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A F R I C A.

AFRICA is situated south of Europe, and surrounded on all sides by the sea, except a narrow neck of land about 60 miles over, called the Isthmus of Suez, which joins it to Asia at the north end of the Red sea. Africa is about 4300 miles in length, and 3500 in breadth ; and lies chiefly in the torrid zone, the equator running through the middle of it. Here once dwelt the Queen of Sheba, who, on paying a visit to the magnificent King Solomon, stood amazed at his wisdom and the glory of his court. Here we find a race of people quite black, supposed to be descendants of *Ham*.

Africa will be considered under the seven following divisions :

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Egypt, | 5 Guinea, |
| 2 Barbary, | 6 Ethiopia, |
| 3 Zaara or the Desert, | 7 The African Islands. |
| 4 Negroland, | |

E G Y P T.

BOUNDED east, by the Red sea and the Isthmus of Suez ; west, by Barca ; north, by the Mediterranean ; south, by Nubia and Abyssinia ; 600 miles in length, and 350 in breadth, including the Deserts.

Grand Cairo, the capital, is one of the most populous cities in the world, and a place of great trade and riches.

The air of Egypt is for the most part very hot and unwholesome ; but the soil is exceedingly fruitful, occasioned by the annual overflowing of the Nile, which leaves a fattening slime behind it. Those parts not overflowed by the Nile are uncultivated, sandy and barren.

barren. Egypt produces corn, rice, sugar, flax; linen, salt, sal ammoniack, balsam, and various sorts of fruits and drugs.

Egypt is governed by a Bashaw sent from Constantinople, being a province of the Turkish empire. The Turks and Arabs are Mahometans. Mahometanism is the established religion of Egypt; but there are many Christians called Copts, and the Jews are very numerous.

Egypt is famous for its pyramids, those stupendous works of folly. The Egyptians were the only people who were acquainted with the art of embalming or preserving dead bodies from putrefaction. Here is the river Nile, celebrated for its fertilizing inundations, and for the subtle, voracious crocodiles which inhabit its shores. This was the theatre of those remarkable transactions, which make up the beautiful and affecting history of Joseph. Here Pharaoh exhibited scenes of cruelty, tyranny and oppression towards the Israelites in the course of their 400 years bondage to the Egyptians. Here too Moses was born, and was preserved in the little ark, among the flags on the banks of the Nile. Here, through the instrumentality of this great man, the Egyptians were afflicted with many grievous plagues, which induced them at last to *let Israel go*. Here Moses, with his rod, divided the Red sea, and Israel passed it on dry land; which the Egyptians attempting to do, were overwhelmed by the returning of the waters. To this scene, succeeded the Israelites' memorable 40 years march through the deserts of Arabia, before they reached the land of Canaan.

B A R B A R Y.

B A R B A R Y (including Bildulgerid) is bounded south, by Zaara; east, by Egypt; north, by the Mediterranean;—west, by the Atlantick ocean. Length 2300 miles, breadth 700.

These

These states, under the Roman empire, were justly denominated the garden of the world. The air is temperate and generally healthful. The soil is rich, producing plenty of corn, fruits and pasture. But some parts are sandy and barren, and others are overrun with woods and mountains.

The Moors, who are the original inhabitants of Barbary, dwell chiefly in Morocco, and are said to be a covetous, inhospitable, treacherous people. The Arabs, who are dispersed all over this country, follow their common trade of robbing travellers.

The women of Tunis are excessively handsome and very delicate. They improve the beauty of their eyes, by the use of the powder of lead ore, supposed to be the same pigment that Jezebel made use of (II. Kings, ix. 30.) to paint her face; the words in the original signifying, that she set off her eyes with the powder of lead ore.

Mahometanism, in its worst form, prevails throughout the states of Barbary. The Emperor of Morocco is an arbitrary Prince. Algiers is governed by a Prince, called the Dey, elected by the army. The sovereigns of Tunis and Tripoli, called Beys, are not so independent as the former. These three states may be looked upon as republicks of soldiers under the protection of the Grand Seignior.—On this coast stood the famous city of Carthage, which was destroyed by the Romans. Among the great men Africa has produced, are Tertullian, Cyprian, Julius Africanus, Arnobius, Lactantius and St. Austin, all Bishops of the church. The warriors of note are Hamilcar, Hannibal and Asdrubal. Among the poets, are Terence and Apuleius.

Z A A R A, OR THE DESERT.

IT has Barbary north; Egypt and Nubia east; Negroland and Guinea south; and the Atlantick west;—2500 miles long, and 500 broad.

The

The air of this country is very hot, but wholesome to the natives. The soil is generally sandy and barren, insomuch that the Caravans crossing this country, to and from Negroland, are often reduced to great extremities. The inhabitants of this country are wild and ignorant. They have a number of petty Princes, but for the most part have few signs of any government at all. The Mahometan religion is professed throughout the country.

NEGROLAND.

THIS country lies south of Zaara; 2300 miles long, and 700 broad. The air is very hot, but wholesome. The soil is fertile, especially near the river Niger, which runs through the country from east to west, and overflows at a certain time of the year, like the Nile. The commodities of this country are gold, slaves, elephants' teeth, bees wax, and some drugs. There is a well here, whose water is as sweet as ordinary sugar. The Negroes are an uncivilized, ignorant, crafty, robust people. Their colour is deep black, their hair short, like wool, flat noses, thick lips, and white, even teeth. The Negroes are governed by a number of absolute Princes. The inhabitants are mostly Pagans and Idolaters.

GUINEA lies south of Negroland, 1800 miles long, 600 broad. The soil is preferable to that of Negroland. The inhabitants are more courteous and sensible; in other respects the difference is immaterial. The greater part of the poor Negroes in the West-Indies and the Southern States, were brought from these two countries.

ETHIOPIA.

UNDER the general name of Ethiopia is included all the remaining part of Africa; containing an
 C c extent

extent of 3600 miles from north to south, and 2000 from east to west. The air of this country is generally excessively hot, and the soil barren, though on the banks of the rivers it is fertile, and produces rice, citrons, lemons, sugar-canes, &c. The Ethiopians are an ignorant, uncivilized, superstitious people. Their government is absolute, lodged in the hands of a great number of Princes, the small ones are tributary to the greater. The Mahometan and Pagan religions prevail in Ethiopia.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

AT the mouth of the Red sea, is the island that sailors now call Socrata, famous for its aloes, which are esteemed the best in the world.

Sailing down, southward, we come to the island Madagascar, or Lawrence, abounding in cattle and corn, and most of the necessaries of life, but no sufficient merchandize to induce Europeans to settle colonies; it has several petty savage Kings of its own, both Arabs and Negroes, who making war on each other, sell their prisoners for slaves to the shipping which call here, taking cloths, utensils and other necessaries in return.

Near it are the four Comorra isles, whose petty Kings are tributary to the Portuguese; and near these lies the French island Bourbon; and a little higher Maurice, so called by the Dutch, who first touched here in 1598. It is now in possession of the French.

Quitting the eastern world and the Indies, and passing round the Cape of Good Hope, into the wide Atlantick ocean, the first island is the small but pleasant St. Helena, at which place all the English East-India ships stop to get water and fresh provisions in their way home. Near this are the Guinea islands, St. Matthew, St. Thomas and others, not far from the coast under the Equinoctial line, belonging to the Portuguese. These were so named by the sailors, who first found them on St. Helen's, St. Thomas's and St. Matthew's festivals.

Thence

Thence northward, are the Cape Verd islands, so called from their verdure. They now belong to the Portuguese, who are furnished from thence with salt and goats' skins.

Farther north are the pleasant Canaries, belonging to the Spaniards, from whence first came Canary wine, and the beautiful singing birds, called Canary Birds. The ancients called them the Fortunate Isles, and placed there the Elysian fields. They are ten or twelve in number, the chief are Teneriffe, Gomera, Ferro and Great Canary. The fertile islands of Madeira lie still higher north, and are famous for the best stomachick wine. They belong to the Portuguese.

GENERAL REMARKS.

“**T**HE varieties among the human race, says Dr. Percival, enumerated by Linnæus and Buffon, are six. The first is found under the polar regions, and comprehends the Laplanders, the Esquimaux Indians, the Samoeid Tartars, the inhabitants of Nova Zembla, the Borandians, the Greenlanders, and the people of Kamschatka. The visage of men, in these countries, is large and broad; the nose flat and short; the eyes of a yellowish brown, inclining to blackness; the cheek bones extremely high; the mouth large; the lips thick, and turning outwards; the voice thin and squeaking; and the skin a dark grey colour. The people are short in stature, the generality being about four feet high, and the tallest not more than five. Ignorance, stupidity and superstition, are the mental characteristics of the inhabitants of these rigorous climates. For here

Doze the gross race. Nor sprightly jest nor song,
Nor tenderness they know, nor aught of life,
Beyond the kindred bears that stalk without.

The Tartar race, comprehending the Chinese, and the Japanese, forms the second variety in the human species.

species. Their countenances are broad and wrinkled, even in youth ; their noses short and flat ; their eyes little, sunk in the sockets, and several inches asunder ; their cheek bones are high ; their teeth of a large size and separate from each other ; their complexions are olive, and their hair black. These nations, in general, have no religion, no settled notions of morality, and no decency of behaviour. They are chiefly robbers ; their wealth consists in horses, and their skill in the management of them.

The third variety of mankind is that of the southern Asiatics, or the inhabitants of India. These are of a slender shape, have long straight black hair, and generally Roman noses. These people are slothful, luxurious, submissive, cowardly and effeminate.

———The parent Sun himself

Seems o'er this world of slaves to tyrannize ;
 And, with oppressive ray, the roseate bloom
 Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,
 And features gross : or worse, to ruthless deeds,
 Mad jealousy, blind rage, and fell revenge,
 Their fervid spirit fires. Love dwells not there,
 The soft regards, the tenderness of life,
 The heart shed tear, th' ineffable delight
 Of sweet humanity : these court the beam
 Of milder climes ; in selfish fierce desire,
 And the wild fury of voluptuous sense,
 There lost. The very brute creation there
 This rage partakes, and burns with horrid fire.

The Negroes of Africa constitute the fourth striking variety in the human species : But they differ widely from each other ; those of Guinea, for instance, are extremely ugly, and have an insupportably offensive scent ; while those of Mosambique are reckoned beautiful, and are untainted with any disagreeable smell. The Negroes are, in general, of a black colour ; and the downy softness of hair, which grows upon the skin, gives a smoothness to it, resembling that of velvet. The hair of their heads is woolly, short and black ; but
 their

their beards often turn grey, and sometimes white. Their noses are flat and short, their lips thick and tumid, and their teeth of an ivory whiteness.

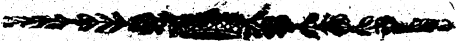
The intellectual and moral powers of these wretched people are uncultivated ; and they are subject to the most barbarous despotism. The savage tyrants, who rule over them, make war upon each other for *human plunder* ! and the wretched victims, bartered for spirituous liquors, are torn from their families, their friends, and their native land, and consigned for life to misery, toil and bondage. But how am I shocked to inform you, that this infernal commerce is carried on by the humane, the polished, the Christian inhabitants of Europe ; nay even by Englishmen, whose ancestors have bled in the cause of liberty, and whose breasts still glow with the same generous flame : I cannot give you a more striking proof of the ideas of horror, which the captive Negroes entertain of the state of servitude they are to undergo, than by relating the following incident from Dr. Goldsmith.

‘ A Guinea Captain was, by distress of weather, driven into a certain harbour, with a lading of sickly slaves, who took every opportunity to throw themselves over board, when brought upon deck for the benefit of fresh air. The Captain perceiving, among others, a female slave attempting to drown herself, pitched upon her as a proper example for the rest. As he supposed that they did not know the terrors attending death, he ordered the woman to be tied with a rope under the arm pits, and let down into the water. When the poor creature was thus plunged in, and about half way down, she was heard to give a terrible shriek, which at first was ascribed to her fears of drowning ; but soon after, the water appeared red around her, she was drawn up, and it was found that a shark, which had followed the ship, had bitten her off from the middle.’

The native inhabitants of America make a fifth race of men. They are of a copper colour, have black, thick, straight hair, flat noses, high cheek bones, and small eyes. They paint the body and face of various

colours, and eradicate the hair of their beards and other parts, as a deformity. Their limbs are not so large and robust as those of the Europeans. They endure hunger, thirst, and pain with astonishing firmness and patience, and, though cruel to their enemies, they are kind and just to each other.

The Europeans may be considered as the last variety of the human kind. They enjoy singular advantages from the fairness of their complexions. The face of the African black, or of the olive-coloured Asiatick, is a very imperfect index of the mind, and preserves the same settled shade in joy and sorrow, confidence and shame, anger and despair, sickness and health. The English are said to be of the fairest of the Europeans; and we may therefore presume that their countenances best express the variations of the passions and vicissitudes of disease. But the intellectual and moral characteristics of the different nations, which compose this quarter of the globe, are of more importance to be known. These, however, become gradually less discernible, as fashion, learning, and commerce prevail more universally."



RATIFICATION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

D ELAWARE,	Dec. 3, 1787,	unanimously.	majority.
Pennsylvania,	Dec. 13,	45 to 23	23
New-Jersey,	Dec. 19,	unanimously.	
Georgia,	Jan. 2, 1788,	unanimously.	
Connecticut,	Jan. 9,	128 to 40	88
Massachusetts,	Feb. 6,	187 to 168	19
Maryland,	April 28,	63 to 12	51
South-Carolina,	May 23,	149 to 73	76
New-Hampshire,	June 21,	57 to 46	11
Virginia,	June 25,	89 to 79	10
New-York,	July 26,	30 to 25	5
North-Carolina,	Nov. 27, 1789,	193 to 75	118
Vermont,			

FEDERAL MONEY.

I N New-England a		Virginia,	6f.
dollar is	6f.	North-Carolina,	8f.
New-York,	8f.	South-Carolina,	} 4f.
New-Jersey,	} 7f.	Georgia,	
Pennsylvania,			
Delaware,			
Maryland,			

In 1786, Congress resolved that the money of account in the United States should proceed in a decimal ratio, as follows :

10 Mills	} make one	Cent,
10 Cents		Dime,
10 Dimes		Dollar,
10 Dollars		Eagle.

So that instead of reckoning in farthings, pence, shillings and pounds, as we now do, we shall, when the above-mentioned resolution is carried into effect, reckon in mills, cents, dimes, dollars and eagles.

NUMBER of HOUSES and INHABITANTS in some of the principal TOWNS in the UNITED STATES.

THE following sketch of the number of houses and inhabitants in the principal towns in the United States, is as correct as can at present be obtained, and will give the reader an idea of their comparative populousness.* Where the number of inhabitants is not accurately known, we have reckoned at the rate of seven in a house—which, from actual enumeration, is found to be nearly the average number. The numbers to which an *asterisk* is annexed are conjectural—the rest are from actual enumeration.

	Towns.	Houses.	Inhabit.
N. Ham.	{ Portsmouth,	600*	4,400*
	{ Concord,	200*	1,746
Maffac.	{ Newburyport,	616	4,837
	{ Salem,	928	7,921
	{ Boston,	2,376	18,038
R. Island.	{ Newport,	1,000*	6,716
	{ Providence,	800*	6,380
Connecticut.	{ New-Haven,	500*	4,000*
	{ Hartford,	400*	3,000*
	{ Norwich,	450*	3,284
	{ New-London,	300*	4,614
	{ Middleton,	300*	2,100*
	{ Weathersfield,	250*	1,750*
N. York.	{ New-York,	4,000*	30,022
	{ Albany,	600*	3,506
	{ Hudson,	150*	1,050*
N. Jerfey.	{ Brunfwick,	200*	1,600*
	{ Trenton,	200*	1,600*
	{ Burlington,	160*	1,000*

Pennfylvania.

* The Author will be much obliged to any gentleman who will correct this list from actual enumeration.

	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Inhabit.</i>
Pennsylvania.	{ Philadelphia,	6000*	53,000
	{ Lancaster,	900*	4,500*
	{ Carlisle,	300*	1,500*
	{ Pittsburg,	140*	700*
	{ Bethlehem,	60*	550*
Delaware.	{ Wilmington,	400*	2,335
	{ Dover,	100*	700*
	{ New-Castle,	60*	420*
	{ Milford,	80*	560*
Maryland.	{ Annapolis,	260*	1,800*
	{ Baltimore,	1955*	12,000*
	{ Frederickstown,	400*	2,800*
Virginia.	{ Alexandria,	300*	2,100*
	{ Richmond,	300*	2,100*
	{ Fredericksburg,	200*	1,400*
	{ Williamsburg,	200*	1,000*
	{ Petersburg,	300*	2,100*
	{ Norfolk, (before the war)	800*	6,000
	{ Yorktown,	100*	700*
N. Carolina.	{ Newbern,	400*	2,800*
	{ Wilmington,	180*	1,260*
	{ Edenton,	150*	1,000*
	{ Hillsborough,	60*	420*
S. Carol.	{ Charleston,	1600*	9,600 Whites } 5,400 Negroes } 15000*
	{ Beaufort,	60*	
Georgia.	{ Savannah,	227	830
	{ Augusta,	200*	800*
	{ Sunbury,	60*	300*

CENSUS of the several States, so far as returns are made into the office of the Secretary of State. No returns being yet received from those marked with an asterisk, their numbers are stated conjecturally, in order to give an idea of the aggregate amount of the whole.

DISTRICTS.

	Free white males of 16 years & upwards, including heads of families.	Free white males under sixteen years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.	Members of Congress.	Representations.
* Vermont	36,086	34,851	70,160	630	158	85,000	2	21,822
New-Hampshire	24,384	24,748	46,870	538		141,805	4	
Maine	95,453	87,289	190,582	5,463		96,540	15	25,327
{ Massachusetts	16,019	15,799	32,652	3,507		378,787		
Rhode-Island	60,523	54,403	117,448	2,808	948	68,825	2	8,477
Connecticut	83,700	78,122	152,320	4,654	2,704	237,946	7	27,393
New-York	45,251	41,416	83,257	2,762	21,324	340,120	11	1,590
New-Jersey	110,788	106,948	206,363	6,527	11,453	184,139	5	29,556
Pennsylvania	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,899	3,737	434,373	14	12,879
Delaware	55,915	51,339	101,295	8,043	8,887	59,094	1	25,550
Maryland	110,936	116,135	215,046	12,866	103,036	319,728	9	8,514
Virginia	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	292,627	747,610	20	9,263
{ Kentucky	69,988	77,506	140,710	4,975	12,430	73,677		
North-Carolina					100,572	393,751	11	23,523
* South-Carolina						240,000	6	
Georgia	13,103	14,044	25,739	398	29,264	82,548	2	10,842

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* South-Western Territory
* North-Western Territory

30,000
5,000

3,919,023

Interesting

Interesting CALCULATIONS upon the POPULATION of the UNITED STATES, and of the WORLD.

ADMITTING the present population of the United States to be four millions, which, according to the late census, is not far from the truth, and calculating our progressive increase to continue doubling once in 20 years, as has hitherto been the case, at the end of 100 years there will be 128 millions of souls in United America; which is almost as many as there are at present in all Europe. And when we consider the probable acquisition of people by foreign immigrations, and that the interior and unsettled parts of America are amply sufficient to provide for this number, the presumption is strong, that this estimate will not differ materially from the event.

It is computed that there are, at present, in the four quarters of the globe, 950 millions of inhabitants, viz.

In America,	150
Europe,	150
Asia,	500
Africa,	150

Total 950 millions.

If then we reckon that a generation lasts thirty years, in that space 950 millions of people will be born and die; consequently about 31 millions die annually; 86,000 every day; 3,600 every hour; 60 every minute, and one in every second.

F I N I S.

