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GEOGRAPHY.

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

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

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

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

The diviſions of land are,

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

II. *Iſlands.*] An iſland is a tract of land entirely ſurrounded by water; as Rhode

The diviſions of water are,

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

II. *Lakes.*] A lake is a large collection of water in the heart of a country, ſurrounded

Rhode-Iſland, Hiſpaniola, Great-Britain, Ireland, New-Zealand, Borneo, Japan, &c.

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

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

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

VI.

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

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

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

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

VI.

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

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

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

DISCOVERY *of* AMERICA.

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

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

As early as the year 1474, he communicated his ingenious

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

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

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

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

every

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

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

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

Having

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

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

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

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

It was on the 11th of October, 1492, at ten o'clock

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

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

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

In

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

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

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

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

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

Among

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

GENERAL DESCRIPTION *of* AMERICA.

Boundaries and Extent.] THE Continent of America, of the diſcovery of which a ſuccinct account has juſt been given, extends from Cape Horn, the ſouthern extremity of the continent, in latitude 56d. ſouth, to the north pole; and ſpreads between the 40th degree eaſt, and the 100th degree weſt longitude from Philadelphia. It is nearly ten thouſand miles in length from north to ſouth; its mean breadth has never been aſcertained. This extenſive continent lies between the Pacifick Ocean on the weſt, and the Atlantick on the eaſt. It is ſaid to contain upwards of 14,000,000 ſquare miles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Hiſt. America, vol. i. p. 22.

II.

II. America could not have been peopled by any colony from the more ſouthern nations of the ancient continent; becauſe none of the rude tribes of theſe parts poſſeſſed enterprize, ingenuity, or power ſufficient to undertake ſuch a diſtant voyage; but more eſpecially, becauſe that in all America there is not an animal, tame or wild, which properly belongs to the warm or temperate countries of the eaſtern continent. The firſt care of the Spaniards, when they ſettled in America, was to ſtock it with all the domeſtick animals of Europe. The firſt ſettlers of Virginia and New-England, brought over with them, horſes, cattle, ſheep, &c. Hence it is obvious that the people who firſt ſettled in America, did not originate from thoſe countries where theſe animals abound, otherwiſe, having been accuſtomed to their aid, they would have ſuppoſed them neceſſary to the improvement, and even ſupport of civil ſociety.

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

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

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

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

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

ca;

ca; particularly that part of them who inhabit the territory of the United States.

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

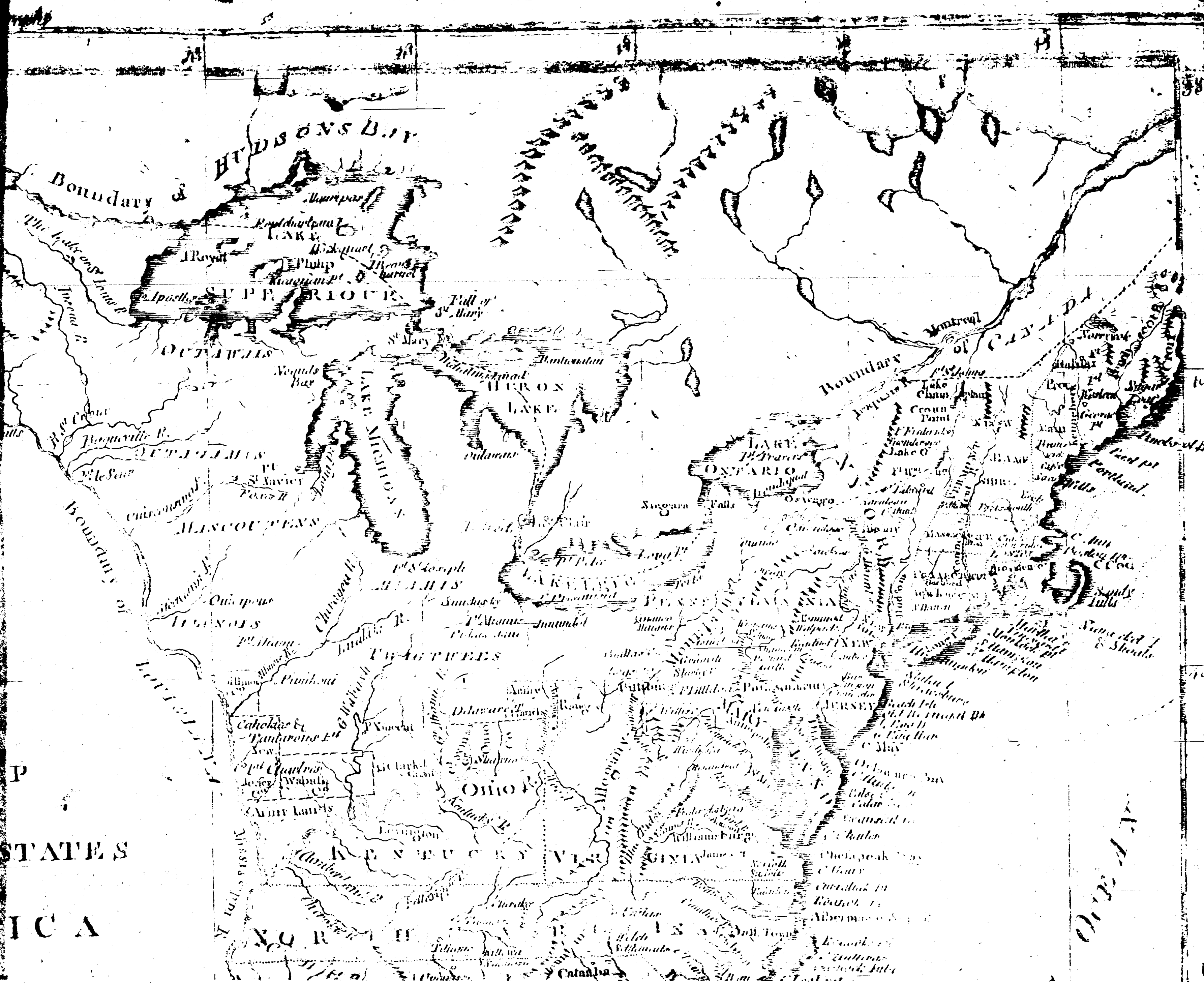
Names of places.	When settled.	By whom.
Quebec,	1608	By the French.
Virginia,	June 10, 1609	By Lord De La War.
Newfoundland,	June, 1610	By Governour John Guy.
New-York, New-Jersey,	about 1614	By the Dutch.
Plymouth,	1620	By part of Mr. Robinson's congregation.
New-Hampshire,	1623	By a small English colony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

Georgia,	1732	By General Oglethorpe.
Kentucky,	1773	By Col. Daniel Boon.
Vermont,	1777	By emigrants from Connecticut and other parts of New-England.
Territory N. W. of Ohio river,	1787	By the Ohio and other companies.

The above dates are from the periods when the firſt permanent ſettlements were made.

NORTH-AMERICA comprehends all that part of the weſtern continent which lies north of the Iſthmus of Darien.——This vaſt extent of country, is divided between Spain, Great-Britain, and the United States. Spain claims all the land weſt of the Miſſiſippi, and Eaſt and Weſt Florida. According to the treaty of 1783, all the country north of the northern boundary of the United States, and eaſt of the river St. Croix, belongs to Great-Britain. The remaining part is the territory of the *United States*.

Engraved for Morse's Geography


HUDSONS BAY
Boundary of
LAKE
SUPERIOUR
Fall of St. Mary
St. Mary
OUTAWAIS
HURON
LAKE
LAKE MICHIGAN
MISCOUTENS
ILLINOIS
Boundary of
LOUISIANA
Montreal
Boundary of CANADA
Boundary
LAKE ONTARIO
Niagara
Falls
Oswego
LAKE ERIE
PENNSYLVANIA
JERSEY
Delaware
OHIO R.
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
Lexington
Williamsburg
Cape May
NORTH
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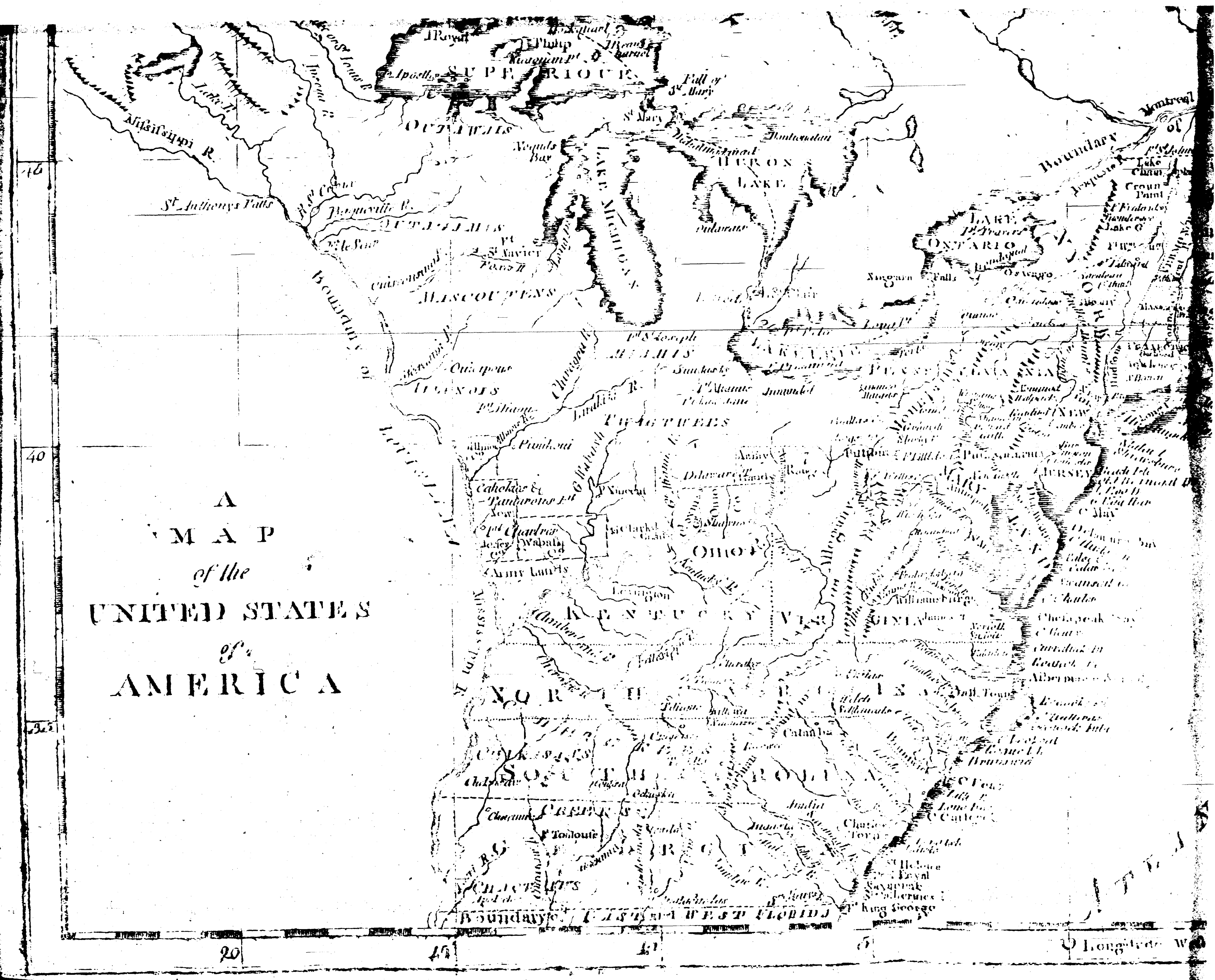
Sandy Hook
Portland
OCEAN


A
MAP
of the
UNITED STATES
of
AMERICA
Missisippi R.
St. Anthonys Falls
SUPERIOUR
Fall of St. Mary
St. Mary
OUTAWAIS
HURON LAKE
LAKE MICHIGAN
MISCOUTENS
ILLINOIS
MIAMIS
ONTARIO
Niagara
Falls
Oswego
Montreal
Boundary
Crown Point
PENSYLVANIA
JERSEY
Delaware Bay
C. May
Chesapeak Bay
Albemarle Sound
OHIO
Lexington
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
Williamsburg
NORTH
SOUTH
CAROLINA
Catauba
Charles Town
C. Fear
C. Hatteras
CHICKASAWS
CREEKS
CHACTAWS
St. Helena
Port Royal
Savannah
Boundary
EAST
WEST FLORIDA
Longitude W.
46
40
35
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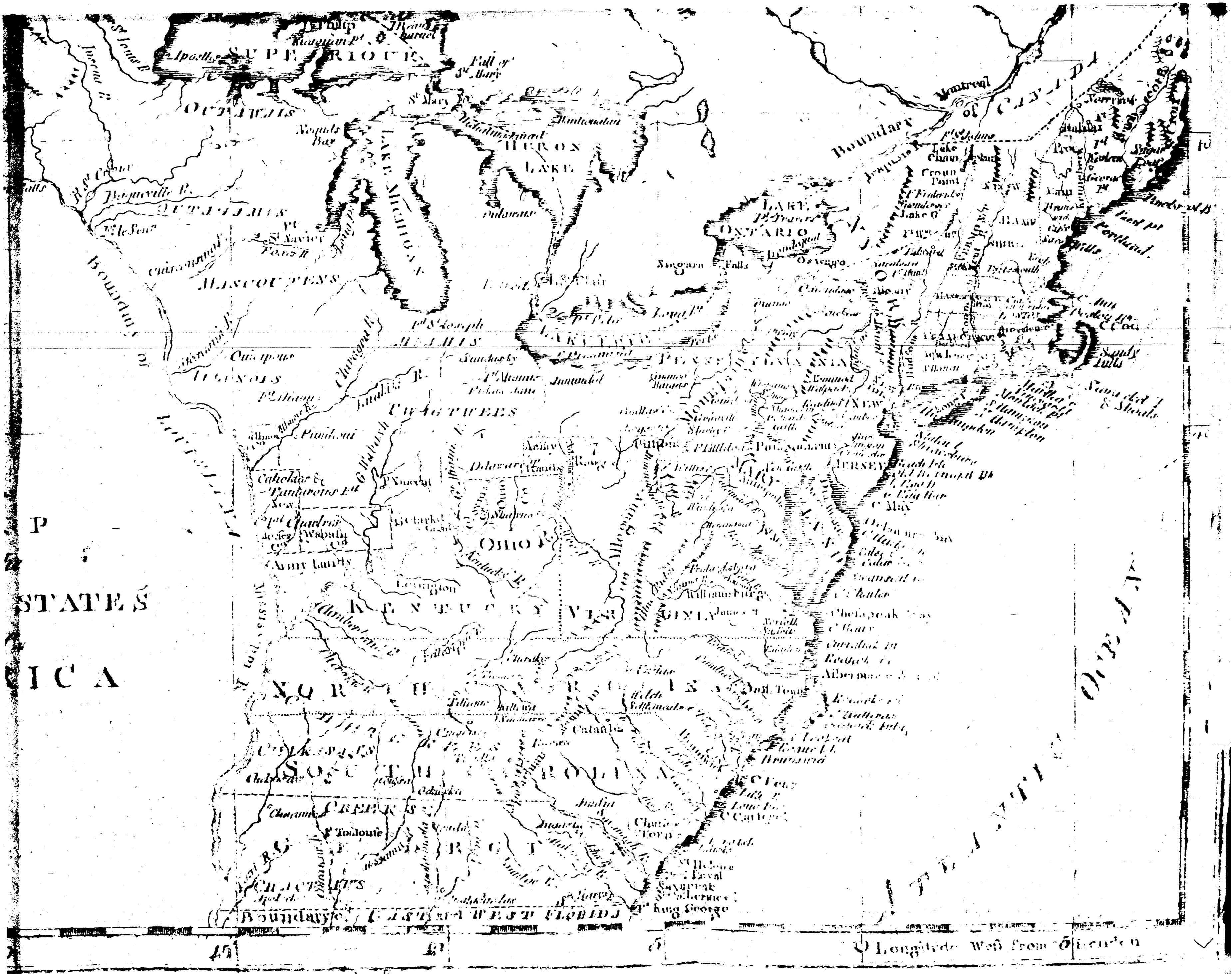

SUPERIOUR
Fall of St Mary
St Mary
OUTAWAIS
HURON LAKE
LAKE MICHIGAN
MISCOUTENS
ILLINOIS
TWIGTWEES
Montreal
Boundary of CANADA
Crown Point
LAKE ONTARIO
Oswego
Niagara Falls
Portland
ERIE
PENNSYLVANIA
Pittsburg
JERSEY
C May
Delaware Bay
OHIO R
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
Williamsburg
Lexington
Chesapeak Bay
Albemarle Sound
NORTH CAROLINA
Catawba
SOUTH CAROLINA
CREEKS
Charles Town
St Helena
Savannah
Ft King George
Boundary of EAST and WEST FLORIDA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
STATES
ICA
Longitude West from London

Names of States and Colonies.	length.	breadth.	lat. captl. towns.	long. from Philadel.		chief towns.	distance and bearing from Philadelphia.	belonging to	No. of inhabit.	cens. tak.
New-Hampshire,	180	60	43,5	3,54	E.	Portsmouth	408 miles N. E.	Fifteen United States, lying along the sea coast (except Vermont and Kentucky, which are inland) from north-east to southwest.	102,000	1787
Massachusetts,	300	164	42,25	3,39	E.	Boston	343 N. E.		474,287	1791
Rhode-Island,	68	40	41,30	3,24	E.	Newport	280 E. N. E.		68,825	1791
Connecticut,	81	57	41,19	1,56	E.	New-Haven	181 N. E.		209,150	1782
* Vermont,	155	60	42,42	1,44	E.	Bennington	300 N. E.		100,000	1788
New-York,	350	300	40,40	1,5	E.	New-York	95 E. N. E.		324,127	1791
New-Jersey,	160	52	40,15	0,23	E.	Trenton	30 N. E.		149,435	1784
Pennsylvania,	288	156	39,56	00,00		PHILADELPHIA	00		360,000	1787
Delaware,	92	16	39,10	00,25	W.	Dover	72 S. S. W.		37,000	1787
Maryland,	134	110	39,2	1,37	W.	Annapolis	132 S. W.		253,630	1782
Virginia,	500	224	37,40	2,42	W.	Richmond	276 S. W.		567,614	1782
† Kentucky,	250	200	38,25	10,00	W.	Lexington	947 by water, W.		100,000	1788
North-Carolina,	758	110	36,04	1,52	W.	Edenton	442 S. S. W.		• 270,000	1787
South-Carolina,	200	125	32,35	5,00	W.	Charleston	814 S. S. W.		146,131	1791
Georgia,	600	250	33,39	7,00	W.	Augusta	934 S. W.		98,000	1787
‡ Western Territory,	1000	450	39,34	6,30	W.	Marietta	492 W.		6,000	1788
Province of Quebec,	750	200	46,55	4,56	E.	Quebec,	690 N. N. E.	G. Britain.		
Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick,	300	250	44,56	14,29	E.	Halifax, St. John's	925 N. E.	do.		
E. and W. Floridas,	600	130	29,51	6,30	W.	Augustine	1146 S. S. W.	Spain.	unknown	
Louisiana,	indefinite.		29,57	14,40	W.	New-Orleans	1646 S. W.	do.	unknown	
New Mexico,	indefinite.		36,45	3,32	W.	St. Fee	2390 W.	do.	unknown	
California,	765	212	26,5	39	W.	St. Juan	3396 W. S. W.	do.	unknown	
Old Mexico.	2700	250	20,0	26	W.	Mexico	3021 S. W.	do.	unknown	

* Received into the Union March 4th, 1791—by Act of Congress, dated Philadelphia, Dec. 6th, 1790.

† To be received into the Union June 1, 1792—by Act of Congress of the above date.

‡ A separate Government within the limits of the United States.

N. B. The distances of the several capitals from Philadelphia are reckoned as the roads run.

The UNITED STATES.

SITUATION and EXTENT.

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

BOUNDED north, by Canada, and the Lakes; weſt, by the river Miſſiſippi; ſouth, by Eaſt and Weſt Florida; ſouth-eaſt and eaſt, by the Atlantick Ocean and Nova-Scotia, from which it is ſeparated by the river St. Croix.

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

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

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

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

There is nothing in other parts of the globe, which reſembles the prodigious chain of lakes in this part of the world. They may properly be termed inland ſeas

of

of fresh water; and even those of the second or third class in magnitude, are of larger circuit than the greatest lake in the eastern continent.

The principal lakes in the United States, are the *Lake of the Woods*, in the north-west corner of the United States, 70 miles long and 40 wide.

As you travel east you come next to *Long-Lake*, 100 miles long, and about 18 or 20 wide.

Thence you pass through several small lakes into *Lake Superiour*, the largest lake in the world; being 1600 miles in circumference.—There are two large islands in this lake, each of which has land enough, if suitable for tillage, to form a considerable province. The Indians suppose the *Great Spirit* resides in these islands. This lake abounds with fish. Storms affect it as much as they do the Atlantick Ocean: The waves run as high; and the navigation is as dangerous. It discharges its waters from the south-east corner, through the straits of St. Marie into *Lake Huron*, which is next in magnitude to Lake Superiour, being about 1000 miles in circumference. This lake, at its north-east corner, communicates with *Lake Michigan*, which is 900 miles in circumference, by the straits of Mikkillimakkinak.

Lake St. Claire lies about half way between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, and is about 90 miles in circumference. It communicates with Lake Erie, by the river Detroit.

Lake Erie is nearly 300 miles long, from east to west, and about 40 in the broadest part. The islands and shores of this lake are greatly infested with snakes, many of which are of the venomous kind. This lake, at its north-east end, communicates with Lake Ontario, by the river Niagara, 30 miles long. In this river are those remarkable falls which are reckoned one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The waters which supply the river Niagara rise near two thousand miles to the north-west, and passing through the lakes Superiour, Michigan, Huron and Erie, receiving in their course constant accumulations, at length, with astonishing

aſtoniſhing grandeur, ruſh down a ſtupendous precipice of one hundred and forty feet perpendicular; and in a ſtrong rapid, that extends to the diſtance of eight or nine miles below, fall near as much more; the river then loſes itſelf in Lake Ontario. The noiſe of theſe falls, (called the *Niagara Falls*) in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard between forty and fifty miles. When the water ſtrikes the bottom, it bounds to a great height in the air, occaſioning a thick cloud of vapours, on which the ſun, when he ſhines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

Lake Ontario is of an oval form, about 600 miles in circumference. It diſcharges its waters by the river Iroquois, which, at Montreal, takes the name of St. Lawrence River, and paſſing by Quebeck, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Lake Champlain* forms a part of the boundary between New-York and Vermont, and is about 80 miles long, and 14 broad. *Lake George* lies ſouth of lake Champlain, and is about 33 miles long, and narrow.

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

The Indians ſay that four of the largeſt rivers in North-America, viz. St. Lawrence, Miſſiſippi, Bourbon, Oregon, or the river of the weſt, have their ſources within about 30 miles of each other. If this be fact,

it

it proves that the lands at the heads of theſe rivers are the higheſt in North-America. All theſe rivers run different courſes, and empty into different oceans, at the diſtance of more than 2000 miles from their ſources. For in their paſſage from this ſpot to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, eaſt; to Hudſon's bay, north; to the bay of Annian, weſt, where the river Oregon is ſuppoſed to empty; and to the Gulf of Mexico, ſouth, each of them traverſes upwards of 2000 miles.

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

The country watered by the Miſſiſippi and its eaſtern branches, conſtitutes five eighths of the United States; two of which $\frac{1}{8}$ are occupied by the Ohio and its branches; the reſiduary ſtreams which run into the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantick, and the St. Lawrence, water the remaining three eighths. The other conſiderable rivers in the United States will be mentioned in their proper places.

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

and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the north, and Cape Cod on the south. Paſſing by Narraganſet and other bays in the State of Rhode-Iſland, you enter Long-Iſland Sound, between Montauk point, and the Main. This *Sound* is a kind of inland ſea, from three to twenty-five miles broad, and about one hundred and forty miles long, extending the whole length of the iſland, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the ocean at both ends of Long-Iſland, and affords a very ſafe and convenient inland navigation.

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

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

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

Face of the Country.] The tract of country belonging to the United States, is happily variegated with plains and mountains, hills and vallies. Some parts are rocky, particularly New-England, the north parts of New-York and New-Jerſey, and a broad ſpace, including

cluding the ſeveral ridges of the long range of mountains which run ſouth-weſtward through Pennſylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, and part of Georgia, dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantick, from thoſe which fall into the Miſſiſippi. In the parts eaſt of the Allegany mountains in the ſouthern States, the country, for ſeveral hundred miles in length, and ſixty or ſeventy, and ſometimes more, in breadth, is level, and entirely free of ſtone.

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

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

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

Between the Atlantick, the Miſſiſippi, and the Lakes, runs a long range of mountains, made up of a great number of ridges. Theſe mountains extend north-eaſterly and ſouth-weſterly, nearly parallel with the ſea coaſt, about nine hundred miles in length, and from

ſixty

ſixty to one hundred and fifty, and two hundred miles in breadth. Numerous tracts of fine arable and grazing land intervene between the ridges. The different ridges which compoſe this immenſe range of mountains, have different names in different States.

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

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

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

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

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

Theſe are divided into three claſſes;

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

2. Beaſts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The

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

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

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

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

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

from

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

tember, and their ſtock of proviſions laid in, which conſiſts of ſmall pieces of wood, diſpoſed in ſuch manner as to preſerve its moiſture.

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

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

The

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

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

The WATER-PELICAN inhabits the Miſſiſippi. Its pouch holds a peck.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The ALLIGATOR is a ſpecies of the crocodile, and in appearance one of the ugliеſt creatures in the world. They are amphibious, and live in and about creeks, ſwamps

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

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

Theſe alligators are the great deſtroyers of the fiſh in

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

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

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

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

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

Government.] Until the 4th of July, 1776, the preſent Thirteen States were Britiſh Colonies. On that memorable day the Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled made a ſolemn declaration, in which they aſſigned their reaſons for withdrawing their allegiance from Great-Britain. At the ſame time they publiſhed articles of confederation and perpetual union between the States, in which they took the ſtyle of

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The United States of America, and agreed that each State ſhould retain its ſovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, juriſdiction and right not expreſsly delegated to Congreſs by the confederation.

Theſe articles of confederation, after eleven years experience, being found inadequate to the purpoſes of a federal government, delegates were choſen in each of the United States, to meet and fix upon the neceſſary amendments. They accordingly met at Philadelphia, in the ſummer of 1787, and agreed to propoſe the preſent Conſtitution of the United States for the conſideration of their conſtituents. It was ſoon adopted by all the States, except North-Carolina and Rhode-Iſland; and they afterwards joined the Union. The Weſtern Territory is a diſtinct government, under the Conſtitution of the United States.

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

Under this head I cannot omit to obſerve the impolicy, and I may add, the immorality of importing and conſuming ſuch amazing quantities of ſpirituous liquors. They impair the eſtates, debilitate the bodies, and occaſion

caſion the ruin of the morals of thouſands of the citizens of America. They kill more people than any one diſeaſe, perhaps than all diſeaſes beſides. It cannot be then but that they are ruinous to our country.

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

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

Experience has proved, that ſpirituous liquors, except for certain medicinal uſes, are altogether unneceſſary. In the moderate uſe of wine, which is a generous and cheering liquor, and may be plentifully produced in our own country; of beer, which ſtrengthens the arm of the labourer without debauching him; of cider, which is wholeſome and palatable; and of molaſſes and water, which has become a faſhionable drink; in the uſe of theſe liquors, labourers, and other people who have made the experiment, have been found to enjoy more health and better ſpirits than thoſe who have made only a moderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors. The reaſon of this is made obvious by a careful calculation lately made, from which it appears that malt liquors, and ſeveral of the imported wines, are much more nouriſhing and cheaper than ſpirits. In a pint of beer, or half a pint of Malaga or Teneriffe wine, there is more ſtrength than in a quart of rum. The beer and the wine abound with nouriſhment, whereas the rum has no more nouriſhment in it than a pound of air. Theſe conſiderations point out the utility, may I not add, the neceſſity of confining ourſelves to the uſe of our own home-made liquors, that in this way we might encourage our own manufactures, promote induſtry, preſerve

preſerve the morals and lives of our citizens, and ſave our country from the enormous annual expenſe of four millions of dollars.

Military ſtrength.] The following eſtimate may ſerve until a better one can be made. Suppoſe the number of inhabitants in the United States to be 4,000,000. Deduct from this 560,000, the ſuppoſed number of negroes; the remainder will be 3,440.000, the number of whites. Suppoſe one fixth part of theſe capable of bearing arms, it will be found that the number of fencible men in the United States are 573,000. This, it is conceived, is but a moderate eſtimate.

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

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

Theſe meaſures proved the occaſion of open wars between

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the 30th of November, 1782, the provisional articles of peace were signed at Paris, by which Great-Britain

Britain acknowledged the independence and sovereignty of the United States of America; and these articles, the following year, were ratified by a definitive treaty.

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

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

NEW-ENGLAND.

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

New-England lies in the form of a quarter of a circle. Its west line, beginning at the mouth of Byram river, which empties into Long-Island Sound at the south-west corner of Connecticut, lat. 41°, runs a little east of north till it strikes the 45th degree of latitude, and then curves to the eastward almost to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its length and breadth, for want of correct maps, cannot be accurately ascertained. From the

lengths and breadths of the ſeveral States which compoſe it, we venture the following as near the truth—

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

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

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

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

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

Rivers.] Connecticut river is the largeſt in New-England. It riſes in the high lands that ſeparate the United States from Canada. It falls into Long-Iſland Sound between Saybrook and Lyme. Its length, in a ſtrait

ſtrait line, is nearly 300 miles. Its courſe, ſeveral degrees weſt of South. It is from 80 to 100 rods wide 130 miles from its mouth. Its banks are very fertile, and well ſettled. It is navigable 50 miles to Hartford; and the produce of the country for 200 miles above is brought thither in boats. From this river are employed three brigs of 180 tons each, in the European trade; and about 60 ſail, from 60 to 150 tons, in the Weſt-India trade; beſides a few fiſhermen, and 40 or 50 coaſting veſſels.

Population, Military Strength, Manners, Cuſtoms and Diverſions.] New-England is the moſt populous part of the United States. It contains at leaſt a million of ſouls. One fifth of theſe are fencible men. New-England then, ſhould any ſudden emergency require it, could furniſh an army of 200,000 men. The great body of theſe are landholders and cultivators of the ſoil. The former attaches them to their country; the latter, by making them ſtrong and healthy, enables them to defend it. The boys are early taught the uſe of arms, and make the beſt of ſoldiers. Few countries on earth, of equal extent and population, can furniſh a more formidable army than this part of the Union.

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

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

The New-Englanders are generally tall, ſtout, and well-built. They glory, and perhaps with juſtice, in poſſeſſing that ſpirit of freedom, which induced their anceſtors to leave their native country, and to brave the

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

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

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

A perſon of mature age, who cannot both read and write, is rarely to be found. By means of this general eſtabliſhment of ſchools, the extenſive circulation of Newſpapers, and the conſequent ſpread of learning, every townſhip throughout the country is furniſhed with men capable of conducting the affairs of their town,

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

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

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

Before the late war, which introduced into New-England a flood of corruptions, with many improvements, the sabbath was observed with great strictness; no unnecessary travelling, no secular business, no visiting, no diversions were permitted on that sacred day. They considered it as consecrated to divine worship, and were generally punctual and serious in their attendance upon it. Their laws were strict in guarding the sab-

bath againſt every innovation. The ſuppoſed ſeverity with which theſe laws were compoſed and executed, together with ſome other traits in their religious character, have acquired, for the New-Englanders, the name of a ſuperſtitious, bigotted people. But ſuperſtition and bigotry are ſo indefinite in their ſignifications, and ſo variouſly applied by perſons of different principles and educations, that it is not eaſy to determine whether they ever deſerved that character. Leaving every perſon to enjoy his own opinion in regard to this matter, we will only obſerve, that, ſince the war, a catholick, tolerant ſpirit, occaſioned by a more enlarged intercourſe with mankind, has greatly increaſed, and is becoming univerſal; and if they do not break the proper bound, and liberalize away all true religion, of which there is much danger, they will counteract that ſtrong propenſity in human nature, which leads men to vibrate from one extreme to its oppoſite.

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

This pious cuſtom originated with their venerable anceſtors, the firſt ſettlers of New-England; and has been handed down as ſacred, through the ſucceſſive generations of their poſterity. A cuſtom ſo rational, and ſo happily calculated to cheriſh in the minds of the people a ſenſe of their dependence on the GREAT BENEFACTOR of the world for all their bleſſings, it is hoped, will ever be ſacredly preſerved.

There is a claſs of people in New-England of the baſer

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

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

As the people, by repreſentation, make their own laws and appoint their own officers, they cannot be oppreſſed; and living under governments, which have

few

few lucrative places, they have few motives to bribery, corrupt canvaſſings or intrigue. Real abilities and a moral character unblemiſhed, are the qualifications requiſite in the view of moſt people, for officers of publick truſt. The expreſſion of a wiſh to be promoted, is the direct way to be diſappointed.

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

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

In the winter ſeaſon, while the ground is covered with ſnow, which is commonly two or three months, ſleighing is the general diverſion. A great part of the families throughout the country are furniſhed with horſes and ſleighs. The young people collect in parties, and, with a great deal of ſociability, reſort to a place of rendezvous, where they regale themſelves for

a

a few hours, with dancing and a ſocial ſupper, and then retire. Theſe diverſions, as well as all others, are many times carried to exceſs. To theſe exceſſes, and a ſudden expoſure to extreme cold after the exerciſe of dancing, phyſicians have aſcribed the conſumptions, which are ſo frequent among the young people in New-England.

Hiſtory.] New-England owes its firſt ſettlement to religious perſecution. Soon after the commencement of the reformation* in England, which was not until the year 1534, the Proteſtants were divided into two parties, one the followers of Luther, and the other of Calvin. The former had choſen gradually, and almoſt imperceptibly, to recede from the church of Rome; while the latter, more zealous, and convinced of the importance of a thorough reformation, and at the ſame time poſſeſſing much firmneſs and high notions of religious liberty, were for effecting a thorough change at once. Their conſequent endeavours to expunge from the church all the inventions which had been brought into it ſince the days of the Apoſtles, and to introduce the

* The reformation was begun by *Martin Luther*, a native of *Saxony*, born in the year 1483. He was educated in the Roman Catholick religion, and was an Auguſtin Friar, when, in 1517, having written ninety-five Theſes againſt the Pope's indulgencies, he exhibited them to publick view on the church door at *Wirtemburgh*, in *Saxony*, and thus began the reformation in *Germany*. In 1528, the reformed religion was introduced into *Switzerland* by *Zuinglius*, *Oecolampadius*, and others.

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

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

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

the 'Scripture purity,' derived for them the name of PURITANS. From these the inhabitants of New-England descended.

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

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

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

tion of these pious, solitary Christians. To add to their distresses, a general and very mortal sickness prevailed among them, which swept off forty-six of their number before the opening of the next spring. To support them under these trials, they had need of all the aids and comforts which Christianity affords; and these were sufficient. The free and unmolested enjoyment of their religion, reconciled them to their humble and lonely situation; they bore their hardships with unexampled patience, and persevered in their pilgrimage of almost unparallelled trials, with such resignation and calmness, as gave proof of great piety and unconquerable virtue.

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

Such was the vast increase of inhabitants in New-England by natural population, and particularly by emigrations from Great-Britain, that in a few years, besides the settlements in Plymouth and Massachusetts, very flourishing colonies were planted in Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Haven, and New-Hampshire. The dangers to which these colonies were exposed from the surrounding Indians, as well as from the Dutch, who, although very friendly to the infant colony at Plymouth, were now likely to prove troublesome neighbours, first induced

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

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

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

When the Engliſh firſt arrived in America, the Indians had no times nor places ſet apart for religious worſhip. The firſt ſettlers in New-England were at great pains to introduce among them the habits of civil-

ized

ized life, and to inſtruct them in the Chriſtian religion. A few years intercourſe with the Indians, induced them to eſtabliſh ſeveral good and natural regulations. They ordained that if a man be idle a week, or at moſt a fortnight, he ſhould pay five ſhillings. Every young man, not a ſervant, ſhall be obliged to ſet up a wigwam, and plant for himſelf. If an unmarried man ſhall lie with an unmarried woman, he ſhall pay twenty ſhillings. If any woman ſhall not have her hair tied up, ſhe ſhall pay five ſhillings, &c.

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

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

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

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

	miles.		
Length	180	between	2° 40′ and 4° 20′ E. Longit.
Breadth	60		42° 50′ and 45° N. Latitude.

BOUNDED north, by Quebec; north-eaſt, by the Province of Main; ſouth-eaſt, by the Atlantick ocean; ſouth, by Maſſachuſetts; weſt and north-weſt by Connecticut river, which divides it from Vermont. The ſhape of New-Hampſhire reſembles an open fan; Connecticut river being the curve, the ſouthern line the ſhorteſt, and the eaſtern line the longeſt ſide.

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

Counties.	No. inhab.	Chief Towns.
* Rockingham,	43,169	Portſmouth and Exeter,
Stafford,	23,601	Dover and Durham,
Hillſborough,	32,871	Amherſt,
Cheſhire,	28,772	Keen and Charleſtown,
Grafton,	13,472	Haverhill and Plymouth.

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

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

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

* In the county of Rockingham there are 1174 more females than males, of which 356 are in Portſmouth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The *Monaduik* is a very high mountain, in Cheshire county, in the south-western part of the State.

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

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

of grain, fruits and vegetables, which are common to the other parts of New-England. The uncultivated lands are covered with extenſive foreſts of pine, fir, cedar, oak, walnut, &c. This State affords all the materials neceſſary for ſhip-building.

Population and Character.] This ſtate, according to the late cenſus, contains 141,885 inhabitants, 158 of which are ſlaves—and they are in fact *free* by the firſt article of the bill of rights. There is no characteriſtical difference between the inhabitants of this and the other New-England States. The ancient inhabitants of New-Hampſhire were emigrants from England. Their poſterity, mixed with emigrants from Maſſachuſetts, fill the lower and middle towns. Emigrants from Connecticut compoſe the largeſt part of the inhabitants of the weſtern towns, adjoining Connecticut river.

Government.] Nearly the ſame as Maſſachuſetts.

College and Schools.] In the townſhip of Hanover, in the weſtern part of this State, is Dartmouth College, ſituated on a beautiful plain, about half a mile eaſt of Connecticut river, in latitude 43° 33′. It was named after the Right Honourable William, Earl of Dartmouth, who was one of its principal benefactors. It was founded in 1769, for the education and inſtruction of youth, of the Indian tribes, in reading, writing, and all parts of learning which ſhould appear neceſſary and expedient for civilizing and chriſtianizing the children of Pagans, as well as in all liberal arts and ſciences, and alſo of Engliſh youths and any others. Its ſituation, in a frontier country, expoſed it, during the late war, to many inconveniences which prevented its rapid progreſs. It flouriſhed, however, amidſt all its embarraſſments, and is now one of the moſt growing ſeminaries in the United States. It has, in the four claſſes, upwards of 150 ſtudents, under the direction of a Preſident, two Profeſſors, and two Tutors. It has twelve Truſtees, who are a body corporate, inveſted with the powers neceſſary for ſuch a body. The library is elegant, containing a large collection of the moſt valuable books. Its apparatus conſiſts of a competent number of uſeful inſtruments, for making mathematical and philoſophical

experiments. There are three buildings for the use of the students. Such is the salubrity of the air, that no instance of mortality has happened among the students, since the first establishment of the College.

At Exeter is Phillips Academy, of about 60 students, and increasing. It was incorporated April 3d, 1781, and has a fund of £.10,000, which was principally given by Dr. Phillips, of Exeter. All the towns are bound by law to support schools; but the grand jurors, whose business it is to see that these laws are executed, are not so careful as they ought to be in presenting sins of *omission*.

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

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

BOUNDED north, by New-Hampshire and Vermont; west, by New-York; south, by Connecticut, Rhode-Island and the Atlantick; East, by the Atlantick and the Bay of Massachusetts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Denominations.	Number of Congregations.	Suppoſed number of each denomination.
Congregationaliſts,	434	348,502
Baptiſts,	99	79,497
Friends or Quakers,	36	28,808
Epiſcopalians,	12	9,636
Preſbyterians,	6	4,818
Univerſaliſts,	4	3,212
Roman Catholicks,	1	803
Total	592	475,276

In this ſtatement, it is ſuppoſed that all the inhabitants in the State conſider themſelves as belonging to one or the other of the religious denominations mentioned; and that each religious ſociety, of every denomination, is compoſed of an equal number of ſouls; that is, each is ſuppoſed to contain 803, which, if we reckon the number of inhabitants in the State at 475,287, will be nearly the proportion for each congregation.

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

The number of congregational churches in 1749 was 250.

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

Sects.	Congregations.	Suppoſed number of ſouls of each ſect.
Congregationaliſts,	306	225,426
Friends meetings,	30	16,192
Baptiſts,	20	14,723
Epiſcopalians,	13	9,568,
Preſbyterians,	4	2,944
Total	373	268,850

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

Counties.	Number of Inhabitants.	Acres of improved land.	Ditto unimprov.	No. Towns.	Towns where the courts are held.
Suffolk,	44,875	105,635	77,556	23	Boston.
Essex,	57,913	171,893	47,801	22	Salem, Ipswich and Newbury-Port.
Middlesex,	42,737	163,834	199,548	40	Cam. & Concord
Hampshire,	59,681	142,375	671,344	60	Springf. North.
Plymouth,	29,535	92,513	125,191	14	Plymouth.
Barnstable,	17,354	39,202	45,720	10	Barnstable.
Dukes (island)	3,265	18,198	12,172	3	Edgart. Tisbury
Nantucket (an island)	4,600	16,092	1,431	1	Sherburne.
Bristol,	31,709	97,360	130,767	14	Taunton.
Worcester,	56,807	207,430	510,236	49	Worcester.
Cumberland, York, Lincoln, Washington, Hancock,	96,500	165,810	1,325,594	94	Portland, York, Biddef'd. Pownalborough Waldoborough and Hallowell.
Berkshire,	30,291	87,028	234,497	25	Lenox.
Total	475,287	1,207,377	3,711,481	375	

Literary and Humane Societies.] The literary, humane and charitable institutions in Massachusetts, exhibit a fair trait in the character of the inhabitants. Among the first literary institutions in this State, is the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, incorporated May 4th, 1780. The design of the institution is to promote and encourage the knowledge of the antiquities of America, and of the natural history of the country; to promote and encourage medical discoveries, mathematical disquisitions, philosophical inquiries and experiments, astronomical, meteorological and geographical observations; improvements in agriculture,

culture, arts, manufacture, commerce, and the cultivation of every ſcience that may tend to advance a free, independent, and virtuous people.

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

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

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

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

DUMMER ACADEMY, at Newbury, which was founded many years ſince, and incorporated in 1782. PHILLIPS'S ACADEMY, at Andover, founded and handſomely endowed, 1778, and incorporated October 4, 1780. LEICESTER ACADEMY, in the townſhip of Leiceſter, incorporated in 1784. At Williamſtown, in Berkſhire county, is another Academy, which is yet in its infancy.

Theſe Academies have very handſome funds, and are flouriſhing. The deſigns of the truſtees are, to diſſeminate virtue and true piety, to promote the education of youth in the Engliſh, Latin, Greek, and French languages, to encourage their inſtruction in writing,

writing, arithmetick, oratory, geography, practical geometry, logick, philoſophy, and ſuch other of the liberal arts and ſciences, or languages, as may be thought expedient.

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

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

The names of the ſeveral buildings are, Harvard Hall, Maſſachuſetts Hall, Hollis Hall, and Holden Chapel. Harvard Hall is divided into ſix apartments; one of which is appropriated for the library, one for the muſeum, two for the philoſophical apparatus, one is uſed for a chapel, and the other for a dining hall. The library [in 1791] conſiſts of 13,000 volumes; and will be continually increaſing from the intereſt of permanent funds, as well as from caſual benefactions. The philoſophical apparatus belonging to this univerſity, coſt between 1400 and £.1500 lawful money, and is the moſt elegant and complete of any in America.

Agreeable to the preſent conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts, his Excellency the Governour, Lieutenant Governour, the council and ſenate, the preſident of the univerſity, and the miniſters of the congregational churches in the towns of Boſton, Charleſtown, Cambridge, Watertown, Roxbury, and Dorcheſter, are, *ex officiis*, overſeers of the univerſity.

The

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

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

This univerſity, as to its library, philoſophical apparatus and profeſſorſhips, is at preſent the firſt literary inſtitution on this continent. Since its firſt eſtabliſhment, 3281 ſtudents have received honourary degrees from its ſucceſſive officers, more than 1000 of whom have been ordained to the work of the goſpel miniſtry. It has generally from 120 to 150 ſtudents.

Chief Towns.] BOSTON is the capital, not only of Maſſachuſetts, but of New-England. It is built on a peninſula of an irregular form, at the bottom of Maſſachuſetts Bay. The neck or iſthmus which joins the peninſula to the continent, is at the ſouth end of the town, and leads to Roxbury. The length of the town, including the neck, is about three miles; the town itſelf is not quite two miles. Its breadth is various. At the entrance from Roxbury, it is narrow. The greateſt breadth is one mile and 139 yards. The buildings in the town cover about 100 acres. It contains about 2376 dwelling-houſes, and 18,038 inhabitants.

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

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

The town is irregularly built, but, as it lies in a circular form around the harbour, it exhibits a very handſome view as you approach it from the ſea. On the

the weſt ſide of the town is the Mall, a very beautiful publick walk, adorned with rows of trees, and in view of the Common, which is always open to refreſhing breezes. Beacon hill, on which is an elegant monument, overlooks the town from the weſt, and affords a fine variegated proſpect.

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

The town next to Boſton, in point of numbers and commercial importance, is SALEM. It is the oldeſt town in the ſtate, except Plymouth. In 1790, it contained 928 dwelling-houſes, and 7921 inhabitants. In this town are five churches for Congregationaliſts, one for Epiſcopalians, and a meeting-houſe for the Friends. Salem is ſixteen miles north-eaſtward of Boſton, and is conſidered as the metropolis of the county of Eſſex.

NEWBURY-PORT, forty-five miles northwardly from Boſton, is ſituated on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Merrimak river, about two miles from the ſea. The town is about a mile in length, and a fourth of a mile in breadth, and contains 616 dwelling-houſes, and 3972 inhabitants. It has one Epiſcopal, one Preſbyterian, and two Congregational churches. The buſineſs of ſhip-building is largely carried on here. Theſe towns, with *Marblehead**, *Glouceſter* or *Cape-Ann*†, and *Beverly*‡, carry on the fiſhery, which furniſhes the principal article of exportation from Maſſachuſetts.

WORCESTER

* 618 houſes, and 5661 inhabitants.
† 673 do. 5317 do.
‡ 472 do. 3290 do.

WORCESTER is one of the largeſt inland towns in New-England. It is the ſhire town of Worceſter county, is about forty-ſeven miles weſtward of Boſton, and contains 2095 inhabitants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another bridge, of a ſimilar conſtruction, has been erected over Myſtick river, between Charleſtown and Malden, 136 rods in length; and another at Beverly, 92 rods long, which connects that flouriſhing little town with Salem. Theſe are works of much enterprize, ingenuity, and publick ſpirit; and ſerve to ſhew that architecture, in this ſtate, has ariſen to a high pitch of improvement. It is a conſideration not unworthy of being here noticed, that while many other nations are waſting the brilliant efforts of genius, in monuments of ingenious folly, to perpetuate their pride; the Americans, according to the true ſpirit of republicaniſm, are employed almoſt entirely in works of publick and private utility.

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

lawful money. New-England rum, pot-aſh, lumber, fiſh, and the produce of the fiſhery, are the principal articles of export.

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

In 1630, ſeventeen ſhips from different ports in England, arrived in Maſſachuſetts, with more than 1500 paſſengers, among whom were many perſons of diſtinction. Incredible were the hardſhips they endured. Expoſed to the relentleſs cruelties of the Indians, who, a few months before, had entered into a general conſpiracy to extirpate the Engliſh; reduced to a ſcanty pittance of proviſions, and that of a kind to which they had not been accuſtomed, and deſtitute of neceſſary accommodations, numbers ſickened and died; ſo that before the end of the year, they loſt 200 of their number. About this time, ſettlements were made at Charleſtown, Boſton, Dorcheſter, Cambridge, Roxbury, and Medford. The firſt General Court of Maſſachuſetts was held on the 19th of October, 1634, not by repreſentation, but by the freemen of the corporation at large.

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

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

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

In

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

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

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

The ſcrupulouſneſs of the people appears to have ariſen to its height in 1649, and was indeed ridiculous.

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

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

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

Severe laws were enacted againſt the Quakers, among which were the following:—Any Quaker, after the firſt conviction, if a man, was to loſe one ear, and for the ſecond offence, the other—a woman to be each time ſeverely whipped—and the third time, whether man or woman, to have their tongues bored through with a red hot iron. The

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

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

The laws in England at this time were very ſevere againſt the Quakers; and though none were actually put to death by publick execution, yet many were confined in priſon, where they died in conſequence of the rigour of the law. King Charles the ſecond alſo, in a letter to the colony of Maſſachuſetts, approved of their ſeverity. The conduct of the Quakers, at ſeveral times, was ſuch as rendered them proper ſubjects of a mad houſe, or a houſe of correction; and it is to be lamented that ever any greater ſeverities were uſed. I will mention one or two inſtances of their conduct, which clearly manifeſt a ſpecies of madneſs. 'Thomas Newhouſe

Newhouſe went into the meeting-houſe at Boſton with a couple of glaſs bottles, and broke them before the congregation, and threatened, *Thus will the Lord break you in pieces.* Another time M. Brewſter came in with her face ſmeared as black as a coal. Deborah Wilſon went through the ſtreets of Salem naked as ſhe was born.' While we condemn the ſeverity with which the Quakers were treated on the one part, we cannot, at the ſame time, avoid cenſuring their imprudent, indelicate and infatuated conduct on the other.

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

That the odium of this tragick conduct might not reſt upon the New-Englanders alone, it ought here to be obſerved, that the ſame infatuation was at this time current in England. The law by which witches were condemned, was a copy of the ſtatute in England; and the practice of the courts was regulated by precedents there afforded. Some late inſtances prove that England is not entirely cured of that deluſion.

In 1721, the ſmall-pox made great havock in Boſton and the adjacent towns. Of 5889 who took it in Boſton, 844 died. Inoculation was introduced on this occaſion,

occasion, contrary however to the minds of the inhabitants in general. Dr. C. Mather, one of the principal ministers of Boston, had observed, in the philosophical transactions, a letter from Timonious from Constantinople, giving a favourable account of the operation. He recommended it to the physicians of Boston to make the experiment, but all declined but Dr. Boylston. To shew his confidence of success, he began with his own children and servants. Many pious people were struck with horror at the idea, and were of opinion that if any of his patients should die, he ought to be treated as a murderer.

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

PROVINCE OF MAIN,

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

(Belonging to *Massachusetts*.)

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

BOUNDED north, by the Province of Quebec; east, by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due north from its source to the high lands, which divides this territory from Nova-Scotia; south-east, by the Atlantick ocean; west, by New-Hampshire.

Civil Division.] The whole Province of Main, and the territory to the east of it as far as the western boundary of Nova-Scotia, were formerly in one county, by the name of Yorkshire. In 1761, this extensive county was divided into three counties. The easternmost, called LINCOLN, contained all lands east of Sagadahok, and some part of Main. This county has since been divided into three, viz. *Lincoln*, *Washington* and *Hancock*.

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

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

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

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

Chief Town.] PORTLAND, which ſtands on a peninſula, and was formerly part of Falmouth. In July, 1786, the compact part of the town, and the port, were incorporated by the name of Portland. It has an excellent, ſafe and capacious harbour, but incapable of defence, except by a navy, and carries on a foreign trade, and the fiſhery, and builds ſome ſhips. The town is growing, and capable of great improvements. The old town of Falmouth, which included Portland, contained more than 700 families, in flouriſhing circumſtances, when the Britiſh troops burnt it in 1775. It is now chiefly rebuilt. A light-houſe was erected in 1790, on Portland head, at the entrance of the harbour. It is built of ſtone, 72 feet high, excluſive of the lantern.

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

hours

hours and forty-four minutes. The climate is very healthful. Many of the inhabitants live ninety years.

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

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

Trade, Manufactures, &c.] From the firſt ſettlement of Main until the year 1774 or 1775, the inhabitants generally followed the lumber trade to the neglect of agriculture. This afforded an immediate profit. Large quantities of corn and other grain were annually imported from Boſton and other places, without which it was ſuppoſed the inhabitants could not have ſubſiſted. But the late war, by rendering theſe reſources precarious, put the inhabitants upon their true intereſt, i. e. the cultivation of their lands, which, at a little diſtance from the ſea, are well adapted for raiſing grain. The inhabitants now raiſe a ſufficient quantity for their own conſumption; though too many are ſtill more fond of the axe than of the plough.

Exports.] This country abounds with lumber of various kinds, ſuch as maſts, which of late, however, have

have become ſcarce, white pine boards, ſhip timber, and every ſpecies of ſplit lumber manufactured from pine and oak; theſe are exported from Quamphegon in Berwick, Saco falls in Biddeford and Pepperelborough, Preſumſcut falls in Falmouth, and Amerafcoggin falls in Brunſwick. The rivers abound with ſalmon in the ſpring ſeaſon. On the ſea coaſt fiſh of various kinds are caught in plenty. Of theſe the cod fiſh are the principal. Dried fiſh furniſhes a capital article of export.

Inhabitants, Character and Religion] According to the cenſus of 1790, there were 96,500 inhabitants in this part of Maſſachuſetts. It is remarkable that the males exceeded the number of females 2101. The inhabitants are a hardy, robuſt ſet of people. The males are early taught the uſe of the muſket, and from their frequent uſe of it in fowling, are expert markſmen. The people in general are humane and benevolent. The common people ought, by law, to have the advantage of a ſchool education; but there is here, as in other parts of New-England, too viſible a neglect.

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

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

In 1635, Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained a grant from the council at Plymouth, of the tract of country between the rivers Piſcataqua and Sagadahok, which is the mouth of Kennebeck; and up Kennebeck ſo far as to form a ſquare of 120 miles. It is ſuppoſed that Sir Ferdinando firſt inſtituted government in this Province.

In 1639, Gorges obtained from the crown a charter of the ſoil and juriſdiction, containing as ample powers perhaps

perhaps as the King of England ever granted to any subject.

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

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

RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

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

BOUNDED North and East, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; South, by the Atlantick; West, by Connecticut.

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

Counties.	Townships.	No. of inhabit.
Newport,	Newport,	6716
	Portsmouth,	1560
	Jamestown,	507
	Middletown,	840
	Tiverton,	2453
	LittleCompton,	1542
	New Shoreham,	682
Washington,	Westerly,	2298
	NorthKingston,	2907
	SouthKingston,	4131
	Charlestown,	2022
	Exeter,	2495
	Richmond,	1760
	Hopkinton,	2462
Kent,	Warwick,	2493
	E. Greenwich,	1824
	W. Greenwich,	2054
	Coventry,	2477
Providence,	Providence,	6380
	Smithfield,	3171
	Scituate,	2315
	Gloucester,	4025
	Cumberland,	1964
	Cranston,	1877
	Johnston,	1320
	N. Providence,	1071
	Foster,	2268
Bristol,	Bristol,	1406
	Warren,	1122
	Barrington,	683
Total, five.	Thirty.	68,825

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

1730 { 15,302 Whites. / 2,633 Blacks. } 1748 { 29,755 Whites. / 4,373 Blacks. } 1761 { 35,939 Whites. / 4,697 Blacks. } 1774 { 54,435 Whites. / 5,243 Blacks. }

1783 { 48,538 Whites. / 3,301 Blacks. } 1790 { 67,877 Whites. / 948 Slaves. }

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

Bays and Islands.] Narraganset Bay makes up from south to north, between the main land on the east

eaſt and weſt. It emboſoms many fertile iſlands, the principal of which are Rhode-Iſland, Canonnicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's and Hog iſlands.

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

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

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

Soil and Productions.] This ſtate, generally ſpeaking, is a country for paſture, and not for grain. It however produces corn, rye, barley, oats and flax, and culinary plants and roots in great variety and abundance. Its natural growth is the ſame as in the other New-England ſtates. The weſtern and north-weſtern parts of the ſtate are but thinly inhabited, and are more barren and rocky. In the Narraganſet country the land is fine for grazing. The people are generally farmers, and raiſe great numbers of the fineſt and largeſt neat cattle in America; ſome of them weighing from 16 to 1800 weight. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheeſe of the beſt quality, and in large quantities for exportation. Narraganſet is famed for

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an excellent breed of pacing horſes. They are ſtrong, and remarkable for their ſpeed, and for their excellency in enduring the fatigues of a long journey.

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

Chief Towns.] Newport and Providence are the two principal towns in the ſtate. Newport lies in lat. 41° 35′. Its harbour, which is one of the fineſt in the world, ſpreads weſtward before the town. The entrance is eaſy and ſafe, and a large fleet may anchor in it, and ride in perfect ſecurity. The town lies north and ſouth upon a gradual aſcent as you proceed eaſtward from the water, and exhibits a beautiful view from the harbour, and from the neighbouring hills which lie weſtward upon the Main. Newport contains about 1000 houſes, built chiefly of wood, and 6716 inhabitants. It has nine houſes for publick worſhip: Three for the Baptiſts, two for Congregationaliſts, one for Epiſcopalians, one for Quakers, one for Moravians, and a ſynagogue for the Jews. The other publick buildings are, a ſtate-houſe, and an edifice for the publick library. The ſituation, form and architecture of the ſtate-houſe, give it the preference to moſt publick buildings in America. It ſtands ſufficiently elevated, and a long wharf and paved parade lead up to it from the harbour.

Providence is ſituated on Providence river, about thirty miles northweſt of Newport, in latitude 41° 51′ north. It is at preſent by far the moſt flouriſhing town in the ſtate. It contains upwards of 700 houſes, and 6380 inhabitants. Its publick buildings are, a college, an elegant church for Baptiſts, two for Congregationaliſts, beſides others for other denominations. This town carries on a large foreign trade, and an extenſive and gainful traffick with the ſurrounding country.

try. The town is ſituated on both ſides of the river, and is connected by a commodious bridge. There are, belonging to the port of this town, 129 ſea veſſels, containing 11,943 tons.

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

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

The other religious denominations in Rhode-Iſland are Congregationaliſts, Friends or Quakers, Epiſcopalians, Moravians, and Jews. Beſides theſe, there is a conſiderable number of the people who can be reduced to no particular denomination.

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

At Providence is Rhode-Island College. The Charter for founding this seminary of learning was granted by the General Assembly of the state in 1764.

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

This institution is under the instruction of a President, a Professor of Natural and experimental Philosophy, a Professor of Mathematicks and Astronomy, a Professor of Natural History, and three Tutors. The several classes are instructed in the learned languages, and the various arts and sciences. The institution has a library of between two and three thousand volumes, containing a valuable collection of ancient and modern authors. Also a small, but valuable philosophical apparatus. Nearly all the funds of the college are at interest in the treasury of the state, and amount to almost two thousand pounds.

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

the ſtreams to their reſpective wheels, and the bridge, have taken very much from the beauty and grandeur of the ſcene; which would otherwiſe have been indeſcribably charming and romantick.

Conſtitution.] The conſtitution of this ſtate is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in the fifteenth year of his reign; and the frame of government was not eſſentially altered by the revolution. The legiſlature of the ſtate conſiſts of two branches; a Senate or Upper Houſe, compoſed of the Governor and Deputy-Governor, and ten other members, called in the charter *Aſſiſtants*; and a Houſe of Repreſentatives, compoſed of Deputies from the ſeveral towns. The members of the legiſlature are choſen twice a year; and there are two ſeſſions of this body annually, viz. on the firſt Wedneſday of May, and the laſt Wedneſday in October.

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

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

light of nature and the laws of Chriſt, in the moſt ſolemn manner, condemn.

Mr. Roger Williams, a miniſter, who came over to Salem in 1631, was charged with holding a variety of errors, and was at length baniſhed from the then colony of Maſſachuſetts, and afterwards from Plymouth, *as a diſturber of the peace of the Church and Commonwealth*; and, as he ſays, 'a bull of excommunication was ſent after him.' He had ſeveral treaties with Myantonomo and Canonicus, the Narraganſet Sachems, in 1634 and 1635; who aſſured him he ſhould not want for land. And in 1636, he and twenty others, his followers, who were voluntary exiles, came to a place called by the Indians Mooſhauſuck, and by him *Providence*. Here they ſettled, and though ſecured from the Indians by the terror of the Engliſh, they for a conſiderable time greatly ſuffered through fatigue and want.

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

* General Greene.

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

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

The Thames empties into Long-Iſland Sound at New-London. It is navigable fourteen miles, to Norwich Landing. Here it loſes its name, and branches into Shetucket, on the eaſt, and Norwich or Little river, on the weſt. The city of Norwich ſtands on the tongue of land between theſe rivers. Little river, about a mile from its mouth, has a remarkable and very romantick cataract. A rock ten or twelve feet in perpendicular height, extends quite acroſs the channel of the river. Over this the whole river pitches, in one entire ſheet, upon a bed of rocks below. Here the river is compreſſed into a very narrow channel between two craggy cliffs, one of which towers to a conſiderable height. The channel deſcends gradually, is very crooked, and covered with pointed rocks. Upon theſe the water ſwiftly tumbles, foaming with the moſt violent agitation, fifteen or twenty rods, into a broad, ſmooth baſon which ſpreads before it. At the bottom of

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

of the perpendicular falls, the rocks are curiouſly excavated by the conſtant pouring of the water. Some of the cavities, which are all of a circular form, are five or ſix feet deep. The ſmoothneſs of the water above its deſcent—the regularity and beauty of the perpendicular fall—the tremendous roughneſs of the other, and the craggy, towering cliff which impends the whole, preſent to the view of the ſpectator a ſcene indeſcribably delightful and majeſtick. On this river are ſome of the fineſt mill ſeats in New-England.

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

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

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

Connecticut is generally broken land, made up of mountains, hills and vallies; and is exceedingly well watered. Some ſmall parts of it are thin and barren. It lies in the fifth and ſixth northern climates, and has a ſtrong, fertile ſoil. Its principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts of the ſtate, oats and

and barley, which are heavy and good, and of late buck wheat—flax in large quantities—ſome hemp, potatoes of ſeveral kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. &c. fruits of all kinds, which are common to the climate. The ſoil is very well calculated for paſture and mowing, which enables the farmers to feed large numbers of neat cattle and horſes. The beef, pork, butter and cheeſe of Connecticut, are equal to any in the world.

Trade.] The trade of Connecticut is principally with the Weſt-India Iſlands and New-York, and is carried on in veſſels from ſixty to one hundred and forty tons. The exports conſiſt of horſes, mules, oxen, oak ſtaves, hoops, pine boards, oak plank, beans, Indian corn, fiſh, beef, pork, &c.

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

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

Civil Diviſions and Population.] Connecticut is divided

vided into eight counties, viz. Hartford, New-Haven, New-London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex and Tolland. These counties are subdivided into 79 townships, each of which is a corporation.

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

Counties.	Towns where the Courts are held.	Number of Townships	Males between 16 and 59.	Total whites.	Tot. Blacks Ind. & Neg.	Number of Females in the state, 103,735. Population for every square mile about 45. Number of inhabitants in 1790, 237,942.
Hartford.	Hartford, Middletown,* Tolland.*	21	10,815	55,647	1320	
New-Haven.	New-Haven.	9	4,776	25,092	881	
New-London	New London, Norwich.	8	5,884	31,131	1920	
Fairfield.	Fairfield, Danbury.	10	5,755	29,722	1134	
Windham.	Windham.	12	5,361	28,185	485	
Litchfield.	Litchfield.	19	6,797	33,127	529	
	Total.	79	39,388	202,877	6273	

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

Character, Manners, &c.] In addition to what has been already said on these particulars, under New-England,

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

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

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

All religions, that are conſiſtent with the peace of ſociety, are tolerated in Connecticut. There are very few religious ſects in this ſtate. The bulk of the people are Congregationaliſts. Beſides theſe, there are Epiſcopalians and Baptiſts. The Epiſcopalian churches are reſpectable, and are under the ſuperintendence of a

Biſhop. There were twenty-nine congregations of the Baptiſts in 1784. Theſe congregations, with thoſe in the neighbouring ſtates, meet in aſſociations, by delegation, annually. Theſe aſſociations conſiſt of meſſengers choſen and ſent by the churches. Some of their principles are, "The imputation of Adam's ſin to his poſterity; the inability of man to recover himſelf; effectual calling by ſovereign grace; juſtification by imputed righteouſneſs; immerſion for baptiſm, and that on profeſſion of faith and repentance; congregational churches, and their independency; reception into them upon evidence of found converſion." The Baptiſts, during the late war, were active friends to their country; and by their early approbation of the new form of government, have manifeſted the continuance of their patriotick ſentiments.

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

HARTFORD is ſituated at the head of navigation, on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, about fifty miles from its entrance into the Sound. Its buildings are, a ſtate-houſe; two churches for Congregationaliſts; a diſtillery, beſides upwards of 300 dwelling-houſes, a number of which are handſomely built with brick. Hartford is advantageouſly ſituated for trade, has a very fine back country, enters largely into the manufacturing buſineſs, and is a rich, flouriſhing, commercial town.

NEW-HAVEN lies round the head of a bay, which makes up about four miles north from the Sound. It covers part of a large plain, which is circumſcribed on three ſides by high hills or mountains. Two ſmall rivers bound the city eaſt and weſt. The town was originally laid out in ſquares of ſixty rods. Many of theſe ſquares have been divided by croſs ſtreets. Four

ſtreets

ſtreets run north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt; theſe are croſſed by others at right angles. Near the center of the city is the publick ſquare; on and around which are the publick buildings, which are a ſtate-houſe, college and chapel, three churches for Congregationaliſts, and one for Epiſcopalians. Theſe are all handſome and commodious buildings. The college, chapel, ſtate-houſe, and one of the churches, are of brick. The publick ſquare is encircled with rows of trees, which render it both convenient and delightful.

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

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

NORWICH ſtands at the head of Thames river, 12 or 14 miles north from New-London. It is a commercial city, has a rich and extenſive back country, and avails itſelf of its natural advantages at the head of navigation. Its ſituation, upon a river which affords a great number of convenient ſeats for mills and water machines of all kinds, renders it very eligible in a manufactural view. The inhabitants are not neglectful of the advantages which nature has ſo liberally given them. They manufacture paper of all kinds, ſtockings, clocks and watches, chaiſes, buttons, ſtone and earthen ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge work. The city contains about 450 dwelling-houſes, a court-houſe, and two churches for Congregationaliſts, and one for Epiſcopalians.

MIDDLETOWN is pleaſantly ſituated on the weſtern bank

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

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

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

The only college in this state is YALE COLLEGE, at New-Haven, founded in the year 1700. It was named after Governor Yale, who was one of its principal benefactors. The buildings are, Connecticut Hall, 100 feet long and 40 wide, with 32 convenient rooms—a Chapel, in the second story of which are the Library and Museum—and a large and convenient dining hall, all built of brick. The college library consists of 2500 volumes. The philosophical apparatus consists of the principal machines necessary for exhibiting most of the experiments in the whole course of experimental philosophy. An addition of £.300 worth has been lately added to it. The regulation of the college is committed, by charter, to eleven Ministers of the Gospel, who are a corporate body, and hold estates, appoint officers, confer degrees, &c. The present officers of the college are, a President, who is also a Professor of Ecclesiastical History; a Professor of Divinity, and three Tutors. Upwards of 2000 have received the honours of this university;

univerſity ; of whom about 640 have been ordained to the work of the miniſtry. As many as five ſixths of thoſe who have been educated at this college were natives of Connecticut.

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

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

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

Myantonomo raiſed an army of 900 warriors, and marched towards the Mohegan country. Uncas, by his ſpies, received timely notice of their approach. His ſeat of reſidence was in ſome part of Norwich. He quickly collected 600 of his braveſt warriors, and told them, "The Narraganſets muſt not come into our town, we muſt meet them." They accordingly marched about three miles to a large plain, where the two armies met, and halted within bow-ſhot of each other. A par-

ley was propoſed by Uncas, and agreed to by Myantonomo. The Sachems met, and Uncas addreſſed his enemy as follows: "You have a great many brave men—ſo have I; you and I have quarrelled, but theſe warriors, what have they done? Shall they die to avenge a private quarrel between us? No. Come like a brave man, as you pretend to be, and let us fight. If you kill me, my men ſhall be yours; if I kill you, your men ſhall be mine." Myantonomo replied, "My men came to fight, and they ſhall fight." Uncas, like an experienced warrior, aware of the reſult of the conference from the ſuperior force of his enemy, had previouſly ſignified to his men, that if Myantonomo refuſed to fight him in ſingle combat, he would immediately fall, which was to be the ſignal for them to begin the attack. As ſoon therefore as Myantonomo had finiſhed his laconick ſpeech, Uncas dropped, his men inſtantly obeyed the ſignal, and poured in a ſhower of arrows upon the unſuſpecting Narraganſets, and ruſhing on with their horrid yells and ſavage fierceneſs, put them to flight. Many were killed on the ſpot; the reſt were cloſely purſued, and ſome were precipitately driven down craggy precipices, and daſhed in pieces. At a place called, from this event, Sachem's Plain, Uncas overtook and ſeized Myantonomo by the ſhoulder. They ſat down together; and Uncas, with a hoop, called in his men, and the battle ceaſed. Doubtful what to do with the royal priſoner, Uncas and his warriors, in council, determined to carry him to the Governor and Council at Hartford, and be adviſed by them. Thither he was accordingly conducted. The Governor having adviſed with his Council, told Uncas, that the Engliſh were not then at war with the Narraganſets, and of courſe, that it was not proper for them to intermeddle in the matter. Uncas was left to do with him as he pleaſed. Myantonomo was conducted back to the plain where he was taken, and put to death by Uncas himſelf. The tragick ſcene did not end with his death. Uncas, after the manner of the Indians, with his tomahawk, cut off a large piece of

fleſh

flesh from the shoulder of his slaughtered enemy, broiled and ate it, saying, with an air of savage triumph, "It is the sweetest meat I ever ate; it makes me have a stout heart." His body was afterwards buried, and a pillar erected over it, the remains of which are visible to this day.

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

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

Nor were the Connecticut settlers behind their brethren in Massachusetts in regard to their severity against the Quakers; and they have the same apology.* The General Court of New-Haven, 1658, passed a severe law against the Quakers. They introduced their law with this preamble:—

"Whereas there is a cursed sect of hereticks lately sprung up in the world, commonly called Quakers, who take

* See Hist. Massachusetts, p. 91.

take upon them that they are immediately sent from God, and infallibly assisted by the Spirit, who yet speak and write blasphemous opinions, despise government, and the order of God in church and commonwealth, speaking evil of dignities, &c.

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

Had the pious framers of these laws paid a due attention to the excellent advice of that sagacious doctor of the law, Gamaliel, they would, perhaps, have been prevented from the adoption of such severe and unjustifiable measures. This wise man, when his countrymen were about to be outrageous in persecuting the apostles, addressed them in the following words, which merit to be engraved in letters of gold: "REFRAIN FROM THESE MEN, AND LET THEM ALONE: FOR IF THIS COUNSEL OR THIS WORK BE OF MEN, IT WILL COME TO NOUGHT: BUT IF IT BE OF GOD, YE CANNOT OVERTHROW IT; LEST HAPLY YE BE FOUND EVEN TO FIGHT AGAINST GOD. This divine maxim was but little

little attended to in times of perſecution. Our anceſtors ſeem to have left it to poſterity to make the important diſcovery, that perſecution is the direct method to multiply its objects.

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

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

Connecticut has ever made rapid advances in population. There has been more emigrations from this, than from any of the other ſtates, and yet it is at preſent full of inhabitants. This increaſe, under the divine benediction, may be aſcribed to ſeveral cauſes. The bulk of the inhabitants are induſtrious huſbandmen. Their farms furniſh them with all the neceſſaries, moſt of the conveniencies, and but few of the luxuries of life. They of courſe muſt be generally temperate, and if they chooſe, can ſubſiſt with as much independence as is conſiſtent with happineſs. The ſubſiſtence of the farmer is ſubſtantial, and does not depend on incidental circumſtances, like that of moſt other profeſſions. There is no neceſſity of ſerving an apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs, nor of a large ſtock of money to commence

mence it to advantage. Farmers, who deal much in barter, have leſs need of money than any other claſs of people. The eaſe with which a comfortable ſubſiſtence is obtained, induces the huſbandman to marry young. The cultivation of his farm makes him ſtrong and healthful. He toils cheerfully through the day; eats the fruit of his own labour with a gladſome heart; at night, devoutly thanks his bounteous God for his daily bleſſings, retires to reſt, and his ſleep is ſweet. Such circumſtances as theſe have greatly contributed to the amazing increaſe of inhabitants in this ſtate.

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

The revolution, which ſo eſſentially affected the governments of moſt of the colonies, produced no very perceptible alteration in the government of Connecticut. While under the juriſdiction of Great-Britain, they elected their own Governors, and all ſubordinate civil officers, and made their own laws, in the ſame manner, and with as little control as they now do. Connecticut has ever been a republick, and perhaps as perfect and as happy a republick as has ever exiſted. While other ſtates, more monarchical in their government and manners,

ners, have been under a neceſſity of undertaking the difficult taſk of altering their old, or forming new conſtitutions, and of changing their monarchical for republican manners, Connecticut has uninterruptedly proceeded in her old track, both as to government and manners; and, by theſe means, has avoided thoſe convulſions which have rent other ſtates into violent parties.

NEW-YORK.

miles.		
Length 350	between	40° 40′ and 45° N. Latitude.
Breadth 300		5° Weſt and 1° 30′ E. Longit.

BOUNDED ſouth-eaſtwardly, by the Atlantick ocean; eaſt, by Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts and Vermont; north, by the 45th degree of latitude, which divides it from Canada; north-weſtwardly, by the river Iroquois, or St. Lawrence, and the Lakes Ontario and Erie; ſouth-weſt and ſouth, by Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey. The whole ſtate contains about 44,000 ſquare miles, equal to 28,160,000 acres.

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

The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New-York. It is navigable for ſloops of 80 tons to Albany, and for ſhips to Hudſon. About 60 miles above New-York, the water becomes freſh.

The

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

there are few places throughout its whole extent, that are more than fifteen or twenty miles from ſome boatable or navigable ſtream.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Civil Diviſions, Population, &c.] This ſtate is divided into fourteen counties; which are divided into a number of townſhips, as in the following TABLE.

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Chief Towns.	Total No. of Inhabit's. in 1786.	Blacks.	Apportionment of a tax of £.24,000	No. of Towns.
New-York,	New-York, City,	23,614	2103	£.6100	†
Albany,	Albany,	72,360	4690	2950	15
Suffolk,	East Hampton, Huntington,	13,793	1068	2000	8
Queens,	Jamaica,	13,084	2183	2000	6
Kings,	Flatbush, Brooklyn,	3,936	1317	900	6
Richmond,	Richmond,	3,152	693	450	4
West Chester,	Bedford, Whiteplains,	20,554	1250	1700	21
Orange,	Goshen, Orange,	14,062	858	1200	6
Ulster,	Kingston,	22,143	2662	1700	13
Dutchess,	Poughkeepsie,	32,636	1645	2550	12
Columbia*,	Hudson, Kinderhook,			1250	7
Washington,	Salem,	4,456	15	400	9
Clinton*,	Plattsburgh,				4
Montgomery,	Johnstown,	15,057	405	800	9
Tot. fourteen.		238,897	18,889	£.24,000	120

The number of inhabitants in this state, in 1786, was 238,897; of which 18,889 were negroes. By the census taken in 1790, it appears that there were then 324,127.

The unhappy spirit of disaffection and jealousy, which formerly subsisted, in a high degree, between the province of New-York and the New-England colonies, has,

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

† Not mentioned in the act.

has, since the revolution, in a great measure subsided, and the growing liberality of both parties, and a wise and harmonizing government, will, it is probable, soon rise superior to all local prejudices, compose all differences, whether they are of a political, commercial or national kind, and form the whole into one band of affectionate BROTHERS.

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

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

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

Chief

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

Chief Towns.] There are three incorporated cities in this ſtate; New-York, Albany and Hudſon.

NEW-YORK is the capital of the ſtate, and ſtands on the ſouthweſt point of an iſland, at the confluence of Hudſon and Eaſt Rivers. The principal part of the city lies on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, although the buildings extend from one river to the other. The length of the city on Eaſt River is about two miles; but falls much ſhort of that diſtance on the banks of the Hudſon. Its breadth on an average, is nearly three fourths of a mile; and its circumference may be four miles. The houſes are generally built of brick, and the roofs tiled.

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

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

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

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

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

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

An inquirer, who would wiſh to acquaint himſelf with the true ſtate of the people of New-York, their manners and government, would naturally aſk the citizens for their ſocieties for the encouragement of ſciences, arts, manufactures, &c.? For their publick libraries? For the patrons of literature? Their well regulated academies? For their female academy for inſtructing young ladies in geography, hiſtory, belles lettres, &c.? Such inquiries might be made with propriety, but could not, at preſent, be anſwered ſatisfactorily. New-York contained, in 1786, 3340 houſes and about 23,000 inhabitants. In 1790, 30,022 inhabitants.

ALBANY is ſituated upon the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river, 160 miles north of the city of New-York. It contains upwards of 600 houſes, built in the Old Dutch Gothick ſtyle, with the gable end to the ſtreet, which cuſtom the firſt ſettlers brought with them from Holland. The inhabitants are a collection from almoſt all parts of the northern world. As great a variety of languages are ſpoken in Albany, as in any town in the United States. Adventurers, in purſuit of wealth, are led here by the advantages for trade which this place affords.

affords. Situated on one of the fineſt rivers in the world, at the head of ſloop navigation, ſurrounded with a rich and extenſive back country, and the ſtore houſe of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes, it muſt flouriſh, and the inhabitants cannot but grow rich. Hudſon, however, is their rival. Other rivals may ſpring up.

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

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

Their exports to the Weſt-Indies are, biſcuit, peaſe, Indian corn, apples, onions, boards, ſtaves, horſes, ſheep, butter, cheeſe, pickled oyſters, beef and pork. But wheat is the ſtaple commodity of the ſtate, of which no leſs than 677,700 buſhels were exported in the year 1775, beſides 2,555 tons of bread, and 2,828 tons of flour. Inſpectors of flour are appointed to prevent impoſitions, and to ſee that none is exported but that which is deemed by them merchantable. Beſides the above mentioned articles, are exported flax-ſeed, cotton wool, ſarſaparilla, coffee, indigo, rice, pig iron, bar iron, pot aſh, pearl aſh, furs, deer ſkins, log wood, fuſtick, mahogany, bees wax, oil, Madeira wine, rum, tar, pitch, turpentine, whale fins, fiſh, ſugars, molaſſes, ſalt, tobacco, lard, &c. but moſt of theſe articles are imported for re-exportation. In the year 1774, there were employed, in the trade of this ſtate, 1075 veſſels, whoſe tonnage amounted to 40,812.

Medicinal

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

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

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

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

'A ſmall dog put into the ſame cavity, and made to breathe the contained air, was, in leſs than one minute, thrown into convulſive motions—made to pant for breath, and laſtly to loſe entirely the power to cry or move; when taken out, he was too weak to ſtand, but ſoon, in the common air, acquired ſtrength enough to riſe and ſtagger away.

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

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

The ſprings at New-Lebanon, in this ſtate, are much celebrated, and are frequented, with various ſucceſs, by great numbers of invalids.

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

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

The library and muſeum were deſtroyed during the war. The philoſophical apparatus coſt about 300 guineas. Until the revolution the college did not flouriſh. The plan upon which it was originally founded was contracted, and its ſituation unfavourable. The former objection is removed, but the latter muſt remain. It has between thirty and forty ſtudents, in four claſſes. The number for ſeveral years has been increaſing. The officers of inſtruction and immediate

immediate government are, a preſident, profeſſor of languages, profeſſor of mathematicks, profeſſor of logick and rhetorick, profeſſor of natural philoſophy, profeſſor of geography, and a profeſſor of moral philoſophy. There are many other profeſſors belonging to the univerſity, but their profeſſorſhips are merely honorary.

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

Religion.] The various religious denominations in this ſtate, with the number of their reſpective congregations, in 1788, were as follows.

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

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

The Aſſembly of the ſtate is compoſed of Repreſentatives from the ſeveral counties, choſen annually in May.

Every male inhabitant of full age, who has reſided in the ſtate ſix months preceding the day of election, and poſſeſſing a freehold to the value of twenty pounds, in the county where he is to give his vote; or has rented a tenement therein of the yearly value of forty ſhillings,

shillings, and has been rated and actually paid taxes, is entitled to vote for representatives in assembly. The number of representatives is limited to three hundred. The present number is sixty-five.

The supreme executive power of the state is vested in a Governor, chosen once in three years by the freemen of the state. The Lieutenant-Governor is, by his office, President of the Senate; and, upon an equal division of voices, has a casting vote; but has no voice on other occasions. The Governor has not a seat in the Legislature; but as a member of the Council of Revision and Council of Appointment, he has a vast influence in the state. The Council of Revision is composed of the Chancellor, the Judges of the Supreme Court or any of them, and the Governor.

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

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

The south side of the island is flat land, of a light sandy soil, bordered on the sea coast with large tracts of salt meadow, extending from the west point of the island to Southampton. This soil, however, is well calculated for raising grain, especially Indian corn. The north side of the island is hilly, and of a strong soil, adapted to the culture of grain, hay and fruit. A ridge of hills extends from Jamaica to Southhold. Large herds of cattle feed upon Hampstead plain, and on the salt marshes upon the south side of the island. Hampstead plain, in Queen's county, is a curiosity. It is sixteen miles in length, east and west, and seven or eight miles wide. The soil is black, and to appearance rich, and yet it was never known to have any natural growth, but a kind of wild grass, and a few shrubs. It is frequented by vast numbers of plover. Rye grows tolerably

tolerably well on ſome parts of the plain. The moſt of it lies common for cattle, horſes and ſheep. As there is nothing to impede the proſpect in the whole length of this plain, it has a curious but tireſome effect upon the eye, not unlike that of the ocean.

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

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

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

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

In Auguſt 27, 1664, Governor Stuyveſant ſurrendered the colony to Colonel Nicolls, who had arrived in the bay a few days before, with three or four ſhips and about 300 ſoldiers, having a commiſſion from King Charles the II. to reduce the place, which then was called New-Amſterdam, but was changed to New-York, as was Fort Orange to Albany, in honour of his Royal Highneſs James, Duke of York and Albany.

bany. Very few of the inhabitants thought proper to remove out of the country; and their numerous deſcendants are ſtill in many parts of this ſtate, and New-Jerſey.

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

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

The French, in 1689, in order to detach the ſix nations from the Britiſh intereſt, ſent out ſeveral parties againſt the Engliſh colonies. One of the parties, conſiſting of about 200 French, and ſome of the Caghnuaga Indians, commanded by D'Ailldebout, De Mantel and Le Moyne, was intended for New-York. But by the advice of the Indians, they determined firſt to attack Skenectady. For this place they accordingly directed their courſe, and after twenty days march, in the depth of winter, through the ſnow, carrying their proviſions on their backs, they arrived in the neighbourhood of Skenectady, on the 8th of February, 1690. Such was the extreme diſtreſs to which they were reduced, that they had thoughts of ſurrendering themſelves priſoners of war. But their ſcouts, who were a day or two in the village entirely unſuſpected, returned with ſuch encouraging accounts of the abſolute ſecurity of the people, that the enemy determined on the attack. They entered on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, at the gates, which were found unſhut; and that every houſe might be inveſted at the ſame time, divided into ſmall parties of ſix or ſeven men. The inhabitants were in a profound ſleep, and unalarmed, until their doors were broke open. Never were people in a more wretched conſternation. Before they were riſen from their beds, the enemy entered their houſes, and began the perpetration of the moſt inhuman barbarities. No tongue can expreſs the cruelties that were committed. The whole village was inſtantly in a blaze. Women with child ripped open, and their infants caſt

into the flames, or dashed against the posts of the doors. Sixty persons perished in the massacre, and twenty-seven were carried into captivity. The rest fled naked towards Albany, through a deep snow which fell that very night in a terrible storm; and twenty-five of the fugitives lost their limbs in the flight, through the severity of the frost: The news of this dreadful tragedy reached Albany about break of day, and universal dread seized the inhabitants of that city, the enemy being reported to be one thousand four hundred strong. A party of horse was immediately dispatched to Skenectady; and a few Mohawks, then in town, fearful of being intercepted, were with difficulty sent to apprize their own castles.

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

NEW-JERSEY.

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

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

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

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

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

Civil Diviſions, Population, &c.] New-Jerſey is divided into 13 counties, which are ſubdivided into 94 townſhips or precincts, as in the following TABLE.

COUNTIES.

	Counties.	Principal towns.	Acres of improved land.	Do. unimproved	No. Townships.
These seven counties lie from S. to N. on Delaware river. Cape May and Glouceſter extend acroſs to the ſea.	Cape May,	None.	36,160	28,022	3
	Cumberland,	Bridgetown.	84,582	74,543	7
	Salem,	Salem.	119,297	36,502	9
	Glouceſter,	Woodbury and Glouceſter.	156,979	134,049	9
	Burlington,	Burlington and Bordentown.	194,600	55,425	11
	Hunterdon,	Trenton.	267,192	16,116	10
	Suſſex,	Newtown.	240,955	29,628	12
These four counties lie from N. to S. on the eaſtern ſide of the ſtate.	Bergen,	Hakkenſak.	130,848	14,398	6
	Eſſex,	Newark and Elizabethtown.	109,612	9,418	3
	Middleſex,	Amboy and Brunſwick.	166,149	10,792	7
	Monmouth,	Shrewſbury and Freehold.	197,065	42,868	6
Inland.	Somerſet,	Boundbrook.	173,224	2,763	6
	Morris,	Morriſtown.	156,109	30,429	5
		Total	2,032,587	484,954	104

In 1790, a cenſus of the inhabitants was made by order of Congreſs, when they amounted to 184,129.

In 1738, the number of inhabitants in New-Jerſey was 47,369; of which 3981 were ſlaves. In 1745, there were 61,403 inhabitants in the colony, of which 4606 were ſlaves. In 1784, there were 140,435, of which 1939 only were ſlaves.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] The counties of Suſſex, Morris, and the northern part of Bergen, are mountainous. As much as five-eighths of moſt of the ſouthern counties, or one fourth of the whole

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

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

The markets of New-York and Philadelphia receive a very conſiderable proportion of their ſupplies from the contiguous parts of New-Jerſey. And it is worthy of remark, that theſe contiguous parts are exceedingly well calculated, as to the nature and fertility of their ſoils, to afford theſe ſupplies; and the intervention of a great number of navigable rivers and creeks renders it very convenient to market their produce. Theſe ſupplies conſiſt of vegetables of many kinds, apples, pairs, peaches, plumbs, ſtrawberries, cherries, and other fruits; cyder in large quantities and of the beſt quality, butter, cheeſe, beef, pork, mutton, and the leſſer meats.

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

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

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

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

Although the bulk of the inhabitants in this ſtate are farmers, yet agriculture has not been improved (a few inſtances excepted) to that degree, which from long experience, we might rationally expect, and which the fertility of the ſoil in many places, ſeems to encourage. A great part of the inhabitants are Dutch, who, although they are in general neat and induſtrious farmers, have very little enterprize, and ſeldom adopt any new improvements in huſbandry, becauſe, through habits and

want

want of education to expand and liberalize their minds, they think their old modes of tilling the beſt. Indeed this is the caſe with the great body of the common people, and proves almoſt an inſurmountable obſtacle to agricultural improvements.

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

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

Character, Manners and Cuſtoms.] Many circumſtances concur to render theſe various in different parts of the ſtate. The inhabitants are a collection of Low Dutch, Germans, Engliſh, Scotch, Iriſh, and New-Englanders, or their deſcendants. National attachment and mutual convenience have generally induced theſe ſeveral kinds of people to ſettle together in a body; and in this way their peculiar national manners, cuſtoms, and character, are ſtill preſerved, eſpecially among the lower claſs of people, who have little intercourſe with any but thoſe of their own nation. Religion, although its tendency is to unite people in thoſe things that are eſſential to happineſs, occaſions wide differences as to manners, cuſtoms, and even character. The Preſbyterian, the Quaker, the Epiſcopalian, the Baptiſt, the German and Low Dutch Calviniſt, the Methodiſt, and the Moravian, have each their diſtinguiſhing characteriſticks, either in their worſhip, their diſcipline, or their dreſs. There is ſtill another very perceptible characteriſtical difference, diſtinct from either of the others, which ariſes from the intercourſe of the inhabitants with different ſtates. The people in Weſt-

Jerſey

Jerſey trade to Philadelphia, and of courſe imitate their faſhions, and imbibe their manners. The inhabitants of Eaſt-Jerſey trade to New-York, and regulate their faſhions and manners according to thoſe of New-York. So that the difference in regard to faſhions and manners between Eaſt and Weſt-Jerſey, is nearly as great as between New-York and Philadelphia. The people of New-Jerſey are generally induſtrious, frugal and hoſpitable. There are, comparatively, but few men of learning in the ſtate, nor can it be ſaid that the people in general have a taſte for the ſciences. The lower claſs, in which may be included three-fifths of the inhabitants of the whole ſtate, are ignorant, and are criminally neglectful in the education of their children. There are, however, a number of gentlemen of the firſt rank in abilities and learning in the civil offices of the ſtate, and in the ſeveral learned profeſſions.

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

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

Colleges,

Colleges, Academies and Schools.] There are two colleges in New-Jersey; one at Princeton, called *Nassau Hall*; the other at Brunswick, called *Queen's College*. The college at Princeton was first founded about the year 1738, and enlarged by Governor Belcher in 1747. It has an annual income of about £.900 currency; of which £.200 arises from funded publick securities and lands, and the rest from the fees of the students. The president of the college is also professor of eloquence, criticism, and chronology. The vice-president is also professor of divinity and moral philosophy. There is also a professor of mathematicks and natural philosophy, and two masters of languages. The four classes in college contain between 70 and 100 students. There is a grammar school of about thirty scholars, connected with the college, under the superintendence of the president, and taught by two masters.

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

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

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

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

The charter for Queen's college, at Brunſwick, was granted juſt before the war, in conſequence of an application from a body of the Dutch church. Its funds, raiſed wholly by free donations, amounted, ſoon after its eſtabliſhment, to four thouſand pounds; but they were conſiderably diminiſhed by the war. This college at preſent has only a nominal exiſtence, and its future revival is very doubtful.

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

Chief Towns.] There are a number of towns in this ſtate, nearly of equal ſize and importance, and none that has more than two hundred houſes, compactly built. TRENTON is the largeſt town in New-Jerſey. This town, with Lamberton, which joins it on the ſouth, contains two hundred houſes, and about fifteen hundred inhabitants. Here the legiſlature meets, the ſupreme court ſits, and the publick offices are all kept, except the ſecretary's, which is at Burlington. On theſe accounts it is conſidered as the capital of the ſtate.

BURLINGTON *(city)* ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the Delaware, twenty miles above Philadelphia by water, and ſeventeen by land. The iſland, which is the moſt populous part of the city, is a mile and a quater in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. On the iſland are 160 houſes, 900 white and 100 black inhabitants. There are two houſes for publick worſhip

in

in the town, one for the Friends or Quakers, who are the moſt numerous, and one for Epiſcopalians. The other publick buildings are two market-houſes, a court-houſe, and the beſt gaol in the ſtate. Beſides theſe, there is an academy, a free ſchool, a nail manufactory, and an excellent diſtillery, if that can be called excellent, which produces a poiſon both of health and morals.

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

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

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

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

Conſtitution.] The government of this ſtate is veſted in a Governor, legiſlative council, and general aſſembly. The Governor is choſen annually by the council and aſſembly jointly. The legiſlative council is compoſed of one member from each county, choſen annually by the people. The general aſſembly is compoſed of three members from each county, choſen by the freemen.

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

Hiſtory.] The firſt ſettlers of New-Jerſey were a number of Dutch emigrants from New-York, who came over

over between the years 1614 and 1620, and settled in the county of Bergen. Next after these, in 1627, came over a colony of Swedes and Finns, and settled on the river Delaware. The Dutch and Swedes, though not in harmony with each other, kept possession of the country many years.

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

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

This state was the seat of war for several years, during the bloody contest between Great-Britain and America. Her losses, both of men and property, in proportion to the population and wealth of the state, were greater than of any other of the thirteen states. When General Washington was retreating through the Jersies, almost forsaken by all others, her militia were at all times obedient to his orders; and for a considerable length of time, composed the strength of his army. There is hardly a town in the state that lay in the progress of the British army, that was not rendered signal by some enterprize or exploit. At Trenton the enemy received a check, which may be said with justice to have turned the tide of the war. At Princeton, the seat of the muses, they received another, which, united, obliged them to retire with precipitation, and to take refuge in disgraceful winter quarters. But whatever honour this state might derive from the relation, it is not our business to give a particular description of battles or sieges; we leave this to the pen of the historian, and only observe in general, that the many military atchievements performed by the Jersey soldiers, give this state one of the first ranks among her sisters in a military view, and entitle her to a share of praise that bears no proportion to her size, in the accomplishment of the late glorious revolution.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Length 288 miles. Breadth 156 } between { 39° 43′ and 42° N. Latitude. 0° 20′ East, and 5° W. Long.

BOUNDED east, by Delaware river; north, by the parallel of 42° north latitude, which divides it from the state of New-York; south, by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; west, by a part of Virginia and the Western Territory. The state lies in the form of a parallelogram, and contains about 44,900 square miles, equal to about 28,800,000 acres.

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

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

Rivers.] There are six considerable rivers, which, with their numerous branches, peninsulate the whole state; viz. the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehannah, Yohogany, Monongahela, and Allegany. From the mouth of Delaware bay, where Delaware river empties into the ocean, to Philadelphia, is reckoned 118 miles. So far there is a sufficient depth of water for a seventy-four-gun ship. From Philadelphia to Trenton Falls is thirty-five miles. This is the head of sloop navigation. The river is navigable for boats that carry eight or nine tons, forty miles further, and for Indian canoes, except several small falls or portages, one hundred and fifty miles.

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

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

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

for the ſake of clearneſs, the GREAT RANGE OF ALLEGANY MOUNTAINS.

There is a remarkable difference between the country on the eaſt and weſt ſide of the range of mountains we have juſt been deſcribing. Between theſe mountains and the lower falls of the rivers which run into the Atlantick, not only in this, but in all the ſouthern ſtates, are ſeveral ranges of ſtones, ſand, earths and minerals, which lie in the utmoſt confuſion. Beds of ſtone, of vaſt extent, particularly of lime ſtone, have their ſeveral layers broken in pieces, and the fragments thrown confuſedly in every direction. Between theſe lower falls and the ocean, is a very extenſive collection of ſand, clay, mud and ſhells, partly thrown up by the waves of the ſea, partly brought down by floods from the upper country, and partly produced by the decay of vegetable ſubſtances. The country weſtward of the Allegany mountains, in theſe reſpects, is totally different. It is very irregular, broken and variegated, but there are no mountains; and when viewed from the moſt weſtern ridge of the Allegany, it appears to be a vaſt extended plain. All the various ſtrata of ſtone appear to have lain undiſturbed in the ſituation wherein they were firſt formed. The layers of clay, ſand and coal, are nearly horizontal. Scarcely a ſingle inſtance is to be found to the contrary. Every appearance, in ſhort, tends to confirm the opinion, that the original cruſt, in which the ſtone was formed, has never been broken up on the weſt ſide of the mountains, as it evidently has been eaſtward of them.

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

The produce from culture conſiſts of wheat, which is the ſtaple commodity of the ſtate, ſome rye, Indian corn,

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

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

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

It has been ſuppoſed, that nearly one half of the children born in Philadelphia, die under two years of age, and chiefly with a diſeaſe in the ſtomach and bowels. Very few die at this age in the country.

Population, Character, Manners, &c.] In 1787, the inhabitants in Pennſylvania were reckoned at 360,000. By the late cenſus, they are eſtimated at upwards of 433,000. The population for every ſquare mile is about nine; by which it appears that Pennſylvania is only

only one-fifth as populous as Connecticut. But Connecticut was settled nearly half a century before Pennsylvania; so that in order to do justice to Pennsylvania in the comparison, we must anticipate her probable population fifty years hence.

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

The Baptists (except the Mennonist and Tunker Baptists, who are Germans) are chiefly the descendants of emigrants from Wales, and are not numerous. A proportionate assemblage of the national prejudices, the

manners, cuſtoms, religions and political ſentiments of all theſe, will form the Pennſylvanian character. As the leading traits in this character, thus conſtituted, we may venture to mention induſtry, frugality, bordering in ſome inſtances on parſimony, enterprize, a taſte and ability for improvements in mechanicks, in manufactures, in agriculture, in commerce and in the liberal ſciences; temperance, plainneſs and ſimplicity in dreſs and manners; pride and humility in their extremes; inoffenſiveneſs and intrigue; in regard to religion, variety and harmony; liberality and its oppoſites, ſuperſtition and bigotry; and in politicks an unhappy jargon. Such appear to be the diſtinguiſhing traits in the collective Pennſylvanian character.

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

trines, they have proved themselves to be good citizens.

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

There are upwards of sixty ministers of the LUTHERAN and CALVINIST religion, who are of German extraction, now in this state; all of whom have one or more congregations under their care; and many of them preach in splendid and expensive churches; and yet the first Lutheran minister, who arrived in Pennsylvania about forty years ago, was alive in 1787, and probably is still, as was also the second Calvinistical minister. The Lutherans do not differ, in any thing essential, from the Episcopalians; nor do the Calvinists from the Presbyterians.

The MORAVIANS are of German extraction. Of this religion there are upwards of 1300 souls in Pennsylvania, viz. between 500 and 600 in Bethlehem, 450 in Nazareth, and upwards of 300 at Litiz, in Lancaster county. They call themselves the 'United Brethren of the Protestant Episcopal Church.' They are called Moravians, because the first settlers in the English dominions were chiefly emigrants from Moravia. They profess to live in strict obedience to the ordinances of Christ, such as the observation of the sabbath, infant baptism, and the Lord's Supper; and in addition to these, they practise 'The Foot-washing, the Kiss of Love, and the use of the Lot;' for which their reasons, if not conclusive, are yet plausible.

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

The TUNKERS are so called in derision, from the word *tunken, to put a morsel in sauce.* The English word that conveys the proper meaning of Tunkers is *Sops* or *Dippers.* They are also called Tumblers, from the manner in which they perform baptism, which is by putting the person, while kneeling, head first under water, so as to resemble the motion of the body in the action of tumbling. The Germans sound the letters *t* and *b* like *d* and *p*; hence the words Tunkers and Tumblers have

been

been corruptly written Dunkers and Dumplers. The firſt appearing of theſe people in America, was in the fall of the year 1719, when about twenty families landed in Philadelphia, and diſperſed themſelves in various parts of Pennſylvania. They uſe great plainneſs of dreſs and language, and will neither ſwear, nor fight, nor go to law, nor take intereſt for the money they lend. They commonly wear their beards—keep the firſt day Sabbath, except one congregation—have the Lord's-Supper, with its ancient attendants of love feaſts, with waſhing of feet, kiſs of charity, and right hand of fellowſhip. They anoint the ſick with oil for their recovery, and uſe the trine immerſion, with laying on of hands and prayer, even while the perſon baptiſed is in the water. On the whole, notwithſtanding their peculiarities, they appear to be humble, well meaning chriſtians, and have acquired the character of the *harmleſs* Tunkers. Their principal ſettlement is at Ephrata, ſometimes called Tunkers-town, in Lancaſter county, ſixty miles weſtward of Philadelphia. The brethren have adopted the White Friar's dreſs, with ſome alterations; the ſiſters, that of the nuns; and both, like them, have taken the vow of celibacy. All, however, do not keep the vow. When they marry, they leave their cells and go among the married people.

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

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

1. *The*

1. *The American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge.* 2. *The Society for promoting political inquiries.* 3. *The College of Physicians.* 4. *The Union Library Company of Philadelphia.* 5. *The Pennsylvania Hospital.* 6. *The Philadelphia Dispensary, for the medical relief of the poor.* 7. *The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage.* 8. *The Society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathens.* 9. *The Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures and useful arts.* 10. *The Society for alleviating the miseries of prisons.* 11. *The Humane Society, for recovering and restoring to life the bodies of drowned persons.* 12. *A Society for the relief of poor distressed Pilots;* besides several others.

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

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

In 1787, a college was founded at Lancaster, 66 miles from Philadelphia, and honoured with the name of FRANKLIN COLLEGE, after Dr. Franklin. This college is for the Germans, and as it concenters the whole German interest, and has ample funds to support pro-

* 1789.

fessors

feſſors in every branch of ſcience, has flattering proſpects of growing importance and extenſive utility.

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

The ſchools for young men and women in Bethlehem and Nazareth, in this ſtate, under the direction of the people called Moravians, we venture to ſay, are decidedly upon the beſt eſtabliſhment of any ſchools in America. Theſe ſchools, eſpecially that for young miſſes at Bethlehem, are in ſuch high repute, that hundreds have been refuſed admittance, for want of room and inſtructors to accommodate them. Beſides theſe, there are private ſchools in different parts of the ſtate; and to promote the education of poor children, the ſtate have appropriated a large tract of land for the eſtabliſhment of free ſchools. A great proportion of the labouring people among the Germans and Iriſh, are, however, extremely ignorant.

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

Market-ſtreet is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole length of the city from river to river. Near the middle,

it

it is interſected at right angles by Broad-ſtreet, 113 feet wide, running nearly north and ſouth, quite acroſs the city.

Between Delaware river and Broad-ſtreet are 14 ſtreets, nearly equidiſtant, running parallel with Broad-ſtreet, acroſs the city; and between Broad-ſtreet and the Schuylkill, there are nine ſtreets equidiſtant from each other. Parallel to Market-ſtreet, are eight other ſtreets, running eaſt and weſt from river to river, and interſect the croſs ſtreets at right angles; all theſe ſtreets are 50 feet wide, except Arch-ſtreet, which is 65 feet wide. All the ſtreets which run north and ſouth, except Broad-ſtreet mentioned above, are 50 feet wide. There were four ſquares of eight acres each, one at each corner of the city, originally reſerved for publick and common uſes. And in the center of the city, where Broad-ſtreet and Market-ſtreet interſect each other, is a ſquare of ten acres, reſerved in like manner, to be planted with rows of trees for publick walks.

Philadelphia was founded in 1682, by the celebrated William Penn, who, in October, 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town with city privileges. This charter was vacated by the revolution, but was renewed by the legiſlature in 1789.

Philadelphia now contains upwards of 5000 houſes; in general, handſomely built of brick; and 53,000 inhabitants, compoſed of almoſt all nations and religions. Their places for religious worſhip are as follows.

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

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

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

In

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

The Philadelphians are not ſo ſocial, nor perhaps ſo hoſpitable as the people in Boſton, Charleſton and New-York. Various cauſes have contributed to this difference, among which the moſt operative has been the prevalence of party ſpirit, which has been and is carried to greater lengths in this city than in any other in America; yet no city can boaſt of ſo many uſeful improvements in manufactures, in the mechanical arts, in the art of healing, and particularly in the ſcience of humanity. In ſhort, whether we conſider the convenient local ſituation, the ſize, the beauty, the variety and utility of the improvements, in mechanicks, in agriculture and manufactures, or the induſtry, the enterprize, the humanity and the abilities, of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, it merits to be viewed as the capital of the flouriſhing EMPIRE OF UNITED AMERICA.

LANCASTER is the largeſt inland town in America. It is 66 miles weſt from Philadelphia. It contains about 500 houſes, beſides a moſt elegant court-houſe, a number of handſome churches and other publick buildings, and about 4500 ſouls.

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

PITTSBURGH, on the weſtern ſide of the Allegany mountains, is 320 miles weſtward of Philadelphia, is beautifully ſituated on a point of land between the Allegany and Monongahela rivers, and about a quarter of

of a mile above their confluence, in lat. 40° 26′ north. It contained in 1787, 140 houſes, and 700 inhabitants, who are Preſbyterians and Epiſcopalians. The ſurrounding country is very hilly, but fertile, and well ſtored with excellent coal.

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

Curious Springs.] In the neighbourhood of Reading, is a ſpring about fourteen feet deep, and about 100 feet ſquare. A full mill-ſtream iſſues from it. The waters are clear and full of fiſhes. From appearances it is probable that this ſpring is the opening or outlet of a very conſiderable river, which, a mile and an half or two miles above this place, ſinks into the earth, and is conveyed to this outlet in a ſubterranean channel.

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

Remarkable Caves.] There are three remarkable grottos or caves in this ſtate; one near Carliſle, in Cumberland county; one in the townſhip of Durham, in Buck's county, and the other at Swetara, in Lancaſter county. Of the two former I have received no particular deſcriptions. The latter is on the eaſt bank of Swetara river, about two miles above its confluence with the Suſquehannah. Its entrance is ſpacious, and deſcends ſo much as that the ſurface of the river is rather higher than the bottom of the cave. The vault of this cave is of ſolid lime-ſtone rock, perhaps twenty feet thick. It contains ſeveral apartments, ſome of

them very high and ſpacious. The water is inceſſantly iſſuing through the roof, and falls in drops to the bottom of the cave. Theſe drops petrify as they fall, and have gradually formed ſolid pillars, which appear as ſupporters to the roof. Thirty years ago there were ten ſuch pillars, each ſix inches in diameter, and ſix feet high; all ſo ranged that the place they encloſed reſembled a ſanctuary in a Roman church. No royal throne ever exhibited more grandeur than this *luſus naturæ*. The reſemblances of ſeveral monuments are found indented in the walls on the ſides of the cave, which appear like the tombs of departed heroes. Suſpended from the roof is 'the bell,' (which is nothing more than a ſtone projected in an unuſual form) ſo called from the ſound that it occaſions when ſtruck, which is ſimilar to that of a bell.

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

Conſtitution.] By the preſent conſtitution of Pennſylvania, which was eſtabliſhed in September, 1790, all legiſlative powers are lodged in a general aſſembly, conſiſting

conſiſting of a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives; the latter to be choſen annually, the former every four years.

The ſupreme executive power is lodged in a Governor, to be choſen by the citizens of the commonwealth the ſecond Tueſday of October, to hold his office three years, from the third Tueſday of December next enſuing his election, and ſhall not be capable of holding it longer than nine, in any term of twelve years.

The judicial power is veſted in a ſupreme court—in courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery—in a court of common pleas—orphan's court—regiſter's court—a court of quarter ſeſſions of the peace for each county—in juſtices of the peace, and ſuch other courts as the legiſlature may eſtabliſh. A bill of rights makes a part of the conſtitution.

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

Hiſtory] Pennſylvania was granted by King Charles II. to Mr. William Penn, ſon of the famous admiral Penn, in conſideration of his father's ſervices to the crown. Mr. Penn's petition for the grant was preſented to the King in 1680; and after conſiderable delays, occaſioned by Lord Baltimore's agent, who apprehended

prehended it might interfere with the Maryland patent, the charter of Pennsylvania received the royal signature on the 4th of March, 1681.

By the favourable terms which Mr. Penn offered to settlers, and an unlimited toleration of all religious denominations, the population of the province was extremely rapid. Notwithstanding the attempts of the proprietary or his governors to extend his own power, and accumulate property by procuring grants from the people, and exempting his lands from taxation, the government was generally mild, and the burdens of the people by no means oppressive. The selfish designs of the proprietaries were vigorously and constantly opposed by the assembly, whose firmness preserved the charter rights of the province.

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

DELAWARE.

Length 92 *miles.* Breadth 16 } between { 38° 30′ and 40° Nor. Latitude. 0° and 1° 45′ West Longitude.

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

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

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

Rivers.] Choptank, Nanticok and Pokomoke, all have their ſources in this ſtate, and are navigable for veſſels of 50 or 60 tons, 20 or 30 miles into the country. They all run a weſtwardly courſe into Cheſapeek bay. The eaſtern ſide of the ſtate, along Delaware bay and river, is indented with a great number of ſmall creeks, but none conſiderable enough to merit a deſcription.

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

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

NEWCASTLE is 35 miles below Philadelphia, on the weſt bank of Delaware river. It was firſt ſettled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, and called Stockholm.

hōlm. It was afterwards taken by the Dutch, and called New-Amſterdam. When it fell into the hands of the Engliſh, it was called by its preſent name. It contains about 60 houſes, which have the aſpect of decay, and was formerly the ſeat of government. This is the firſt town that was ſettled on Delaware river.

WILMINGTON is ſituated a mile and a half weſt of Delaware river, on Chriſtiana creek, 28 miles ſouthward from Philadelphia. It is much the largeſt and pleaſanteſt town in the ſtate, containing 2335 inhabitants, who live in about 400 houſes, which are handſomely built upon the gentle aſcent of an eminence, and ſhow to great advantage as you ſail up the Delaware.

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

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

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

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

Religion.]

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

Population and Character.] According to the cenſus of 1790, the inhabitants of this ſtate amounted to 59,094. There is no obvious characteriſtical difference between the inhabitants of this ſtate and the Pennſylvanians.

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

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

The three juſtices of the ſupreme court, a judge of admiralty, and four juſtices of the common pleas and orphan's courts are appointed by the joint ballot of the preſident and general aſſembly, and commiſſioned by the preſident—to hold their offices during good behaviour. The preſident and privy council appoint the ſecretary,

secretary, the attorney-general, registers for the probate of wills, registers in chancery, clerks of the common pleas and orphan's courts, and clerks of the peace, who hold their offices during five years, unless sooner removed for malconduct.

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

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

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

MARYLAND.

	miles.		
Length	134	between	37° 56′ and 39° 44′ N. Latitud.
Breadth	110		0° and 4° 30′ W. Longitude.

BOUNDED north, by Pennsylvania; east, by the Delaware state; southeast and south, by the Atlantick Ocean, and a line drawn from the ocean over the peninsula (dividing it from Accomack county in Virginia) to the mouth of Patomak river; thence up the

the Patomak to its firſt fountain; thence by a due north line till it interſects the ſouthern boundary of Pennſylvania, in lat 39° 43' 18'', ſo that it has Virginia on the ſouth, ſouthweſt and weſt. It contains about 14,000 ſquare miles, of which about one-ſixth is water.

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

Counties.	Free males above 18 years of age.	Number of white inhabitants.
St. Mary's,	1,173	8,459
Somerſet,*	1,598	7,787
Calvert,	894	4,012
Montgomery,	2,160	10,011
Waſhington,	2,579	11,488
Queen Ann's,*	1,742	7,767
Caroline,*	1,293	6,230
Kent,*	1,394	6,165
Charles,	2,115	9,804
Talbot,*	1,478	6,744
Dorcheſter,*	1,828	8,927
Baltimore,	3,165	17,878
Ann Arundel,	2,229	9,370
Worceſter,*	733	8,561
Hartford,	2,243	9,377
Cœcil,*	2,000	7,749
Frederick,	3,785	20,495
Prince George's,	2,259	9,864
Total	35,268	170,688

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

According to the cenſus taken by order of Congreſs in 1790, there were then in this ſtate 320,478 ſouls.

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

Bays and Rivers.] Cheſapeek Bay, as we have already hinted, divides this ſtate into the eaſtern and weſtern diviſions. This bay, which is the largeſt in the United

United States, was particularly described, page 42. It affords several good fisheries; and, in a commercial view, is of immense advantage to the state. It receives a number of the largest rivers in the United States. From the eastern shore in Maryland, among other smaller ones, it receives Pokomoke, Choptank, Chester and Elk rivers. From the north the rapid Susquehannah; and from the west, Patapsco, Severn, Patuxent and Patomak, half of which is in Maryland, and half in Virginia. Except the Susquehannah and Patomak, these are small rivers.

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

Population and Character.] The population of this state, in 1782 and 1790, is exhibited in the foregoing table. The inhabitants, except in the populous towns, live on their plantations, often several miles distant from each other. To an inhabitant of the middle, and especially of the eastern states, which are thickly populated, they appear to live very retired and unsocial lives. The effects of this comparative solitude are visible in the countenances, as well as in the manners and dress of the country people. You observe very little of that cheerful sprightliness of look and action which is the invariable and genuine offspring of social intercourse. Nor do you find that attention paid to dress, which is common, and which decency and propriety have rendered necessary, among people who are liable to receive company almost every day. Unaccustomed, in a great measure, to these frequent and friendly visits, they often suffer a negligence in their dress which borders on slovenliness. There is apparently a disconsolate wildness in their countenances, and an indolence and inactivity in their whole behaviour, which are evidently the effects of solitude and slavery. As the negroes perform

all

all the manual labour, their maſters are left to ſaunter away life in ſloth, and too often in ignorance. Theſe obſervations, however, muſt in juſtice be limited to the people in the country, and to thoſe particularly, whoſe poverty or parſimony prevents their ſpending a part of their time in populous towns, or otherwiſe mingling with the world. And with theſe limitations they will equally apply to all the ſouthern ſtates. The inhabitants of the populous towns, and thoſe from the country who have intercourſe with them, are in their manners and cuſtoms like the people of the other ſtates in like ſituations.

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

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

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

Quakers, Nicolites, or New Quakers. The number of inhabitants was then between 10 and 11,000. There are many very reſpectable families in Baltimore, who live genteely, are hoſpitable to ſtrangers, and maintain a friendly and improving intercourſe with each other; but the bulk of the inhabitants, recently collected from almoſt all quarters of the world, bent on the purſuit of wealth, varying in their habits, their manners and their religions, are unſocial and inhoſpitable.

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

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

	Dols.	Cents.
The total amount of exports, from Baltimore, from October 1ſt, 1789, to September 30, 1790, was	2,027,770	64
Value of imports for the ſame time,	1,945,899	55
Balance in favour of Baltimore,	81,971	9

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

Methodiſts, (of whom there are ſaid to be 57,621 in the United States) Mennoniſts, Nicolites, or New Quakers.

Colleges.] The colleges in this ſtate have all been founded ſince the year 1782, and are yet in their infancy. The names of the ſeveral ſeminaries are *Waſhington College*, at Cheſtertown, inſtituted in 1782. *St. John's College*, at Annapolis, founded in 1784. *Cokeſbury College*, at Abingdon, inſtituted by the Methodiſts in 1785. And a college founded by the Roman Catholicks at Georgetown.

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

Conſtitution.] The legiſlature is compoſed of two diſtinct branches, a Senate and Houſe of Delegates, and ſtiled *The General Aſſembly of Maryland.* The Senate conſiſts of 15 members, choſen every five years. Nine of theſe muſt be reſidents on the weſtern ſhore, and ſix on the eaſtern; they muſt be more than twenty-five years of age; muſt have reſided in the ſtate more than three years next preceding the election, and have real and perſonal property above the value of a thouſand pounds. The houſe of delegates is compoſed of four members for each county, choſen annually on the firſt Monday in October. The city of Annapolis and town of Baltimore ſend each two delegates; making in the whole 76 members. The qualifications of a delegate are, full age, one year's reſidence in the county where he is choſen, and real or perſonal property above the value of five hundred pounds.

The qualifications of a freeman are, full age, a freehold eſtate of fifty acres of land, and actual reſidence

in the county where he offers to vote—property to the value of thirty pounds *in any part of the ſtate*—and a year's reſidence in the county where he offers to vote.

On the ſecond Monday in November, annually, a Governor is appointed by the joint ballot of both houſes. The Governor cannot continue in office longer than three years ſucceſſively, nor be elected until the expiration of four years after he has been out of office. The qualifications for the chief magiſtracy are, twenty-five years of age, five years reſidence in the ſtate, next preceding the election, and real and perſonal eſtate above the value of five thouſand pounds, one thouſand of which muſt be freehold eſtate.

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

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

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

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

In 1716, the government of this province was reſtored

ſtored to the proprietary, and continued in his hands till the late revolution; when, being an abſentee, his property in the lands was confiſcated, and the government aſſumed by the freemen of the province, who formed the conſtitution now exiſting. At the cloſe of the war, Henry Harford, Eſq. the natural ſon and heir of Lord Baltimore, petitioned the legiſlature of Maryland for his eſtate; but his petition was not granted. Mr. Harford eſtimated his loſs of quit rents, valued at twenty years purchaſe, and including arrears, at £.259,488 : 5 : 0—dollars at 7/6; and the value of his manors and reſerved lands at £.327,441 of the ſame money.

VIRGINIA.

Length 500 miles. Breadth 224	between	36° 30′ and 40° N. Latitude. The merid. of Philad. and 8°. Weſt Longitude.

BOUNDED eaſt, by the Atlantick ocean; north, by Pennſylvania and the river Ohio; weſt, by Kentuckey; ſouth, by North-Carolina.

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

The diſtance from the Capes of Virginia to the termination of the tide water in this river is above 300 miles; and navigable for ſhips of the greateſt burthen, nearly to that place. From thence this river, obſtructed by

by four conſiderable falls, extends through a vaſt tract of inhabited country towards its ſource. Theſe falls are, 1ſt. the *Little Falls*, three miles above tidewater, in which diſtance there is a fall of 36 feet; 2d. the *Great Falls*, ſix miles higher, where is a fall of 76 feet in one mile and a quarter; 3d. the *Seneca Falls*, ſix miles above the former, which form ſhort, irregular rapids, with a fall of about 10 feet; and 4th. the *Shenandoah Falls*, 60 miles from the *Seneca*, where is a fall of about 30 feet in three miles: From which laſt, *Fort Cumberland* is about 120 miles diſtant. The obſtructions, which are oppoſed to the navigation above and between theſe falls, are of little conſequence.

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

According to the opinion of the preſident and directors, *locks* will be neceſſary at no more than two places, the *Great* and the *Little Falls*; ſix at the former, and three at the latter. At the latter nothing had yet been attempted.* At the *Great Falls*, where the difficulties were judged by many to be inſurmountable, the work is nearly completed, except ſinking the loch ſeats and inſerting the frames. At the *Seneca Falls* the laborious part of the buſineſs is entirely accompliſhed, by removing the obſtacles and making the deſcent more gradual;

* This account was written at the cloſe of the year 1788, ſince which time the author has had no correct information of the progreſs made in theſe works.

gradual; so that nothing remains but to finish the channel for this gentle current in a workmanlike manner. At the *Shenandoah*, where the river breaks through the Blue Ridge, though a prodigious quantity of labour has been bestowed, yet much is still to be done before the passage will be perfected. Such proficiency has been made, however, that it was expected, if the summer had not proved uncommonly rainy, and the river uncommonly high, an avenue for a partial navigation would have been opened by the first of January, 1789, from Fort Cumberland to the Great Falls, which are within nine miles of a shipping port. As it has happened, it may require a considerable part of another year for its accomplishment.

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

The *Shenandoah*, which empties just above the Blue Mountains, may, according to report, be made navigable, at a trifling expense, more than 150 miles from its confluence with the Patomak; and will receive and bear the produce of the richest part of the state.* The South Branch, still higher, is navigable in its actual

* Commissioners have lately been appointed to form a plan, and to estimate the expense of opening the channel of this river.

condition nearly or quite 100 miles, through exceedingly fertile lands. Between these, on the Virginia side, are several smaller rivers, that may with facility be improved, so as to afford a passage for boats. On the *Maryland* side are the Monocasy, Antietam, and Conegocheague, some of which pass through the state of Maryland, and have their sources in Pennsylvania.

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

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

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

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

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

The *Little Kanhaway* is 150 yards wide at the mouth. It yields a navigation of 10 miles only. Perhaps its northern branch, called Junius' creek, which interlocks with

with the western waters of Monongahela, may one day admit a shorter passage from the latter into the Ohio.

Mountains.] It is worthy notice, that the mountains are not solitary and scattered confusedly over the face of the country; but that they commence at about 150 miles from the sea coast, are disposed in ridges one behind another, running nearly parallel with the sea coast, though rather approaching it as they advance north-eastwardly. To the southwest, as the tract of country between the sea coast and the Mississippi becomes narrower, the mountains converge into a single ridge, which, as it approaches the Gulph of Mexico, subsides into plain country, and gives rise to some of the waters of that gulph, and particularly to a river called the Apalachicola, probably from the Apalachies, an Indian nation formerly residing on it. In the same direction generally are the veins of lime-stone, coal and other minerals, hitherto discovered; and so range the falls of the great rivers. But the courses of the great rivers are at right angles with these. James and Patomak penetrate through all the ridges of mountains eastward of the Allegany, that is broken by no water course. It is in fact the spine of the country between the Atlantick on one side, and the Mississippi and St. Lawrence on the other.

The passage of the Patomak through the Blue Ridge is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. You stand on a very high point of land. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain an hundred miles to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Patomak, in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder, and pass off to the sea. The first glance of this scene hurries our senses into the opinion, that this earth has been created in time, that the mountains were formed first, that the rivers began to flow afterwards, that in this place particularly they have been dammed up by the Blue Ridge of mountains, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that continuing

to

to riſe they have at length broken over at this ſpot, and have torn the mountain down from its ſummit to its baſe. The piles of rock on each hand, but particularly on the Shenandoah, the evident marks of their diſruption and avulſion from their beds by the moſt powerful agents of nature, corroborate the impreſſion. But the diſtant finiſhing which nature has given to the picture is of a very different character. It is a true contraſt to the foreground. It is as placid and delightful, as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven aſunder, it preſents to your eye, through the cleft, a ſmall catch of ſmooth blue horizon, at an infinite diſtance in the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult roaring around, to paſs through the breach, and participate of the calm below. Here the eye ultimately compoſes itſelf; and that way too the road happens actually to lead. You croſs the Patomak above the junction, paſs along its ſide through the baſe of the mountain for three miles, its terrible precipices hanging in fragments over you, and within about 20 miles reach Frederick town and the fine country round that. This ſcene is worth a voyage acroſs the Atlantick. Yet here, as in the neighbourhood of the natural bridge, are people who have paſſed their lives within half a dozen miles, and have never been to ſurvey theſe monuments of a war between rivers and mountains, which muſt have ſhaken the earth itſelf to its center.

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

quantity of water compoſing it; the ſheet being only 12 or 15 feet wide above, and ſomewhat more ſpread below; but it is half as high again, the latter being only 156 feet.

In the lime-ſtone country there are many caverns of very conſiderable extent. The moſt noted is called Madiſon's cave, and is on the north ſide of the Blue Ridge, near the interſection of the Rockingham and Auguſta line with the ſouth fork of the ſouthern river of Shenandoah. It is in a hill of about 200 feet perpendicular height, the aſcent of which, on one ſide, is ſo ſteep, that you may pitch a biſcuit from its ſummit into the river which waſhes its baſe. The entrance of the cave is, in this ſide, about two-thirds of the way up. It extends into the earth about 300 feet, branching into ſubordinate caverns, ſometimes aſcending a little, but more generally deſcending, and at length terminates, in two different places, at baſons of water of unknown extent. The vault of this cave is of ſolid lime-ſtone, from 20 to 40 or 50 feet high, through which water is continually iſſuing. This, trickling down the ſides of the cave, has incruſted them over in the form of elegant drapery; and dripping from the top of the vault generates on that, and on the baſe below, ſtalactites of a conical form, ſome of which have met and formed maſſive columns.

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

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

There

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

The *Natural Bridge*, the moſt ſublime of nature's works, though not comprehended under the preſent head, muſt not be omitted. It is on the aſcent of a hill, which ſeems to have been cloven through its length by ſome great convulſion. The fiſſure, juſt at the bridge, is, by ſome admeaſurements, 270 feet deep, by others only 205. It is about 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 feet at the top; this of courſe determines the length of the bridge, and its height from the water. Its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickneſs of the maſs at the ſummit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of this thickneſs is conſtituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The reſidue, with the hill on both ſides, is one ſolid rock of lime-ſtone. The arch approaches the ſemielliptical form; but the larger axis of the ellipſis, which would be the cord 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 the parapet and peep over it. Looking down from this height about a minute, gave me a violent head-ach. If the view from the top be painful and intolerable, that from below is delightful in an equal extreme. It is impoſſible for the emotions ariſing from the ſublime, to be felt beyond what they are here; ſo beautiful an arch, ſo elevated, ſo light, and ſpringing as it were up to Heaven, the rapture of the ſpectator is really indeſcribable! The fiſſure continuing narrow, deep, and ſtraight for a conſiderable diſtance above and below the bridge, opens a ſhort but very pleaſing view of the North Mountain on one ſide, and Blue Ridge on the other, at the diſtance each of them of about five miles. This bridge is in the county of Rockbridge, to which it has given name, and affords

affords a publick and commodious paſſage over a valley, which cannot be croſſed elſewhere for a conſiderable diſtance. The ſtream paſſing under it is called Cedar creek. It is a water of James river, and ſufficient in the dryeſt ſeaſons to turn a griſt-mill, though its fountain is not more than two miles above. There is a natural bridge, ſimilar to the one above deſcribed, over Stock creek, a branch of Peleſon river, in Waſhington county.

Medicinal Springs.] There are ſeveral medicinal ſprings, ſome of which are indubitably efficacious, while others ſeem to owe their reputation as much to fancy, and change of air and regimen, as to their real virtues. The moſt efficacious of theſe are two ſprings in Auguſta, near the firſt ſources of James river. The one is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Warm Spring, and the other of the Hot Spring. The Warm Spring iſſues with a very bold ſtream, ſufficient to work a griſt-mill, and to keep the waters of its baſon, which is 30 feet in diameter, at the vital warmth, viz. 96° of Farenheit's thermometer. The matter with which theſe waters is allied is very volatile; its ſmell indicates it to be ſulphureous, as alſo does the circumſtance of turning ſilver black. They relieve rheumatiſms. Other complaints alſo of very different natures have been removed or leſſened by them. It rains here four or five days in every week.

The *Hot Spring* is about ſix miles from the Warm, is much ſmaller, and has been ſo hot as to have boiled an egg. Some believe its degree of heat to be leſſened. It raiſes the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer to 112 degrees, which is fever heat. It ſometimes relieves where the Warm Spring fails. A fountain of common water, iſſuing within a few inches of its margin, gives it a ſingular appearance. Theſe ſprings are very much reſorted to in ſpite of a total want of accommodation for the ſick. Their waters are ſtrongeſt in the hotteſt months, which occaſions their being viſited in July and Auguſt principally.

The

The ſweet ſprings are in the county of Botetourt, at the eaſtern foot of the Allegany, about 42 miles from the warm ſprings. They are ſtill leſs known. Having been found to relieve caſes in which the others had been ineffectually tried, it is probable their compoſition is different. They are different alſo in their temperature, being as cold as common water.

In the low grounds of the Great Kanhaway, 7 miles above the mouth of Elk River, and 67 above that of the Kanhaway itſelf, is a hole in the earth of the capacity of 30 or 40 gallons, from which iſſues conſtantly a bituminous vapour in ſo ſtrong a current, as to give to the ſand about its orifice the motion which it has in a boiling ſpring. On preſenting a lighted candle or torch within 18 inches of the hole, it flames up in a column of 18 inches diameter, and four or five feet in height, which ſometimes burns out within 20 minutes, and at other times has been known to continue three days, and then has been left ſtill burning. The flame is unſteady, of the denſity of that of burning ſpirits, and ſmells like burning pit-coal. Water ſometimes collects in the baſon, which is remarkably cold, and is kept in ebullition by the vapour iſſuing through it. If the vapour be fired in that ſtate, the water ſoon becomes ſo warm that the hand cannot bear it, and evaporates wholly in a ſhort time. This, with the circumjacent lands, is the property of his Excellency Preſident Waſhington and of General Lewis.

There is a ſimilar one on Sandy river, the flame of which is a column of about 12 inches diameter, and 3 feet high. General Clarke kindled the vapour, ſtaid about an hour, and left it burning.

Population and Militia.] The number of free inhabitants in this ſtate in 1782 was 296,852--ſlaves 270,762. The number of free inhabitants were to the number of ſlaves nearly as 11 to 10. According to the cenſus taken in 1790, Virginia contained 747,610 inhabitants —and Kentuckey 73,677. The following is a ſtate of the militia, taken from returns of 1780 and 1781, except in thoſe counties marked with an aſteriſk, the returns of which are ſomewhat older.

Situation.

Situation.	Counties.	Militia.
Westward of the Allegany. 4458.	Lincoln	600
	Jefferson	300
	Fayette	156
	Ohio	
	Monongalia	*1000
	Washington	*829
	Montgomery	1071
	Green Briar	502
Between the Allegany & Blue Ridge. 7677.	Hampshire	930
	Berkley	*1100
	Frederick	1142
	Shenando	*925
	Rockingham	875
	Augusta	1375
	Rockbridge	*625
	Botetourt	*700
Between the Blue Ridge and Tide Waters. 18,828.	Loudoun	1746
	Fauquier	1078
	Culpepper	1513
	Spotsylvania	480
	Orange	*600
	Louisa	603
	Goochland	*550
	Fluvanna	*296
	Albemarle	873
	Amherst	896
	Buckingham	*625
	Bedford	1300
	Henry	1004
	Pittsylvania	*725
	Halifax	*1139
	Charlotte	612
	Prin. Edward	589
	Cumberland	408
	Powhatan	330
	Amelia	*1125
	Lunenburg	677
	Mecklenburg	1100
	Brunswick	559

Situation.	Counties.	Militia.
On the Tide Waters, and in that Parallel. 19,012. Between James river and Carolina. 6050.	Greenesville	500
	Dinwiddie	*750
	Chesterfield	655
	Prince George	382
	Surry	380
	Suffex	*700
	Southampton	874
	Isle of Wight	*600
	Nanfemond	*644
	Norfolk	*880
	Princefs Anne	*594
Between James & York rivers. 3609.	Henrico	610
	Hanover	796
	New-Kent	*418
	Charles City	286
	James City	235
	Williamfburg	129
	York	*244
	Warwick	*100
	Elizabeth City	182
Between York & Rappahannock. 3260.	Caroline	805
	King William	436
	King & Queen	500
	Eflex	468
	Middlefex	*210
	Glouceſter	850
Between Rappahannock & Potomak. 4127.	Fairfax	652
	Prin. William	614
	Stafford	*500
	King George	483
	Richmond	412
	Weſtmoreland	544
	Northumberl.	630
	Lancaſter	502
Eaſt ſhore 1638	Accomack	*1208
	Northampton	*430
	Total Militia	49,97

Climate.] In an extenſive country, it will be expected that the climate is not the ſame in all its parts. It is remarkable that, proceeding on the ſame parallel of latitude weſtwardly, the climate becomes colder in like manner as when you proceed northwardly. This continues to be the caſe till you attain the ſummit of the Allegany, which is the higheſt land between the

ocean and the Miſſiſippi. From thence, deſcending in the ſame latitude to the Miſſiſippi, the change reverſes; and, if we may believe travellers, it becomes warmer there than it is in the ſame latitude on the ſea ſide. Their teſtimony is ſtrengthened by the vegetables and animals which ſubſiſt and multiply there naturally, and do not on our ſea coaſt. Thus catalpas grow ſpontaneouſly on the Miſſiſippi, as far as the latitude of 37°, and reeds as far as 38°. Perroquets even winter on the Sioto, in the 39th degree of latitude. In the ſummer of 1779, when the thermometer was at 90° at Monticello, and 96° at Williamſburg, it was 110° at Kaſkaſkia. Perhaps the mountain, which overhangs this village on the north ſide, may, by its reflection, have contributed ſomewhat to produce this heat.

Civil Diviſions.] The counties have already been enumerated. They are 74 in number, of very unequal ſize and population. Of theſe 35 are on the Tide Waters, or in that parallel; 23 are in the Midlands, between the Tide Waters and Blue Ridge of mountains; 8 between the Blue Ridge and Allegany; and 8 weſtward of the Allegany.*

The ſtate, by another diviſion, is formed into pariſhes, many of which are as large as the counties; but ſometimes a county comprehends more than one pariſh, and ſometimes a pariſh more than one county. This diviſion had relation to the religion of the ſtate, a Parſon of the Epiſcopal church, with a fixed ſalary, having been heretofore eſtabliſhed in each pariſh. The care of the poor was another object of the parochial diviſion.

There are no townſhips in the ſtate, nor any towns of conſequence. Williamſburgh, which, till the year 1780, was the ſeat of government, never contained above 1800 inhabitants; and Norfolk, the moſt populous town ever known in this ſtate, contained but 6000. The towns, but more properly villages or hamlets, are as follow.

On *James River* and its waters, Norfolk, Portſmouth, Hampton, Suffolk, Smithfield, Williamſburg, Peterſburg,

* In theſe laſt eight counties Kentuckey is included, which, ſince the above ſtatement, has been erected into a ſeparate ſtate.

burg, Richmond, the ſeat of government, Manchester. Charlotteſville, New-London.

On *York River* and its waters, York, Newcaſtle, Hanover.

On *Rappahannock*, Urbanna, Port Royal, Frederickſburg, Falmouth.

On *Patomak* and its waters, Dumfries, Colcheſter, Alexandria, Wincheſter, Staunton.

There are other places at which, like ſome of the forgoing, the *laws* have ſaid there ſhall be towns; but *nature* has ſaid there ſhall not be, and they remain unworthy of enumeration. *Norfolk* will probably be the emporium for all the trade of the Cheſapeek Bay and its waters; and a canal of 8 or 10 miles will bring it to all that of Albemarle ſound and its waters. Secondary to this place, are the towns at the head of the Tide Waters, to wit, Peterſburg on Appamattox, Richmond on James River, Newcaſtle on York River, and Alexandria on Patomak. From theſe the diſtribution will be to ſubordinate ſituations of the country. Accidental circumſtances, however, may control the indications of nature, and in no inſtances do they do it more frequently than in the riſe and fall of towns.

To the foregoing general account, we add the following more particular deſcriptions.

ALEXANDRIA ſtands on the ſouth bank of Patomak river. Its ſituation is elevated and pleaſant. The ſoil is clay; and the water bad. The original ſettlers, anticipating its future growth and importance, laid out the ſtreets upon the plan of Philadelphia. It contains upwards of 300 houſes, many of which are handſomely built. This town, upon the opening of the navigation of Patomak river, and from its vicinity to the ſeat of the Federal Government, will probably be one of the moſt thriving commercial places on the continent.

MOUNT VERNON, the celebrated ſeat of General WASHINGTON, is pleaſantly ſituated on the Virginia bank of the river Patomak, where it is nearly two miles wide, and is about 280 miles from the ſea, and 127 from the mouth of the river. It is 9 miles below Alexandria, and

and 4 above the beautiful ſeat of the late Col. Fairfax, called Bellevoir. The area of the mount is 200 feet above the ſurface of the river, and, after furniſhing a lawn of five acres in front, and about the ſame in rear of the buildings, falls off rather abruptly on thoſe two quarters. On the north end it ſubſides gradually into extenſive paſture grounds; while on the ſouth it ſlopes more ſteeply, in a ſhorter diſtance, and terminates with the coach-houſe, ſtables, vineyard and nurſeries. On either wing is a thick grove of different, flowering foreſt trees. Parallel with them, on the land ſide, are two ſpacious gardens, into which one is led by two ſerpentine gravel walks, planted with weeping willows and ſhady ſhrubs. The *Manſion Houſe* itſelf (though much embelliſhed by, yet not perfectly ſatisfactory to the chaſte taſte of the preſent poſſeſſor) appears venerable and convenient. The ſuperb banqueting room has been finiſhed ſince he returned home from the army. A lofty portico, 96 feet in length, ſupported by eight pillars, has a pleaſing effect when viewed from the water; and the whole aſſemblage, of the green houſe, ſchool houſe, offices and ſervants' halls, when ſeen from the land ſide, bears a reſemblance to a rural village—eſpecially as the lands in that ſide are laid out ſomewhat in the form of Engliſh gardens, in meadows and graſs grounds, ornamented with little copſes, circular clumps and ſingle trees. A ſmall park on the margin of the river, where the Engliſh fallow deer, and the American wild deer are ſeen through the thickets, alternately with the veſſels as they are ſailing along, add a romantick and picturesque appearance to the whole ſcenery. On the oppoſite ſide of a ſmall creek to the northward, an extenſive plain, exhibiting cornfields and cattle grazing, affords in ſummer a luxuriant landſcape; while the blended verdure of woodlands and cultivated declivities on the Maryland ſhore variegates the proſpect in a charming manner. Such are the philoſophick ſhades to which the Commander in Chief of the American Armies retired from the tumultuous ſcenes of war—and which he has again left to preſide over that large

and

and happy people, which, under Providence, he has conducted to freedom, and national glory.

FREDERICKSBURG is situated on the south side of Rappahannok river, 110 miles from its mouth; and contains about 200 houses, principally on one street, which runs nearly parallel with the river.

RICHMOND, the present seat of government, stands on the north side of James river, just at the foot of the falls, and contains about 300 houses; part of which are built upon the margin of the river, convenient for business; the rest are upon a hill which overlooks the lower part of the town, and commands an extensive prospect of the river and adjacent country. The new houses are well built. A large and elegant state-house or capitol, has lately been erected on the hill. The lower part of the town is divided by a creek, over which is a bridge, which, for Virginia, is elegant. A handsome and expensive bridge, between 3 and 400 yards in length, constructed on boats, has lately been thrown across James river, at the foot of the falls, by Col. John Mayo, a wealthy and respectable planter, whose seat is about a mile from Richmond. This bridge connects Richmond with Manchester; and as the passengers pay toll, it produces a handsome revenue to Col. Mayo, who is the sole proprietor.

The falls, above the bridge, are 7 miles in length. A canal has lately been cut on the north side of the river, by a company, at a considerable expense.

PETERSBURG, 25 miles southward of Richmond, stands on the south side of Appamattox river, and contains nearly 300 houses, in two divisions; one is upon a clay, cold soil, and is very dirty—the other upon a plain of sand or loam. There is no regularity, and very little elegance in Petersburg. It is merely a place of business, and is very unhealthy. About 2200 hogsheads of tobacco are inspected here annually. The celebrated Indian Queen, Pocahonta, from whom descended the Randolph and Bowling families, formerly resided at this place.

WILLIAMSBURG is 60 miles eastward of Richmond,

ſituated between two creeks; one falling into James, the other into York river. It conſiſts of about 200 houſes, going faſt to decay, and not more than 900 or 1000 ſouls. It is regularly laid out in parallel ſtreets, with a ſquare in the center, through which runs the principal ſtreet, E. and W. about a mile in length, and more than a 100 feet wide. At the ends of this ſtreet are two publick buildings, the college and capitol. Beſides theſe there is an Epiſcopal church, a priſon, a hoſpital for lunaticks, and the palace; all of them extremely indifferent. In the capitol is a large marble ſtatue, in the likeneſs of Narbone Berkley, Lord Botetourt, a man diſtinguiſhed for his love of piety, literature and good government, and formerly Governor of Virginia. It was erected at the expenſe of the ſtate, ſince the year 1771. The capitol is little better than in ruins, and this elegant ſtatue is expoſed to the rudeneſs of negroes and boys, and is ſhamefully defaced.

Every thing in Williamſburg appears dull, forſaken and melancholy—no trade—no amuſements, but the infamous one of gaming—no induſtry, and very little appearance of religion. The unproſperous ſtate of the college, but principally the removal of the ſeat of government, have contributed much to the decline of this city.

YORKTOWN, 13 miles eaſtward from Williamſburg, is a place of about 100 houſes, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of York river. It was rendered famous by the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, on the 19th of October, 1781, by the united forces of France and America.

Colleges, Academies, &c] The college of William and Mary is the only publick ſeminary of learning in this ſtate. It was founded in the time of King William and Queen Mary, who granted to it 20,000 acres of land, and a penny a pound duty on certain tobaccoes exported from Virginia and Maryland. The aſſembly alſo gave it, by temporary laws, a duty on liquors imported, and ſkins and furs exported. From theſe reſources it received upwards of £. 3000 *communibus annis*.

annis. The buildings are of brick, sufficient for an indifferent accommodation of perhaps 100 students. By its charter it was to be under the government of 20 visitors, who were to be its legislators, and to have a president and six professorships, which at present stand thus :—A professorship for law and police—anatomy and medicine—natural philosophy and mathematicks—moral philosophy, the law of nature and nations, the fine arts—modern languages—For the Brafferton.

The college edifice is a huge, misshapen pile, 'which, but that it has a roof, would be taken for a brick kiln.' In 1787, there were about 30 young gentlemen members of this college, a large proportion of which were law students.

There are a number of flourishing academies in Virginia—one in Prince Edward county—one at Alexandria—one at Norfolk—one at Hanover, and others in other places.

Religion.] The first settlers in this country were emigrants from England, of the English church, just at a point of time when it was flushed with complete victory over the religions of all other persuasions. Possessed, as they became, of the powers of making, administering, and executing the laws, they shewed equal intolerance in this country with their Presbyterian brethren, who had emigrated to the northern government. The poor Quakers were flying from persecution in England. They cast their eyes on these new countries, as asylums of civil and religious freedom ; but they found them free only for the reigning sect. Several acts of the Virginia assembly of 1659. 1662, and 1693, had made it penal in parents to refuse to have their children baptized ; had prohibited the unlawful assembling of Quakers ; had made it penal for any master of a vessel to bring a Quaker into the state ; had ordered those already here, and such as should come thereafter, to be imprisoned till they should abjure the country ; provided a milder punishment for their first and second return, but death for their third ; had inhibited all persons from suffering their meetings in or

near

near their houſes, entertaining them individually, or diſpoſing of books which ſupported their tenets. If no capital execution took place here, as did in New-England, it was not owing to the moderation of the church, or ſpirit of the legiſlature, as may be inferred from the law itſelf; but to hiſtorical circumſtances which have not been handed down to us. The Anglicans retained full poſſeſſion of the country about a century. Other opinions began then to creep in, and the great care of the government to ſupport their own church, having begotten an equal degree of indolence in its clergy, two-thirds of the people had become diſſenters at the commencement of the preſent revolution. The laws indeed were ſtill oppreſſive on them, but the ſpirit of the one party had ſubſided into moderation, and of the other had riſen to a degree of determination which commanded reſpect.

The preſent denominations of Chriſtians in Virginia are, Preſbyterians, who are the moſt numerous, and inhabit the weſtern parts of the ſtate; Epiſcopalians, who are the moſt ancient ſettlers, and occupy the eaſtern and firſt ſettled parts of the ſtate. Intermingled with theſe are great numbers of Baptiſts and Methodiſts. The bulk of theſe laſt mentioned religious ſects are of the poorer ſort of people, and many of them are very ignorant, (as is indeed the caſe with the other denominations) but they are generally a moral, well-meaning ſet of people. They exhibit much zeal in their worſhip, which appears to be compoſed of the mingled effuſions of piety, enthuſiaſm and ſuperſtition.

Character, Manners and Cuſtoms.] Virginia has produced ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed and influential men that have been active in effecting the two late grand and important revolutions in America. Her political and military character will rank among the firſt in the page of hiſtory. But it is to be obſerved that this character has been obtained for the Virginians by a few eminent men who have taken the lead in all their publick tranſactions, and who, in ſhort, govern Virginia; for the great body of the people do not concern

cern themſelves with politicks—ſo that their government, though nominally republican, is, in fact, oligarchal or ariſtocratical.

The Virginians, who are rich, are in general ſenſible, polite and hoſpitable, and of an independent ſpirit. The poor are ignorant and abject—and all are of an inquiſitive turn, and in many other reſpects, very much reſemble the people in the eaſtern ſtates. They differ from them, however, in their morals; the former being much addicted to gaming, drinking, ſwearing, horſe-racing, cock-fighting, and moſt kinds of diſſipation. There is a much greater diſparity between the rich and the poor, in Virginia, than in any of the northern ſtates.

A ſpirit for literary inquiries, if not altogether confined to a few, is, among the body of the people, evidently ſubordinate to a ſpirit of gaming and barbarous ſports. At almoſt every tavern or ordinary, on the publick road, there is a billiard table, a backgammon table, cards, and other implements for various games. To theſe publick houſes the gambling gentry in the neighbourhood reſort to *kill time*, which hangs heavily upon them; and at this buſineſs they are extremely expert, having been accuſtomed to it from their earlieſt youth. The paſſion for cock-fighting, a diverſion not only inhumanly barbarous, but infinitely beneath the dignity of a man of ſenſe, is ſo predominant that they even advertiſe their matches in the publick news-papers. This diſſipation of manners is the fruit of indolence and luxury, which are the fruit of the African ſlavery.

Conſtitution, Courts and Laws.] The executive power is lodged in the hands of a Governor, choſen annually, and incapable of acting more than three years in ſeven. He is aſſiſted by a council of eight members. The judiciary powers are divided among ſeveral courts. Legiſlation is exerciſed by two houſes of aſſembly, the one called the Houſe of Delegates, compoſed of two members from each county, choſen annually by the citizens poſſeſſing an eſtate for life in 100 acres of uninhabited

inhabited land, or 25 acres with a houſe on it, or in a houſe or lot in ſome town: The other called the Senate, conſiſting of 24 members, choſen quadrennially by the ſame electors, who for this purpoſe are diſtributed into 24 diſtricts. The concurrence of both houſes is neceſſary to the paſſing of a law. They have the appointment of the Governor and Council, the Judges of the ſuperior courts, Auditors, Attorney-General, Treaſurer, Regiſter of the land-office, and Delegates to Congreſs.

In October, 1786, an act was paſſed by the aſſembly prohibiting the importation of ſlaves into the commonwealth, upon penalty of the forfeiture of the ſum of £.1000 for every ſlave. And every ſlave imported contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, becomes free.

Commerce.] Before the preſent war was exported from this ſtate, *communibus annis*, nearly as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.
Tobacco,	55,000 hhds. of 1000lb.
Wheat,	800,000 buſhels.
Indian corn,	600,000 buſhels.
Shipping,	
Maſts, planks, ſkantling, ſhingles, ſtaves,	
Tar, pitch, turpentine,	30,000 barrels.
Peltry, viz. ſkins of deer, beavers, otters, muſkrats, racoons, foxes,	180 hhds. of 600lb.
Pork,	4,000 barrels.
Flax-ſeed, hemp, cotton,	
Pit-coal, pig-iron,	
Peaſe,	5,000 buſhels.
Beef,	1,000 barrels.
Sturgeon, white-ſhad, herring,	
Brandy from peaches and apples, whiſky,	
Horſes.	

The amount of the above articles is £.850,000, Virginia money, or 607,142 guineas.

Hiſtory.] In the year 1584, two patents were granted by Queen Elizabeth, one to Adrain Gilbert, (Feb. 6) the other to Sir Walter Raleigh, for lands not poſſeſſed by any Chriſtian prince. By the direction of Sir Walter, two ſhips were fitted and ſent out, under the command of Philip Amidas, and Arthur Barlow.

Barlow. In July they arrived on the coaſt, and anchored in a harbour ſeven leagues weſt of the Roanoke. On the 13th of July, they, in a formal manner, took poſſeſſion of the country, and, in honour of their virgin Queen Elizabeth, they called it *Virginia*. Till this time the country was known by the general name of *Florida*. After this VIRGINIA became the common name for all North-America.

In the year 1587, *Manteo* was baptized in Virginia. He was the firſt native Indian who received that ordinance in that part of America. On the 18th of Auguſt, Mrs. Dare was delivered of a daughter, whom ſhe called VIRGINIA. She was the firſt Engliſh child that was born in North-America.

In the ſpring of the year 1606, James I. by patent, divided Virginia into two colonies. The *ſouthern* included all lands between the 34th and 41ſt degrees of north latitude. This was ſtiled the *firſt colony*, under the name of South-Virginia, and was granted to the London Company. The *northern*, called the *ſecond colony*, and known by the general name of North-Virginia, included all lands between the 38th and 45th degrees north latitude, and was granted to the Plymouth Company. Each of theſe colonies had a council of thirteen men to govern them. To prevent diſputes about territory, the colonies were prohibited to plant within an hundred miles of each other. There appears to be an inconſiſtency in theſe grants, as the lands lying between the 38th and 41ſt degrees are covered by both patents.

Both the London and Plymouth companies attempted ſettlements within the limits of their reſpective grants, but with ill ſucceſs, for no effectual ſettlements were made by the former till 1610, and by the latter not till 1620. Lord Delaware, in 1610, came over to Virginia with a freſh ſupply of ſettlers and proviſions, which revived the drooping ſpirits of the former company, and gave permanency and reſpectability to the ſettlement.

In April, 1613, Mr. John Rolfe, a worthy young gentleman,

gentleman, was married to *Pocahontas*, the daughter of *Powhatan*, the famous Indian chief. This connexion, which was very agreeable both to the Engliſh and Indians, was the foundation of a friendly and advantageous commerce between them.

In 1616, Mr. Rolfe, with his wife Pocahontas, viſited England, where ſhe was treated with that attention and reſpect which ſhe had merited by her important ſervices to the colony in Virginia. She died the year following at Graveſend, in the 22d year of her age, juſt as ſhe was about to embark for America. She had embraced the Chriſtian religion; and in her life and death evidenced the ſincerity of her profeſſion. She left a little ſon, who, having received his education in England, came over to Virginia, where he lived and died in affluence and honour, leaving behind him an only daughter. Her deſcendants are among the moſt reſpectable families in Virginia.

Tomocomo, a ſenſible Indian, brother in law to Pocahontas, accompanied her to England; and was directed by Powhatan to bring him an exact account of the numbers and ſtrength of the Engliſh. For this purpoſe, when he arrived at Plymouth, he took a long ſtick, intending to cut a notch in it for every perſon he ſhould ſee. This he ſoon found impracticable, and threw away his ſtick. On his return, being aſked by Powhatan, how many people there were, he is ſaid to have replied, "Count the ſtars in the ſky, the leaves on the trees, and the ſands on the ſea ſhore; for ſuch is the number of the people in England."

In 1650, the parliament, conſidering itſelf as ſtanding in the place of their depoſed King, and as having ſucceeded to all its powers, without as well as within the realm, began to aſſume a right over the colonies, paſſing an act for inhibiting their trade with foreign nations. This ſucceſſion to the exerciſe of the kingly authority gave the firſt colour for parliamentary interference with the colonies, and produced that fatal precedent which they continued to follow after they had retired, in other proſpects, within their proper functions.

When

When this colony, therefore, which ſtill maintained its oppoſition to Cromwell and the parliament, was induced, in 1651, to lay down their arms, they previouſly ſecured their moſt eſſential rights, by a ſolemn convention.

This convention, entered into with arms in their hands, they ſuppoſed had ſecured the ancient limits of their country, its free trade, its exemption from taxation, but by their own aſſembly, and excluſion of military force from among them. Yet in every of theſe points was this convention violated by ſubſequent kings and parliaments, and other infractions of their conſtitution, equally dangerous, committed. Their general aſſembly, which was compoſed of the council of ſtate and burgeſſes, ſitting together and deciding by plurality of voices, was ſplit into two houſes, by which the council obtained a ſeparate negative on their laws. Appeals from their ſupreme court, which had been fixed by law in their general aſſembly, were arbitrarily revoked to England, to be there heard before the king and council. Inſtead of 400 miles on the ſea coaſt, they were reduced, in the ſpace of 30 years, to about 100 miles. Their trade with foreigners was totally ſuppreſſed, and when carried to Great-Britain, was there loaded with impoſts. It is unneceſſary, however, to glean up the ſeveral inſtances of injury, as ſcattered through American and Britiſh hiſtory, and the more eſpecially as, by paſſing on to the acceſſion of the preſent king, we ſhall find ſpecimens of them all, aggravated, multiplied, and crouded within a ſmall compaſs of time, ſo as to evince a fixed deſign of conſidering our rights, natural, conventional and chartered, as mere nullities. The following is an epitome of the firſt fifteen years of his reign. The colonies were taxed internally and externally; their eſſential intereſts ſacrificed to individuals in Great-Britain; their legiſlatures ſuſpended; charters annulled; trials by juries taken away; their perſons ſubjected to tranſportation acroſs the Atlantick, and to trial before foreign judicatories; their ſupplications for redreſs thought beneath anſwer; themſelves publiſhed as cowards in the councils of their mother country and courts

of Europe; armed troops ſent among them to enforce ſubmiſſion to theſe violences; and actual hoſtilities commenced againſt them. No alternative was preſented but reſiſtance, or unconditional ſubmiſſion. Between theſe could be no heſitation. They cloſed in the appeal to arms. They declared themſelves independent ſtates. They confederated together into one great republick; thus ſecuring to every ſtate the benefit of an union of their whole force. They fought—they conquered—and obtained a glorious PEACE—and are now enjoying its happy fruits under the beſt Conſtitution of government in the world.

KENTUCKY.

	miles.	
Length	250	between 36° 30′ and 39° 30′ N. Latitude.
Breadth	200	between 8° and 15° Weſt Longitude.

BOUNDED northweſt, by the river Ohio; weſt, by Cumberland river; ſouth, by North-Carolina; eaſt, by Sandy river, and a line drawn due ſouth from its ſource, till it ſtrikes the northern boundary of North-Carolina.

Civil Diviſions.] Kentucky was originally divided into two counties, Lincoln and Jefferſon. It has ſince been ſubdivided into ſeven, which follow:

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Jefferſon,	LOUISVILLE.
Fayette,	LEXINGTON.
Bourbon,	
Mercer,	Harrodſtown.
Nelſon,	Bardſtown.
Maddiſon,	
Lincoln.	

Rivers.] The river Ohio waſhes the northweſtern ſide of Kentucky, in its whole extent. Its principal branches, which water this fertile tract of country, are Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green and Cumberland rivers. Theſe again branch, in various directions, into

into rivulets of different magnitudes, fertilizing the country in all its parts.

Springs.] There are five noted ſalt ſprings or licks in this country, viz. the higher and lower Blue Springs, on Licking river, from ſome of which, it is ſaid, iſſue ſtreams of briniſh water; the Big Bone lick, Drennon's licks; and Bullet's lick, at Saltſburg. The laſt of theſe licks, though in low order, has ſupplied this country and Cumberland with ſalt, at 20 ſhillings the buſhel, Virginia currency; and ſome is exported to the Illinois country. The method of procuring water from theſe licks, is by ſinking wells from 30 to 40 feet deep. The water drawn from theſe wells is more ſtrongly impregnated with ſalt than the water from the ſea.

Face of the Country, Soil and Produce.] This whole country, as far as has yet been diſcovered, lies upon a bed of lime ſtone, which in general is about ſix feet below the ſurface, except in the vallies, where the ſoil is much thiner. A tract of about 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly, broken land, interſperſed with many fertile ſpots. The reſt of the country is agreeably uneven, gently aſcending and deſcending at no great diſtances.

No country will admit of being thicker ſettled with farmers, who confine themſelves to agriculture, than this. But large ſtocks of cattle, except in the neighbourhood of barrens, cannot be raiſed.

This country in general is well timbered. Of the natural growth which is peculiar to this country, we may reckon the ſugar, coffee, papaw, and cucumber trees. The two laſt are a ſoft wood, and bear a fruit of the ſhape and ſize of a cucumber. The coffee tree reſembles the black oak, and bears a pod, which incloſes good coffee. Beſides theſe there is the honey locuſt, black mulberry, wild cherry of a large ſize, buckeye, an exceedingly ſoft wood, the magnolia, which bears a beautiful bloſſom of a rich and exquiſite fragrance. Such is the variety and beauty of the flowering ſhrubs and plants which grow ſpontaneouſly in this country, that in the proper ſeaſon the wilderneſs appears in bloſſom. The

The accounts of the fertility of the ſoil in this country have, in ſome inſtances, exceeded belief; and probably have been exaggerated. That ſome parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lands of the firſt rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, and in ſome inſtances, it is affirmed, 100 buſhels of good corn an acre. In common, the land will produce 30 buſhels of wheat or rye an acre. Barley, oats, cotton, flax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds common in this climate, yield abundantly. The old Virginia planters ſay, that if the climate does not prove too moiſt, few ſoils known will yield more and better tobacco.

Climate.] Healthy and delightful, ſome few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow ſeldom falls deep, or lies long. The winter, which begins about Chriſtmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is ſo mild as that cattle can ſubſiſt without fodder.

Chief Town.] LEXINGTON, which ſtands on the head waters of Elkhorn river, is reckoned the capital of Kentucky. Here the courts are held, and buſineſs regularly conducted. In 1786, it contained about 109 houſes, and ſeveral ſtores, with a good aſſortment of dry goods. It muſt have greatly increaſed ſince.

Population and Character.] It is impoſſible to aſcertain, with any degree of accuracy, the preſent number of inhabitants; owing to the numerous acceſſions which are made almoſt every month. In 1783, in the county of Lincoln only, there were, on the militia rolls, 3570 men, chiefly emigrants from the lower parts of Virginia. In 1784, the number of inhabitants was reckoned at upwards of 30,000. From the accounts of their aſtoniſhing increaſe ſince, we may now ſafely eſtimate them at upwards of 100,000. It is aſſerted that at leaſt 20,000 emigrated here in the year 1787. Theſe people, collected from different ſtates, of different manners, cuſtoms, religions, and political ſentiments, have not been long enough together to form a uniform

uniform and diſtinguiſhing character. Among the ſettlers there are many gentlemen of abilities, and many genteel families from ſeveral of the ſtates, who give dignity and reſpectability to the ſettlement. They are in general more orderly, perhaps, than any people who have ſettled a new country.

Religion.] The Baptiſts are the moſt numerous religious ſect in Kentucky. In 1787 they had 16 churches eſtabliſhed, beſides ſeveral congregations where churches were not conſtituted. Theſe were ſupplied with upwards of 30 miniſters or teachers. There are ſeveral large congregations of Preſbyterians, and ſome few of other denominations.

Literature and Improvements.] The legiſlature of Virginia have made proviſion for a college in Kentucky, and have endowed it with very conſiderable landed funds. The Rev. John Todd has given a very handſome library for its uſe. Schools are eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral towns, and, in general, regularly and handſomely ſupported. They have a printing-office, and publiſh a weekly gazette. They have erected a paper mill, an oil mill, fulling mills, ſaw mills, and a great number of valuable griſt mills. Their ſalt works are more than ſufficient to ſupply all the inhabitants, at a low price. They make conſiderable quantities of ſugar from the ſugar trees. Labourers, particularly tradeſmen, are exceedingly wanted here.

Curioſities.] The banks, or rather precipices of Kentucky and Dick's rivers, are to be reckoned among the natural curioſities of this country. Here the aſtoniſhed eye beholds 3 or 400 feet of ſolid perpendicular rock, in ſome parts of the lime-ſtone kind, and in others of fine white marble, curiouſly checkered with ſtrata of aſtoniſhing regularity. Theſe rivers have the appearance of deep, artificial canals. Their banks are level and covered with red cedar groves.

Hiſtory.] The firſt white man who diſcovered this province, was one James M'Bride, in the year 1754. From this period it remained unexplored till about the year 1767, when one John Finley and ſome others,

trading with the Indians, fortunately travelled over the fertile region, now called Kentucky, then known to the Indians, by the name of the Dark and Bloody Grounds, and sometimes the Middle Ground. This country greatly engaged Mr. Finley's attention, and he communicated his discovery to Colonel Daniel Boon, and a few more, who, conceiving it to be an interesting object, agreed, in the year 1769, to undertake a journey in order to explore it. After a long, fatiguing march, over a mountainous wilderness, in a westward direction, they at length arrived upon its borders; and from the top of an eminence, with joy and wonder, descried the beautiful landscape of Kentucky. Here they encamped, and some went to hunt provisions, which were readily procured, there being plenty of game, while Colonel Boon and John Finley made a tour through the country, which they found far exceeding their expectations, and returning to camp, informed their companions of their discoveries. But in spite of this promising beginning, this company, meeting with nothing but hardships and adversity, grew exceedingly disheartened, and was plundered, dispersed and killed by the Indians, except Colonel Boon, who continued an inhabitant of the wilderness until the year 1771, when he returned home.

Colonel Henderson, of North-Carolina, being informed of this country by Colonel Boon, he, and some other gentlemen, held a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, at Wataga, in March, 1775, and then purchased from them the lands lying on the south side of Kentucky river, for goods, at valuable rates, to the amount of £.6000 specie.

Soon after this purchase, the state of Virginia took the alarm, agreed to pay the money Colonel Donaldson had contracted for, and then disputed Colonel Henderson's right of purchase, as a private gentleman of another state, in behalf of himself. However, for his eminent services to this country, and for having been instrumental in making so valuable an acquisition to Virginia, that state was pleased to reward him with a tract of land, at the mouth of Green river, to the amount of

of 200,000 acres; and the ſtate of North-Carolina gave him the like quantity in Powel's Valley. This region was formerly claimed by various tribes of Indians; whoſe title, if they had any, originated in ſuch a manner, as to render it doubtful which ought to poſſeſs it. Hence this fertile ſpot became an object of contention, a theatre of war, from which it was properly denominated the Bloody Grounds. Their contentions not being likely to decide the right to any particular tribe, as ſoon as Mr. Henderſon and his friends propoſed to purchaſe, the Indians agreed to ſell; and notwithſtanding the valuable conſideration they received, have continued ever ſince troubleſome neighbours to the new ſettlers.

The progreſs in improvements and cultivation which has been made in this country, almoſt exceeds belief. Fourteen years ago Kentucky lay in foreſt, almoſt uninhabited, but by wild beaſts. Now, notwithſtanding the united oppoſition of all the weſtern Indians, ſhe exhibits an extenſive ſettlement, divided into ſeven large and populous counties, in which are a number of flouriſhing towns; containing more inhabitants than are in Georgia, Delaware or Rhode-Iſland ſtates; and nearly or quite as many as in New-Hampſhire. An inſtance of the like kind, where a ſettlement has had ſo large and ſo rapid a growth, can ſcarcely be produced in hiſtory.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

	miles.		
Length	758	between	34° and 36° 30′ N. Latitude.
Breadth	110		1° and 16° Weſt Longitude.

BOUNDED north, by Virginia; eaſt, by the Atlantick ocean; ſouth, by South-Carolina and Georgia; weſt, by the Miſſiſippi.

Civil Diviſions.] This ſtate is divided into eight diſtricts, which are ſubdivided into fifty-eight counties, as follows:

Diſtricts.

Districts.	*Counties.*
Edenton, 9 counties.	Chowan, Currituck, Cambden, Pasquetank, Perquimins, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Tyrrel.
Wilmington, 8 counties.	New Hanover, Brunswick, Cumberland, Robinson, Duplin, Beaden, Wayne, Moore.
Newbern, 8 counties.	Craven, Beaufort, Carteret, Pitt, Dobbs, Hyde, Jones, Onslow.

The above three districts are on the sea coast, extending from the Virginia line southwestward to South-Carolina.

Davidson, 2 counties.	Davidson, Summer.
Halifax, 7 counties.	Halifax, Northampton, Martin, Edgecomb, Warren, Franklin, Nash.
Hillsborough, 9 counties.	Orange, Chatan, Granville, Johnston, Caiwell,* Sampson, Wake, Guilford, Randolph.
Salisbury, 8 counties.	Rowan, Mecklenburg, Rockingham, Surry, Montgomery,* Anson, Wilkes, Richmond.
Morgan, 8 counties.	Burk, Green,* Rutherford, Washington,* Sullivan,* Lincoln, Hawkins,* Russell.*

The counties marked (*) constitute the district called FRANKLAND, lying west of and between the parallels of 35° and 37° north latitude.

These five districts, beginning on the Virginia line, cover the whole state west of the three maritime districts before mentioned; and the greater part of them extend quite across the state from north to south.

Rivers.] *Chowan* river is formed by the confluence of three rivers, viz. the Meherrin, Nottaway and Black rivers; all of which rise in Virginia. It falls into the northwest corner of Albemarle sound.

Roanoke is a long rapid river, formed by two principal branches, Staunton river, which rises in Virginia, and Dan river, which rises in North-Carolina. It empties, by several mouths, into the southwest end of Albemarle sound.

Pamlico or *Tar* river opens into Pamlico sound.

News

Neus river empties into Pamlico ſound below Newbern.

Trent river, from the ſouthweſt, falls into the Neus at Newbern.

All the rivers in North-Carolina, and, it may be added, in South-Carolina, Georgia, and the Floridas, which empty into the Atlantick ocean, are navigable by any veſſel that can paſs the bar at their mouths. While the water courſes continue broad enough for veſſels to turn round, there is generally a ſufficient depth of water for them to proceed.

Cape Fear river opens into the ſea at Cape Fear. As you aſcend it, you paſs Brunſwick on the left, and Wilmington on the right. The river then divides into *north-eaſt* and *north-weſt* branches, as they are called. This river affords the beſt navigation in North-Carolina.

Peliſon, *Holſtein*, *Notey Chuckey*, and *Frank* rivers, are all branches of the broad *Tenneſſee*, which falls into the Ohio.

Sounds, *Capes*, *Swamps*, &c.] *Pamlico Sound* is a kind of lake or inland ſea, from 10 to 20 miles broad, and nearly 100 miles in length. It is ſeparated from the ſea, in its whole length, by a beach of ſand hardly a mile wide, generally covered with ſmall trees or buſhes. North of Pamlico ſound, and communicating with it, is *Albemarle ſound*, 60 miles in length, and from 8 to 12 in breadth. *Core ſound* lies ſouth of Pamlico, and communicates with it. Theſe ſounds are ſo large, when compared with their inlets from the ſea, that no tide can be perceived in any of the rivers which empty into them; nor is the water ſalt even in the mouths of theſe rivers.

Cape Hatteras is in lat. 35° 15′. This cape has been dreaded by mariners ſailing ſouthward when they have been in large veſſels; for if they come within 20 miles of the land at the cape, it is in ſome places too ſhoal for them; if they ſtand further off, they are in danger of falling into the Gulf Stream, which would ſet them 3 or 4 miles an hour northward. It is obſervable that violent ſtorms of rain, and guſts of wind, are uncommonly frequent around this cape. *Cape*

Cape Lookout is ſouth of Cape Hatteras, oppoſite Core ſound, and has had an excellent harbour entirely filled up with land ſince the year 1777.

Cape Fear is remarkable for a dangerous ſhoal called, from its form, the *Frying pan.*

Diſmal Swamp ſpreads over the whole tract of country which lies between Pamlico and Albemarle ſounds, and needs no other deſcription than is conveyed by its name. There is another large ſwamp north of Edenton, which lies partly in this ſtate and partly in Virginia. This ſwamp is owned by two companies; the Virginia company, of which Preſident Waſhington is a member, hold 100,000 acres; and the North-Carolina company, who hold about 40,000 acres. It is in contemplation to cut a canal through this ſwamp, from the head of Paſquetank to the head of Elizabeth river, in Virginia, 12 or 14 miles in length.

Kanawa River and the Allegany Mountains.] In 1789 this diſtrict contained about 40,000 ſouls; and it is probable it will ſhortly be erected into a ſeparate ſtate.

Principal Towns.] Newbern, Edenton, Wilmington, Halifax, Hillſborough and Fayetteville, each in their turns, have been conſidered as the capital of the ſtate. At preſent they have no capital. The convention which met to conſider the new conſtitution, fixed on a place in Wake county to be the ſeat of government, but the town is not yet built.

NEWBERN is the largeſt town in the ſtate. It ſtands on a flat, ſandy point of land, formed by the confluence of the rivers Neus on the north, and Trent on the ſouth. The town contains about 400 houſes, all built of wood, excepting the palace, the church, the gaol and two dwelling-houſes, which are of brick.

EDENTON is ſituated on the north ſide of Albemarle ſound; and has about 150 indifferent wood-houſes, and a few handſome buildings. It has a brick church for Epiſcopalians, which for many years has been much neglected, and ſerves only to ſhew that the people once had a regard, at leaſt, for the *externals* of religion. Its local ſituation is advantageous for trade, but not for health.

WILMINGTON

WILMINGTON is a town of about 180 houſes, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the eaſtern branch of Cape Fear river, 34 miles from the ſea.

ABINGDON, in Waſhington county, is the principal town in the diſtrict of *Frankland*. It is ſituated 310 miles, a little to the ſouth of weſt, from Richmond in Virginia, in lat. 36° 40′.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] North-Carolina, in its whole width, for 60 miles from the ſea, is a dead level. A great proportion of this tract lies in foreſt, and is barren. On the banks of ſome of the rivers, particularly of the Roanoke, the land is fertile and good. Interſperſed through the other parts, are glades of rich ſwamp, and ridges of oak land, of a black, fertile ſoil. Sixty and 80 miles from the ſea, the country riſes into hills and mountains, as deſcribed in South-Carolina and Georgia.

That part of North-Carolina which lies weſt of the mountains, a tract about 500 miles in length, eaſt and weſt, and upwards of 100 in breadth (except the Cumberland barrens, and ſome broken lands), is a fine fertile country, watered by the broad Tenneſſee and its numerous branches, and abounds with oaks, locuſt trees of ſeveral kinds, walnut, elm, linn and cherry trees, ſome of which are three feet in diameter. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax grow well in the back hilly country. Indian corn and pulſe of all kinds in all parts. Cotton is alſo conſiderably cultivated here, and might be raiſed in much greater plenty. It is planted yearly: The ſtalk dies with the froſt.

Trade.] The ſouthern interior counties carry their produce to Charleſton; and the northern to Peterſburg in Virginia. The exports from the lower parts of the ſtate are, tar, pitch, turpentine, roſin, Indian corn, lumber, furs, tobacco, pork, &c. Their trade is chiefly with the Weſt-Indies, and the northern ſtates.

Climate, Diſeaſes, &c.] In the flat country near the ſea coaſt, the inhabitants, during the ſummer and autumn, are ſubject to intermitting fevers, which often prove fatal, as bilious or nervous ſymptoms prevail.

The

The inhabitants have very little of the bloom and freſhneſs of the people in the northern ſtates.

The weſtern hilly parts of the ſtate are as healthy as any of the United States. That country is fertile, full of ſprings and rivulets of pure water. The air there is ſerene a great part of the year, and the inhabitants live to old age, which cannot be ſaid of the inhabitants of the flat country. The winters are ſo mild in ſome years, that autumn may be ſaid to continue till ſpring.

Religion.] The weſtern parts of this ſtate, which have been ſettled within the laſt 35 years, are chiefly inhabited by Preſbyterians from Pennſylvania, the deſcendants of people from the north of Ireland, and are exceedingly attached to the doctrines, diſcipline and uſages of the church of Scotland. They are a regular, induſtrious people. Almoſt all the inhabitants between the Catawba and Yadkin rivers, and in the diſtrict of Frankland, are of this denomination, and they are in general well ſupplied with a ſenſible and learned miniſtry. There are interſperſed ſome ſettlements of Germans, both Lutherans and Calviniſts, but they have very few miniſters. The Moravians have ſeveral flouriſhing ſettlements in this ſtate.

The Friends or Quakers have a ſettlement in New-Garden, in Guilford county, and ſeveral congregations at Perquimins and Paſquetank. The Methodiſts and Baptiſts are numerous and increaſing. Beſides the denominations already mentioned, there is a very numerous body of people, in this, and in all the ſouthern ſtates, who cannot properly be claſſed with any ſect of Chriſtians, having never made any profeſſion of Chriſtianity, and are literally, as to religion, NOTHINGARIANS.

Colleges and Academies.] There is no univerſity or college in the ſtate. In the original conſtitution it is declared that "There ſhall be one or more ſeminaries of learning maintained at the publick expenſe." But the legiſlature, hitherto, have not conſidered that clauſe as binding. Probably they do not like it. Academies are eſtabliſhed at Newbern, Saliſbury and Hillſborough.

Population,

Population, Character, Manners and Cuſtoms.] The inhabitants of this ſtate are reckoned, by the cenſus of 1790, at 393,751, of which 100,572 are ſlaves. The North-Carolinians are moſtly planters, and live from half a mile to 3 and 4 miles from each other, on their plantations. They have a plentiful country—no ready market for their produce—little intercourſe with ſtrangers, and a natural fondneſs for ſociety, which induce them to be hoſpitable to travellers. In the lower diſtricts the inhabitants have very few places for publick and weekly worſhip of any kind; and theſe few, being deſtitute of miniſters, are ſuffered to ſtand neglected. The ſabbath of courſe, which, in moſt civilized countries, is at leaſt profeſſionally and externally regarded as holy time, and which, conſidered merely in a civil view, is an excellent eſtabliſhment for the promotion of cleanlineſs, friendſhip, harmony and all the ſocial virtues, is here generally diſregarded, or diſtinguiſhed by the convivial viſitings of the white inhabitants, and the noiſy diverſions of the negroes. The women, except in ſome of the populous towns, have very little intercourſe with each other, and are almoſt entirely deſtitute of the bloom and vivacity of the north.

The general topicks of converſation among the men, when cards, the bottle, and occurrences of the day do not intervene, are negroes, the prices of indigo, rice, tobacco, &c. They appear to have as little taſte for the ſciences as for religion. Political inquiries, and philoſophical diſquiſitions, are attended to but by a few men of genius and induſtry, and are too laborious for the indolent minds of the people at large. Leſs attention and reſpect are paid to the women here, than in thoſe parts of the United States where the inhabitants have made greater progreſs in the arts of civilized life. Indeed, it is a truth, confirmed by obſervation, that in proportion to the advancement of civilization, in the ſame proportion will reſpect for the women be increaſed; ſo that the progreſs of civilization in countries, in ſtates, in towns and in families, may be marked by the degree of attention which is paid by huſbands to their wives, and by the young men to the young women.

The citizens of North-Carolina, who are not better employed, ſpend their time in drinking, or gaming at cards, or dice, in cock fighting or horſe racing. Many of the interludes are filled up with a boxing match; and theſe matches frequently become memorable by feats of *gouging*.*

In a country that pretends to any degree of civilization, one would hardly expect to find a prevailing cuſtom of putting out the eyes of each other. Yet this more than barbarous cuſtom is prevalent in both the Carolinas, and in Georgia, among the lower claſs of people. Of the origin of this cuſtom we are not informed. We preſume there are few competitors for the honour of having originated it; and equally as few who are envious of the *pleaſure* of thoſe who have the *honour* to continue it.

Conſtitution.] By the conſtitution of this ſtate, which was ratified in December, 1776, all legiſlative authority is veſted in two diſtinct branches, both dependent on the people, viz. A *Senate* and *Houſe of Commons*, which, when convened for buſineſs, are ſtiled the *General Aſſembly*.

The Senate is compoſed of repreſentatives, one for each county, choſen annually by ballot.

The Houſe of Commons conſiſts of repreſentatives choſen in the ſame way, two for each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Saliſbury, Hillſborough and Halifax.

The Senate and Houſe of Commons, when convened, jointly, by ballot, at their firſt meeting after each annual election, chooſe a Governor for one year, who is not eligible to that office longer than three years in ſix ſucceſſive years; and who muſt poſſeſs a freehold of more than £. 1000, and have been an inhabitant of the ſtate above five years. They, in the ſame manner and

* The *delicate and entertaining diverſion*, with propriety called *gouging*, is thus performed. When two *boxers* are wearied with fighting and bruiſing each other, they come, as it is called, to *cloſe quarters*, and each endeavours to twiſt his forefingers in the ear locks of his antagoniſt. When theſe are faſt clinched, the thumbs are extended each way to the noſe, and the eyes *gently* turned out of their ſockets. The victor, for his expertneſs, receives ſhouts of applauſe from the ſportive throng, while his poor, *eyeleſs* antagoniſt is laughed at for his misfortune.

and at the ſame time, elect ſeven perſons to be a council of ſtate for one year, to adviſe the Governor in the execution of his office.

The conſtitution allows of no religious eſtabliſhment.

Hiſtory.] The hiſtory of North-Carolina is leſs known than that of any of the other ſtates. From the beſt accounts that hiſtory affords, the firſt permanent ſettlement in North-Carolina was made about the year 1710, by a number of Palatines from Germany, who had been reduced to circumſtances of great indigence, by a calamitous war. The proprietors of Carolina, knowing that the value of their lands depended on the ſtrength of their ſettlements, determined to give every poſſible encouragement to ſuch emigrants. Ships were accordingly provided for their tranſportation; and, upon their arrival, Governor Tynte granted them a tract of land in North-Carolina, ſince called Albemarle and Bath precincts, where they ſettled, and flattered themſelves with having found, in the hideous wilderneſs, a happy retreat from the deſolations of a war which then raged in Europe.

In the year 1712, a dangerous conſpiracy was formed by the Coree and Tuſcorora tribes of Indians, to murder and expel this infant colony. Their horrid purpoſes were in part effected; and the colony would have been entirely cut off, had they not received a timely relief from Governor Craven, of South-Carolina. In this expedition it was computed that near a thouſand Tuſcororas were killed, wounded and taken. The remainder of the tribe ſoon after abandoned their country, and joined the Five Nations, with whom they have ever ſince remained. After this the infant colony remained in peace, and continued to flouriſh under the general goverument of South-Carolina, till about the year 1729, when ſeven of the proprietors, for a valuable conſideration, veſted their property and juriſdiction in the crown, and the colony was erected into a ſeparate province, by the name of North-Carolina, and its preſent limits eſtabliſhed by an order of George II.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

	miles.		
Length	200	between	32° and 35 North Latitude.
Breadth	125		4° and 9° West Longitude.

BOUNDED east, by the Atlantick ocean; north, by North-Carolina; southwest and south, by Savannah river, which divides it from Georgia. The western boundary has not yet, with accuracy, been ascertained.

Civil Divisions.] The proprietors who first sent settlers to Carolina, divided it into counties and parishes. The counties were generally named after the proprietors. No county courts, however, were established, and this division, though for a long time kept up in the province, became in a great measure obsolete, previous to the revolution. Since the revolution, county courts have been established, and the state is now divided into districts and counties—and the counties are subdivided, in the lower country, into parishes—and in the upper country, into smaller or voting districts.

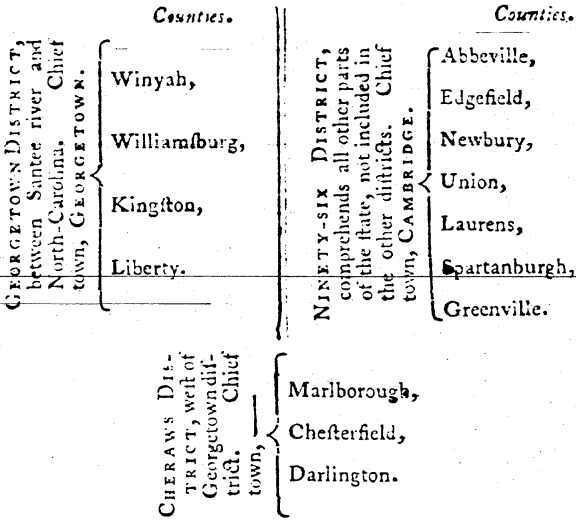
	Counties.
BEAUFORT DISTRICT, on the sea coast, between Combahee and Savannah rivers. Chief town, BEAUFORT.	Hilton,
	Lincoln,
	Granville,
	Shrewsbury.

	Counties.
CHARLESTON DISTRICT, between Santee and Combahee rivers. Chief town, CHARLESTON.	Charleston,
	Washington,
	Marion,
	Berkeley,
	Colleton,
	Bartholemew.

	Counties.
ORANGE DISTRICT, west of Beaufort district. Chief town, ORANGEBURGH.	Lewisburg,
	Orange,
	Lexington,
	Winton.

	Counties.
CAMDEN DISTRICT, west of Georgetown district. Chief town, CAMDEN.	Clarendon,
	Richland,
	Fairfield,
	Cleremont,
	Lancaster,
	York,
	Chester.

Counties.



Climate.] The climate is different in different parts of the ſtate. Along the ſea coaſt, bilious diſeaſes and fevers of all kinds are prevalent between July and October. The probability of dying is much greater between the 20th of June and the 20th of October, than in the other eight months in the year.

One cauſe of theſe diſeaſes is, a low, marſhy country, which is overflowed for the ſake of cultivating rice. The exhalations from theſe ſtagnated waters—from the rivers—and from the neighbouring ocean—and the profuſe perſpiration of vegetables of all kinds which cover the ground, fill the air with moiſture. This moiſture falls in frequent rains and copious dews. From actual obſervation it was found, that the average annual fall of rain for ten years was 42 inches; without regarding the moiſture that fell in fogs and dews. The great heat of the day relaxes the body, and the agreeable coolneſs of the evening invites to an expoſure to theſe heavy dews. But a ſecond, and probably a more operative cauſe in producing diſeaſes, is the indolence of the inhabitants. To this, phyſicians ſay, more than on any unavoidably injurious qualities in the air, are to be aſcribed

the diſeaſes ſo common in this country. The upper country, ſituated in the medium between heat and cold, is as healthful as any part of the United States.

Rivers.] This ſtate is watered by four large, navigable rivers, beſides a great number of ſmaller ones, which are paſſable in boats. The river *Savannah* waſhes it in its whole length from northweſt to ſoutheaſt. The *Ediſto* riſes in two branches from a remarkable ridge in the interior part of the ſtate. Theſe branches unite a little below Orangeburg, which ſtands on the North Fork, and form Ediſto river, which, having paſſed Jackſonſburg, branches and embraces Ediſto iſland.

Santee is the largeſt and longeſt river in this ſtate. It empties into the ocean by two mouths, a little ſouth of Georgetown. About 120 miles, in a direct line from its mouth, it branches into the *Congaree* and *Wateree;* the latter or northern branch paſſes the Catabaw nation of Indians, and bears the name of the *Catabaw* river from this ſettlement to its ſource. The *Congaree* branches into *Saluda* and *Broad* rivers. Broad river again branches into *Enoree*, *Tyger* and *Pacolet* rivers; on the latter of which are the celebrated Pacolet Springs. Juſt below the junction of Saluda and Broad rivers, on the Congaree, ſtands the town of COLUMBIA, which is intended to be the future ſeat of government in this ſtate.

Pedee river riſes in North-Carolina, where it is called *Yadkin* river. In this ſtate, however, it takes the name of Pedee, and receiving Lynche's creek and Wakkamaw river, paſſes by Georgetown, which it leaves on the eaſt, and 12 miles below it empties into the ocean. All the forementioned rivers, except Ediſto, riſe from various ſources in that ridge of mountains which divides the waters which flow into the Atlantick ocean from thoſe which fall into the Miſſiſippi.

Mountains.] The Tryon and Hogback mountains are 220 miles northweſt from Charleſton. The elevation of theſe mountains above their baſe is 3840 feet; and above the ſea coaſt 4640. And as no object intervenes to obſtruct the view, a man with *teleſcopick* eyes might diſcern veſſels at ſea.

Iſlands.]

Iſlands.] The ſea coaſt is bordered with a chain of fine ſea iſlands, around which the ſea flows, opening an excellent inland navigation for the conveyance of produce to market.

The principal of theſe are, James Iſland, John's Iſland, Ediſto, St. Helena, Ladies Iſland, Paris Iſland, the Hunting Iſlands, and Hilton Head Iſland.

The ſoil and natural growth of theſe iſlands are not noticeably different from the adjacent main land. They are in general favourable for the culture of indigo.

Chief Towns.] CHARLESTON is the only conſiderable town in South-Carolina. It is ſituated on the tongue of land which is formed by the confluence of Aſhley and Cooper rivers, which are large and navigable. Theſe rivers mingle their waters immediately below the town, and form a ſpacious and convenient harbour, which communicates with the ocean at Sullivan's iſland, ſeven miles ſoutheaſt of the town. Charleſton is more healthy than any part of the low country in the ſouthern ſtates. On this account it is the reſort of great numbers of gentlemen, invalids from the Weſt-India iſlands, and of the rich planters from the country, who come here to ſpend the *ſickly months*, as they are called, in queſt of health and of the ſocial enjoyments which the city affords. And in no part of America are the ſocial bleſſings enjoyed more rationally and liberally than in Charleſton. Unaffected hoſpitality, affability, eaſe in manners and addreſs, and a diſpoſition to make their gueſts welcome, eaſy and pleaſed with themſelves, are characteriſticks of the reſpectable people in Charleſton.

The land on which the town is built is flat and low, and the water brackiſh and unwholeſome. The ſtreets from eaſt to weſt extend from river to river, and running in a ſtraight line, not only open beautiful proſpects each way, but afford excellent opportunities, by means of ſubterranean drains, for removing all nuiſances, and keeping the city clean and healthy. Theſe ſtreets are interſected by others, nearly at right angles, and throw the town into a number of ſquares, with dwelling-houſes in front, and office-houſes and little gardens

gardens behind. The houſes, which have been lately built, are brick, with tiled roofs. Some of the buildings in Charleſton are elegant, and moſt of them are neat, airy, and well furniſhed. The publick buildings are, an exchange, ſtate-houſe, armoury, poor-houſe, two large churches for Epiſcopalians, two for Congregationaliſts or Independents, one for Scotch Preſbyterians, two for the Baptiſts, one for the German Lutherans, one for the Methodiſts, one for French Proteſtants, beſides a meeting-houſe for Quakers, one Jewiſh ſynagogue, and a chapel for Roman Catholicks.

In 1787, there were 1600 houſes in this city, and 9600 white inhabitants, and 5400 negroes; and what evinces the healthineſs of the place, upwards of 200 of the white inhabitants were above 60 years of age.

BEAUFORT, on Port-Royal iſland, is a pleaſant, thriving little town, of about 50 or 60 houſes, and 200 inhabitants, who are diſtinguiſhed for their hoſpitality and politeneſs.

GEORGETOWN ſtands on a ſpot of land near the junction of a number of rivers, which, when united in one broad ſtream, by the name of Pedee, fall into the ocean 12 miles below the town.

General Face of the Country.] The whole ſtate, to the diſtance of 80 miles from the ſea, is level, and almoſt without a ſtone. In this diſtance, by a gradual aſcent from the ſea coaſt, the land riſes about 190 feet. Here commences a curiouſly uneven country. The traveller is conſtantly aſcending or deſcending little ſand hills, which nature ſeems to have diſunited in a frolick. If a pretty high ſea were ſuddenly arreſted, and transformed into ſand hills, in the very form the waves exiſted at the moment of transformation, it would preſent the eye with juſt ſuch a view as is here to be ſeen. Some little herbage, and a few ſmall pines, grow even on this ſoil. The inhabitants are few, and have but a ſcanty ſubſiſtence on corn and ſweet potatoes, which grow here tolerably well. This curious country continues for 60 miles, till you arrive at a place called *The Ridge*, 140 miles from Charleſton.

This

This ridge is a remarkable tract of high ground, as you approach it from the ſea, but level as you advance northweſt from its ſummit. It is a fine, high, healthy belt of land, well watered and of a good ſoil, and extends from the Savannah to Broad river, in about 6° 30′ weſt longitude from Philadelphia. Beyond this ridge, commences a country exactly reſembling the northern ſtates. Here hills and dales, with all their verdure and variegated beauty, preſent themſelves to the eye. Wheat fields, which are rare in the low country, begin to grow common. Here Heaven has beſtowed its bleſſings with a moſt bounteous hand. The air is much more temperate and healthful, than nearer to the ſea. The hills are covered with valuable woods, the vallies watered with beautiful rivers, and the fertility of the ſoil is equal to every vegetable production. This, by way of diſtinction, is called the upper country, where are different modes and different articles of cultivation; where the manners of the people, and even their language, have a different tone. The land ſtill riſes by a gradual aſcent; each ſucceeding hill overlooks that which immediately precedes it, till, having advanced 220 miles in a northweſt direction from Charleſton, the elevation of the land above the ſea coaſt is found, by menſuration, to be about 800 feet. Here commences a mountainous country, which continues riſing to the weſtern terminating point of this ſtate.

Soil and Productions.] The ſoil may be divided into four kinds, firſt, the *Pine Barren*, which is valuable only for its timber. Interſperſed among the pine barren, are tracts of land free of timber, and of every kind of growth but that of graſs. Theſe tracts are called *Savannas*, conſtituting a ſecond kind of ſoil, good for grazing. The third kind is that of the *ſwamps* and *low grounds* on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing naturally canes in great plenty, cypreſs, bays, &c. In theſe ſwamps rice is cultivated, which conſtitutes the ſtaple commodity of the ſtate. The *high lands*, commonly known by the name of oak and hickory lands, conſtitute the fourth kind of ſoil.

The

The natural growth is oak, hickory, walnut, pine and locuſt. On theſe lands, in the low country, Indian corn is cultivated, principally; and in the back country, they raiſe tobacco in large quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, cotton and ſilk.

It is curious to obſerve the gradations from the ſea coaſt to the upper country, with reſpect to the produce, the mode of cultivation, and the cultivators. On the iſlands upon the ſea coaſt, and for 40 or 50 miles back, (and on the rivers much farther) the cultivators are all ſlaves. No white man, to ſpeak generally, ever thinks of ſettling a farm, and improving it for himſelf, without negroes. If he has no negroes, he hires himſelf as overſeer, to ſome rich planter, (who has more than he can or will attend to) till he can purchaſe for himſelf. The articles cultivated, are corn, and potatoes, which are food for the negroes; rice and indigo for exportation. The ſoil is cultivated almoſt wholly by manual labour. The plough, till ſince the peace, was ſcarcely uſed, and prejudices ſtill exiſt againſt it. In the middle ſettlements negroes are not ſo numerous. The maſter attends perſonally to his own buſineſs, and is glad to uſe the plough to aſſiſt his negroes, or himſelf when he has no negroes. The ſoil is not rich enough for rice. It produces moderately good indigo weed; no tobacco is raiſed for exportation. The farmer is contented to raiſe corn, potatoes, oats, poultry, and a little wheat. In the upper country, many men have a few negroes, and a few have many; but generally ſpeaking, the farmers have none, and depend, like the inhabitants of the northern ſtates, upon the labour of themſelves and families, for ſubſiſtence. The plough is uſed almoſt wholly. Indian corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. are raiſed for food, and large quantities of tobacco, and ſome wheat and indigo for exportation.

Conſtitution.] By the conſtitution of this ſtate, the legiſlative authority is veſted in a general aſſembly, to conſiſt of two diſtinct bodies, a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives. Theſe two bodies, jointly, by ballot, at their every firſt meeting, chooſe a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor,

Lieutenant-Governor, both continue for two years, and a privy council, (to conſiſt of the Lieutenant-Governor and eight other perſons) all of the proteſtant religion.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor muſt have been reſidents in the ſtate for ten years, and the members of the privy council five years preceding their election, and poſſeſs a freehold in the ſtate of the value of at leaſt ten thouſand pounds currency, clear of debt.

The Governor is eligible but two years in ſix years, and is veſted with the executive authority of the ſtate.

The ſenate are choſen by ballot, biennially, on the laſt Monday in November; thirteen make a quorum. A ſenator muſt be of the proteſtant religion; muſt have attained the age of 30 years; muſt have been a reſident in the ſtate at leaſt five years; and muſt poſſeſs a freehold in the pariſh or diſtrict for which he is elected, of at leaſt two thouſand pounds currency, clear of debt.

The laſt Monday in November, biennially, two hundred and two perſons are to be choſen in different parts of the ſtate, (equally proportioned) to repreſent the freemen of the ſtate in the general aſſembly, who are to meet with the ſenate, annually, at the ſeat of government, on the firſt Monday in January.

All free white men of 21 years of age, of one year's reſidence in the ſtate, and poſſeſſing freeholds of 50 acres of land each, or what ſhall be deemed equal thereto, are qualified to elect repreſentatives.

Every fourteen years the repreſentation of the whole ſtate is to be proportioned in the moſt equal and juſt manner, according to the particular and comparative ſtrength and taxable property of the different parts of the ſame.

State of Literature.] Gentlemen of fortune, before the late war, ſent their ſons to Europe for education. During the war and ſince, they have generally ſent them to the middle and northern ſtates. Thoſe who have been at this expenſe in educating their ſons, have been but comparatively few in number, ſo that the literature of the ſtate is at a low ebb. Since the peace, however, it has begun to flouriſh. There are ſeveral flouriſhing academies in Charleſton—one at Beaufort, on Port Royal iſland—

iſland—and ſeveral others in different parts of the ſtate. Three colleges have lately been incorporated by law—one at Charleſton, which is merely nominal—one at Winnſborough, in the diſtrict of Camden—the other at Cambridge, in the diſtrict of Ninety-Six. The publick and private donations for the ſupport of theſe three colleges, were originally intended to have been appropriated jointly, for the erecting and ſupporting of one reſpectable college. The diviſion of theſe donations has fruſtrated this deſign. The Mount Sion college, at Winnſborough, is ſupported by a reſpectable ſociety of gentlemen, who have long been incorporated. This inſtitution flouriſhes, and bids fair for uſefulneſs. The college at Cambridge is no more than a grammar ſchool. That the literature of this ſtate might be put upon a reſpectable footing, nothing is wanting but a ſpirit of enterprize among its wealthy inhabitants.

Indians.] The Catabaws are the only nation of Indians in this ſtate. They have but one town, called Catabaw, ſituated on Catabaw river, on the boundary line between North and South-Carolina, and contains about 450 inhabitants, of which about 150 are fighting men.

Religion.] Since the revolution, by which all denominations were put on an equal footing, there have been no diſputes between different religious ſocieties. They all agree to differ.

The upper parts of this ſtate are ſettled chiefly by Preſbyterians, Baptiſts and Methodiſts. From the moſt probable calculations, it is ſuppoſed that the religious denominations of this ſtate, as to numbers, may be ranked as follows: Preſbyterians, including the Congregational and Independent churches, Epiſcopalians, Baptiſts, Methodiſts, &c.

Population and Character.] The cenſus made by order of Congreſs in 1790, fixes the number of inhabitants in this ſtate at 226,131. On the ſea coaſt there are many more ſlaves than freemen. The bulk of the white population is in the weſtern parts of the ſtate. There is no peculiarity in the manners of the inhabitants

ants of this ſtate, except what ariſes from the miſchievous influence of ſlavery; and in this, indeed, they do not differ from the inhabitants of the other ſouthern ſtates. Slavery, by exempting great numbers from the neceſſities of labour, leads to luxury, diſſipation and extravagance. The abſolute authority which is exerciſed over their ſlaves, too much favours a haughty, ſupercilious behaviour. A diſpoſition to obey the Chriſtian precept, "To do to others as we would that others ſhould do unto us," is not cheriſhed by a daily exhibition of many made for one. The Carolinians ſooner arrive at maturity, both in their bodies and minds, than the natives of colder climates. They poſſeſs a natural quickneſs and vivacity of genius, ſuperior to the inhabitants of the north; but too generally want that enterprize and perſeverance, which are neceſſary for the higheſt attainments in the arts and ſciences. They have, indeed, few motives to enterprize. Inhabiting a fertile country, which by the labour of the ſlaves, produces plentifully, and creates affluence; in a climate which favours indulgence, eaſe, and a diſpoſition for convivial pleaſures, they too generally reſt contented with barely knowledge enough to tranſact the common affairs of life. There are not a few inſtances, however, in this ſtate, in which genius has been united with application, and the effects of their union have been happily experienced, not only by this ſtate, but by the United States.

The wealth produced by the labour of the ſlaves, furniſhes their proprietors with the means of hoſpitality; and no people in the world uſe theſe means with more liberality. Many of the inhabitants ſpare no pains nor expenſe in giving the higheſt poliſh of education to their children, by enabling them to travel, and by other means unattainable by thoſe who have but moderate fortunes.

The Carolinians are generally affable and eaſy in their manners, and polite and attentive to ſtrangers. The ladies want the bloom of the north, but have an engaging ſoftneſs and delicacy in their appearance and manners, and many of them poſſeſs the polite and elegant accompliſhments. *Commerce.*

Commerce.] The little attention that is paid to manufactures, occaſions a vaſt conſumption of foreign, imported articles; but the quantities and value of their exports generally leave a balance in favour of the ſtate, except when there are large importations of negroes.

The amount of the exports in ſterling money, in one year, has been eſtimated at £.505,270. In the moſt ſucceſsful ſeaſons there have been as many as 140,000 barrels of rice, and 1,300,000 pounds of indigo exported in one year.

Hiſtory.] No ſucceſsful attempts were made to plant a colony in this quarter, till the reign of Charles II. of England. Mention, however, is made of Sir Robert Heath's having obtained a grant of Carolina from Charles I. in 1630; but no ſettlements were made in conſequence of this grant.

In 1662, after the reſtoration of Charles II. Edward, Earl of Clarendon, and ſeven others, obtained a grant of all lands lying between the 31ſt and 36th degrees of north latitude.

A ſecond charter, given two years after, enlarged their boundaries, and comprehended all that province, territory, &c. extending eaſtward as far as the north end of Curratuck inlet, upon a ſtraight line weſterly to Wyonoke creek, which lies within or about latitude 36° 30′; and ſo weſt, in a direct line as far as the South ſea; and ſouth and weſtward as far as 29° north latitude, incluſive, and ſo weſt in direct lines to the South ſea. Of this large territory, the King conſtituted theſe eight perſons abſolute Lords Proprietors—inveſting them with all neceſſary powers to ſettle and govern the ſame.

Nothing was ſucceſsfully done towards the ſettlement of this country till 1669. At this time, the proprietors, in virtue of their powers, engaged the famous Mr. Locke to frame, for them, a conſtitution and body of laws. This conſtitution, conſiſting of 120 articles, was ariſtocratical, and though ingenious in theory, could never be ſucceſsfully reduced to practice.

Three

Three classes of nobility were to be established, viz. barons, cassiques and landgraves. The first to possess twelve—the second twenty-four—the third forty-eight thousand acres of land, which was to be unalienable.

During the continuance of the proprietary government, a period of 50 years (reckoning from 1669 to 1719) the colony was involved in perpetual quarrels. Oftentimes they were harrassed by the Indians; sometimes infested with pirates; frequently invaded by the French and Spanish fleets; constantly uneasy under their injudicious government; and quarrelling with their governors.—But their most bitter dissensions were respecting religion. The Episcopalians being more numerous than the Dissenters, attempted to exclude the latter from a seat in the legislature. These attempts were so far succeeded, as that the church of England, by a majority of votes, was established by law. This illiberal act threw the colony into the utmost confusion, and was followed by a train of evil consequences, which proved to be the principal cause of the revolution. Notwithstanding the act establishing the church of England was repealed, tranquillity was not restored to the colony. A change of government was generally desired by the colonists. They found that they were not sufficiently protected by their proprietory constitution, and effected a revolution about the year 1719, and the government became regal.

In 1728, the proprietors accepted £.22,500 sterling from the crown, for the property and jurisdiction, except Lord Granville, who reserved his eighth of the property, which had never yet been formally given up. At this time the constitution was new-modelled, and the territory, limited by the original charter, was divided into North and South Carolinas.

From this period the colony began to flourish. It was protected by a government, formed on the plan of the English constitution. Under the fostering care of the mother country, its growth was astonishingly rapid. Between the years 1763 and 1775, the number of inhabitants was more than doubled. No one indulged

a

a wish for a change in their political constitution, till the memorable stamp act, passed in 1765.

During the vigorous contest for independence, this state was a great sufferer. For three years it was the seat of the war. It feels and laments the loss of many of its noble citizens. Since the peace, it has been emerging from that melancholy confusion and poverty, in which it was generally involved by the devastations of a relentless enemy. The inhabitants are fast multiplying by emigrations from other states; the agricultural interests of the state are reviving; commerce is flourishing; economy is becoming more fashionable; and science begins to spread her salutary influences among the citizens. And such are the natural, commercial and agricultural advantages of this state, and the abilities of the leading characters in it, that it promises to become one of the richest in the union.

GEORGIA.

	miles.	
Length	600	between 31° and 35° North Latitude.
Breadth	250	between 5° and 16° West Longitude.

BOUNDED east, by the Atlantick ocean; south, by East and West Floridas; west, by the river Mississippi; north, by North-Carolina; northeast, by South-Carolina.

Civil Divisions.] That part of the state which has been laid out in counties, is divided as follows:

Counties.	*Principal Towns.*
Chatham,	SAVANNAH, lat. 32° 5′.
Effingham,	Ebenezer.
Burke,	Waynesborough and Louisville.
Richmond,	AUGUSTA.
Wilkes,	Washington.
Liberty,	Sunbury.
Glynn,	Brunswick.
Camden,	St. Patrick's.
Washington,	Golphinton.
Greene,	Greensburg.
Franklin,	

Chief

Chief Towns.] The preſent ſeat of government in this ſtate is AUGUSTA. It is ſituated on the ſouthweſt bank of Savannah river, about 144 miles from the ſea, and 127 northweſt of Savannah. The town, which contains upwards of 200 houſes, is on a fine large plain; and as it enjoys the beſt ſoil, and the advantage of a central ſituation between the upper and lower counties, is riſing faſt into importance.

SAVANNAH, the former capital of Georgia, ſtands on a high ſandy bluff, on the ſouth ſide of the river of the ſame name, and 17 miles from its mouth. The town is regularly built in the form of a parallellogram, and, including its ſuburbs, contains 437 dwelling-houſes and ſeparate ſtores, one Epiſcopal church, a German Lutheran church, a Preſbyterian church, a Synagogue and Court-houſe. The number of inhabitants in 1791, 1712 whites and 1220 blacks—among the white inhabitants, 51 (nearly 1 in 33) were upwards of 60 years of age. The ages of a lady and her ſix children, living in this town, in 1787, amounted to 385 years.

SUNBURY is a ſea-port town, favoured with a ſafe and very convenient harbour. It is a very pleaſant, healthy town, and is the reſort of the planters from the adjacent places of Midway and Newport, during the ſickly months. It was burnt by the Britiſh in the late war, but is now recovering its former populouſneſs and importance. It has a flouriſhing academy.

The town of LOUISVILLE, which is deſigned as the future ſeat of government in this ſtate, has lately been laid out on the bank of Ogeechee river, about 70 miles from its mouth, but is not yet built.

Rivers.] *Savannah* river forms a part of the diviſional line, which ſeparates this ſtate from South-Carolina. It is formed principally of two branches, by the names of Tugulo and Keowee, which ſpring from the mountains.

Ogeechee river, about 18 miles ſouth of the Savannah, is a ſmaller river, and nearly parallel with it in its courſe.

Alatamaha, about 60 miles ſouth of Savannah river, is formed by the junction of the Okonee and Okemulgee branches. It is a noble river, but of difficult en-

trance. Like the Nile it discharges itself by several mouths into the sea.

Besides these there is *Turtle river*, *Little Sitilla*, *Great Sitilla*, *Crooked river*, and *St. Mary's*, which form a part of the southern boundary of the United States.

The rivers in the middle and western parts of this state, are Apalachiola, which is formed by the Chatahouchee and Flint rivers, Mobile, Pascagoula and Pearl rivers. All these running southwardly, empty into the Gulf of Mexico.

Climate, Diseases, &c.] The same as in South-Carolina.

Face of the Country.] Like that of South-Carolina.

Soil and Productions.] Similar to those in the state last described.

Remarkable Springs.] In the county of Wilkes, within a mile and an half of the town of Washington, is a medicinal spring, which rises from a hollow tree, four or five feet in length. The inside of the tree is covered with a coat of nitre, an inch thick, and the leaves around the spring are incrusted with a substance as white as snow. It is said to be a sovereign remedy for the scurvy, scrofulous disorders, consumptions, gouts, and every other disease arising from humours in the blood. A person, who had a severe rheumatism in his right arm, having, in the space of ten minutes, drank two quarts of the water, experienced a momentary chill, and was then thrown into a perspiration, which, in a few hours, left him entirely free from pain, and in perfect health.

This spring, situated in a fine, healthy part of the state, in the neighbourhood of Washington, where are excellent accommodations, will no doubt prove a pleasant and salutary place of resort for invalids from the maritime and unhealthy parts of this and the neighbouring states.

Curiosities.] About 90 miles from the sea, as you advance towards the mountains, is a very remarkable bank of oyster shells, of an uncommon size. They run in a direction nearly parallel with the sea coast, in three distinct ridges near each other, which together occupy a space of seven miles in breadth. The ridges commence at Savannah river, and have been traced to the north-

ern

ern branches of the Alatamaha. Theſe ſhells are an inexhauſtible ſource of wealth and convenience to the neighbouring inhabitants, as from them they make their lime for building, and for the making of indigo, in which it is indiſpenſibly neceſſary.

Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture.] The chief articles of export from this ſtate are rice, tobacco, indigo, ſago, lumber of various kinds, naval ſtores, leather, deer ſkins, ſnake root, myrtle, bees wax, corn, live ſtock, &c. The value of the exports from this ſtate in 1772, was £.121,677 ſterling. The number of veſſels employed this year, was 217, whoſe tonnage was 11,246.

Population, Character, Manners, &c.] In the grand convention at Philadelphia, in 1787, the inhabitants of this ſtate were reckoned at 90,000, including three fifths of 20,000 negroes. But by the cenſus of 1790, the number of free inhabitants was found to be only 53,284, and that of ſlaves 29,264.

No general character will apply to the inhabitants at large. Collected from different parts of the world, as intereſt, neceſſity or inclination led them, their character and manners muſt of courſe partake of all the varieties which diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſtates and kingdoms from whence they came. There is ſo little uniformity, that it is difficult to trace any governing principles among them. An averſion to labour is too predominant, owing in part to the relaxing heat of the climate, and partly to the want of neceſſity to excite induſtry. An open and friendly hoſpitality, particularly to ſtrangers, is an ornamental characteriſtick of a great part of this people.

Religion.] In regard to religion, politicks and literature, this ſtate is yet in its infancy. In Savannah is an Epiſcopal church, a Preſbyterian church, a Synagogue, and a German Lutheran church, ſupplied occaſionally by a German miniſter from Ebenezer, where there is a large convenient ſtone church, and a ſettlement of ſober induſtrious Germans of the Lutheran religion. In Auguſta they have an Epiſcopal church. In Midway is a ſociety of Chriſtians, eſtabliſhed on the congrega-

tional

tional plan. Their anceſtors emigrated in a colony from Dorcheſter, near Boſton, about the year 1700, and ſettled at a place named Dorcheſter, about 20 miles ſouthweſt of Charleſton, South-Carolina. In 1752, for the ſake of a better climate, and more land, almoſt the whole ſociety removed and ſettled at Midway. They, as a people, retain, in a great meaſure, that ſimplicity of manners, that unaffected piety and brotherly love, which characterized their anceſtors, the firſt ſettlers of New-England. The upper counties are ſupplied, pretty generally, by Baptiſt and Methodiſt miniſters. But the greater part of the ſtate is not ſupplied by miniſters of any denomination.

Conſtitution.] The numerous defects in the late conſtitution of this ſtate, induced the citizens, pretty univerſally, to petition for a reviſion of it. It was accordingly reviſed, or rather a new one was formed, in the courſe of the laſt year, nearly upon the plan of the conſtitution of the United States, which has lately been adopted by the ſtate.

The State of Literature.] The literature of this ſtate, which is yet in its infancy, is commencing on a plan which affords the moſt flattering proſpects. The charter containing their preſent ſyſtem of education, was paſſed in the year 1785. A college, with ample and liberal endowments, is inſtituted in Louiſville, a high and healthy part of the country, near the centre of the ſtate. There is alſo proviſion made for the inſtitution of an academy, in each county in the ſtate, to be ſupported from the ſame funds, and conſidered as parts and members of the ſame inſtitution, under the general ſuperintendence and direction of a preſident and board of truſtees, appointed, for their literary accompliſhments, from the different parts of the ſtate, and inveſted with the cuſtomary powers of corporations. The inſtitution, thus compoſed, is denominated "The Univerſity of Georgia."

The funds for the ſupport of their inſtitution, are principally in lands, amounting in the whole to about fifty thouſand acres, a great part of which is of the beſt quality,

quality, and at preſent very valuable. There are alſo nearly ſix thouſand pounds ſterling in bonds, houſes and town-lots in the town of Auguſta. Other publick property to the amount of £.1000, in each county, has been ſet apart for the purpoſes of building and furniſhing their reſpective academies. The funds originally deſigned for the ſupport of the orphan-houſe are chiefly in rice, plantations and negroes. As the late Counteſs of Huntingdon has not, ſince the revolution, expreſſed her intention concerning them, they lie at preſent in a very unproductive ſituation.

Iſlands.] The whole coaſt is bordered with iſlands, affording, with few interruptions, an inland navigation from the river Savannah to St. Mary's. The principal iſlands are Skidaway, Waſſaw, Oſſabaw, St. Catharines, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland and Amelia.

Indians.] The MUSKOGEE or CREEK Indians inhabit the middle parts of this ſtate, and are the moſt numerous tribe of Indians of any within the limits of the United States. Their whole number, in 1786, was 17,280, of which 5,860 are fighting men. Their principal towns lie in latitude 32° and longitude 11° 20′ from Philadelphia. They are ſettled in a hilly, but not mountainous country. The ſoil is fruitful in a high degree, and well watered, abounding in creeks and rivulets, from whence they are called the *Creek Indians.*

The SEMINOLAS, a diviſion of the Creek Nation, inhabit a level, flat country on the Apalachicola and Flint rivers, fertile and well watered.

The CHACTAWS, or flat heads, inhabit a very fine and extenſive tract of hilly country, with large and fertile plains intervening, between the Alabama and Miſſiſippi rivers, in the weſtern part of this ſtate. This nation, in 1786, had 43 towns and villages, in three diviſions, containing 12,123 ſouls, of which 4041 are fighting men.

The CHICASAWS are ſettled on the head branches of the Tombeckbe, Mobile and Yazoo rivers, in the north-weſt corner of the ſtate. Their country is an extenſive plain, tolerably well watered from ſprings, and of a

pretty

pretty good soil. They have 7 towns, the central one of which is in latitude 34° 23′, and longitude 14° 30′ west. The number of souls in this nation have been reckoned at 1725, of which 575 are fighting men.

History.] The settlement of a colony between the rivers Savannah and Alatamaha, was meditated in England in 1732, for the accommodation of poor people in Great-Britain and Ireland, and for the further security of Carolina. Private compassion and publick spirit conspired to promote the benevolent design. Humane and opulent men suggested a plan of transporting a number of indigent families, to this part of America, free of expense. For this purpose they applied to the King, George the II. and obtained from him letters patent, bearing date June 9th, 1732, for legally carrying into execution what they had generously projected. They called the new province GEORGIA, in honour of the King, who encouraged the plan. A corporation, consisting of 21 persons, was constituted by the name of the Trustees for settling and establishing the colony of Georgia.

In November 1732, 116 settlers embarked for Georgia, to be conveyed thither free of expense, furnished with every thing requisite for building and for cultivating the soil. James Oglethorpe, one of the trustees, and an active promoter of the settlement, embarked as the head and director of these settlers. They arrived at Charlestown early in the next year. Mr. Oglethorpe, accompanied by William Bull, shortly after his arrival, visited Georgia, and after reconnoitering the country, marked the spot on which Savannah now stands, as the fittest to begin their settlement. Here they accordingly began, and built a small fort; a number of small huts for their defence and accommodation. Such of the settlers as were able to bear arms, were embodied, and well appointed with officers, arms and ammunition. A treaty of friendship was concluded between the settlers and their neighbours and the Creek Indians, and every thing wore the aspect of peace and future prosperity.

But

But the fundamental regulations eſtabliſhed by the truſtees of Georgia were illy adapted to the circumſtances and ſituation of the poor ſettlers, and of pernicious conſequence to the proſperity of the province. Yet, although the truſtees were greatly miſtaken, with reſpect to their plan of ſettlement, it muſt be acknowledged their views were generous. Like other diſtant legiſlators, who framed their regulations upon principles of ſpeculation, they were liable to many errors and miſtakes, and however good their deſign, their rules were found improper and impracticable.

Theſe injudicious regulations and reſtrictions—the wars in which they were involved with the Spaniards and Indians—and the frequent inſurrections among themſelves, threw the colony into a ſtate of confuſion and wretchedneſs too great for human nature long to endure. Their oppreſſed ſituation was repreſented to the truſtees by repeated complaints; till at length, finding that the province languiſhed under their care, and weary with the complaints of the people, they, in the year 1752, ſurrendered their charter to the King, and it was made a royal government.

In the year 1740, the Rev. George Whitefield founded an orphan houſe academy in Georgia, about 12 miles from Savannah. Mr. Whitefield died at Newbury-Port, in New-England, in October, 1770, in the 56th year of his age, and was buried under the Preſbyterian church in that place.

From the time Georgia became a royal government, in 1752, till the peace of Paris, in 1763, ſhe ſtruggled under many difficulties, ariſing from the want of credit, from friends, and the frequent moleſtations of enemies. The good effects of the peace were ſenſibly felt in the province of Georgia. From this time it began to flouriſh, under the fatherly care of Governor Wright. To form a judgment of the rapid growth of the colony, we need only attend to its exports.

In the year 1763, the exports of Georgia conſiſted of 7500 barrels of rice, 9633 pounds of indigo, 1250 buſhels of Indian corn, which, together with deer and beaver

beaver ſkins, naval ſtores, proviſions, timber, &c. amounted to no more than £.27,021 ſterling. Ten years afterwards, in 1773, it exported commodities to the value of £.121,677 ſterling.

During the late war, Georgia was over run by the Britiſh troops, and the inhabitants were obliged to flee into the neighbouring ſtates for ſafety. The ſufferings and loſſes of her citizens, were as great, in proportion to their numbers and wealth, as in any of the ſtates. Since the peace, the progreſs of the population of this ſtate has been aſtoniſhingly rapid. Its growth in improvement and population, has been checked by the hoſtile irruptions of the Creek Indians, which have been frequent, and very diſtreſſing to the frontier inhabitants for theſe 3 years paſt. This formidable nation of Indians, headed by Alexander M'Gillivray, an inhabitant of Georgia, who ſided with the Britiſh in the late war, ſtill continue to harraſs the frontiers of this ſtate. Treaties have been held, and a ceſſation of hoſtilities agreed to between the parties; but all have hitherto proved ineffectual to the accompliſhment of a peace. Much was expected from the late treaty held by the Commiſſioners from Congreſs on the one part, and the Indians on the other; but the extravagant demands of the Indians prevented the deſired pacifick iſſue; and it is feared the conſequence will be an open war.

The WESTERN TERRITORY.

UNDER this name is comprehended all that part of the United States which lies northweſt of the Ohio. Bounded weſt, by the Miſſiſippi river; north, by the northern boundary of the United States; eaſt, by Pennſylvania and the Lakes; ſouth, by the Ohio river. Containing, according to Mr. Hutchins, 411,000 ſquare miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres; from which, if we deduct 43,040,000 acres for water, there will remain 220,000,000 of acres, belonging to the federal government,

government, to be ſold for the diſcharge of the national debt; except a narrow ſtrip of land, bordering on the ſouth of Lake Erie, and ſtretching 120 miles weſt of the weſtern limit of Pennſylvania, which belongs to Connecticut.

Rivers.] The principal rivers in this extenſive country, are, Muſkingum, Hokhoking, Sioto, Little Miami, Great Miami, and the Wabaſh rivers, which fall into the Ohio from the north; and the rivers A Vaſe, Kaſkaſkias, and Illinois, which fall into the Miſſiſippi from the eaſt.

Population.] It is impoſſible to tell the exact population of this country. They have been eſtimated at about 6000 ſouls, excluſive of Indians. This number is made up of French, Engliſh emigrants from the original ſtates, and negroes.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] The undiſtinguiſhed terms of admiration, that are commonly uſed in ſpeaking of the natural fertility of the country on the weſtern waters of the United States, would render it difficult, without accurate attention in the ſurveys, to aſcribe a preference to any particular part; or to give a juſt deſcription of the territory under conſideration, without the hazard of being ſuſpected of exaggeration. But in *this* we have the united opinion of the geographer, the ſurveyors, and every traveller that has been intimately acquainted with the country, and marked every natural object with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs, that no part of the federal territory unites ſo many advantages, in point of health, fertility, variety of production, and foreign intercourſe, as that tract which ſtretches from the Muſkingum to the Sioto and the Great Miami rivers.

The country on the Ohio is every where pleaſant, with large level ſpots of rich land; and remarkably healthy. One general remark of this nature will ſerve for the whole tract of the globe comprehended between the weſtern ſkirts of the Allegany mountains; thence running ſouthweſtwardly to the diſtance of 500 miles to the Ohio falls; then croſſing them northerly to the heads of the rivers that empty themſelves into the O-

hio; thence eaſt along the ridge that ſeparates the lakes and Ohio's ſtreams, to French Creek. This country may, from a proper knowledge, be affirmed to be the moſt healthy, the moſt pleaſant, the moſt commodious and moſt fertile ſpot of earth, known to the Anglo Americans.

It is a happy circumſtance that the *Ohio Company* are about to commence the ſettlement of this country in ſo regular and judicious a manner. It will ſerve as a wiſe model for the future ſettlement of all the federal lands; at the ſame time, that, by beginning ſo near the weſtern limit of Pennſylvania, it will be a continuation of the old ſettlements, leaving vacant no lands expoſed to be ſeized by ſuch lawleſs banditti as uſually infeſt the frontiers of countries diſtant from the ſeat of government.

The deſign of Congreſs and of the ſettlers, is, that the ſettlements ſhall proceed regularly down the Ohio; and northward to Lake Erie. And it is probable that not many years will elapſe, before the whole country above Miami will be brought to that degree of cultivation, which will exhibit all its latent beauties, and juſtify thoſe deſcriptions of travellers which have ſo often made it the garden of the world, the ſeat of wealth, and the centre of a great empire.

Animals, &c.] No country is better ſtocked with wild game of every kind. Innumerable herds of deer, elk, buffalo, and bear, are ſheltered in the groves, and fed in the extenſive bottoms that every where abound; an unqueſtionable proof of the great fertility of the ſoil. Turkies, geeſe, ducks, ſwans, teal, pheaſants, partridges, &c. are, from obſervation, believed to be in greater plenty here, than the tame poultry are in any part of the old ſettlements in America.

Government, &c.] By an ordinance of Congreſs, paſſed on the 13th of July, 1787, this country, for the purpoſes of temporary government, was erected into one diſtrict, ſubject, however, to a diviſion, when circumſtances ſhall make it expedient.

In the ſame ordinance it is provided, that Congreſs ſhall appoint a Governor, Secretary, and three Judges.

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The Governor and Judges are authorized to adopt and publiſh in the diſtrict, ſuch laws of the original ſtates, criminal and civil, as may be neceſſary and beſt ſuited to the circumſtances of the diſtrict, and report them to Congreſs, and if approved, they ſhall continue in force, till the organization of the general aſſembly of the diſtrict, who ſhall have authority to alter them.

So ſoon as there ſhall be 5000 free male inhabitants of full age, in the diſtrict, they ſhall receive authority to elect repreſentatives, one for every 500 free male inhabitants, to repreſent them in the general aſſembly; the repreſentation to increaſe progreſſively with the number of free male inhabitants, till there be 25 repreſentatives; after which the number and proportion of the repreſentatives ſhall be regulated by the legiſlature.

The general aſſembly, or legiſlature, ſhall conſiſt of the Governor, legiſlative council, and houſe of repreſentatives. The legiſlative council ſhall conſiſt of five members, to continue in office five years, unleſs ſooner removed by Congreſs.

In the ordinance of Congreſs, for the government of this territory, it is provided, that after the ſaid territory acquires a certain degree of population, it ſhall be divided into ſtates. The eaſtern ſtate, that is thus provided to be made, is bounded on the Great Miami on the weſt, and by the Pennſylvania line on the eaſt. The centre of this ſtate will fall between the Sioto and the Hokhoking. At the mouth of one of theſe rivers will probably be the ſeat of government for this ſtate. And, if we may indulge the ſublime contemplation of beholding the whole territory of the United States ſettled by an enlightened people, and continued under one extended government, on the river Ohio, and not far from this ſpot, will be the ſeat of empire for the whole dominion. This is central to the whole; it will beſt accommodate every part; it is the moſt pleaſant, and probably the moſt healthful.

In this connection we muſt not omit to add, that a ſettlement is commencing, with advantageous proſpects, on the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi, oppoſite the

the mouth of the Ohio. The ſpot on which the city is to be built, is called NEW-MADRID, after the capital of Spain. This ſettlement, which is without the limits of the United States, in the Spaniſh dominions, is conducting by Colonel Morgan, under the patronage of the Spaniſh King.

New-Madrid, from its local ſituation and adventitious privileges, is in proſpect of being the great emporium of the weſtern country, unleſs the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi ſhould be opened to the United States. And even ſhould this deſired event take place, which probably will not without a rupture with Spain, this muſt be a place of great trade. For here will naturally centre the immenſe quantities of produce that will be borne down the Illinois, the Miſſiſippi, the Ohio, and their various branches; and if the carriers can find as good a market for their cargoes here, as at New-Orleans or the Weſt-Indies, and can procure the articles they deſire, they will gladly ſave themſelves the difficulties and dangers of navigating the long Miſſiſippi.

It has been ſuppoſed by ſome, that all ſettlers who go beyond the Miſſiſippi, will be forever loſt to the United States. There is, I believe, little danger of this, provided they are not provoked to withdraw their friendſhip. The emigrants will be made up of citizens of the United States. They will carry along with them their manners and cuſtoms, their habits of government, religion and education; and as they are to be indulged with religious freedom, and with the privilege of making their own laws, and of conducting education upon their own plans, theſe *American* habits will undoubtedly be cheriſhed. If ſo, they will be Americans in fact, though nominally the ſubjects of Spain.

It is true, Spain will draw a revenue from them, but in return they will enjoy peculiar commercial advantages, the benefit of which will be experienced by the United States, and perhaps be an ample compenſation for the loſs of ſo many citizens as may migrate thither. In ſhort, this ſettlement, if conducted with judgment and prudence, may be mutually ſerviceable both to

Spain

Spain and the United States. It may prevent jealouſies, leſſen national prejudices, promote religious toleration, preſerve harmony, and be a medium of trade reciprocally advantageous.

Beſides, it is well known, that empire has been travelling from eaſt to weſt. Probably her laſt and broadeſt ſeat will be America. Here the ſciences and the arts of civilized life are to receive their higheſt improvement. Here civil and religious liberty are to flouriſh, unchecked by the cruel hand of civil or eccleſiaſtical tyranny. Here genius, aided by all the improvements of former ages, is to be exerted in humanizing mankind, in expanding and enriching their minds with religious and philoſophical knowledge, and in planning and executing a form of government, which ſhall involve all the excellencies of former governments, with as few of their defects as is conſiſtent with the imperfection of human affairs, and which ſhall be calculated to protect and unite, in a manner conſiſtent with the natural rights of mankind, the largeſt empire that ever exiſted. Elevated with theſe proſpects, which are not merely the viſions of fancy, we cannot but anticipate the period, as not far diſtant, when the AMERICAN EMPIRE will comprehend millions of ſouls weſt of the Miſſiſippi. Judging upon probable grounds, the Miſſiſippi was never deſigned as the weſtern boundary of the American empire. The God of nature never intended, that ſome of the beſt parts of his earth ſhould be inhabited by the ſubjects of a monarch 4000 miles from them. And may we not venture to predict, that, when the rights of mankind ſhall be more fully known, and the knowledge of them is faſt increaſing both in Europe and America, the power of European potentates will be confined to Europe, and their preſent American dominions become, like the United States, free, ſovereign and independent empires.

VERMONT.

	miles.		
Length	155	between	42° 50′ and 45° N. Latitude.
Breadth	60		1° 30′ and 3° East Longitude.

BOUNDED north, by Canada; east by Connecticut river, which divides it from New-Hampshire; south, by Massachusetts; west, by New-York.

Civil Divisions.] Vermont is divided into the seven following counties.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Bennington,	Bennington and Manchester.
Rutland,	Rutland.
Addison,	Addison.
Windham,	Newfane.
Chittendon,	Colchester.
Orange,	Newbury.
Windsor,	Woodstock.

These counties are divided into townships, which are generally six miles square.

Rivers.] This state, on the east side of the mountain, is watered by Paupanhoosak, Quechey, Welds, White, Black, and West rivers, which run from west to east into Connecticut river; and west of the mountains, by the river Lamoil, over which is a natural stone bridge, seven or eight rods in length, by Onion river and Otter creek, which empty by one mouth into Lake Champlain, 20 or 30 miles south of St. John's. Otter creek is navigable for boats 50 miles. The lands adjacent are of an excellent quality, and are annually enriched by the overflowing of the water, occasioned by the melting of the snow on the Green Mountains.

Mountains.] A chain of high mountains, running north and south, divides this state nearly in the centre between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the

the river, and about the same distance from the New-York line. The natural growth upon this mountain, is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the descriptive name of *Ver Mons, Green Mountain.* On some high parts of this mountain, snow lies till May, and sometimes till June.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] The country is generally hilly, but not rocky. It is finely watered, and affords the best of pasturage for cattle. On the banks of the lakes, rivers and rivulets, are many fine tracts of rich interval land. The heavy growth of timber, which is common throughout the state, evince the strength and fertility of the soil.

Climate.] None in the world more healthy. Snow begins to fall commonly in the beginning of November, and is generally gone by the middle of April. During this season, the inhabitants generally enjoy a serene sky, and a keen, cold air.

Militia, Population and Character.] There are upwards of 17,000 men upon the militia rolls of this state. These consist of two divisions, one on the west, the other on the east side of the mountain. In these two divisions are seven brigades, which are made up of 21 regiments. From the number of militia, reckoning five for one, we may estimate the number of inhabitants in the state at 85,000. Others, who reckon six for one, estimate them at 100,000. The bulk of the inhabitants are emigrants from Connecticut and Massachusetts, and their descendants. There is one settlement of Scotch people, which are almost the only foreigners in the state. As to the character, the manners, the customs, the laws, the policy, and the religion of the people in Vermont, it is sufficient to say they are New-England men.

Curiosities.] In the township of Tinmouth, on the side of a small hill, is a very curious cave. The chasm, at its entrance, is about four feet in circumference. Entering this, you descend 104 feet, and then opens a spacious room 20 feet in breadth, and 100 feet in length. The angle of descent is about 45 degrees. The roof

of

of this cavern is of rock, through which the water is continually percolating. The ſtalactites which hang from the roof appear like icicles on the eves of houſes, and are continually increaſing in number and magnitude. The bottom and ſides are daily incruſting with ſpar and other mineral ſubſtances. On the ſides of this ſubterraneous hall, are tables, chairs, benches, &c. which appear to have been artificially carved. This richly ornamented room, when illuminated with the candles of the guides, has an enchanting effect upon the eye of the ſpectator. If we might be indulged in aſſigning the general cauſe of theſe aſtoniſhing appearances, we ſhould conclude from the various circumſtances accompanying them, that they ariſe from water filtrating ſlowly through the incumbent *ſtrata*; and taking up in its paſſage a variety of mineral ſubſtances, and becoming thus ſaturated with metallick particles, gradually exuding on the ſurface of the caverns and fiſſures, in a quieſcent ſtate, the aqueous particles evaporate, and leave the mineral ſubſtances to unite according to their affinities.

At the end of this cave is a circular hole, 15 feet deep, apparently hewn out, in a conical form, enlarging gradually as you deſcend, in the form of a ſugar loaf. At the bottom is a ſpring of freſh water, in continual motion, like the boiling of a pot. Its depth has never been ſounded.

Conſtitution.] The inhabitants of Vermont, by their repreſentatives in convention, at Windſor, on the 25th of December, 1777, declared that the territory called Vermont, was, and of right ought to be a free and independent ſtate; and for the purpoſe of maintaining regular government in the ſame, they made a ſolemn declaration of their rights, and ratified a conſtitution.

By the frame of government, the ſupreme legiſlative power is veſted in a houſe of repreſentatives of the freemen of the ſtate of Vermont, to be choſen annually by the freemen on the firſt Tueſday in September, and to meet the ſecond Thurſday of the ſucceeding October; this body is veſted with all the powers neceſſary for the legiſlature of a free ſtate; two-thirds of the whole number of repreſentatives elected, make a quorum. Each

Each inhabited town throughout the ſtate, has a right to ſend one repreſentative to the aſſembly.

The ſupreme executive power is veſted in a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and twelve counſellors, to be choſen annually in the ſame manner, and veſted with the ſame powers as in Connecticnt.

Chief Town.] BENNINGTON is the principal town in Vermont. It is ſituated in the ſouthweſt corner of the ſtate, near the foot of the Green Mountain. Its publick buildings are a church for congregationaliſts, a court-houſe and gaol. It has a number of elegant houſes, and is a flouriſhing town. Near the centre of the town is *Mount Anthony*, which riſes very high in the form of a ſugar loaf. The aſſembly commonly hold their ſeſſions at Windſor.

Hiſtory.] The tract of country called VERMONT, before the late war, was claimed both by New-York and New-Hampſhire. When hoſtilities commenced between Great-Britain and her colonies, the inhabitants, conſidering themſelves as in a ſtate of nature, and not within any legal juriſdiction, aſſociated and formed for themſelves a conſtitution of civil government; under this conſtitution they have continued to exerciſe all the powers of an independent ſtate—and have flouriſhed. On the 4th of March, 1791, agreeable to act of Congreſs of December 6th, 1790, this ſtate became one of the United States, and conſtitutes the fourteenth, and not the leaſt reſpectable Pillar in the Union.

BRITISH