Michigan,	Dearbonville.
North Carolina,	North Carolina,	Fayetteville.
Charleston,	South Carolina,	Charleston.
Apalachicola,	Florida,	Chattahoochee.
Little Rock,	Arkansas,	Little Rock.

MILITARY POSTS.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post Office.
EASTERN DIVISION.		
<i>Department No. 1.</i>		
Fort Sullivan,	Maine,	Eastport.
Fort Preble,	"	Portland.
Fort Constitution,	New Hampshire,	Portsmouth.
Fort Independence,	Massachusetts,	Boston.
Fort Warren,	"	"
Fort Adams, }	Rhode Island,	Newport.
Fort Wolcott, }		
Fort Trumbull,	Connecticut,	New London.
<i>Department No. 2.</i>		
Fort Brady,	Michigan,	Sault Ste. Marie.
Fort Mackinac,	"	Mackinac.
Fort Gratiot,	"	Fort Gratiot.
Detroit Barracks,	"	Detroit.
Fort Howard,	Wisconsin,	Green Bay.
<i>Department No. 3.</i>		
Fort Niagara,	New York,	Youngstown.
Fort Ontario,	"	Oswego.
Madison Barracks,	"	Sackett's Harbor.
Plattsburg Barracks,	"	Plattsburg.
West Point,	"	West Point.
Fort Columbus, }	New York Harbor, N. Y.,	New York.
Fort Wood, }		
Fort Hamilton, }		
Fort Lafayette, }		
Fort Mifflin,	Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia.
Carlisle Barracks,	"	Carlisle.
Fort McHenry,	Maryland,	Baltimore.
Fort Washington,	"	Fort Washington.
<i>Department No. 4.</i>		
Fort Monroe,	Virginia,	Old Point Comfort.
Fort Johnson, }	North Carolina,	Smithville.
Fort Caswell, }		
Fort Macon,	"	Beaufort.
Fort Moultrie, }	Charleston Harbor, S. C.,	Charleston.
Castle Pinckney, }		
Augusta Arsenal,	Georgia,	Augusta.
Oglethorpe Barracks,	"	Savannah.
Fort Marion,	"	St. Augustine.
WESTERN DIVISION.		
<i>Department No. 5.</i>		
Key West,	Florida,	Key West.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post Office.
Fort Brooke,	Florida,	Tampa Bay.
Fort Pickens, }	"	Pensacola.
Fort McRea, }	"	"
Fort Morgan,	Alabama,	Mobile.
Fort Pike,	Louisiana,	Fort Pike.
Fort Wood,	"	New Orleans.
Fort Jackson,	"	"
New Orleans Barracks,	"	"
Baton Rouge Barracks,	"	Baton Rouge.
Newport Barracks,	Kentucky,	Newport.
<i>Department No. 6.</i>		
Fort Scott,	Missouri,	Fort Scott.
Fort Leavenworth,	"	Fort Leavenworth.
Fort Kearny,	" Territory,	Linden, Mo.
Fort Laramie,	"	"
Jefferson Barracks,	"	Jefferson Barracks.
Fort Snelling,	Minnesota Territory,	Fort Snelling.
Fort Gaines,	"	"
Fort on Des Moines } River, }	"	"
<i>Department No. 7.</i>		
Fort Towson,	Arkansas Territory,	Fort Towson.
Fort Washita,	"	"
Fort Gibson,	"	Fort Gibson.
Fort on Canadian River, <i>Department No. 8.</i>		
Fort Polk,	Texas,	Point Isabel.
Fort Brown,	"	Brownville.
Ringgold Barracks, } Davis Landing, }	"	"
Fort McIntosh, Laredo,	"	"
Fort Duncan, Eagle Pass,	"	San Antonio.
Fort Inge,	"	"
Fort Lincoln, Rio Seco, San Antonio,	"	"
Fort Martin Scott,	"	Fredericksburg.
Fort Croghan, } Hamilton Creek, }	"	"
Fort Gates, Leon River,	"	Austin.
Fort Graham, Jose } Maria Village, }	"	"
Fort Worth, Trinity River, Fort Merrill,	" Nueces River,	Corpus Christi.
<i>Department No. 9.</i>		
Fort Marcy,	New Mexico,	Santa Fé.
Taos,	"	"
Albuquerque,	"	"
Dona Ana,	"	"
Secorra,	"	"
El Paso del Norte,	"	"
San Elizario,	"	"
Las Vegas,	"	"
THIRD, OR PACIFIC DIVISION. <i>Department No. 10.</i>		
San Francisco,	California,	San Francisco.
Benicia,	"	Benicia.
Camp Stanislaus,	"	Stockton.
Camp Far West,	"	Sutter's Fort.
Monterey,	"	Monterey.
San Luis Rey,	"	"
San Diego,	"	San Diego.
<i>Department No. 11.*</i>		
Nesqually, Puget's } Sound, }	Oregon,	Nesqually.
Fort Vancouver,	"	Vancouver.
Fort Hall,	"	Linden, Mo.

* The other posts in this department are not yet known.

NAVY.

VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850.

Name and Rate.	Where and when built.	Name and Rate.	Where and when built.
<i>Ships of the Line.</i> 11.			
		Guns.	
Pennsylvania, 120	Philadelphia, 1837	St. Mary's, 20	Washington, 1844
Franklin, 74	" 1815	Jamestown, 20	Norfolk, 1844
Columbus, 74	Washington, 1819	Albany, 20	New York, 1846
Ohio, 74	New York, 1820	Germantown, 20	Philadelphia, 1846
North Carolina, 74	Philadelphia, 1820	Ontario, 18	Baltimore, 1813
Delaware, 74	Gosport, Va., 1820	Decatur, 16	New York, 1839
Alabama, 74		Preble, 16	Portsmouth, 1839
Vermont, 74	Boston, 1848	Yorktown, 16	Norfolk, 1839
Virginia, 74		Marion, 16	Boston, 1839
New York, 74		Dale, 16	Philadelphia, 1839
New Orleans, 74		<i>Brigs, 4.</i>	
		Dolphin, 10	New York, 1836
		Porpoise, 10	Boston, 1836
Independence, <i>Razee</i> , 54	Boston, 1814	Bainbridge, 10	" 1842
<i>Frigates, 1st Class, 12.</i>			
United States, (guns) 44	Philadelphia, 1797	Perry, 10	Norfolk, 1843
Constitution, 44	Boston, 1797	<i>Schooners, 5.</i>	
Potomac, 44	Washington, 1821	Flirt, 2	Transf'd from W. D.
Brandywine, 44	" 1825	Wave, 1	" "
Columbia, 44	" 1836	Phoenix, 2	" "
Congress, 44	Portsmouth, 1841	Petrel, 1	Purchased, 1846
Cumberland, 44	Boston, 1842	Taney, 1	Transf'd from T. D.
Savannah, 44	New York, 1842	<i>Steamers, 14.</i>	
Raritan, 44	Philadelphia, 1843	Mississippi, 110	Philadelphia, 1841
Santee, 44		Susquehanna, 1	
Sabine, 44		Powhatan, 1	Portsmouth, 1848
St. Lawrence, 44	Norfolk, 1847	Saranac, 1	
<i>Frigates, 2d Class, 2.</i>			
Constellation, 36	Baltimore, 1797	San Jacinto, 1	New York, 1837
Macedonian, 36	Capt'd 1812, reb't 1836	Fulton, 4	Norfolk, 1842
<i>Sloops of War, 22.</i>			
Saratoga, 20	Portsmouth, 1842	Union, 4	Norfolk, 1842
John Adams, 20	Charleston, S. C.,* 1799	Michigan, 1	Erie, Pa., 1843
Vincennes, 20	New York, 1826	Alleghany, 2	Pittsburg, Pa., 1846
Warren, 20	Boston, 1826	Vixen, 3	Purchased, 1846
Falmouth, 20	" 1827	General Taylor, 1	Transf'd from W. D.
Fairfield, 20	New York, 1828	Water Witch, 1	Washington, 1845
Vandalia, 20	Philadelphia, 1828	Engineer, 1	Purchased, 1846
St. Louis, 20	Washington, 1828	Massachusetts, 1	Transf'd from W. D.
Cyane, 20	Boston, 1837	<i>Storeships and Brigs, 6.</i>	
Levant, 20	New York, 1837	Relief, 6	Philadelphia, 1836
Portsmouth, 20	Portsmouth, 1843	Erie, 4	Baltimore, 1813
Plymouth, 20	Boston, 1843	Lexington, 6	New York, 1825
		Southampton, 4	Norfolk, 1845
		Supply, 4	Purchased, 1846
		Fredonia, 4	" 1846

* Rebuilt in 1829

† Paixan.

NAVY YARDS.

Portsmouth, N. H.	Washington, D. C.
Charlestown, Ms.	Norfolk, Va.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pensacola, Fa.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Memphis, Te.

PAY OF THE NAVY.

Captains, (68.) senior in service, \$4500; of squadrons, \$4000; others on duty, \$3500; on leave, \$2500. Commanders, (97.) in sea service, \$2500; on other duty, \$2100; on leave, \$1800. Lieutenants, (327.) commanding, \$1800; on

other duty, \$1500; waiting orders, \$1200. Surgeons, (69.) from \$1000 to \$2700, according to term and nature of service. Assistant surgeons, (43.) from \$650 to \$1200. Purasers, (64.) \$1500 to \$3500. Chaplains, (24.) at sea, \$1200; on leave, \$800. Professors of mathematics, (12.) \$1200. Passed midshipmen, (183.) on duty, \$750; on leave, \$600. Midshipmen, (183.) at sea, \$400; on other duty, \$350; on leave, \$300. Chief engineers, on duty, from \$1500 to \$2000; on leave, 1200 to \$1400. Assistant engineers, on duty, \$600 to \$1000; on leave, \$400 to \$850. Boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers, on duty, \$700 to \$800; on leave, \$500 to \$600.

CANALS AND RAILROADS

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

CANALS.

NEW ENGLAND.

The only canal in New England, now employed for purposes of navigation, is the *Cumberland and Oxford*, 20½ miles, from Portland to Sebago Lake, to which the Tongue River improvement adds 30 miles of lake and river navigation. The *Middlesex Canal*, 27 miles, from Boston to Lowell, the *Blackstone Canal*, 45 miles, from Worcester to Providence, and the *Farmington Canal*, 78 miles, from New Haven to Northampton, have all been superseded by railroads. The same is the case with the short canals constructed for passing the various falls of the Connecticut and Merrimac, the navigation of these rivers having been mostly abandoned in favor of the railroads along their banks.

NEW YORK.

The *Champlain Canal* extends from the Hudson at Troy to Lake Champlain, at Whitehall, 64 miles. The *Erie Canal* extends from the Hudson, at Albany, to Lake Erie, at Buffalo, 364 miles. This latter canal sends off branches, as follows: *Black River*, from Rome to Carthage, 77½ miles, with a feeder from Brownville, 10 miles; *Chenango*, from Utica to Binghampton, 97 miles; *Oswego*, from Syracuse to Oswego, 38 miles; *Cayuga and Seneca*, from Montezuma to Geneva, 21 miles, tributary to which are the *Crooked Lake Canal*, 3 miles, from Dresden to Penn Yan, and the *Chemung*, 39 miles, from Jefferson, at the head of Seneca Lake to Elmira; finally, the *Genesee Valley Canal*, from Rochester to Olean, on the Alleghany, 108½ miles, with a branch from Mount Morris to Danville, 11 miles. Works are in progress to unite this New York system with the Pennsylvania and Susquehanna system, by canals extending from Binghampton and Elmira to the Pennsylvania line. All the above, except the junction canals last mentioned, are state works. The *Delaware and Hudson Canal* extends from the Hudson, at the mouth of the Esopus Creek, to the Delaware, at Port Jervis, and thence up that river to the mouth of the Lackawaxen, along which it is continued by the Lackawaxen Canal to Honesdale, in Pennsylvania, in the whole 110 miles. The whole length of canals in New York is near 1000 miles.

NEW JERSEY.

The *Delaware and Raritan Canal*, 42 miles, from Bordentown to New Brunswick, opens an internal sloop navigation from Philadelphia to New York. The *Morris Canal*, 102 miles, from Jersey City, opposite New York, to Easton, on the Delaware, communicates with the *Lehigh* navigation, and the Pennsylvania *Delaware Canal*.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Has a canal system still more extensive than that of New York. Commencing at the head of navigation in the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace in Maryland, the *Tidewater Canal* extends 45 miles, to Wrightsville, opposite the termination of the Columbia Railroad, from Philadelphia. Thence the navigation is continued by the *Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal*, 44½ miles to the mouth of the Juniata, from which point the *Juniata Canal* extends W. 127½ miles to Hollidaysburg. The *Susquehanna Canal* continues N. from the mouth of the Juniata, 39 miles, to the junction of the N. and W. branches of the Susquehanna, whence the *West Branch Canal* proceeds to Lock Haven, 75 miles, whence the *Bald Eagle Canal* extends 22 miles, farther, to Bellefonte, at the foot of the main Alleghany ridge. The *North Branch Canal* extends from the junction of the two branches, 73 miles, to Wilkesbarre, and has been continued thence by a private company 90 miles, to the New York line; from which point two short canals, now in progress to Binghampton and Elmira, will connect this Susquehanna system with the New York canals. The other canals in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, besides the Lackawaxen, already mentioned, a continuation of the Delaware and Hudson, are the *Lehigh Navigation*, 46½ miles, to Mauch Chunk, and to the falls at Stoddardsville, 41½ miles farther; the Delaware division of the *Pennsylvania Canal*, from Bristol, at the head of sloop navigation on the Delaware, 60 miles, to Easton, where it communicates with the Lehigh navigation, and with the Morris Canal; the *Schuylkill Navigation*, from Philadelphia via Reading, to Port Carbon, 108 miles; and the *Union Canal*, from Reading westward to the Susquehanna, 82 miles. The Portage Railroad, 66 miles, over the mountains from Hollidays-

burg to Johnstown, unites the eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal to the *Western Division*, which extends along the banks of the Kiskiminittas and the Alleghany, 104 miles, to Pittsburg. The *Beaver and Erie Canal* extends 136 miles, from the Ohio at Beaver, to Erie on Lake Erie, with two branches — the *French Creek Feeder*, 27 miles long, and the *Franklin Canal*, 22 miles long. The whole length of canals in Pennsylvania is 1280 miles, 848 of which are owned by the state, and 432 by companies.

OHIO.

The *Ohio Canal* extends 307 miles from the Ohio, at Portsmouth, to Lake Erie, at Cleveland, with branches to Columbus, 10 miles; to Lancaster, and thence down the valley of the Hoeking to Athens, 65 miles; to Zanesville, 14 miles; and thence by the improved navigation of the Muskingum, to the Ohio River, 81 miles; up the Walhonding, 25 miles. It is also connected with the Ohio River by the *Sandy and Little Beaver Canal*, 76 miles, having a branch of 10 miles to Canton. It is connected with the canal system of Western Pennsylvania by the *Pennsylvania and Ohio*, or *Mahoning Canal*, 75 miles in length. The *Miami Canal*, and its extension in the western part of the state, is 181 miles in length from Cincinnati to Defiance on the Maumee, down which river the *Wabash and Erie Canal* extends 76 miles farther, to Lake Erie. The *Warren County Canal*, 19 miles long, the *Sidney Feeder*, 13 miles long, and the *St. Mary's Feeder*, 11 miles long, are branches of the Miami Canal. The Ohio canals are mostly state works.

INDIANA.

The *Wabash and Erie Canal*, 458 miles long, extends from Toledo, in Ohio, at the entrance of the Maumee into Lake Erie, to Evansville, on the Ohio, following the course of the Maumee as far as Terre Haute, and thence by the White River valley. The portion in Indiana is 376

miles long. The *White Water Canal* extends from Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio, a short distance below Cincinnati, up the White Water River, to Cambridge, 76 miles. These were originally state works, but have been transferred to private companies.

ILLINOIS.

The *Illinois and Michigan Canal* is 113 miles long, from Chicago to La Salle, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Illinois. Originally a state work, it is now in the hands of a company.

KENTUCKY.

The *Louisville and Portland Canal*, round the falls of the Ohio, is 2½ miles in length. The Licking, Kentucky, Green, and Barren Rivers have been improved by dams and locks, and made navigable for a total distance of 484 miles.

DELAWARE.

The *Chesapeake and Delaware Sloop Canal*, connecting Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, is 14 miles long.

MARYLAND.

The *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal* is 184 miles long, from Cumberland to Georgetown, with a branch of 7 miles to Alexandria.

VIRGINIA.

The *James River and Kenhawa Canal* extends up the James River from Richmond, 197 miles, to Buchanan. The *Dismal Swamp Canal* and branches, from Albemarle Sound to Norfolk, is 34 miles long.

SOUTHERN STATES.

There are a number of short canals in these states, but none of much importance.

RAILROADS.

Calais and Baring, 6 miles.
Franklin. Machiasport to Whitneyville, 9 miles.
Bangor and Piscataquis. Bangor to Oldtown, 12 miles.
Kennebec and Portland. Augusta to Portland, 60 miles.
Branch. Brunswick to Bath, 9 miles.
York and Cumberland. Gorham to Portland, 10 miles.
**Atlantic and St. Lawrence*. Portland, via Danville and Mechanics Falls, to the Canada line, at Island Pond, 150 miles.
Androscoggin and Kennebec. Danville, via Leeds, to Waterville, 55 miles.
Androscoggin. Leeds to Livermore Falls, 20 miles.
Buckfield Branch. Mechanics Falls to Buckfield, 13 miles.
Eastern. Portland, via South Berwick, Dover, Newburyport, and Salem, to Boston, 105 miles.

Branches. Salisbury, 4 miles, Beverly to Gloucester, 14. Salem to Marblehead, 4.
Boston and Maine. South Berwick, via Bradford and Lawrence, to Boston, 74 miles.
Branch. Rollinsford to Great Falls, 3 miles.
† *Great Falls and Conway*. Great Falls to Milton, 13 miles.
Cocheo. Dover to Alton Bay, 28 miles.
Newburyport. Newburyport to Bradford, 18 m.
South Reading Branch. South Reading to Salem, 9 miles.
Essex. Lawrence to Salem, 21 miles.
Manchester and Lawrence, 26 miles.
New Hampshire Central. Manchester to Henniker, 26 miles.
Boston and Lowell, 26 miles.
Lowell, Nashua, and Wilton, 30 miles.
Concord. Nashua, via Manchester, to Concord, 35 miles.
Portsmouth and Concord, 47 miles.
Concord and Claremont. Concord, via Contookville, to Bradford, 25 miles.

Contoocook Valley. Contoocookville, via Henniker, to Hillsboro', 14 miles.

Northern New Hampshire. Concord to West Lebanon, 69 miles.

Branch. Franklin to Bristol, 9 miles.

Boston, Concord, and Montreal. Concord to Haverhill, 80 miles.

Fitchburg. Boston to Fitchburg, 50 miles.

Branches. Somerville to Cambridge, 3; West Cambridge to Watertown, 8; West Cambridge to Lexington, 11; South Acton to Lancaster and Sterling, 9; Groton to Peterboro' and Shirley, 23; Groton to Lowell, (*Stony Brook Railroad*), 17 miles.

Vermont and Massachusetts. Fitchburg, via South Vernon, to Brattleboro', 69 miles.

Branches. South Ashburnham to Bellows Falls, (*Cheshire Railroad*), 54 miles; to Greenfield, 8.

Boston and Worcester, 44 miles.

Branches. To Brookline, 1; thence to Needham, (*Charles River Railroad*), 8; Auburndale to Newton Lower Falls, 1; Natick to Saxonville, 5; Framingham to Milford, 13; Grafton to Millbury, 4.

Fitchburg and Worcester, 26 miles.

Worcester and Nashua, 45 miles.

Providence and Worcester, 43 miles.

Norwich and Worcester, 66 miles.

Western. Worcester, via Springfield, West Stockbridge, and Chatham, to Albany, 156 miles.

Branches. Palmer to Belchertown and Amherst, 10 miles; Pittsfield to North Adams, 20.

Old Colony. Boston to Plymouth, 37 miles.

Branches. Neponset to Milton, 3 miles; Braintree to Cohasset, (*South Shore Railroad*), 12; South Abington to Bridgewater, 7; South Braintree to Fall River, (*Fall River Railroad*), 43; Middleboro' to Sandwich, (*Cape Cod Branch*), 28.

Boston and Providence, 43 miles.

Branches. Jamaica Plains to Dedham, 6 miles; thence to Blackstone, (*Norfolk County Railroad*), 26; Canton to Stoughton, 4; Mansfield to New Bedford, (*Taunton Branch and Taunton and New Bedford*), 31.

Stonington. Providence to Stonington, 50 miles.

† *Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill.* Bristol to Willimantic, 50 miles.

New London, Willimantic, and Palmer, 66 miles.

New London and New Haven, 50 miles.

* *Canal Railroad.* New Haven and Northampton, 78 miles.

New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield, 62 miles.

Branch. Berlin to Middletown, 10 miles.

Connecticut River. Springfield to South Vernon, 50 miles.

Ashecutt, South Vernon to Keene, 23 miles.

Vermont Valley. Brattleboro' to Bellows Falls, 24 miles.

Sullivan. Bellows Falls to Windsor, 25 miles.

Rutland and Burlington. Bellows Falls to Burlington, via Rutland, 120 miles.

Rutland and Washington. Rutland, via Castleton, to Troy, 84 miles.

Western Vermont. Rutland to North Bennington, 52 miles.

Troy and Boston. North Bennington to Troy, 32 miles.

Vermont Central. Windsor, via White River, to Burlington, 117 miles.

Branch. Essex Junction to Rouse's Point, 52 miles.

Passumpsic. White River to St. Johnsbury, 61.

Champlain and St. Lawrence. Rouse's Point to Ogdensburg, 118 miles.

† *Plattsburg and Montreal.* Plattsburg to Mooer's, 20 miles.

Naugatuck. Bridgeport to Winstead, 62 miles.

Housatonic. Bridgeport to West Stockbridge, 98 miles.

Danbury and Norwalk, 22 miles.

New York and New Haven, 76 miles.

Long Island. Brooklyn to Greenport, 75 miles.

Haarlem. New York to Chatham, 130 miles.

Hudson River. New York to Troy, 150 miles.

Hudson and Berkshire. Hindson to West Stockbridge, 34 miles.

Troy and Greenbush, 6 miles.

Troy, Whitehall, and Castleton, via Saratoga, 84 miles.

Schenectady and Troy, 20 miles.

Albany and Schenectady, 17 miles.

Saratoga and Schenectady, 22 miles.

Utica and Schenectady, 78 miles.

Utica and Syracuse, 53 miles.

Rochester and Syracuse, 104 miles.

Buffalo and Rochester, 76 miles.

Watertown and Rome. Rome to Cape Vincent, 97 miles.

Oswego and Syracuse, 35 miles.

Cayuga and Susquehanna. Cayuga to Oswego, 70 miles.

Canandaigua and Elmira, 67 miles.

Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls, 76 miles.

Buffalo and Niagara Falls, 22 miles.

Buffalo and State Line. Buffalo to the western line of the state, 69 miles.

Erie and North East. Western line of New York to Erie, Pa.

Buffalo and New York City. Attica to Hornellsville, 60 miles.

Buffalo, Corning, and New York. Corning to Wayland, 45 miles.

Corning and Blossburg, 40 miles.

Erie. Dunkirk, via Hornellsville, Elmira, Corning, Owego, Great Bend, to Piermont, 444 miles.

Lackawanna and Western. Great Bend to Trenton, 50 miles.

Newburg Branch. Oxford to Newburg, 19.

Union, (late *Ramapo*), Sufferns to Jersey City, 33 miles.

New Jersey. Jersey City, via Newark and Elizabethtown, to Trenton, 57 miles.

Morris and Essex. Newark to Dover, 44 miles.

New Jersey Central. Elizabethtown to Easton, 87 miles.

Trenton and Philadelphia, 30 miles.

* *Belvidere.* Trenton to Belvidere, 63 miles.
Trenton Branch. Trenton to Bordentown, 6 miles.

Camden and Amboy, 65 miles.

Branch. To Mount Holly, 6 miles.

Philadelphia and Reading. Philadelphia, via Reading, to Pottsville, 93 miles.

Mauch Chunk and Summit Hill, 9 miles.

Mine Hill. Schuylkill Haven to Fremont, 12 miles.

Little Schuylkill. Port Clinton to Tamaqua, 20 miles.

Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown, 17 miles.

Philadelphia and West Chester, 30 miles.

Columbia and Philadelphia, 82 miles.

Harrisburg and Lancaster, 36 miles.

- Cumberland Valley.* Harrisburg to Chambersburg, 56 miles.
- Franklin.* Chambersburg to Hagerstown, 22 miles.
- York and Cumberland.* Harrisburg to York, 25 miles.
- Pennsylvania, Eastern Division.* Harrisburg to Hollidaysburg, 135 miles.
- Portage,* 32 miles.
- Pennsylvania, Western Division.* Connemaugh to Pittsburg, 87 miles.
- Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore,* 98 miles.
- Newcastle and Frenchtown,* 16 miles.
- Baltimore and Susquehanna.* Baltimore, via Relay House, to York, 57 miles.
- Westminster Branch,* Relay House to Owen's Mills, 9 miles.
- Baltimore and Ohio.* Baltimore, via Monacasy, Harper's Ferry, and Cumberland, to Wheeling, 375 miles.
- Branch.* Monacasy to Frederick, 3 miles.
- Winchester and Potomac.* Harper's Ferry to Winchester, 32 miles.
- Washington Branch.* Baltimore, via Elk Ridge, to Washington, 40 miles.
- Annapolis and Elk Ridge,* 21 miles.
- Orange and Alexandria.* Alexandria to Gainesboro', 45 miles.
- Richmond, Frederick, and Potomac.* Acqua Creek, via Chesterfield, to Richmond, 75 miles.
- Branch, (Virginia Central.)* Chesterfield to Charlottsville and Woodville, 77 miles.
- Richmond and Danville.* Richmond to Meherin, 65 miles.
- Richmond and Petersburg,* 22 miles.
- Appomattox.* Petersburg to City Point, 10 miles.
- Petersburg.* Petersburg, via Hicksford, to Weldon, 64 miles.
- Seaboard and Roanoke.* Portsmouth to Weldon, 80 miles.
- Granville and Roanoke.* Hicksford to Gaston, 21 miles.
- Gaston and Raleigh,* 87 miles.
- Wilmington and Weldon,* 162 miles.
- Wilmington and Manchester,* 162 miles.
- South Carolina.* Charleston, via Branchville, to Augusta, 137 miles.
- Branches.* Branchville to Columbia, 67 miles; to Camden, via Manchester, 37 miles.
- Charlotte and South Carolina.* Columbia to Ebenezer, 78 miles.
- King's Mountain.* Chesterville to Yorkville, 32 miles.
- Granville and Columbia,* with branches to Anderson and Abbeville, 164 miles.
- Georgia Central.* Savannah, via Gordon, to Macon, 191 miles.
- Milledgeville and Gordon,* 17 miles.
- Macon and Western.* Macon to Atlanta, 101 miles.
- Augusta and Waynesboro',* 21 miles.
- Georgia.* Augusta to Atlanta, 171 miles.
- Branches.* Camah to Warrenton, 4 miles; Union Point to Athens, 40 miles.
- South-western.* Macon, via Fort Valley, to Oglethorpe, 50 miles.
- Mascoga.* Fort Valley to Columbus, 70 miles.
- Lagrange.* Atlanta to West Point, 87 miles.
- Western and Atlantic.* Atlanta, via Kingston, to Chattanooga, 140 miles.
- Rome.* Kingston to Rome, 20 miles.
- Nashville and Chattanooga,* 151 miles.
- East Tennessee and Georgia.* Dalton to London, 82 miles.
- West Point and Montgomery,* 88 miles.
- Mobile and Ohio.* Mobile to Citronelle, 33 miles.
- Vicksburg, Jackson, and Brandon,* 60 miles.
- Clinton and Port Hudson,* 24 miles.
- West Feliciana.* Woodville to Bayou Sara, 26 miles.
- Mexican Gulf.* New Orleans to Proctorsville, 27 miles.
- New Orleans and Carrollton,* 6 miles.
- New Orleans, Milnesburg, and Lake Pontchartrain,* 6 miles.
- Alton and Sangamon.* Alton to Springfield, 70 miles.
- Sangamon and Morgan.* Springfield to Naples, 54 miles.
- Milwaukie and Mississippi.* Milwaukie to Palmyra, 43 miles.
- Galena and Chicago.* Chicago to Rockford, 92 miles.
- Branches.* To Aurora, 13 miles; to Fort St. Charles, 7 miles.
- Chicago and Rock River.* Chicago to Ottawa, 84 miles.
- Michigan Central.* Chicago to Detroit, 278 miles.
- Michigan Southern.* Chicago, via Adrian, to Monroe, 247 miles.
- Erie and Kalamazoo.* Adrian to Toledo, 33 miles.
- Detroit and Pontiac,* 25 miles.
- Evansville and Illinois.* Evansville to Princeton, 27 miles.
- Louisville and Frankfort,* 65 miles.
- Frankfort and Lexington,* 29 miles.
- New Albany and Salem.* New Albany to Juliet, 65 miles.
- Jeffersonville.* Jeffersonville to Rockford, 51 miles.
- Madison and Indianapolis,* via Edinburg, 36 miles.
- Shelbyville Branch.* Edinburg to Shelbyville, 16 miles.
- Shelbyville and Knightstown,* 27 miles.
- Shelbyville and Rushville,* 20 miles.
- Lafayette and Indianapolis,* 62 miles.
- Percu and Indianapolis,* 72 miles.
- Terre Haute and Richmond.* Indianapolis to Terre Haute, 73 miles.
- Indianapolis and Bellefontaine.* Indianapolis to east line of the state, at Union, 83 miles.
- Indiana Central.* Indianapolis to east line of the state, near Richmond, 73 miles.
- Dayton and Western.* From the terminus of the preceding to Dayton, 36 miles.
- Dayton and Greenville,* 35 miles.
- Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton,* 60 miles.
- Mad River and Lake Erie.* Dayton, via Springfield, to Sandusky, 150 miles.
- Branch.* Carey to Findlay, 16 miles.
- Sandusky Mansfield and Newark,* 117 miles.
- Central Ohio.* Dayton to Wheeling, via Columbus, Newark, and Zanesville.
- Little Miami.* Cincinnati, via Lovelands, to Xenia, 65 miles.
- Cincinnati and Hillsboro'.* Lovelands to Hillsboro', 37 miles.
- Columbus and Xenia,* 55 miles.
- Xenia and Springfield,* 17 miles.

Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati. Columbus to Cleveland, via Grafton, 135 miles.
 † *Iron.* Ironton to Jackson Furnace, 25 miles.
 † *Cleveland and Pittsburg.* Cleveland, via Alliance, to Wellsville, 100 miles.
Branch. Hudson to Aktou, 8 miles.

† *Ohio and Pennsylvania.* Worster, via Alliance, to Pittsburg, 134 miles.
Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula. Cleveland to Erie, 95 miles.
 * *Cleveland, Norwalk, and Toledo.* Grafton to Toledo.

NOTE. A few of the above roads, marked *, are not yet entirely finished for the distances stated. A large number of others, marked †, have extensive continuations in progress. Other very important roads are under way, including a line (large parts of which are already built) extending direct from Wheeling, via Columbus, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute, to St. Louis; another line, from Wheeling, via Marietta, to Cincinnati, and thence, via Vincennes, to St. Louis, communicating from Wheeling with Hempstead, on the Pittsburg and Philadelphia road, and by a branch from Parkersburg, near Marietta, with the Baltimore and Ohio Road. An important system of roads is also in progress in Illinois, extending from Cairo to Chicago and Galena.

COMPARATIVE SPEED ON THE PRINCIPAL RAILROADS OF THE U. STATES,
 (the speed being that of the swiftest trains.) From Fisher's "American Railway Guide."

NOTE.—In the compilation of the following Table, the TIME set down is that spent by trains moving along the whole length of the road, and includes all the stoppages on the routes.

RAILROADS.	Length. Miles.	Time.		Speed per hour. Miles.	RAILROADS.	Length. Miles.	Time.		Speed per hour. Miles.
		H.	M.				H.	M.	
Albany & Buffalo Route...	328	10	15	32.00	New Hampshire Central....	26	1	15	20.80
Androscoggin & Kennebec...	82	3	30	23.43	New Haven & New London	50	2	10	23.15
Atlantic & St. Lawrence...	122	6	00	20.33	New Jersey.....	87	4	00	21.75
Baltimore & Susquehanna...	82	4	30	18.22	New Jersey Central.....	78	4	00	19.50
Baltimore & Ohio.....	282	13	45	20.51	New York & New Haven...	76	3	00	25.33
Boston, Concord & Montreal	71	2	50	25.00	New Haven & Northampton	45	2	10	20.79
Boston & Maine.....	74	3	00	24.66	N. Hav., Hart. & Springfield	62	1	55	32.34
Boston & Providence.....	43	1	15	30.44	New London & Palmer....	66	3	00	22.00
Boston & Worcester.....	45	1	25	31.77	Norfolk County.....	35	1	30	23.33
Buffalo, Corning & New York	45	2	15	20.00	Northern New Hampshire...	69	2	53	24.34
Buffalo & New York City...	60	3	00	20.00	Norwich & Worcester....	66	2	22	27.89
Buffalo & State Line.....	69	3	20	20.72	Northern (Ogdensburg)....	118	4	20	27.22
Camden & Amboy.....	62	2	15	27.55	Ohio & Pennsylvania.....	134	7	30	17.86
Canandaigua & Elmira...	67	2	30	26.80	Old Colony.....	37	1	45	21.15
Central Georgia.....	191	9	15	20.65	Oswego & Syracuse.....	55	1	45	20.00
Central Ohio.....	59	3	30	16.86	Peru & Indianapolis.....	22	1	45	12.59
Champlain & St. Lawrence...	47	2	30	18.80	Petersburg.....	64	3	30	18.28
Cheshire.....	64	2	30	25.60	Philadelphia & Reading...	93	3	45	24.80
Cinc., Cleveland & Columbus	135	5	45	23.48	Phila., Wilming. & Baltimore	98	4	00	24.50
Cincin., Hamilton & Dayton	60	2	30	24.00	Portland, Saco & Portsmouth	51	2	15	22.66
Cincinnati & Hillsboro'....	60	3	35	16.74	Portsmouth & Concord....	47	2	00	23.50
Cleveland & Pittsburg....	100	5	05	19.97	Providence & Worcester...	43	1	50	23.46
Columbia & Philadelphia...	82	4	15	19.29	Providence, Hart. & Fishkill	50	2	45	18.18
Concord.....	35	1	10	29.99	Rensselaer & Saratoga...	32	1	05	19.63
Connecticut River.....	50	2	00	25.00	Richmond, Fred. & Potomac	75	5	20	14.07
Connecticut & Passumpsic	61	2	15	27.11	Richmond & Danville...	65	3	30	18.57
Dayton & Greenville.....	35	2	00	17.50	Richmond & Petersburg...	22	1	45	12.59
Eastern.....	54	2	30	21.60	Roch., Lock. & Niagara Falls	76	2	37	29.05
East Tennessee & Georgia...	82	4	00	20.50	Rutland & Burlington....	120	4	15	28.02
Erie.....	409	17	00	27.59	Rutland & Washington...	62	1	55	32.34
Fall River.....	42	1	25	29.66	Sandusky, Mans. & Newark	117	6	30	18.00
Fitchburg.....	50	1	40	31.12	Sangamon & Morgan.....	54	6	00	9.00
Fitchburg & Worcester....	26	1	00	26.00	Saratoga & Schenectady...	22	4	5	29.33
Galena & Chicago Union...	92	5	20	17.26	Saratoga & Washington...	52	1	55	27.23
Georgia.....	171	10	30	16.28	Schenectady & Troy.....	20	5	0	24.00
Greenville & Columbia....	94	6	00	15.66	Seaboard & Roanoke.....	80	3	30	22.86
Hartem.....	130	6	10	21.07	South Carolina.....	137	5	30	24.72
Housatonic.....	110	5	15	20.95	South-western.....	50	4	00	12.50
Hudson River.....	144	4	05	35.59	Stonington.....	50	2	00	25.00
Hudson & Berkshire.....	34	1	40	20.36	St. Lawrence & Atlantic...	96	4	30	21.33
Jeffersonville.....	51	4	00	12.75	Sullivan.....	25	1	00	25.00
Kennebec & Portland.....	60	2	50	21.20	Terre Haute & Richmond..	73	4	25	16.60
Lackawana & Western.....	50	2	00	25.00	Vermont Central.....	162	5	50	27.74
Little Miami.....	65	2	55	22.33	Vermont & Massachusetts...	56	2	25	23.17
Long Island.....	95	4	30	21.11	Vermont Valley.....	21	5	5	26.18
Louisville & Frankfort....	65	3	40	17.46	Virginia Central.....	104	7	10	14.51
Macon & Western.....	101	5	15	19.24	Vicksburg, Brand. & Jackson	60	3	45	16.00
Madison & Indianapolis...	86	4	15	20.23	Washington Branch.....	38	1	4	22.72
Mad River & Lake Erie....	158	9	30	16.63	Watertown & Rome.....	97	4	25	21.94
Michigan Central.....	278	11	05	25.27	Western.....	200	7	30	26.66
Mich. South. & Nor. Indiana	247	12	00	20.58	Western Vermont.....	52	1	40	31.26
Milwaukie & Mississippi...	43	2	00	21.50	Western & Atlantic.....	140	10	00	14.00
Montgomery & West Point	88	6	30	13.54	Wilmington & Weldon...	162	10	30	15.42
Morris & Essex.....	44	2	38	16.73	Wilmington & Manchester..	44	2	45	16.00
Nashville & Chattanooga...	77	3	50	20.10	Winchester & Potomac...	32	2	00	16.00
Naugatuck.....	62	2	55	21.26	Worcester & Nashua.....	45	1	52	24.06
New Albany & Salem.....	65	3	30	18.56					

ROUTES TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

NICARAGUA ROUTE.

From New York to San Juan del Norte, at the mouth of the San Juan River, otherwise called Greytown, is 2000 miles. From New Orleans the distance is about 1400 miles. There is a good pier at Greytown, at which passengers can land without trouble, or they can pass directly into the river steamers, which ascend 52 miles to the Castillian Rapids. Here is a short portage of about 300 yards, the rapids not admitting the passage of steamers. Above the rapids to San Carlos, at the head of the river, is 27 miles. Thence across Lake Nicaragua to Virgin Bay is 42 miles. From Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sud, on the Pacific Ocean, is a land journey of 13 miles, to facilitate which a plank road has been constructed. The Transit Company have now on the river and lake seven small steamers, and others building, and the passage of the Isthmus, 135 miles in the whole, is accomplished in about 40 hours, — a time which will be considerably diminished when the new boats are ready. From San Juan del Sud to San Francisco is about 2800 miles, making the whole distance from New York about 5000 miles. This is accomplished in from 22 to 28 days, being the shortest and most expeditious route to California. Steamers by this route leave New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco once a fortnight, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PANAMA ROUTE.

From New York to Aspinwall or Navy Bay, a few miles eastward of Chagres, via Kingston, Jamaica, (the mail route,) is about 2300 miles. Via Havana the distance is about 2400 miles. From New Orleans to Aspinwall is 1400 miles, or via Havana, 1650. A fine pier has been constructed at Aspinwall, to which the steamers come, the passengers and freight being placed directly in the cars of the railroad which is to extend to Panama, 49 miles. About 30 miles of the road are already finished, and the whole will be by the spring of 1853. From Panama, touching at Acapulco, San Diego, and Monterey, the distance is 3400 miles, making the entire route from New York to San Francisco, via Kingston, 5750 miles, or via Havana, 5850. First class steamers employed on this route leave New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco on the 5th and 20th of each month. Time, from 25 to 30 days. From San Francisco to Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, (distance 700 miles,) there is a semi-monthly mail steamer.

CAPE HOEN ROUTE.

From New York to California, via Cape Horn, is about 14,700 miles. This distance is made by clipper ships in from 100 to 130 days. Ordinary merchant ships are from one to two months longer.

The expense by all these routes for first class passengers is from \$250 to \$350 each; steerage passengers \$150 to \$200.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

There are two principal starting-places for this route, St. Joseph, Mo., a few miles above Fort Leavenworth, and Council Bluffs, a short distance N. of the entrance of the Platte into the Missouri. The road from Council Bluffs for 800 miles up the N. side of Platte River is the best natural one in the world. The elevation is less than 12 feet to the mile. The water coming from the high lands is fresh and cool. Grass is abundant, and on the river bottom two weeks earlier than on the route over the plains from St. Joseph, on the other side of the river. Timber, "buffalo chips," and mineral coal are found sufficient to supply travellers. The large amount of travel to California, Oregon, and Utah makes it a great national thoroughfare. Over 100,000 souls have already travelled this road since the discovery of gold in California. The passage from Council Bluffs can be safely made, with wagons drawn by mules or oxen, in from 60 to 90 days, at an expense of not over \$100 for each passenger. If emigrants conduct themselves properly, no danger need be feared from any Indian tribes through which the road passes. All necessary outfits and supplies can be had at Kanessville and Council Bluffs. An accurate General Directory has been published by J. H. Colton, 86 Cedar Street, New York, and a Mormon Guide, by Mr. Clayton, which will give the emigrant all necessary information. The forts of the American Fur Company and of the United States are usually prepared to render any aid needed by travellers. Aid has also been furnished at the California end of the route at the expense of the state of California.

DISTANCES FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.

	Miles.	Miles.
Buffalo Creek,	239	239
Ptah Lake,	29	268
Last Timber,	38	306
North Bluff Creek,	19	325
Wolf Springs,	18	348

Duck Creek,	7	350
Lone Tree,	30	380
Ancient Bluff Ruins,	44	424
Chimney Rock,	21	445
Scott's Bluffs, <i>Capitol Hills</i> ,	23	468
Raw Hide Creek,	41	509
Platte River Ferry,	11	520
FORT LARAMIE,	2	522
Miller's Peak,	51	573
Graystone Bluff,	30	603
Sandstone Bluff,	9	612
River Fourche Boissé,	15	627
Avenue Rock,	64	691
Willow Springs,	9	700
ROCK INDEPENDENCE,	21	721
Devil's Gate,	6	727
Ice Springs,	45	772
Three Lakes,	23	795
Quaking Asp Creek,	8	803
SOUTH PASS,	20	823
JUNCTION OF SALT LAKE ROAD,	24	847
Big Sandy Creek,	8	855
Clay Mound,	3	858
Green River,	47	905
Lost River,	14	919
Quaking Asp Grove,	40	959
Fort Bridger Road,	12	971
Two Bluffs,	8	979
Cold Spring,	12	991
Bear River,	16	1007
Same, via Fort Bridger Road,	63	1034
Deep Creek,	5	1012
Indian Creek,	12	1024
Beer or Soda Spring,	20	1044
JUNCTION OF OREGON ROAD,	6	1050
Or, via Salt Lake City,		1074
Head of Humboldt River,	279	1329
Sink of Humboldt River,	331	1660
Summit of Sierra Nevada,	211	1871
Sacramento City,	140	2011
San Francisco,	150	2161

NUMBER AND LENGTH OF THE SEVERAL
DESERTS WITHOUT FEED OR WATER, OR
EITHER.

From Big Sandy to Green River, without water,	49
From Big Sandy to Green River, without grass,	53
From a point on Humboldt River to a point on the same, without either,	28
From Sink of Humboldt River to Carson River, without either,	69
From a point on Carson River, to a point on the same, without either,	26

TO SALT LAKE CITY.

Same as above to East Junction of Salt Lake Road,	847
Junction to Fort Bridger,	111 958
Fort Bridger to Salt Lake City,	113 1071
Salt Lake City to West Junction of California Road,	176 1247

TO OREGON.

Same as above to Junction of Ore- gon Road,	1050
Or, via Salt Lake City	1074
Fort Hall,	49 1099
Pannack River	12 1111
American Falls,	10 1121
Raft River,	19 1140
Rock Creek,	78 1218
Chute or Salmon Fall River,	28 1246
Crossing Snake River,	40 1286
Fort Boissé,	130 1416
Malheur River,	29 1445
Burnt River,	43 1488
Powder River,	40 1528
GRAND RONDE,	28 1556
Blue Mountains,	17 1593
Walla-Walla, on Columbia River,	78 1651
Umatillah River,	25 1676
John Day's River,	70 1746
Falls River,	20 1766
Dalles of the Columbia,	20 1786
Cascades,	51 1837
Fort Vancouver,	53 1890
OREGON CITY,	34 1924

ALTITUDES OF THE PRINCIPAL POINTS ON
THESE ROUTES, ABOVE THE OCEAN.

	Ft.
Council Bluffs, about	900
Fort Laramie,	4100
South Pass,	7100
Fort Bridger,	4500
Salt Lake City,	4100
From Salt Lake City to Sink of Carson's River,	4000 to 5000
Summit of Sierra Nevada,	7200
Sacramento,	100

N. B. The distances from St. Joseph are about 128 miles greater. The distance of Council Bluffs from New York, via Chicago, Dubuque, Galena, Cedar Rapids, and Fort Des Moines, is 1511 miles.

GRAND DISTANCE TABLE.

THIS Table comprises the distances to and from some of the most important points in the United States. It was prepared in October, 1851, by authority of the government, for the regulation of payments for travel to persons employed in the public service. It is, doubtless, of great accuracy, and will serve, in this work, instead of a repetition of the distances under the respective places mentioned, and be much more convenient for general reference.

(See next page.)

PLACE.	Augusta.	Portland.	Concord.	Portsmouth.	Montpelier.	Woodstock.	Boston.	Worcester.	Providence.	Newport.	Hartford.	New York.	Albany.	Buffalo.	Syracuse.	Trenton.	Harrisburg.	Philadelphia.	
Augusta, Me.	0																		
Portland, N. H.	64	0																	
Concord, " "	212	148	0																
Portsmouth, Vt.	341	280	131	0															
Montpelier, " "	116	52	131	0															
Woodstock, " "	294	231	82	213	58	0													
Boston, Ms.	171	197	76	55	238	158	0												
Worcester, " "	216	152	83	190	192	142	45	0											
Providence, R. I.	214	159	119	98	251	201	43	44	0										
Newport, " "	243	179	148	127	289	339	72	73	29	0									
Hartford, Ct.	296	232	169	181	211	161	125	89	124	153	0								
New York, N. Y.	387	323	273	271	324	274	216	193	173	182	113	0							
Albany, " "	371	397	235	255	211	132	230	155	199	228	127	144	0						
Buffalo, " "	698	634	562	582	535	426	527	482	526	555	454	471	327	0					
Syracuse, " "	519	455	383	493	326	247	348	393	347	376	273	292	148	179	0				
Trenton, N. J.	417	383	333	331	384	334	276	253	239	242	173	60	294	531	352	0			
Harrisburg, Pa.	584	521	479	468	521	471	413	399	379	379	319	197	341	668	489	137	0		
Philadelphia, " "	477	413	363	361	411	361	306	283	233	272	203	90	234	561	382	30	197	0	
Erie, " "	788	724	652	672	595	516	617	572	616	645	544	514	417	99	269	472	335	442	
Pittsburg, " "	787	723	673	671	724	674	616	533	573	582	513	499	514	444	222	491	349	293	310
Dover, De.	555	491	441	439	492	442	384	361	341	351	281	168	312	639	469	108	185	78	
Wilmington, " "	577	443	393	391	444	394	336	313	293	332	233	121	469	501	412	69	137	30	
Baltimore, Md.	579	515	465	463	516	466	438	387	367	371	315	192	336	663	441	132	84	139	
Annapolis, " "	616	552	512	509	553	503	445	422	422	411	312	229	373	790	521	169	82	192	
Washington, D.C.	619	555	505	503	556	506	448	425	435	444	345	232	376	793	521	172	124	142	
Richmond, Va.	719	685	635	633	686	636	578	555	535	544	475	362	596	835	651	392	251	272	
Wheeling, " "	888	824	774	772	825	775	717	694	674	683	614	591	415	678	457	441	370	441	
Norfolk, " "	779	715	665	663	716	666	608	585	565	574	505	392	536	863	684	332	284	332	
Lynchburg, " "	896	832	782	781	833	783	725	702	682	691	622	509	653	983	801	449	491	419	
Raleigh, N. C.	924	861	810	808	861	811	753	730	710	719	655	537	681	1598	829	477	429	447	
Columbia, S. C.	1310	1246	1196	1194	1247	1197	1139	1116	1096	1115	1033	923	1067	1294	1215	863	815	833	
Charleston, " "	1177	1113	1063	1061	1114	1064	1006	983	963	972	903	790	934	1261	1082	739	682	706	
Milledgeville, Ga.	1474	1410	1361	1358	1411	1361	1303	1280	1263	1263	1200	1087	1231	1538	1379	1027	979	997	
Savannah, " "	1287	1223	1173	1171	1224	1174	1116	1093	1073	1082	1013	909	1044	1371	1192	849	792	810	
Tallahassee, Fla.	1603	1621	1571	1577	1630	1580	1522	1500	1479	1488	1419	1306	1450	1777	1598	1246	1168	1361	
St. Augustine, " "	1638	1574	1524	1522	1575	1525	1467	1444	1424	1433	1364	1251	1395	1722	1543	1101	1143	1151	
Pensacola, " "	1921	1856	1806	1804	1857	1807	1749	1726	1707	1715	1646	1533	1677	2091	1825	1473	1425	1443	
Tuscaloosa, Aa.	1813	1749	1699	1697	1750	1700	1642	1619	1599	1608	1539	1426	1577	1897	1718	1366	1318	1336	
Mobile, " "	1863	1799	1749	1747	1800	1750	1692	1669	1649	1658	1589	1476	1629	1947	1768	1416	1368	1386	
Huntsville, " "	1832	1738	1688	1686	1739	1689	1631	1608	1588	1597	1528	1415	1559	1868	1707	1355	1317	1325	
Vicksburg, Mi.	1994	1926	1876	1874	1927	1877	1819	1796	1776	1785	1716	1603	1747	2138	1847	1543	1495	1515	
Natchez, " "	2313	2249	2199	2197	2250	2200	2142	2119	2099	2098	2109	1926	2107	2414	1921	1866	1818	1836	
Jackson, " "	1914	1889	1831	1828	1881	1831	1773	1750	1731	1739	1670	1557	1701	1684	1863	1497	1449	1467	
New Orleans, La.	2927	2863	2813	2811	2864	2814	2756	2733	2713	2722	2653	2449	2284	2981	2432	1589	1532	1559	
Shreveport, " "	2927	2863	2813	2811	2864	2814	2756	2733	2713	2722	2653	2449	2284	2981	2432	1589	1532	1559	
Baton Rouge, " "	2158	2094	2044	2042	2095	2045	1987	1964	1944	1953	1884	1771	1915	1896	2063	1711	1663	1681	
Nashville, Te.	1761	1697	1647	1645	1698	1648	1590	1567	1547	1556	1487	1371	1515	1782	1461	1311	1266	1284	
Memphis, " "	1881	1816	1744	1741	1807	1748	1690	1664	1643	1652	1583	1466	1599	1922	1361	1415	1233	1385	
Frankfort, Ky.	1244	1181	1131	1128	1151	1124	1073	1048	1027	1036	967	873	546	725	1033	591	547	540	
Louisville, " "	1245	1231	1151	1149	1192	1123	1124	1079	1073	1152	1051	920	924	547	776	1081	618	740	
Cleveland, O.	818	814	762	762	815	763	725	682	672	755	654	671	627	231	379	614	614	335	412
Columbus, " "	1033	969	917	917	970	918	862	817	801	890	789	801	692	335	514	819	836	538	
Cincinnati, " "	1153	1089	1017	1027	1063	1011	962	937	931	1019	909	926	782	455	631	939	596	658	
Indianapolis, Ia.	1211	1151	1078	1098	1121	1072	1023	993	992	1071	970	941	813	516	695	1090	567	719	
New Albany, " "	1218	1234	1162	1182	1195	1123	1127	1082	1123	1155	1054	1021	927	619	799	1081	561	893	
Logansport, " "	1231	1167	1095	1115	1088	951	969	915	905	1088	987	1094	869	533	712	1064	638	799	
Vandalia, Is.	1389	1316	1244	1264	1187	1108	1209	1164	1208	1237	1136	1126	1099	682	861	1166	733	885	
Springfield, " "	1426	1392	1297	1311	1233	1154	1255	1219	1251	1293	1182	1112	1055	728	997	1212	779	931	
Chicago, " "	1633	1469	1407	1417	1443	1364	1461	1427	1461	1509	1403	1306	862	553	714	1166	713	1006	
Jefferson City, Mo.	1635	1631	1559	1579	1532	1423	1524	1479	1523	1552	1451	1421	1324	997	1176	1481	1018	1209	
St. Louis, " "	1561	1519	1428	1448	1371	1232	1393	1348	1392	1421	1329	1299	1193	869	1045	1353	917	1063	
Detroit, Mn.	965	911	829	849	772	638	791	719	793	822	721	738	599	267	416	798	445	619	
Lansing, " "	1981	1917	1845	1865	1888	1809	1919	1865	1909	1938	1837	1719	383	562	911	561	914		
Little Rock, As.	2332	2266	2194	2214	2137	2028	2159	2114	2144	2187	2086	2056	1919	1632	1811	1865	1683	1835	
Austin, Ts.	2928	2854	2804	2802	2855	2805	2747	2724	2744	2787	2686	2656	2519	2232	2633	2251	2232	2221	
Galveston, " "	2927	2863	2813	2811	2864	2814	2756	2733	2713	2722	2653	2449	2284	298					

LENGTH OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Miles.		Miles.
Missouri, (including the Lower Mississippi, which is 1230,)	4100	Susquehanna,	680
Arkansas,	1550	Appalachicola, (including the Chattahoochee,)	440
Upper Mississippi,	1330	Delaware,	350
Ohio, (including the Alleghany,)	1050	Connecticut,	350
Tennessee,	720	Hudson,	320
Del Norte,	1550	Potomac,	310
Oregon or Columbia, (inc. Lewis's River,)	1400	James,	300
St. Lawrence, (including the great lakes,)	2300	Penobscot,	275
		Kennebec,	150

PLACE.	The arrangement of the table in its present form, with the additions thereto, was made by the author of this volume.																		
	St. Augustine.	Pensacola.	Tuscaloosa.	Mobile.	Huntsville.	Vicksburg.	Natchez.	Jackson.	New Orleans.	Shreveport.	Baton Rouge.	Nashville.	Memphis.	Frankfort.	Louisville.	Cleveland.	Columbus.	Cincinnati.	
St. Augustine, Fa.	0																		
Pensacola, "	532	0																	
Tuscaloosa, Aa.	858	274	0																
Mobile, "	908	57	217	0															
Huntsville, "	954	496	252	439	0														
Vicksburg, Mi.	1035	610	233	533	429	0													
Natchez, "	1358	597	290	450	486	103	0												
Jackson, "	989	656	187	599	374	46	112	0											
New Orleans, La.	1072	221	381	164	603	380	286	435	0										
Shreveport, "	1572	721	881	664	1103	443	340	480	500	0									
Baton Rouge, "	1203	352	454	205	641	258	155	334	131	369	0								
Nashville, Te.	913	701	364	644	112	693	796	494	1082	1136	951	0							
Memphis, "	1191	1066	240	1009	257	456	539	256	845	809	714	237	0						
Frankfort, Ky.	1688	1716	890	1659	362	1106	1230	1052	1495	1549	1364	250	650	0					
Louisville, "	1730	1651	825	1594	297	1041	1114	1087	1430	1484	1299	185	585	65	0				
Cleveland, O.	1458	2448	1222	1991	692	1438	1541	1484	1827	1881	1696	582	982	346	397	0			
Columbus, "	1477	1913	1087	1856	559	1303	1406	1349	1692	1746	1561	447	847	211	262	135	0		
Cincinnati, "	1597	1793	967	1991	439	1183	1286	1229	1572	1626	1441	327	727	91	142	255	120	0	
Indianapolis, Ia.	1658	1787	961	1739	433	1177	1283	1223	1566	1629	1425	321	721	141	136	326	181	191	
New Albany, "	1742	1654	828	1597	300	1044	1147	1099	1433	1487	1392	188	588	68	3	499	265	145	
Logansport, "	1729	1858	1032	1891	594	1248	1351	1294	1637	1691	1506	392	792	212	207	376	252	262	
Vandalia, Is.	1824	1545	719	1488	736	935	1038	981	1324	1378	1193	716	479	284	219	492	347	357	
Springfield, "	1870	1568	742	1511	759	958	1061	1094	1347	1491	1216	739	502	431	366	618	628	508	
Chicago, "	2257	1808	982	1751	999	1198	1331	1244	1587	1643	1456	979	742	671	606	378	456	590	
Jefferson City, Mo.	2139	1692	776	1545	793	992	1095	1038	1381	1435	1259	773	536	465	400	846	662	542	
St. Louis, "	2008	1471	645	1414	662	861	964	907	1259	1394	1119	642	405	334	269	715	531	411	
Detroit, Mn.	1989	2076	1250	2019	761	1466	1569	1512	1855	1999	1724	649	1010	413	464	110	188	322	
Lansing, "	2105	2491	1214	1983	877	1439	1533	1476	1819	1874	1688	763	974	529	580	226	394	438	
Little Rock, As.	1641	1472	690	1115	707	562	665	638	951	1005	821	687	450	1100	1035	1432	1297	1432	
Austin, Ts.	1713	892	1052	835	1274	1069	957	1196	671	1171	802	1753	1516	2166	1101	2498	2363	2243	
Galveston, "	1472	621	781	564	1003	789	686	835	491	909	531	1482	1215	1805	1830	2227	2092	1972	
Madison, Wn.	2432	1758	1032	1701	1049	1248	1351	1294	1637	1691	1516	1024	792	721	656	553	631	765	
Milwaukie, "	2351	1992	1076	1845	1093	1292	1395	1338	1681	1735	1559	1073	836	765	700	472	559	684	
Iowa City, To.	2594	1811	985	1754	1002	1201	1334	1247	1599	1644	1159	982	745	674	609	625	793	751	
Dubuque, "	2468	1841	1015	1784	1032	1231	1334	1247	1621	1674	1489	1012	775	704	639	689	667	781	
St. Paul's, Ma.	2793	2166	1340	2109	1357	1556	1659	1602	1945	1999	1814	1337	1100	1021	964	914	992	1106	

PLACE.	The latitude and longitude of the several places named in this table will be found in the table of latitudes and longitudes.																		
	Indianapolis.	New Albany.	Logansport.	Vandalia.	Springfield.	Chicago.	Jefferson City.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Lansing.	Little Rock.	Austin.	Galveston.	Madison.	Milwaukie.	Iowa City.	Dubuque.	St. Paul's.	
Indianapolis, Ia.	0																		
New Albany, "	139	0																	
Logansport, "	71	210	0																
Vandalia, Is.	166	216	237	0															
Springfield, "	212	263	283	87	0														
Chicago, "	452	223	152	327	240	0													
Jefferson City, Mo.	371	397	442	295	228	468	0												
St. Louis, "	240	266	311	74	97	337	131	0											
Detroit, Mn.	337	467	296	595	508	268	736	695	0										
Lansing, "	301	583	239	559	472	232	700	569	116	0									
Little Rock, As.	1171	1038	1242	929	952	1192	986	855	1469	1424	0								
Austin, Ts.	2237	2104	2398	1995	2018	2258	2052	1921	2526	2493	1622	0							
Galveston, "	1966	1833	2037	1724	1747	1987	1781	1650	2255	2219	1351	271	0						
Madison, Wn.	317	653	327	377	299	175	418	387	443	197	1242	2398	2037	0					
Milwaukie, "	398	697	246	421	334	94	562	431	362	326	1286	2352	2081	81	0				
Iowa City, To.	424	636	399	299	212	247	471	340	515	479	1195	2261	1980	213	294	0			
Dubuque, "	485	636	363	369	273	211	501	370	479	443	1225	2291	2029	114	195	99	0		
St. Paul's, Ma.	810	961	688	685	598	536	826	695	804	768	1530	2616	2345	385	466	462	363	0	



APPENDIX.

No. 1.—VALLEJO, CA., SOLANO CO.

Capital of the state of California. In consideration that this should be made the capital of the state, General Vallejo and his associates agreed to convey to the state 156 acres of land, and to expend within two years \$370,000 in providing public buildings. This place is beautifully situated on the sides of lofty hills, which rise with a gradual undulation from the waters of the Straits of Napa, just at their entrance into San Pablo Bay, about 30 miles E. of N. from San Francisco, 8 N. of W. from Benicia, 100 S. W. from Sacramento, and about the same N. W. from Stockton. It can be approached by the largest sea vessels, and through the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers easily communicates with the whole mining district. In its neighborhood, on the Napa and Sonoma, is one of the best farming districts in the state. In addition to a commanding view of the beautiful valley of Napa, with its enclosure of sheltering hills, the perspective embraces the slopes of Benicia, the Straits of Carquinez, the verdant hills and valleys of Martinez, with Mare Island, the Bay of San Pablo, and in the far distance Telegraph Hill, dotted with white houses.

The Capitol stands on an eminence commanding a wide range of prospect. It is of plain and simple design, and will afford ample accommodations. The main entrance is by a bold flight of steps extending the full breadth of the building, and surmounted by a lofty portico. The lowest story or basement, which is of solid mason work, contains a hall intended for law courts, about 70 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 12 in height, well lighted, with 10 massive pillars to sustain the upper halls. The first floor, to which the main entrance leads, by a spacious hall, is to be the session room of the House of Assembly. It has about the same proportions as the story below it, and a ceiling about 20 feet high. It is lighted by 14 large windows. From the entrance hall, at either side, a broad winding staircase leads to the senate room, which is of the same size as the assembly room, and equally well lighted. The house also contains, at either side of the entrance halls, committee rooms, the governor's room, and other state apartments. The apartments for the different state officers are separate from the main building. They are large and well furnished, with rather more space than would seem necessary for state purposes.

In the vicinity of the Capitol there are some 12 hotels of large size and ample accommodations.

No. 2.—SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

This city and settlement of the Mormons is situated at an elevation of more than 4000 feet on the River Jordan, a tributary of Great Salt Lake, at the foot of the western slope of the Wahsatch Mountains, an extensive chain of lofty hills, forming a portion of the E. boundary of what is known as the "Great Interior Basin," of North America. The Mormon communion was first organized in 1830, under the auspices of Joseph Smith, the prophet and founder, and after a temporary residence at Kirtland, O., was removed to Jackson co., Missouri, where by divine revelation, as Smith alleged, and the Mormons believed, the "Saints," as they called themselves, were directed to build a magnificent temple, according to a plan to be divinely communicated to Smith. The corner stone was laid, but a strong excitement was raised against them, and they were compelled to remove to Caldwell co., on the opposite bank of the Missouri, whence they were soon after obliged to fly to Illinois, where they founded the city of Nauvoo. Here they lived and flourished for several years, and completed the erection of a temple, but in 1844, a strong popular excitement was raised against them, they were attacked by an armed force, and their prophet and his brother Hiram, having submitted to be arrested, were barbarously murdered in the jail of Carthage. During the year 1845, these persecutions continued, and the Mormons, finding their condition no longer tolerable, resolved to abandon Nauvoo, and to seek an asylum elsewhere. For this purpose great sacrifices of property were made, and in February, 1846, a portion of them crossed the Mississippi, and formed a rendezvous near Montrose, in Iowa. Here they remained exposed to intense cold and deep snows till March, when, being joined by several hundred wagons and a large number of women and children, they organized under the leadership of Brigham Young, who was recognized as president of the church and the prophetic successor of Joseph Smith.

In their progress westward, being prohibited by cruel threats from passing through the settled districts of Northern Missouri, they suffered great hardships in traversing the then uninhabited wilderness of Northern Iowa; but in the course of the summer they reached the banks of the Missouri, where they enclosed land and planted crops, on the site of the present town of Kanessville, still occupied as a Mormon settlement and forwarding station for emigrants. As they were about to cross the river to pursue their journey, leaving a detachment to watch and gather the crop, they received a requisition from the government of the

United States for 500 men for the Mexican war, — a demand their compliance with which interrupted their progress for the season. Those who remained, being principally old men, women, and children, were compelled to pass the winter amid great sufferings and privations, in huts of logs, and caves dug in the river bank. In the spring of 1847, they again organized, and on the 8th of April, a pioneer company of 143 men, 72 wagons, 175 head of horses, mules, and oxen, and provisions for six months, started to seek a home beyond the Rocky Mountains. Crossing those mountains by the South Pass, about the end of July they reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake, where a piece of land was selected, consecrated by prayer, and planted with crops, and the nucleus was thus formed of the present territory of Utah. Soon after, the ground was surveyed and laid out into streets and squares for a large city, and for protection against the Indians, a fort or enclosure was erected by means of bouses made of logs and sun-dried bricks, connected with each other, and opening into a large square. In October the colony was strengthened by the arrival of between 3000 and 4000 persons. Agricultural labor was resumed with spirit, ploughing and planting being continued throughout the whole winter, and till July following, by which time upwards of 6000 acres were enclosed and laid down in crops. While their crops were ripening, the colonists were reduced to great extremity for food. Game being scarce, they were obliged to subsist on wild roots and the hides of animals which they had used for roofing their cabins. But the crop proved abundant, and plenty has ever since reigned in the valley. In the autumn, another large immigration arrived under the president, Brigham Young. Building and agriculture were prosecuted with renewed vigor, and settlements continued to be made wherever water could be found for irrigation. Grist mills and saw mills were built; and in the spring a settlement was commenced on Weber River, a bold, clear stream which breaks through the Wasatch Mountain, 40 miles N. of the city, and discharges its waters into Salt Lake. Another settlement called Provaux City was commenced, near the mouth of the Timponogos, or Provaux, an affluent of Lake Utah, about 50 miles S. of the city. On the 10th of March, 1849, the emigrants assembled in convention, organized themselves as the state of Deseret, and the legislature, which met July 2d, forwarded a petition to Congress for admission into the Union. But, instead of granting this petition, Congress passed, September 9, 1850, an act erecting the territory of Utah, and Brigham Young having been appointed territorial governor, the Mormons have accepted the territorial organization. Their country is rapidly filling up with emigrants, collected by their missionaries from all parts of the world, but principally from the Welsh counties of England, where Mormonism has made a very deep impression.

Situated so far inland, and isolated by the very nature of the surrounding country, agriculture and the raising of stock must be the chief resources of this new colony. Owing to the almost total absence of rain from May to October, the dependence of the farmer must be entirely upon irrigation, for which the means are supplied by the reservoirs of snow accumulated in the gorges of the mountains, and furnishing never-failing

streams, sometimes of considerable magnitude. The soil, formed chiefly from the disintegration of the felspathic rock mixed with detritus of limestone, is of the most fertile character, and owing to its loose and porous texture it absorbs water in large quantities. The streams, which come rushing down the mountain sides, when they reach the plain below dwindle soon into insignificant rivulets, and are presently swallowed up and lost. Cultivation is therefore circumscribed within very narrow limits, being restricted generally to a strip of from one to two miles wide along the base of the mountains, beyond which the water does not reach. On the E. side of the Salt Lake valley, the land susceptible of irrigation stretches along the western base of the Wasatch Mountains, from about 80 miles N. of Salt Lake City to about 60 miles S. of it; the latter portion embracing, towards its terminus, the fertile valley of Lake Utah. This is a beautiful sheet of pure fresh water, 30 miles in length, and about 10 in breadth, abounding in fine fish, principally speckled trout of great size and good flavor, and surrounded by rugged mountains and lofty hills, with a broad green valley sloping to the water's edge. This valley opens to the northward, and through it flows the River Jordan, a copious and powerful stream, discharging into the Great Salt Lake. Soon after leaving the lake, the Jordan cuts through a cross range of mountains by which the valley is divided. The river descends about 200 feet in a distance of 2 miles. The E. side of the lower valley is watered by bold streams that traverse a strip of alluvion 20 miles long and 8 wide, and as an additional means of irrigation the waters of the Jordan might be taken out at the falls, so as to irrigate a surface of about 80 square miles.

Beyond the Jordan on the W., the dry and otherwise barren plains support a hardy grass, called bunch grass, which is peculiar to these regions, requiring but little moisture, very nutritious, and in sufficient quantities to afford excellent pasturage throughout the year to numerous herds of cattle. This same grass is afforded also by the hillsides, but only during the summer months. It seeds in summer, and is germinated by the autumnal rains, and grows under the snow. In the spring, as the snow line retires up the slope, the cattle and wild grazing animals follow it to the mountain peaks until midsummer, to be driven down again, as the accumulated snow, beginning on the summits, about the equinox, descends in a few weeks to the base. When it rains in the valleys, the snow falls in the mountains; and during winter, an immense quantity is drifted into the canyons, and passes to the depth sometimes of hundreds of feet, whence the mountain streams derive their supplies. To the northward in the low grounds bordering the River Jordan, hay in abundance can be procured, though rather coarse and of inferior quality.

Maize, or Indian corn, has not yet proved so successful, owing to the early frosts occasioned by the vicinity of the mountains; but the climate is particularly favorable to barley, oats, and wheat, — which produces from 40 to 60 bushels the acre, — to beets, turnips, melons, and especially potatoes, of which the quality is equal or superior to the best Nova Scotia varieties.

The land immediately around the Great Salt Lake is flat, and rises imperceptibly on the S. and W. for several miles; and where it is not broken

up by the abrupt hills, it is a soft and sandy loam, irreclaimable for agricultural purposes. The whole western shore of the lake is bounded by an immense level plain of soft mud, frequently traversed by small meandering rills of salt and sulphurous water, with occasional springs of fresh, all of which sink before reaching the lake. For a few months in midsummer, the sun has sufficient power to render some portions of the plain for a short time dry and hard, during which it is often covered for miles with a coat of salt half an inch thick or more; but one heavy shower is sufficient to convert the hardened clay into soft, tenacious mud, rendering the passage of teams over it toilsome and frequently quite hazardous. This extensive area, for a distance of 75 miles from the lake, is for the most part entirely bare of vegetation, except occasional patches of artemisia and greesewood, and destitute of water. The minute crystals of salt, which cover the surface of the moist, oozy mud, glisten brilliantly in the sun, and present the appearance of a sheet of water so perfectly that it is difficult at times for one to persuade himself that he is not standing on the shore of the lake. High rocky ridges protrude above the naked plain, and resemble great islands rising above the bosom of this desert sea. On the N. the tract of low ground is narrow, and the springs bursting out near the surface of the water, the grounds cannot be irrigated. But on the eastern side, including the valley of the Bear River, which comes in from the N., the land above the line of overflow, to which the lake rises with the spring freshets, is fertile and capable of cultivation between the mountain and the shore. The same is the case with the Ogden River, which breaks through the Wasatch Mountains on the W. To the N. extends the valley of the Jordan, and of the Utah Lake, already described, also that of the Tuilla, parallel to it on the W., watered by a small river of that name, and separated from it by the Oquirres Mountains. The Bear, Ogden, Jordan, and Tuilla are the only considerable tributaries of the Great Salt Lake. The valleys of these rivers afford rich and perennial pasturage, and are capable of cultivation wherever they can be irrigated.

The Great Salt Lake, 70 miles long and 30 broad, but very shallow, is perfectly saturated with salt, and its waters are so dense that persons float cork-like on its waves, or stand suspended with ease, with the shoulders exposed above the waters. Yet to swim is difficult, on account of the tendency of the lower extremities to rise, and the brine is so strong that the least particle in the eye causes intense pain, and if swallowed in any quantity, it brings on strangulation and vomiting. The salt makers affirm that they obtain two measures of salt for every three of the brine. This is an exaggeration; but the analysis of the water shows that it contains 20 per cent. of pure salt, and not more than 2 per cent. of other salts, forming one of the purest, and most concentrated brines in the world. It is a refreshing and delightful sport to bathe in the Salt Lake; but on emerging, the body is completely frosted over with salt; and a fresh spring, of which many break out on the very edge of the lake, is a necessary resort. The shores in summer are lined with the skeletons and larvæ of insects, and of the fish that venture too far from the mouth of the rivers; and these form banks that fester and ferment, emitting sulphurous gases offensive to the

smell, but not supposed to be deleterious to health. These, often dispersed by storms, are at last thrown far up on the beach to dry into hard cakes of various dimensions, on which horses can travel without breaking them through; but the under side being moist, the masses are slippery and insecure.

There are several beautiful islands contained in the lake, two of them of considerable magnitude, with a mountain ridge through the centre 2000 feet high, affording fresh springs of water and good pasturage. Around the contour of those islands, and along the adjacent mountains, on the whole circumference of the lake, the eye traces three principal terraces, each about 50 feet above the other. At the base of the hills around the lake issue numerous warm springs, that collect in pools, inviting aquatic fowl during winter by their agreeable temperature and the insect larvæ which they furnish. Along the brackish streams from the saline springs grows a thick, tangled grass, and the marshy flats are covered with fine reeds or dense fistulas. In early summer the shepherd boys fill their baskets with the eggs deposited in that cover by the goose, the duck, the curlew, and plover; or, taking a skiff, they can row to the Salt Lake Islands, and freight to the water's edge with those laid there for successive broods by the gull, the pelican, the blue heron, the crane, and the brandt.

From Provanx City, the settlement on the Tinpanogos, already mentioned, N. to Ogden City, on Ogden Creek, an affluent of the Weber, a distance of 90 miles, the base of the Wasatch range is already studded with flourishing farms wherever a little stream flows down the mountain side with water sufficient for irrigation, while in the gorges and canyons (the name given to the narrow passes of the mountains,) where alone any trees are to be found, are erected the saw and grist mills.

To the S. of Lake Utah, on one of its tributaries, another city has been founded, called Paysan, and 130 miles farther on the road to California, another, named Marti, in what is called San Pete valley, on a tributary of the Sevier, or Necolet River. Still farther S., near Little Salt Lake, 250 miles from the Great Salt Lake, a fourth settlement, called Cedar City, has been laid out, in a spot possessing the advantage of excellent soil and water, equal, it is said, to those of Great Salt City itself, and plenty of wood, iron ore, and alum, with some prospect of coal. It is the ultimate object of the Mormons, by means of stations, whenever the nature of the country will admit, to establish a line of communication with the Pacific, so as to afford a new route for their emigrants. With this view they have recently made a purchase, and established a colony at no great distance from San Diego, on the coast of California, which settlement they design to connect, by intermediate stations, with those on the Little and Great Salt Lakes.

Several other settlements have been established within the year past, including one in the Tuilla valley, and another on the line of communication with San Diego, which has been called Fillmore City, and made the seat of the territorial government. By an act of the last session of Congress, an United States mail route has been established on this line, from Great Salt Lake City, via American Fork, Provo City, Springfield, Payson's Summit Creek, Nephi City, Fillmore City, Red

Creek, Paravan, Johnson's Springs, and Cold Creek, to Santa Clara, near the southern border of Utah and thence, via San Bernardino, near which is the Mormon settlement, to San Diego, in California.

The City of the Great Salt Lake stands in the lower valley of the Jordan, at the western base of the Wasatch Mountains, in a curve, formed by the projection westward from the main range, of a lofty spur which cuts it off from the Great Salt Lake, which is distant about 20 miles. It is laid out upon a magnificent scale, being nearly 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth; the streets at right angles, 8 rods wide, with sidewalks of 20 feet; the blocks 40 rods square, divided into 8 lots, each containing 1 acre and a quarter. By an ordinance of the city, each house is to be placed 20 feet back from the front line of the lot, the intervening space being designed for shrubbery and trees. On the W. it is washed by the Jordan, while to the southward, for 20 miles, extends a broad level plain, watered by streams descending from the mountains, and all of which is capable of irrigation from the Jordan itself. The plain, on the W. side of the Jordan, extending north to the lake, is low and barren. Through the city flows an unfauling stream of pure, sweet water, which, by an ingenious mode of irrigation, is made to traverse each side of every street, whence it is led into every garden spot. On the E. and N. the mountain descends to the plain by steps, which form broad and elevated terraces, commanding an extended view of the whole valley of the Jordan, which is bounded on the W. by rugged mountains, stretching far to the southward, and enclosing the Lake of Utah. On the northern confines of the city, a warm spring arises from the base of the mountains, the water of which has been conducted by pipes into a commodious public bathing house. At the western point of the same spur, about 3 miles distant, another spring flows in a bold stream from beneath a perpendicular rock, with a temperature of 128° Fahrenheit, too high to admit the insertion of the hand.

The houses of the city are built principally of *adobe*, or sun-dried brick, which, when well covered with a tight projecting roof, makes a warm, comfortable building, presenting a very neat appearance. Buildings of a better description are being introduced, though slowly, owing to the difficulty of procuring the requisite lumber, which must always be scarce and dear in a country so destitute of timber.

Upon a square, appropriated to the public buildings, an immense shed has been erected on posts, capable of containing 3000 persons. It is called the Bowery, and is used as a temporary place of worship, until the construction of the great temple, which, in grandeur of design and gorgeonsness of decoration, is — so the Mormons say — to surpass all the edifices which the world has ever seen.

Energetic measures are in progress for a woolen factory, the raw material being furnished from the sheep raised in the valley. A pottery is completed, cutlery establishments have been successfully commenced, and extensive arrangements are going on for the manufacture of sugar from the beet root, which succeeds to perfection in the valley. Among the English Mormons are many possessed of great manufacturing skill.

Several appropriations of land and money have been made for the establishment of a university,

the grounds of which are laid out and enclosed on one of the terraces of the mountain, overlooking the city. A normal school, for the education of teachers, is already in operation, and school houses have been built in most of the districts, both in the city and country.

Salt Lake City is a stopping-place for the California emigrants, a large part of whom pass through it. Distant from Council Bluffs, 171 miles; from San Francisco, 1114 miles; from New York, via Dubuque, 2372 miles.

No. 3. — ROCKTON, N. Y., HERKIMER CO.

Situated 74 miles W. from Albany, and 21 E. from Utica. Formerly called Little Falls. The Mohawk River descends here about 42 feet in the distance of three fourths of a mile, by two long rapids, separated by a stretch of deep water, affording hydraulic power to a vast extent, only a small part of which is yet employed for manufacturing purposes. The upper rapid is the most considerable. The name of Little Falls is by way of contrast with the Great Falls of Cohoes, near the mouth of the river. This vicinity is much resorted to in consequence of the wild and romantic scenery of the gap through which the river passes, crossing the southern extremity of the range of the Adirondack Mountains. The river bed is granitic gneiss, very hard, but easily quarried for building stones, and abounding with quartz crystals, which, under the name of "diamonds," are offered for sale to visitors by the children who collect them. The wooded hills rise steep on both sides from 350 to 400 feet, consisting of sandstone, above which are extensive beds of blue limestone, much used for building purposes. This defile is 2 miles long, with a medium breadth of 100 rods, and through it pass the Erie Canal on the S. side of the river, and the Utica and Schenectady Railroad and the Mohawk Turnpike on the N. The canal ascends, in the space of a mile, by 4 locks, a distance of 40 feet, and is supplied with water by a feeder carried across the river by a handsome aqueduct of 3 arches, one of 70, and two of 50 feet span. At one point the brow of the hill projects into the river, by which the canal is carried by expensive diggings and embankments, a part of the river bed being taken into the canal.

The village is principally on the N. side of the river, and though the space is apparently confined, there is still breadth sufficient for a large town. It contains upwards of 300 dwellings, and is supplied with water from a spring in the hills, 300 feet above the tops of the houses.

No. 4. — FALMOUTH, ME., CUMBERLAND CO.

A pleasant town at the head of Caseo Bay, 6 miles N. of Portland, which formed a part of it until 1786. It is watered by the Presumpscot, and has a number of vessels employed in coasting and fishing. Some vessels are built here. Both the Atlantic and St. Lawrence and the Kennebec and Portland Railroads pass through it.

No. 5. — FREEPORT, ME., CUMBERLAND CO.

This town has a small harbor, and is situated at the head of Caseo Bay, on the Ken-

nebec and Portland Railroad. 19 miles N. E. from Portland. It is mainly an agricultural township, but has some ship building and navigation.

No. 6. — FARMINGTON, ME., C. H. FRANKLIN CO.

Situated on Sandy River, a western branch of the Kennebec. At the junction of the Little Norridgewock is a handsome village, where the court house is. 29 miles N. W. from Augusta. Two miles up the Sandy is another beautiful village, the seat of a flourishing academy. The soil is of superior quality. There is considerable trade in lumber, and some manufactures.

No. 7 — GOLDSBORO', ME., HANCOCK CO.

This large township, which lies between Frenchman's Bay on the W. and the large and deep inlet of Goldsboro' Harbor on the E., is nearly surrounded by water, and has several good harbors. 99 miles E. from Augusta. It is engaged in navigation and the fisheries.

No. 8. — FARMINGTON, N. H., STRAFFORD CO.

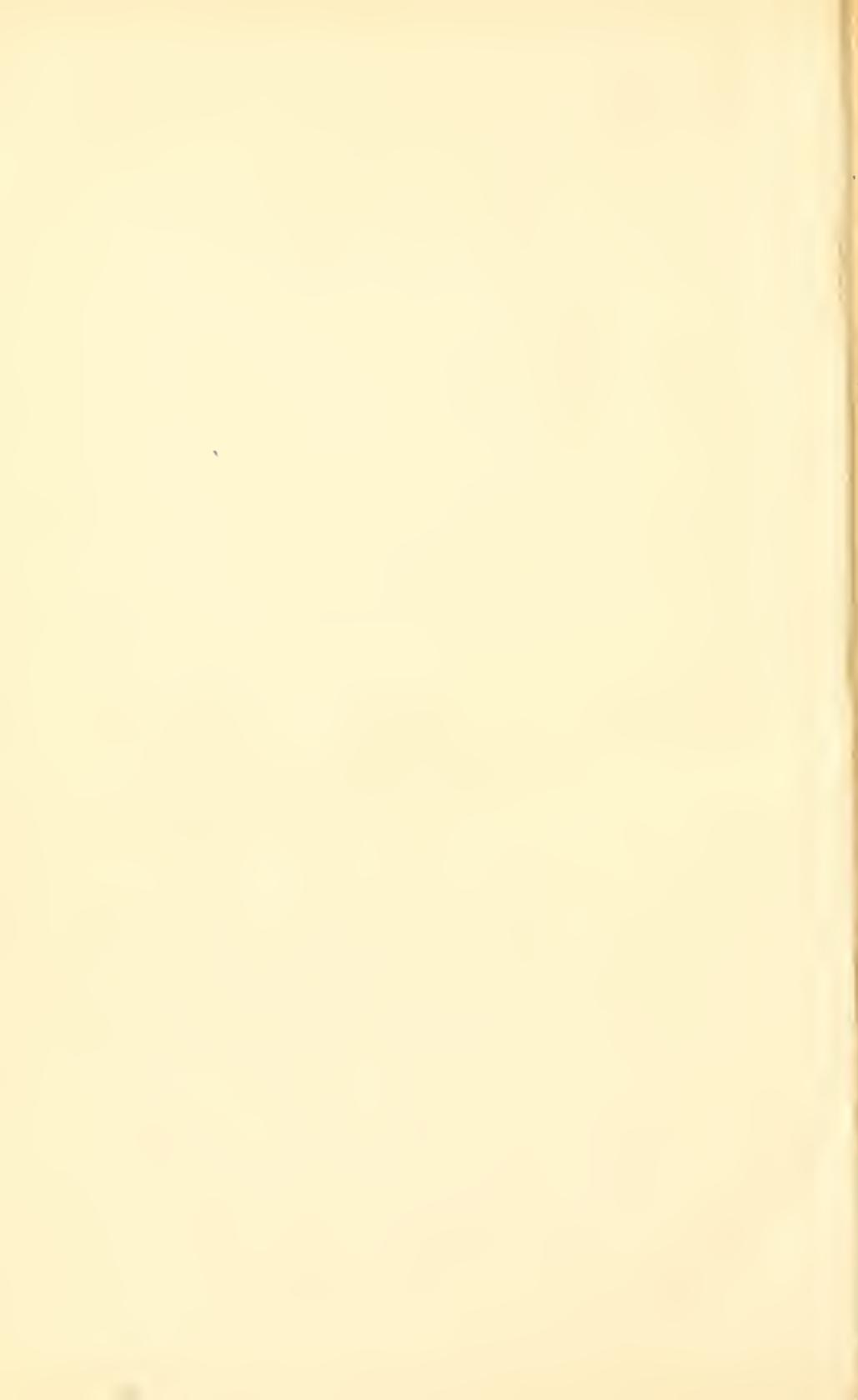
Lies 36 miles E. N. E. from Concord, and 18 N. W. by N. from Dover, by the Cochecho Railroad. The Blue Hills, or Frost Mountains, extend nearly through the town, affording much fine scenery. The principal village is on the banks of the Cochecho. There is a famous rock, not far from the village, weighing many tons, and so exactly balanced on other rocks, that it can be made to vibrate several inches by the hand.

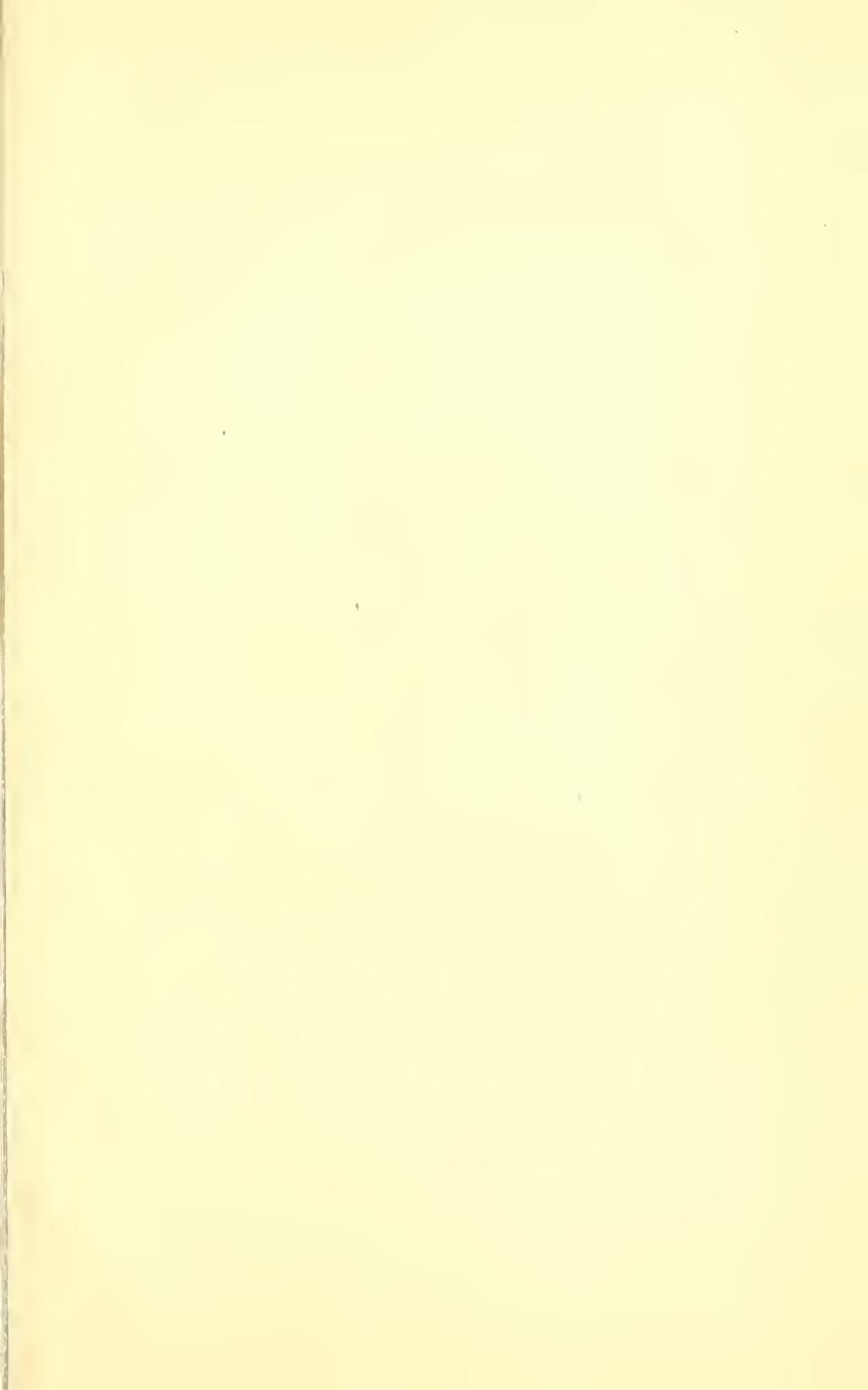
No. 9. — CIRCLEVILLE, O., C. H. PICKAWAY CO.

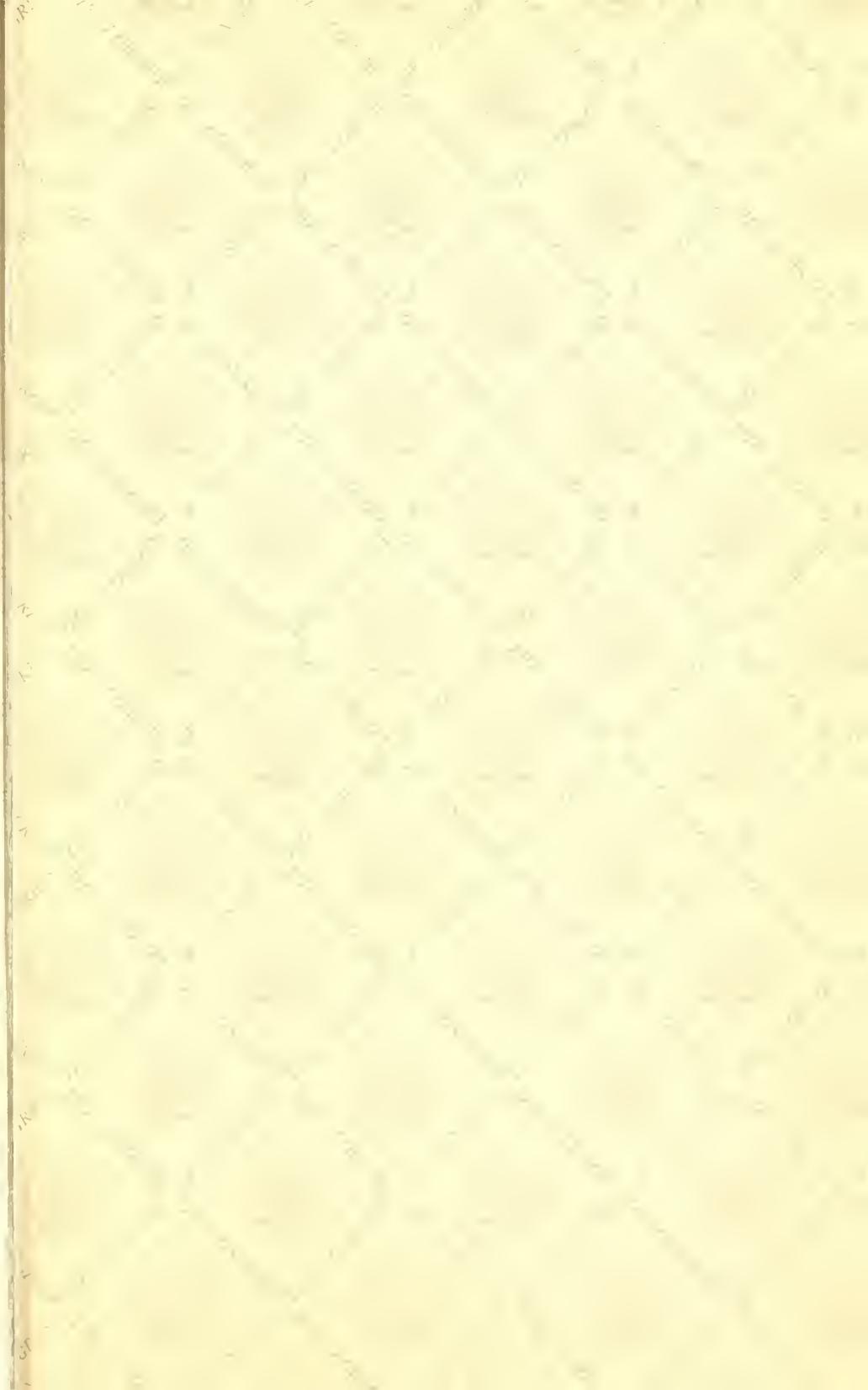
Township and town. The town, which lies on the E. bank of the Scioto, was laid out in 1810, on the site of some remarkable ancient circular mounds. 26 miles S. of Columbus, and 19 N. of Chillicothe. It is a thriving business place, surrounded by a beautiful level country. Opposite the town the bottom land on the Scioto is diked for several miles, to preserve it from overflow.



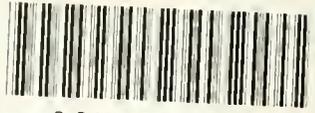








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