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P E N N S Y L V A N I A.

miles.
 Length 288 } between { $39^{\circ} 43'$ and 42° N. Latitude.
 Breadth 156 } { $0^{\circ} 20'$ 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. (<i>city</i>)	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,	Wilkesborough,	On Susqueh. R.	Coal mines
York,	York,	On Susqueh. R.	Iron ore.
Cumberland,	Carristown,	On Susqueh. R.	Lead m. &c.
Northumberland,	Sunbury,	On w. branch S.	
Franklin,	Chamberstown,	On Susqueh. R.	
Bedford,	Bedford,	On Juniatta R.	Iron m. &c.
Huntingdon,	Huntingdon,	On Juniatta R.	Coal mines
Westmoreland,	Greensburg,	On Allegany R.	Coal mines
Fayette,	Union,	On Monongah.	
Washington,	Washington,	S. W. cor. state.	
Allegany,	Pittsburg,	On Allegany R.	

N

Rivers.]

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 campaign 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, Menonists, 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 or 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 mechanics, 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 Zinzendorf, and settled at Bethlehem, which is their principal settlement in America, as early as 1741.

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

been corruptly written Dunkers and Dumlplers. 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, kifs 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 Weapoleless 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 concentrates the whole German interest, and has ample funds to support pro-

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 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 Catholics,	3	The Jews,	1

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

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

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

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

LANCASTER is the largest inland town in America. It is 66 miles west from Philadelphia. It contains about 900 houses, besides a most elegant court-house, a number of handsome churches and other publick buildings, and about 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. $40^{\circ} 26'$ 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 Alleghany 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
O them

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 *lufus 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 Rumsey 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