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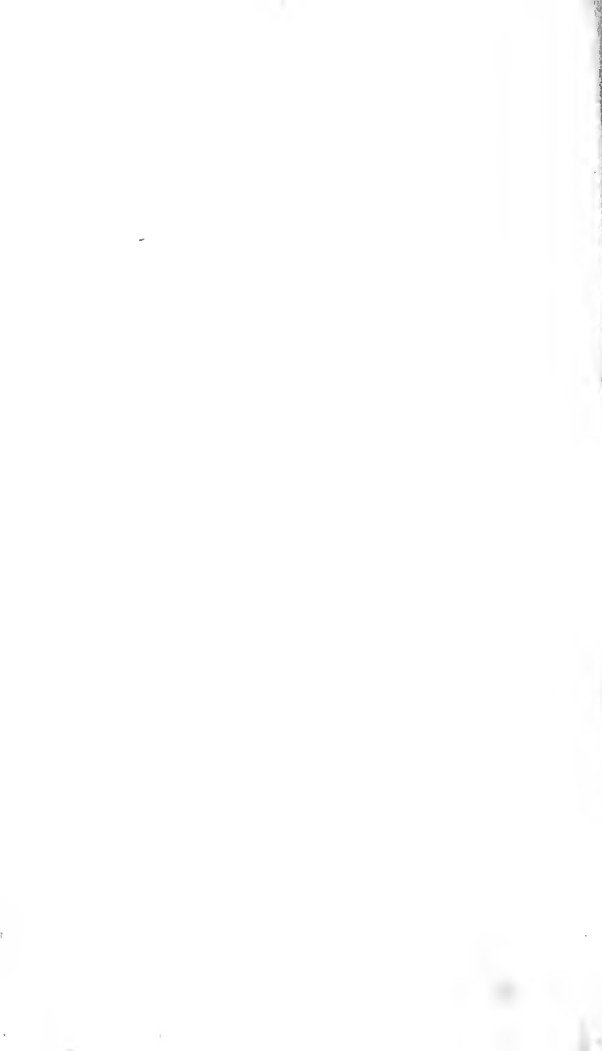
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A
GEOGRAPHICAL,
HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL
VIEW
OF THE
CENTRAL OR MIDDLE
UNITED STATES;

CONTAINING ACCOUNTS OF

THEIR EARLY SETTLEMENT; NATURAL FEATURES; PROGRESS OF
IMPROVEMENT; FORM OF GOVERNMENT; CIVIL DIVI-
SIONS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, OF

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND,
VIRGINIA, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND PARTS
OF NEW YORK AND THE OTHER ADJOINING
STATES :

Together with particular descriptions of the Cities, Towns, and
Villages; Public Buildings; Objects of Curiosity; Literary,
Scientific, and other Institutions, &c.

By H. S. TANNER.

Philadelphia :

H. TANNER, JUN'R., 189 CHESNUT STREET.

New York :

T. R. TANNER, 8 WALL STREET.

1841.

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PREFACE.

THE object of the present work is to supply what is manifestly needed, not only by travelers, but by persons of every class, who desire a knowledge of the present condition of the interesting portions of the United States, to which it is devoted. To such, a familiar and brief account, divested of all extraneous matter, of the primitive history, progressive geography and civil institutions of those states to which it has particular reference, cannot, we think, fail to be acceptable.

The want of such knowledge, which often exposes to ridicule, persons otherwise well informed, has become a matter of reproach to those who are indifferent to its importance in the common occurrences of life. A newspaper can scarcely be read understandingly, without, at least, a partial insight into those leading features of history, geography and statistics, an acquaintance with which, now, more than at any former period, constitutes an important ingredient in the education of every intelligent and respectable person.

In arranging the various topics, a plan essentially different from that of most other works,

has been pursued. It is so framed, that every thing connected with any given subject, is at once brought into view. Thus, for example : a general description of the history, physical and political geography of each state is given in the outset ; then follows a topographical and statistical account of each city and important town, with the distances along the roads leading from it in every direction, to other large towns, which in turn, are also described. Each table of distances is succeeded by a complete account of every town or other interesting locality along each route, which, in every case, connects important towns.

In this manner, all the larger towns, whose public buildings and objects of interest, are minutely noticed, form starting points, at which a traveller may select his route, and by consulting that portion of the work containing the routes from the place he may be at, and this can be found by a reference to the index, he can learn all the particulars concerning the towns through which he is to pass.

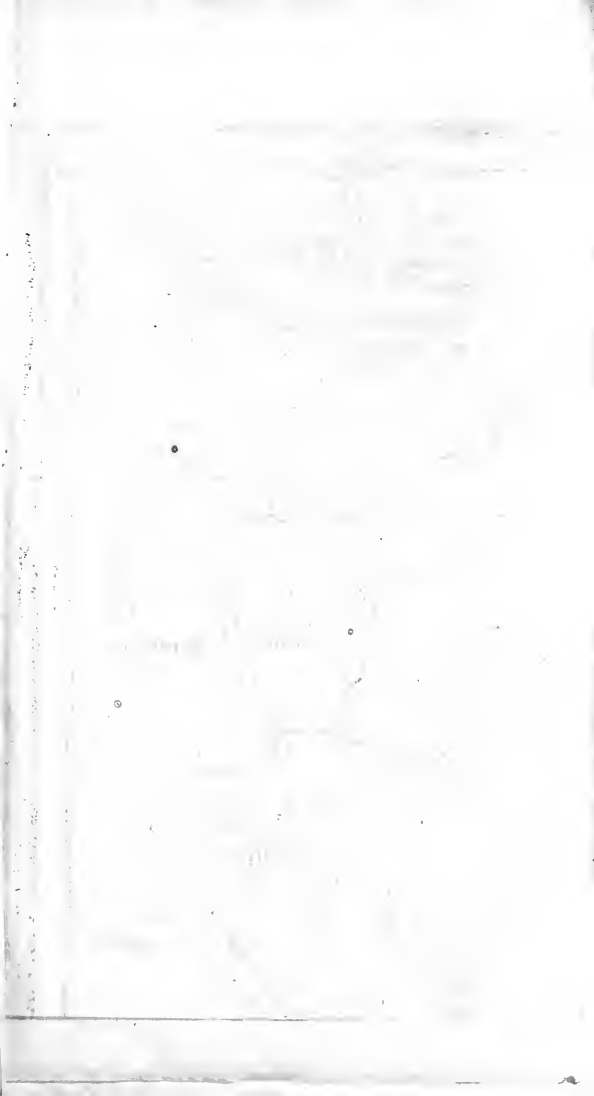
By this plan, which is the result of much reflection and personal observation, the reader, if a traveller, is informed, as he journeys along, of the name, character and condition of every town, as it presents itself during his progress through the country, and also has his attention directed to such interesting objects in the vicinity of each, as he might desire to inspect. Whilst travelling, especially by rail-road, it is nearly impossible to obtain satisfactory information on these points ; and thus many an attractive object, both natural and artificial, perfectly accessible to the traveller, may be passed unheeded, because their presence is

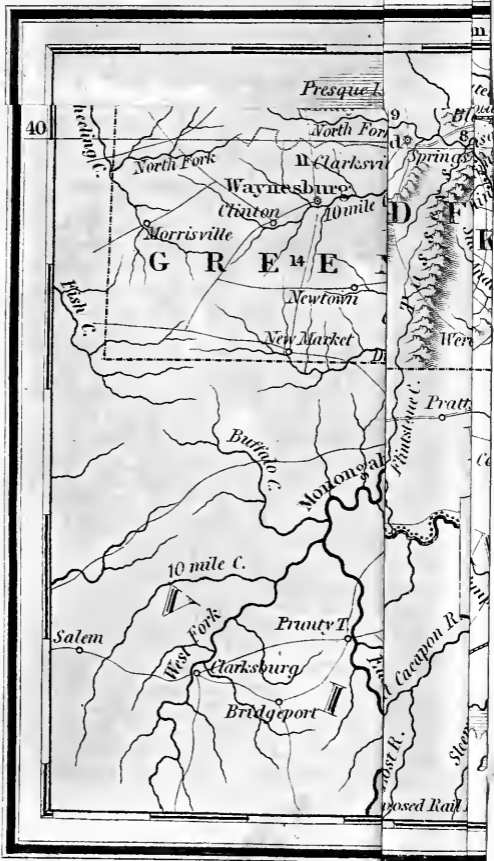
unknown. These matters, though important to the traveller, are however, but secondary, in comparison with the more weighty object of the work, which is to furnish a JUST AND COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL STATES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN UNION.

Whether we have succeeded in attaining this important object, is a problem which we submit to the candour of an indulgent public.

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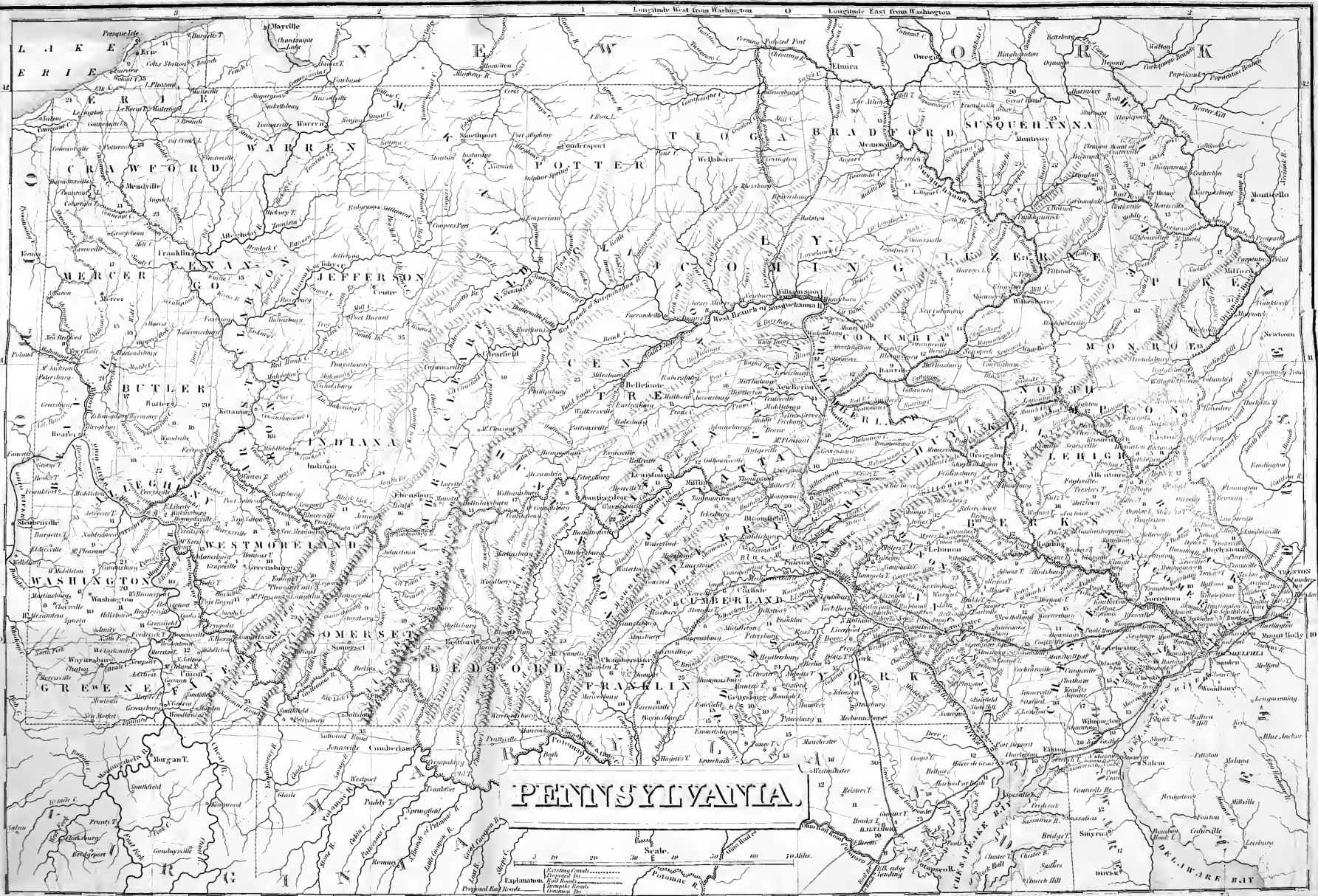


PENNSYLVANIA.

GENERAL VIEW.

THE state of Pennsylvania is bounded on the north by New York; east by the same and New Jersey; south by Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; and west by the latter and Ohio. The southern boundary is in lat. $39^{\circ} 43'$; the northern, with the exception of a small projection towards Lake Erie, is on lat. 42° . The meridian of Washington passes across the state dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Its area is 47,500 square miles, and population about 1,700,000. The following is a list of the counties with their respective seats of justice. The small Italic letters annexed to each, indicate its situation in the state, as follows: *e*, east; *w*, west; *n*, north; *s*, south; *n e*, north-east; *m*, middle; *n m*, north of middle; *s m*, south of middle, &c.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Adams, <i>s</i> .	Gettysburg.
Alleghany, <i>w</i> .	PITTSBURG.
Armstrong, <i>w</i> .	Kittanning.
Beaver, <i>w</i> .	Beaver.
Bedford, <i>s</i> .	Bedford.
Berks, <i>n. e</i> .	Reading.
Bradford, <i>n</i> .	Meanville.



Longitude West from Washington

Longitude East from Washington

PENNSYLVANIA.

Scale. 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Miles.

Explanation
..... Railroad
--- Bridge
--- Canal
--- Turnpike
--- Ferry

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Berks, <i>n. e</i> .	Reading.
Bradford, <i>n</i> .	Meanville.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Bucks, <i>e.</i>	Doylestown.
Butler, <i>w.</i>	Butler.
Cambria, <i>m. w.</i>	Ebensburg.
Centre, <i>m.</i>	Bellefonte.
Chester, <i>s. e.</i>	West Chester.
Clarion,	
Clearfield, <i>m. w.</i>	Clearfield.
Clinton,	
Columbia, <i>m.</i>	Danville.
Crawford, <i>n. w.</i>	Meadville.
Cumberland, <i>m. s.</i>	Carlisle.
Dauphin, <i>m.</i>	HARRISBURG.
Delaware, <i>s. e.</i>	Chester.
Erie, <i>n. w.</i>	Erie.
Fayette, <i>s. w.</i>	Uniontown.
Franklin, <i>s.</i>	Chambersburg.
Greene, <i>s. w.</i>	Waynesburg.
Huntingdon, <i>m.</i>	Huntingdon.
Indiana, <i>m. w.</i>	Armagh.
Jefferson, <i>m. w.</i>	Port Barnet.
Juniata,	Mifflin.
Lancaster, <i>s. e.</i>	LANCASTER.
Lebanon, <i>m. e.</i>	Lebanon.
Lehigh, <i>e.</i>	Allentown.
Luzerne, <i>n. e.</i>	Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming, <i>m. n.</i>	Williamsport.
M'Kean, <i>n.</i>	Smethport.
Mercer, <i>w.</i>	Mercer.
Mifflin, <i>m.</i>	Lewistown.
Monroe,	Stroudsburg.
Montgomery, <i>s. e.</i>	Norristown.
Northampton, <i>e.</i>	Easton.
Northumberland, <i>m.</i>	Sunbury.
Perry, <i>m.</i>	Bloomfield.
Philadelphia, <i>s. e.</i>	PHILADELPHIA.
Pike, <i>n. e.</i>	New Milford.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Potter, <i>n.</i>	Coudersport.
Schuykill, <i>m. e.</i>	Orwigsburg.
Somerset, <i>s. w.</i>	Somerset.
Susquehanna, <i>n. e.</i>	Montrose.
Tioga, <i>n.</i>	Wellsboro.
Union, <i>m.</i>	New-Berlin.
Venango, <i>n. w.</i>	Franklin.
Warren, <i>u. w.</i>	Warren.
Washington, <i>s. w.</i>	Washington.
Wayne, <i>u. e.</i>	Bethany.
Westmoreland, <i>m. w.</i>	Greensburg.
York, <i>s.</i>	York.

Physical Geography.—The eastern division of the state, includes extensive portions of the valleys of the Potomac, Susquehanna and Delaware. From its extent, and from the western origin of its sources, the Susquehanna seems to form a natural chain of water communication between the Atlantic slope and basins of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence. This valley penetrates more deeply into the central floetz formation than the Potomac. All its secondary confluent of any considerable length of course, enter from the right, and having their sources on that formation, the aggregate stream crosses the entire Allegany system.

If we turn our attention to the general structure of the Susquehanna valley, we find its extreme northern sources in Madison, Oneida, Herkimer, and Otsego counties, New York, as high as N. lat. $42^{\circ} 55'$; and in lon. from 1° to $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. from Washington; within 16 miles from Oneida lake, and 15 from the Erie canal, and in the angle between the sources of the Oneida and Mohawk rivers. That branch

which rises farthest north is the Chenango, which after being augmented by many minor streams, flows by a general course south 60 miles, and joins the Susquehanna proper, a much larger river, from the north-east.

The Susquehanna originates in the northern spine of the Catskill mountains, and with its western branch, the Unadilla, drains the space between the Coquago branch of Delaware and the Chenango, and its most remote northern source reaches to within ten miles from the Mohawk river and Erie canal near Herkimer. The north-eastern branch of the Susquehanna is designated correctly the east branch. It is in fact the most eastern water of the Chesapeake basin, and what is very well worthy of notice, the most north eastern fountains rise within about 40 miles from the level of tide water in Hudson river, immediately below Albany. The eastern branch, after a general course of 50 miles south-west, receives the Unadilla at the south-west angle of Otsego county; thence inclining more to the south, enters into and rapidly curves out of Pennsylvania, again enters New York, turns to west, and receives the Chenango at Binghamton. Continuing a western course 20 miles, passes Owego, and winding to south-west and south, re-enters Pennsylvania, and joins the Chemung or Tioga from the north-west, after an entire comparative course of 140 miles.

The Chemung is composed of two branches; the Chemung rising in Allegany and Steuben counties, New York, and the Tioga or Connewisue, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Joining in Steuben, the united waters turn to south-east, enter Pennsylvania, and form a junction

with the Susquehanna at Athens or Tioga point, after a comparative course of 80 miles.

What renders the northern part of the Susquehanna valley in a particular manner worthy attention is, that the two great confluent, the Chemung and Susquehanna, encircle the two long and navigable lakes of New York, the Seneca and Cayuga. The latter stretching in an almost direct line from the Erie canal to within 20 miles from Newtown, on Chemung or Tioga river. At Newtown, the adjacent country, though very hilly, or, more correctly mountainous, is of peculiar structure. The intermediate space from the head of Seneca lake to Newtown, is a high valley.

Nature in this section of country appears to have advanced half-way, to aid the efforts of man in forming channels of inter-communication between the basins of the Susquehanna and St. Lawrence. The two fine lakes of Seneca and Cayuga are each upwards of 35 miles in length, and occupying the angle between the two main northern confluent of the Susquehanna, appear to have been placed in their actual position, as if to give in their utmost extent the greatest assistance to the formation of canal lines.

In the structure of the Susquehanna valley, we have before us some truly interesting phenomena. If we examine the rock formations, we find them in a great degree, though not altogether conformable to the range of the mountain chains, but the rivers flow evidently independent of either. It has been already noticed, that the Susquehanna pierces all the rock formations from the central secondary to the Atlantic alluvion. This river is seen pour-

ing down from an elevation above the base of the mountain, against which its various branches rush, and have in the lapse of time torn passages through the rock barriers, and gradually uniting, at length reach the level of the tides, and tranquilly mingle with the waves of the Atlantic ocean. This contest between the apparently stable mountains, and the fleeting rivers, which began, it is most probable, with the creation, is far from having terminated. The various rivers of the Chesapeake, Delaware and Hudson basins, have had their struggle of ages to reach their respective recipients, and the beds of all yet retain much to remove before their streams can flow with tranquil or equal motion.

This feature in the geography of the United States is highly favourable to canal operations, in forming a union between the Atlantic and central waters. The rivers have, during accumulated centuries, done that which man could not have dared to conceive. The rivers have torn the mountains to their bases, and given to human beings, and the fruits of their toil, a free passage. Man in his feebleness is relieved from labours beyond his aggregate force, and left to remove mere obstructions. When this subject is viewed with the eye of philosophy, it is one of those sources of reflection which gives exercise to every noble faculty of the mind.

Below Tioga point, the already large volume of the Susquehanna flows a little east of south 15 miles to the north-western foot of the Alleghany system, which it encounters at Towanda creek, near Meansville, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and thence, turning to south-east,

pierces the first chain, and flowing 30 miles, reaches the Tunkhannock creek and chain, having now passed over the secondary and entered on the transition formation. Breaking the Tunkhannock and some other chains, the Susquehanna finally, at the mouth of the Lackawana, 9 miles above the town of Wilkesbarre, enters the Wyoming valley, and winds to the south-west, continuing the latter course down the mountain valleys about 70 miles, to the confluence of the western branch, between the villages of Northumberland and Sunbury.

In all its course of 120 miles, from Tioga Point to Sunbury, the Susquehanna receives no tributary stream of fifty miles comparative course. Wyalusing, Tunkhannock, Lackawana and Nescopec from the left, and Towanda, Mahoopeny, Bowman's and Fishing creeks from the right, are merely bold and fine, but only small mountain torrents.

The western branch is, in all its extent, exclusively a river of Pennsylvania. Rising far within the central secondary, its extreme western sources in Indiana and Cambria counties, are within 35 miles from the Alleghany river at Kittanning, and about 60 miles from the junction of the Alleghany and Ohio at Pittsburg. Draining sections of Cambria, Indiana, Clinton and Clearfield counties by a general course of N. E. 70 miles, the West Branch receives the Sinnamahoning from the north-west. Below the entrance of Sinnamahoning, the West Branch continues north-east ten miles, thence turning 20 miles to the south-east, receives Bald Eagle creek from the south-west. Thus far of its course the West Branch drains the central secondary, but immediately above the

entrance of the Bald Eagle, it breaks through the Allegany, and entering on the transition, turns to a little north of east. Receiving the two large creeks Pine and Loyalsock from the northward, and passing Williamsport, this now noble stream continues its course of nearly east, forty miles from Bald Eagle to Muncyboro. In the vicinity of the latter village, the stream turns to nearly south, twenty-five miles to its junction with the north-east branch at Sunbury, and thirty-five from thence to the junction of the Juniata from the west.

Juniata, the south-west branch of the Susquehanna, rises in and drains the northern part of Bedford county; flowing from the south-eastern side of the Allegany chain, and thence about twenty miles nearly east, passes Bedford, and rushing through several minor chains, turns abruptly to a course a little east of north 40 miles, receives the Frankstown branch near Huntingdon. The general course of Frankstown branch is from north-west to south-east, and below their junction the united stream continues that course 15 miles, to its passage through Jack's mountain, between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. Again inflected to north-east, the Juniata enters Mifflin county, and pursuing that direction nearly thirty miles, passes Lewistown, and again winding to south-east, breaks through Shade mountain into Tuscarora valley; and thence, crossing that valley, in a course of 10 miles reaches the north-west base of Tuscarora mountain, where it once more bends to the north-east, and following the base of the mountain 10 miles, turns to south-east, and forming a passage through, leaves Mifflin, Juniata, and enters Perry county, over

which it continues 15 miles to its junction with the Susquehanna, nearly on the meridian of W. C. and N. lat $40^{\circ} 23'$.

Like every other branch of the Susquehanna, the Juniata is as noted for the number of its rapids as for its exemption from perpendicular falls. Though originating in, and having its whole course amongst craggy mountains, it is navigable at high water to near Bedford.

The Juniata is the last tributary of importance which enters the Susquehanna. The Conedogwinet, Yellow-Breeches, Conewago, Codorus and Deer creeks, from the right, and below Sunbury on the left, the Mahanoy, Mahantango, Swatara, Conestoga and Octoraro, are comparatively creeks, none of them having a general course of 50 miles. The Swatara is important, however, as its valley forms part of the route of the Union Canal.

We have already seen that from Muncy to the mouth of the Juniata, the Susquehanna pursues a course of very nearly due south 60 miles. The southern course of the Susquehanna, below Muncyboro to the mouth of the Juniata, is actually the most mountainous part of its course by either branch. Independent of minor ridges, in this distance of 60 miles, this remarkable river traverses six or seven of the principal chains, and even at the last curve to the south-east, below the Juniata, it has not yet passed the Allegany system, but again in a course of 80 miles, it carries its now immense volume through the Blue Ridge, 8 miles below Harrisburg; and lastly, the south-east mountain, below the Conestoga. From the Blue Ridge the channel becomes more and more interrupted with shoals and rapids, until the stream pours

over the last rocky ledge and loses its name and rank as a river in the Chesapeake bay.

The valley of the Susquehanna, from its position naturally and politically, and from its peculiar features, must at all future times attract a full share of attention from the traveller and statesman. It has often been observed, that rivers are the most diversified objects in nature, and defy generalization most effectually. To be adequately understood, they must be studied individually. The Susquehanna and Delaware are contiguous to each other, and the former has interlocking sources with the latter, and they pierce the entire Allegany system; and yet, in those intrinsic features which give character, no two rivers can be more strikingly distinct. It is true, that in their respective courses, the Susquehanna and Delaware present an accordance, which must have arisen from some general and inherent structure of the country they drain; but here the resemblance ceases. Including all its higher, and in particular its north-east branches, the Susquehanna is peculiar in the physiognomy of its valleys. Very wide bottoms of two, and often three stages, spread along the convex side of the bends; whilst along the concave rise steep, frequently precipitous, and sometimes mountainous banks. Here are at once, and over a large space, combined in never-ending variety, the most bold and the most soft and tranquil scenery; the fine glassy surface of the rivers, bordered on one side by wide spreading vales, rising by acclivity after acclivity, and on the other by high swelling or abruptly rocky walls.

Exuberant fertility is here followed on an almost perceptible line, by the sterile though

wood-clothed mountain. The varied hue of the foliage again gives a truly rich drapery to the landscape. The natural timber of the bottoms differ materially from that of the mountains. On the former, sugar-maple, black walnut, elm, beech, and other trees indicative of a productive soil abound. Rising to the higher stage, the deep green of the pine is seen intermingled with the softer and lighter tints of the timber of the vales. On the slopes and even summits of the mountains, we meet the pine, oak and chesnut, and above the Lackawana, the hemlock.

As a navigable stream, the Susquehanna is much less interrupted by rapids or dangerous shoals, than might be expected from the tortuous course it pursues through an extensive mountain system. It is also a feature strongly marked, though common to the other rivers of the Atlantic slope, that where the volume of water passes the particular chains, rapids seldom, and perpendicular falls no where occur.

On so large a space as that of the Susquehanna valley, mere difference of latitude would superinduce a sensible difference of climate; but here respective elevation enters as a very powerful element, in changes of temperature. The mouth of the Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace, is at N. lat. $39^{\circ} 33'$, one degree east from Washington City. The extreme northern sources, are, as already noticed, at N. lat. $42^{\circ} 55'$ between one and two degrees east of Washington. This gives a difference of three degrees and twenty minutes of latitude; the summit level between the Chemung at Newtown and Seneca lake, is 885 feet above the level of the Atlantic tides, and the pass between Newtown and Seneca

being a mountain valley, falls far short of the mean elevation of that part of New York comprised in the counties of Tioga, Cortland, Chenango, and Otsego. The latter region is safely estimated at a height of 1000 feet, or equivalent to at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of latitude. Thus we find, that in effect, the climate of the basin of Susquehanna differs upwards of five degrees in temperature. Again, if we examine the relative position of the mountain valleys of Pennsylvania, drained by the West Branch and the Juniata, it will be seen that the mean height of that region is 1200 feet, or equivalent to three degrees of latitude. Therefore all the higher sources of the Susquehanna, flow virtually from N. lat. 44° or 45° , if reduced to the ocean level.

Though much less extensive than the preceding, the basin of the Delaware is a very important feature in the hydrography of Pennsylvania. It rises by two branches in the western spurs of the Catskill mountains. The Coquago to the north-west, and the Popachtou to the south-east, flow from their sources, south-west 50 miles, draining the central and south-eastern part of Delaware county, New York. Reaching within 5 miles from the north-east angle of Pennsylvania, and within 10 from the Susquehanna river, the Coquago turns to south-east, and continuing that course 15 or 16 miles, receives the Popachtou. With rather serpentine individual windings, the Delaware maintains a south-east direction 60 miles from the north-east angle of Pennsylvania to the mouth of the Nevisink river from Orange county, New York. Encountering the Kittatinny, the Delaware then turns to south-west, almost washing the mountain base, 35 miles, to the mouth of Broadhead's creek, from Pike and Northampton

counties. Curving to the south, the Delaware now passes the Delaware water gap, and enters the fine mountain valley between the Kittatinny and Blue Ridge. Continuing south, it receives the first large confluent, the Lehigh, at the foot of the latter ridge, at Easton; then pierces the chain, and again 5 miles below, breaks through the south-east mountain, and winds to the south-east, having flowed in a southern direction 30 miles. Pursuing a south-eastern direction 35 miles below the south-east mountain falls over the primitive ledge at Trenton, there meets the Atlantic tide, and at Bordentown, five miles still lower, once again bends to south-west. Passing along or near the outer verge of the primitive, this now widening stream continues 40 miles, passes Philadelphia, 5 miles below that city, receives the Schuylkill from the north-west; and thence passing Chester, Wilmington and Newcastle, opens into a bay 5 miles below the latter village. The Delaware bay again turns and opens to the Atlantic ocean to the south-east.

The length of the Delaware from the Catskill to tide water at Trenton, is 185 miles, and 120 from the rapids at Trenton to the Atlantic ocean, having an entire comparative course of 305 miles. Though rolling over numerous rapids, no cataracts, in the true sense of that term, interrupt the navigation of this river, which, at seasons of high water, extends by both branches into New York. The general course is very nearly from north to south, along a meridian two degrees east from Washington City.

Similar to the Susquehanna and the Potomac, the Delaware receives its only two large confluent from the right; these are the Lehigh and Schuylkill.

From the positions of their valleys as channels of intercommunication, and from the mineral treasures found along their mountain sources, the Schuylkill and the Lehigh have become of great importance. The Lehigh rises by various mountain branches in Northampton, Pike, Wayne and Luzerne counties, uniting below Stoddartsville, and forming a small and precipitous river current, which pouring first to the south-west, gradually turns to south, and thence south-east, passes Mauch Chunk village, and struggling between mountain masses, finally escapes through the Kittatinny range, and continuing to the south-east, meets the north-west base of the Blue Ridge at Allentown, in Lehigh county. Here it turns to the north-east, along the foot of the latter chain, and passing Bethlehem joins the Delaware at Easton. The Lehigh is truly a mountain torrent. There is perhaps no other stream of the United States, except Schoharie in New York, of equal length, which presents so great difference of level between the points of source and discharge.

In comparative course, it is about 25 miles from Stoddartsville to Mauch Chunk, and the intermediate fall amounts to 936 feet. Ten miles below Mauch Chunk, in a direct line, this stream passes the Kittatinny. From the Lehigh water gap, or passage through the Kittatinny, to its junction with the Delaware, it falls 205 feet in a comparative course of 35 miles. The entire fall from Stoddartsville to Easton is 1289 feet: comparative course 70 miles. The distance from the town of Stoddartsville to the extreme source is from 15 to 20 miles, with a fall it is probable of 500 feet, giving to this small river a course of 100 miles, and falls of nearly 1800 feet; and what may be considered

in a peculiar manner remarkable, no actual cataract worthy notice exists in all its course.

Above the water gap, the bed of the Lehigh lies at the base of steeply rising and often precipitous mountains, leaving between them seldom more space than the mere width of the stream. The scenery is in a high degree wild, grand, picturesque and frequently sublime. Below the Kittatinny, the features of nature are less magnificent, but still follow in a romantic succession of strongly contrasted and elegant landscape. This varied and pleasing character, of its banks gives a delightful diversity to the vicinity of Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton. The banks of this beautiful river most highly reward the enlightened traveller; one scene alone upon it would repay a journey of many hundred miles: that scene is Mauch Chunk, with its inexhaustible mines of coal, and the stupendous works erected and erecting to procure this valuable mineral.

The Lehigh is now rendered navigable by dams and falling locks to Stoddartsville. The discovery of immense masses of anthracite coal, made in its vicinity, led to the improvement of the river, and the roads leading from it to the mines.

Similar mineral wealth in interminable strata of anthracite coal, led to the improvement and importance of the Schuylkill. The latter rises in and drains about the five eighths of Schuylkill county. Formed by two branches interlocking sources with the Lehigh, Nescopee, Cattawissa, Mahanoy, Mahantango and Swatara, the Schuylkill bursts through the Kittatinny chain, between Berks and Schuylkill counties, after a course of 35 miles from the west. Below its

passage through the Kittatinny, it turns to nearly south 20 miles, in which distance it has received Maiden creek from the north, and Tulpehocken from the west, and passes Reading, immediately below which town it pierces Blue Ridge, and assumes a south-eastern course. In the latter direction this river continues to the environs of Philadelphia 50 miles, winding to nearly south at the mouth of the Wissahicon, and passing through the western part of Philadelphia, is lost in the superior volume of the Delaware 5 miles below that city.

The entire comparative length of the valley of the Schuylkill is about 100 miles; 20 above and 80 below the Kittatinny chain.

A strong resemblance is perceivable between the Schuylkill and Lehigh, though the scenery along the former is less rugged and rich than upon the latter stream. Flowing from the same mountain valley, the soil and mineral productions are in a great measure similar on the two streams: but *in situ*, the respective masses of anthracite are very differently distributed. That of Mauch Chunk lies in immense irregular strata, open in one place to the day on the summit of the mountain, and with little if any regular inclination; on the contrary, the mines on the Schuylkill and the valley of Wyoming, near Wilkesbarre, dip like the other incumbent and decumbent strata.

The Schuylkill is now navigable by canals and locks to a few miles above Mount Carbon, near its source, ten miles above Orwigsburg; and the Union Canal Company have completed a channel of water communication by the Tulpehocken and Swatara, into the Susquehanna at Middletown. A canal is in operation from the Delaware, opposite Easton, through New

Jersey, which serves as an aquatic line of transmission between the Delaware and Hudson basins.

Beyond the mountain chain which separates the waters of the Susquehanna from those of the Ohio, the country is broken and hilly. Somerset, parts of Fayette, Westmoreland, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson and McKean, are mountainous; whose valleys are from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the ocean level, and their ridges from 500 to 1,000 feet higher. Washington, part of Fayette, Westmoreland and Alleghany counties are remarkable for their lofty insulated and fertile hills, with narrow and exuberant bottom lands intervening. The appearance of this country, variegated by elevated hills which are seldom in the shape of ridges, but rather disconnected and conical, with innumerable vales, is exceedingly picturesque when viewed from some elevated part of the most western range of the Alleghenies. The counties which lie northward of Pittsburg, although broken, are not generally covered with such high hills as those just mentioned. They have also much more level bottom lands along the water courses. On French Creek, and many other of the confluent of the Alleghany river, there are extensive bottoms, covered with beech, birch, sugar-maple, intermixed with the Weymouth pine and the hemlock spruce. It is from these extensive forests, and those on the sources of that river, that the vast quantities of lumber sent to the country below, as far as New Orleans, are annually drawn.

The soil of the southern counties is generally good, excepting Somerset county, and some portions of Greene, which are called *glade* lands. Corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, the

potatoe, &c. grow well in every county. Few portions of the West have a soil better adapted to these productions than Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, Allegany, and parts of the other counties. The counties which lie towards Lake Erie and New York have a thinner and colder soil than those towards Virginia. They are well adapted to the purpose of grazing. They abound in herds of cattle and other live stock; and, as has already been remarked, they furnish vast supplies of lumber, of which it is supposed that no less than 30,000,000 feet of plank annually descend the Allegany river, and find a ready market in the towns and cities which border on the river from Pittsburg to New Orleans.

In a state of nature, this country was covered with continuous forests of oak, walnut, hickory, sugar maple, poplar, beech, elm, sycamore, and buck-eye along the streams, chesnut, &c. &c. This region is watered by the Monongahela, Allegany, Youghioghany, Loyalhanna, Conemaugh, French Creek and Beaver, and their common recipient the Ohio. By inspection of the map it will be seen, that all these confluent converge towards one district, the centre of which is Pittsburg. To this emporium the productions of this whole region are chiefly brought to market by the natural channels of these confluent, which are navigable for boats much of the year, excepting the north-western section, which trades with New York by Lake Erie and the Erie and Hudson canal.

This is emphatically an agricultural country, but large quantities of live stock are driven annually to an eastern market, by way of the *three* excellent turnpike roads, which connect in

this state, the west with the east, viz: the national road which passes from Wheeling to Cumberland, through the southern part of this region: the southern Pennsylvania road; and the northern road from Pittsburg through Ebensburg, Huntingdon, &c. to Philadelphia, uniting with the southern Pennsylvania road at Harrisburg.

During the months of October, November, December, March, April, May and June, the Ohio is navigable for steam-boats up to Pittsburg, and its confluent, for flat and keel boats, which convey the productions of this region to a market in the southern part of the valley. During January and February the navigation is usually interrupted by ice, and in July, August and September, by the want of sufficient depth of water in those streams. Steam-boats, during the fall and Spring high waters, run up to Brownsville on the Monongahela. The other rivers in Western Pennsylvania, are not yet navigated by steam-boats to any considerable extent.

Inexhaustible mines of bituminous coal exist throughout this section of our country, in the valleys and in the hills, in strata, varying, in different places, from a few inches to several feet in depth, and afford abundance of fuel, cheaper even than the wood which its forests supply, and admirably suitable for manufacturing purposes. There is a great abundance of iron ore, particularly in the tier of counties which border the Allegany range, from which vast quantities of iron are manufactured. In the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette, are many furnaces and forges. Much of the iron of those counties is taken in the form of blooms

and pigs to Pittsburg, Brownsville, &c. and there manufactured into various forms of iron. On the Conemaugh and Kiskiminitas, salt is manufactured to a great extent. It is also made in some other places, but in comparatively small quantities.

The natural advantages of this region, the general productiveness of its soil—for there is scarcely any part which cannot be cultivated with advantage, even the knobs of its hills—its facilities for intercourse, natural and artificial; and the salubrity of its climate, will render it a very populous country. When in addition to the Pennsylvania canal now completed, the canal uniting the Allegany river with Lake Erie, and the Ohio and Chesapeake canal now in progress, and also the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road expected to extend into this region, and already commenced, shall all be completed, no country will enjoy greater facilities for inter-communication and trade. The farmer and manufacturer of Western Pennsylvania will then have New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the places intermediate, as the markets to which he can send the products of his labour.

It may be doubted whether a more widely diversified and equally continuous region exists on the face of the earth than Pennsylvania, or one of similar area, on which the vegetable and mineral productions are generically or specifically more numerous. In a state of nature the streams of this state flowed through a most dense forest. No part of Pennsylvania is level, and in respect to surface is divisible into three natural sections. First, a small but important hilly tract between the sea-sand alluvion and the

lower ridges of the Allegany system: second, the mountainous or middle section, and third, the western hilly.

The relative level of the cultivatable soil of Pennsylvania, if the mountain plateaus are included, differs about 1200 feet or an equivalent to three degrees of latitude, therefore the extremes of latitude being $2^{\circ} 17'$ or equal to $2^{\circ} 3'$ of Frht. the real extremes of temperature over the state amount to near $5\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$ of that instrument. Pennsylvania is emphatically a country congenial to wheat, meadow grass and the apple, but admits a wide diversity of other vegetable productions. Grain, except rice, embraces the whole list of cerealia cultivated in the United States; and amongst fruits, besides the apple, peaches, pears and plums abound.

Of indigenous forest trees this state yields as great specific variety, as it is probable is to be found on the globe in a zone two degrees and one third wide, and not quite 6 degrees of longitude in length. The terebinthine forests are in great part confined to the mountains, and the deciduous trees to the eastern and western sections. On the latter, the sugar maple, rare even in the mountain valleys except towards New York, becomes plentiful. These distinctions are however general, as the great mountain valleys differ in no essential respect from other hilly parts of the state. The productive soil is also, in a very remarkable manner, equally distributed. Some of the most fertile alluvial river bottoms in the state are included in the mountain section.

Much of the northern part of the state has been and continues untenanted, from being held by owners who seem to consider their

property either of no value, or of such high value, as to reserve it for future ages. The great body of the population has spread over the eastern, southern and western borders, and left the central and northern a comparative wilderness.

On strict geographical principles, the whole of Pennsylvania is within the Allegany system. If due regard is paid to the courses of the rivers, this truth becomes undeniable. The same hypothesis is again sustained by the distribution of fossil bodies. Of these, the first advancing from the primitive ledge is marble of beautiful variety and excellent texture. This fine production has contributed to adorn the eastern towns, and even farm houses of the state. Iron and anthracite coal follow marble, and exist in masses which defy all human power to exhaust. Iron continues to abound over the whole state, and where the anthracite coal ceases, the bituminous coal commences, and seems to underlay great part of the western, and some of the central parts of the state. As if to complete the list of most useful fossil bodies, water holding muriate of soda (common salt) in solution, abounds where it is most valuable. In the region of bituminous coal, wherever the earth has been penetrated to any great depth, salt water has been found. Salt works, on a large scale exist on the Conemaugh and some other parts of the western section.

Government.—Governor, term of office three years, salary \$4,000; ineligible after an official term of nine years; secretary of state; treasurer; auditor general; surveyor general, and attorney general.

Legislature.—Senate, members elected for

three years, one-third chosen annually. House of Representatives, members elected annually.

Judiciary.—There is a supreme court, consisting of a chief justice and four associate judges, appointed by the governor and senate for a term of 15 years. This court holds its sessions in five places in the state, which is divided into five districts for that purpose. The state is also divided into 16 districts, for the sessions of the courts of common pleas. Each of these circuits has a presiding judge, and two associates from each county. The judges of the supreme court receive a salary of \$2,000 per annum; the judges of the common pleas, \$1,600; and the associates, \$200. The latter hold their offices for five years.

History.—The exact time when, or by what civilized nation, the first settlements in Pennsylvania were made, is doubtful. The Dutch had discovered and named the Delaware, as early as the year 1612. They called the Hudson North river, and the Delaware South river, relatively to their geographical position. A Swedish colony, under the auspices of Gustavus Adolphus, reached Delaware in 1628, and the Roman Catholic colony who planted Maryland, reached the Chesapeake in 1633. Pennsylvania was thus early claimed by three nations. The Dutch supplanted the Swedes, and were themselves subdued by the English in 1664. In the interim, scattering settlements were made along the Delaware by, it is probable, individuals of all parties. Subsequently to 1664, the whole Delaware country was claimed by the Duke of York, and so remained until November, 1680, when the famous charter of Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn,

and in May, 1681, taken possession of in his name by his relation, Markham. Penn himself arrived in the Delaware, and landed at New Castle, Oct. 24th, 1682, and found already in the country about 3000 people, Dutch, Swedes, Finns and English. The first assembly met, and we may say the first real foundation of Pennsylvania, as an English colony, was laid at Chester, December 4th, 1682. Pennsylvania acted a most conspicuous part in the revolution. It was in her capital that that declaration was made, which really changed the history of the world, and provided a vantage ground on which the claims of human rights could be sustained.

In 1776, a constitution was formed, which was superseded by a second, adopted September 2d, 1790, and amended in 1838. Since the former period the morning dawn of Pennsylvania, with the exception of one or two dark and heavy clouds, has been clear, serene and brilliant. Her history has been for fifty years made up from the records of improvement in every thing which can secure the permanent happiness of her citizens.

Chronology.

- 1627 Swedes established on the Delaware.
- 1642 Kieft, governor of New Netherlands. expelled the English from the Delaware.
- 1651 The Dutch erect trading houses on the Delaware.
- 1655 The Swedes on the Delaware submit to the government of New Netherlands, under Governor Stuyvesant.
- 1664 Pennsylvania with New Jersey, &c. granted to the Duke of York, by his brother, Charles II.

- 1681 Patent for Pennsylvania granted to William Penn and first colony arrives.
- 1682 First frame of Pennsylvania government formed.
- 1692 Pennsylvania made subject to New York by the king of England.
- 1694 William Penn restored to his rights over Pennsylvania.
- 1696 Form of government of Pennsylvania, changed.
- 1701 New charter granted by William Penn. Philadelphia incorporated, and Delaware separated from Pennsylvania.
- 1710 Germantown founded.
- 1719 First newspaper, the Weekly Mercury, published in Pennsylvania.
- 1723 First paper currency issued and made a legal tender.
- 1731 Philadelphia contains 12,000 inhabitants.
- 1732 Boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland fixed.
- 1741 Bethlehem founded by the Moravians.
- 1742 Treaty of Philadelphia with the Six Nations, for land on both sides of the Susquehanna.
- 1753 Population of Philadelphia, 18,000.
- 1755 Braddock defeated and slain by the French and Indians near Pittsburg.
- 1764 Massacre of the Indians at Lancaster.
- 1776 July 4th, Independence declared at Philadelphia, by Congress. December, 12, Congress retire from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
- 1777 September, 11, Battle of Brandywine. 20th, General Wayne surprised at Paoli in Chester county, and his troops massacred by the British. 27th, Phila-

- delphia taken by the British. Oct. 4, Battle of Germantown.
- 1778 June 18, Philadelphia evacuated by the British.
- 1781 Jan., Revolt of the Pennsylvania troops.
- 1782 April 1st, Bank of North America chartered.
- 1787 Constitution of the United States, framed and adopted by Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
- 1793 Philadelphia is visited by the yellow fever.
- 1799 Seat of Government removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and subsequently to Harrisburg, its present location.

CHIEF CITIES AND TOWNS,

With the Roads and Distances.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, the metropolis of the state of Pennsylvania, and, after New York, the largest city in the United States, is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about 5 miles from the junction of the latter with the Delaware. The city proper, or that portion of it which is limited by the Delaware on the east, the Schuylkill on the west, Vine street on the north, and South or Cedar street on the south, is under the jurisdiction of the corporation. The adjoining districts have each separate and distinct municipal authorities and regulations, wholly unconnected, in a legal point of view, with the others, or either of

them. These regulations, being merely local in their operation, are unimportant in reference to the city, as it is generally understood, which, for all practical purposes, may be regarded as embracing the adjoining districts of Kensington, the Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, Southwark, Moyamensing, &c.

The densely built parts of the city and districts, have an outline of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Present population about 225,000. The principal streets are Market or High, and Broad streets. The latter extends for several miles in a nearly north and south direction, and intersects Market street near the centre of the city plot. With some trifling exceptions, the streets of the city proper, cross each other at right angles: but those of the adjoining districts present a more irregular appearance. In advancing along Broad street, towards the north, from Market street, which extends through the centre of the city, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, the following streets present themselves in the order of the enumeration:—Filbert; Mulberry or Arch; Cherry; Sassafras or Race; Vine (the northern boundary of the city); Wood; Callowhill; Willow; Hamilton; Buttonwood; Spring Garden; Green; Coates, and some others: these are all parallel or nearly so with Market street. Going south from the latter, the following streets occur: Chesnut; George; Walnut; Locust; Spruce; Pine; Lombard; Cedar or South (the southern boundary of the city proper); Shippen; Fitzwater; Catherine; Christian; Tidmarsh; Prime; Washington and Federal. Nearly all these extend from east to west, and from the Delaware to the Schuyl-

kill, each about two miles in length. The streets running in the general direction of the Delaware river are designated by numbers, commencing on the Delaware side with Front, Second, Third, and so on up to Thirteenth, which latter is succeeded by Broad street. Those north of Market street have the term "north," and those running southward, "south," appended to each. A similar arrangement obtains with respect to the streets between Broad street and the river Schuylkill; commencing near the river with Front, Second, &c. up to Eighth. These are distinguished from the eastern streets by having the word "Schuylkill" prefixed to them.

In addition to the above, the city and each district has several cross streets and avenues, most of which are well built.

HISTORY.

The first civilized settlements at Coaquanoc, now Philadelphia, were made by the Swedes forty or fifty years before the arrival of William Penn. The prevailing opinion that it was he who first introduced members of the Society of Friends on the banks of the Delaware, is an error. There were regular meetings of that society on both sides of the river previous to the arrival of that great and good man. Some of these meetings, those at Chester for example, date back to 1675.

The first mention made of this now fine city under its present name, was in 1682, when it was surveyed and regulated by Thomas Holme, on the first high ground above the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill. Philadelphia

is built on the ancient alluvion, reposing upon the primitive rock formation which rises to the surface a short distance north of the city. Its site, with the exception of some gentle swells, consists of a nearly level plane. Along Market street it is within a small fraction of two miles from river to river; but as both rivers curve towards each other in passing the city, the general plan widens above and below Market street. Along the Delaware from the lower part of Southwark to the northern street of Kensington, is about four and a half miles. In advancing westward, the built parts of the city gradually diminish in extent. From its earliest settlement the general progress of improvement has been and still is towards the north-west. The porous, sandy and deep alluvion on which the city is built, contributes, with the judicious regulation of the streets, to render the cellars dry. From the northern sections particularly in Spring Garden and the incorporated part of the Northern Liberties, many of the positions are very commanding; and on the Schuylkill above and below the city, the scenery becomes highly varied and beautiful.

BRIDGES, &c.

PERMANENT BRIDGE.

Western termination of Market street.

The city is connected with West Philadelphia by a substantial bridge erected by a company incorporated in 1798. The whole length of this structure is 1300 feet: the main bridge 550 and abutments and wing walls 750 feet;

width 42 feet. It rests upon three arches and two stone piers. To place the western pier on the solid rock it was found necessary to extend the work 42 feet below common tide level. This was effected at great expense. The total cost of the bridge including grounds was \$300,000.

The ownership of this splendid structure has been transferred to the city authorities, and is now open for public use free from tolls. The old floating bridge at Gray's Ferry has been displaced by the viaduct over the Schuylkill, built by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail-road Company. In addition to its uses for the rail-road travel, it is so constructed as to admit the passage of ordinary carriages, &c.

These are now the only bridges which cross the Schuylkill at or near the city. The bridge formerly at the foot of Fairmount, consisting of one elliptical arch 348 feet span, was destroyed by fire in 1839. The arch of this beautiful structure was generally considered as the largest known, and being one curve of a very elongated ellipsis, formed a striking object in the scenery about Fairmount.

FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS.

In the north-west suburbs of the city.

The hydraulic works by which the city of Philadelphia and the adjoining districts are supplied with water, are situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill, two miles north-west from the city. They occupy an area of 30 acres, which extends from the Schuylkill on the west, to Fairmount street on the east, and from Cal-

lowhill and Biddle street on the south to Coates street and the Columbia Rail-road on the north. The greater part of this area consists of the "mount," an oval shaped eminence, about one hundred feet in height, with sides more or less inclined, according to the nature of the formation and the uses to which they are applied.

On the top of the hill, at an elevation of one hundred feet above mid-tide in the Schuylkill, and about 56 feet above the highest grounds in the city, there are four reservoirs, whose aggregate capacity is about twenty-two millions of gallons. One of these is divided into three sections for the purpose of filtration. They are inclosed by a substantial pale fence, which, while it serves to protect, does not obstruct the view of the reservoirs. The whole is surrounded by a gravel footway, extending along the entire brow of the hill, which is attained by a flight of steps on the west, and several inclined planes, of easy ascent from the east.

Fairmount originally extended to, and formed the immediate bank of the Schuylkill, and the entire site of the various structures, and the beautiful embellishments which now adorn the place, and render it an object of peculiar attraction, is the result of expensive and laborious excavation into solid gneiss rock. It was commenced in 1819, and continued with occasional intermissions from that time down to the present day. The requisite power for propelling the machinery, is obtained by means of a pool formed by a dam, erected across the Schuylkill, which backs the water for several miles, and thus serves the double purpose of improving the navigation of the river, and giving motion to the wheels and forcing pumps by which the

reservoirs are supplied. The excavated plateau, extending from the foot of the mount to the precipitous bank of the river, is partly occupied by the wheel houses, forebays and other necessary structures, and the remaining spaces are very tastefully arranged with flower gardens, gravel walks, fountains, statues and other ornamental devices, which, viewed in connection with the romantic country around, and the animating and busy scenes presented by the canals and rail-roads in the vicinity, form altogether, a prospect of uncommon interest and beauty.

Previously to the erection of the works at Fairmount, the city had been supplied with water from the Schuylkill by means of two steam engines, one on Chesnut and Front streets, near the river, and the other at the intersection of Broad and Market streets. These were soon found to be wholly inadequate to the necessary supply, and were in a few years superseded by the works at Fairmount. By the first arrangement, the water was let into a basin, formed with suitable gates, at the foot of Chesnut street, and thence conveyed by an aqueduct, 460 feet in length to the water shaft at the lower engine house. Here it was raised by the engine and forcing pumps into a tunnel, 6 feet in diameter, extending along Chesnut and Broad streets, 3144 feet, to the other engine house at the Centre, now called Penn square. At this point, the water was again elevated by the second engine into a reservoir 36 feet above the ground, and thence into an iron distributing tank, from which the wooden pipes then in use, conducted the water through the various parts of the city. The total cost of this establishment from its commencement in 1799, to its abandon-

ment in 1815, was \$657,398 91, including \$898 94 "*for whiskey*;" and the amount of water rents received during the same period, was \$105,351 18, leaving a balance chargeable to the city treasury of \$552,047 73.

PUBLIC SQUARES.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

Between Chesnut and Walnut streets and 5th and 6th streets,

Sometimes called the State House Garden, being in the rear of that building. It is surrounded by a solid brick wall to the height of three or four feet above the adjacent streets, upon which an iron railing is placed.

The entire area is laid off with ground walks and grass plots, which with its majestic trees, forms one of the most inviting spots within the bounds of the city. It was within this enclosure that the Declaration of American Independence was first publicly read; and here as in days of old, the people now assemble to hear, not the declaration of independence, but the noisy and senseless harangues of party leaders, and to witness the tumults and disorders to which they sometimes lead.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Between Walnut and Locust and Sixth and Washington streets.

Among the vast multitudes of persons of all

ages, sexes and conditions, who now frequent this delightful promenade, there are but few perhaps who are acquainted with its origin and the uses to which it was formerly applied. From the elegance and variety that here attract the eye, the aged citizen spontaneously recalls to memory the scenes of "93" and "98," when this now inviting spot, was made the receptacle of the dead; "the bourne from whence no traveller returns;" and pictures to his view the silent mansions to which many a victim of the then raging pestilence, was hurried by his affrighted attendants. In this our day is seen nought but gayety and life, treading over the remains of the sepulchered dead. Scenes such as these, viewed in connection with the past, are well fitted to awaken emotions of the highest and most affecting character. We stand, as it were upon the confines of two worlds; and as the mood of our minds may be, we gather lessons of profound wisdom by contrasting the one with the other, or indulge in dreams of hope and ambition, or solace our hearts by melancholy meditations.—From the gloomy past we gladly turn to the cheerful and animating scenes of the present.—Washington square lies immediately to the south-west of Independence square, and like that beautiful spot, is laid out with gravelled walks and planted with a variety of trees and shrubbery, and the whole environed by a substantial iron railing. It is proposed to erect in the centre of the square, a splendid monument to the memory of the great man whose name it bears. Measures for effecting this object have been for some time in progress, which it is hoped will speedily result in its accomplishment.

FRANKLIN SQUARE.

Between Race and Vine, and Sixth and Franklin streets.

This square is also laid off as a public walk; it is embellished with a great variety of trees grass plots, &c. A portion of this square has been used as a burying place by the German Society, which for several years manfully resisted all the attempts of the city authorities to desecrate their sanctuary. By repeated overtures, and probably worried by the perseverance of their assailants, the Society was ultimately induced to yield; and all traces of their cemetery are now entirely obliterated. The area now presents an unbroken parallelogram, 632 by 550 feet; in the centre of which has been erected a magnificent fountain, a sight of which will amply compensate the pedestrian for half an hour's walk in reaching it.

LOGAN SQUARE,

Between Race and Vine and Schuylkill Fifth and Logan streets.

This square is now in course of improvement, the design being to throw it open to the public. It is somewhat larger than Franklin square, and when similarly improved will afford a delightful place of resort for the neighbouring citizens.

RITTENHOUSE SQUARE.

Between Walnut and Locust and Schuylkill Fifth and Third streets.

Our remarks upon Logan square may be

applied to Rittenhouse square; its object and present condition, being similar in all respects.

PENN SQUARE.

At the intersection of Broad and Market streets.

The ground now occupied by Penn square or squares, for there are four distinct enclosures, formed what was originally called the "centre square," which "if we may be allowed the expression," was a perfect *circle*, bounded by a pale fence and inclosing the distributing reservoir of the city water works.

Some years since this area was divided into four parts by running Market and Broad streets through it, the water works having been previously removed. No improvements have yet been made within the enclosures, which now present nothing but a dull and monotonous expanse of grass and weeds.

STATE HOUSE OR INDEPENDENCE HALL.

This venerable structure, built in 1735, stands on the northern side of Independence square, and is now occupied by the public offices, halls of the courts, &c. It fronts on Chesnut street, and including the wings, which are of modern construction, extends from Fifth to Sixth street.

It was in this building that Congress, on the 4th of July, 1776, adopted the memorable Declaration of Independence, which was publicly proclaimed from its steps on the same day.

Some parts of the original building have been removed and others defaced. Nearly the whole of the wood work of Independence

Hall was, some years since, displaced to make room for more modern decorations. These were scarcely completed, when a new corporation, more patriotic than their predecessors, directed the restoration of the hall to its original simplicity. It now presents the same appearance it did at the moment when "these United States were first declared free, sovereign and independent."

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Situated on the west side of Ninth street between Market and Chesnut streets.

They consist of two handsome and appropriate brick edifices, stuccoed in imitation of granite, each 85 feet front and 112 deep, and surrounded by an open area tastefully arranged with gravel walks, &c. The whole is enclosed by substantial iron-railing.

This admirable institution was formed in 1791, by the union of the old University and College of Philadelphia. The most important branch of the University is that of the school of Medicine, the foundation of which was laid in 1764 by Dr. Wm. Shippen. For a considerable number of years past, the students who attended the medical lectures in the University have exceeded four hundred annually. There are eleven professorships besides those of medicine; and a charity school supported by funds of the institution.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In Tenth street below Chesnut street.

The Jefferson Medical College, originally a branch of Jefferson College at Canonsburg; was instituted in 1825 and subsequently chartered by the legislature with the customary powers. Within a few years this college, under the sanction of legislative enactments, separated itself from the parent institution, and is now independent, and in a flourishing condition. The average annual number of its students for some years past was about three hundred. The anatomical museum attached to this institution, which is open to the inspection of any respectable visiter, is admirably arranged, and cannot fail to gratify such as feel an interest in anatomical preparations.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Ridge Road above Francisville.

Stephen Girard, the founder of this admirable charity, was a native of France. Having in early life established himself in Philadelphia, in the first instance as a small dealer, and subsequently as a merchant and banker, he soon acquired considerable property, which by persevering industry and rigid economy, guided by a sound and discriminating mind, continued to accumulate until the moment of his death, in 1831, when it exceeded \$6,000,000, in value. A large portion of this immense estate consisted of houses and lots chiefly in Philadelphia, and lands in Pennsylvania and Louisiana, bank and other stocks, was appropriated to the erection and support of the College for Orphans, which by the terms of his will, devolved upon

the city councils, who were charged with the execution of his benevolent design.

This splendid establishment when completed, will consist of five distinct edifices, extending in a line from east to west and facing Girard street at its intersection with College Avenue. The dimensions of the main building, which is the first object of attention in ascending the avenue from the south, are two hundred and eighteen feet from north to south, one hundred sixty feet from east to west, including the platform which supports the columns, and ninety-seven feet in height.

The remaining four buildings, situated two on either side of the principal edifice, are fifty-two by one hundred and twenty-five feet each, and two stories high, with commodious basements. The professors will occupy the easternmost building, which is so constructed as to accommodate four distinct families. The other three are designed for the residence of the pupils.

The "college" or centre building, with its beautiful columns and gorgeous capitals, at once rivets the attention of the beholder. There are thirty-four columns resting upon a platform, rendered firm and substantial by a corresponding number of inverted arches. These support an entablature sixteen feet high, in imitation of a Grecian temple. Each column, including capital and base, is fifty-five feet in height, and six feet in diameter at the base, which is three feet high and nine feet in diameter. There is a clear space of fifteen feet between the columns and the body of the building. At each end of this space, is a doorway thirty-two feet in height and sixteen in width, decorated with massy architraves, beneath a figured cornice,

supported by consoles. The vestibule at each door is twenty-six by forty-eight feet; the ceiling of each is supported by eight marble columns and eight antæ of the Ionic order. Immediately above these vestibules in the second story, are an equal number of lobbies, the ceilings of which are supported by corinthian columns. Marble stairways are erected at each corner of the building, which are chiefly lighted from above. There are four apartments on each floor. The ceilings of those on the first and second floor, are groin-arched, and those of the third floor are vaulted, with a central sky light on a line with the roof.

With the exception of the doors the entire structure is fire proof; and is warmed by furnaces in the usual manner.

From the great mass of material employed in these buildings, and the splendour of their decorations, it may be readily imagined that the cost of construction will be immense. In viewing the college and its ponderous but magnificent columns, the question naturally suggests itself, whether a building adapted to all the purposes of such an establishment, could not have been erected more speedily and economically than the one now in progress?

The vast amount (about one million one hundred thousand dollars) already expended upon the work and the sum still required to complete the edifice, cannot fail we think, to deprive the institution to a large extent of its means of support, and thus limit its future usefulness. The delay in its organization, resulting from the adoption of so expensive and tedious a plan of construction, is a matter of much regret to the friends of the institution, who cannot but view such delay and profuse expenditure, with apprehension and alarm.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Hall, South Fifth below Chesnut street.

This ancient and respectable institution originated under the present title in 1740, principally through the exertions of Dr. Franklin. In 1766, another institution was formed called "The American Society for promoting useful knowledge." These societies being nearly similar in every respect, it was deemed expedient to consolidate them, and in 1769, they were united under the title of "The American Philosophical Society, held in Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge." The building in which the Society holds its meetings, and which contains its collections of minerals and excellent library, stands on the west side of Fifth street in the rear of the State House.

In addition to its library of nearly 10,000 volumes, the Society has collected and arranged in admirable order, many rare specimens of minerals and fossils, and a vast number of ancient relics, and other interesting objects.

Respectable strangers find a ready admittance to the Hall on application to the venerable librarian, John Vaughan, Esq. Strangers, members of other learned societies, are also admitted to the meetings of the society when introduced by a member. The Society now issues, for the use of its members, monthly bulletins of its transactions; and at convenient intervals the whole are embodied and published in a larger and more durable form. The Society is charged with the distribution of the "Magellanic fund," so called. This fund was presented in 1786 by John Hyacinth Magellan, of London, for the purchase of medals of gold, not exceeding \$45 in value, to

be awarded by the Society "to the author of the best discovery or most useful invention relating to navigation, astronomy or natural philosophy."

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

Though incorporated so late as 1817, this institution is already in a very flourishing condition. Besides a well chosen library, exceeding 9000 volumes, the Society possesses an extensive collection of objects in natural history. It has lately removed to its new and splendid hall in Broad street between Chesnut and Walnut streets. The Society publishes its transactions under the title of the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Strangers are admitted to all its meetings except those of business.—The hall is open to visitors on the afternoon of every Saturday.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

This useful institution which is situated in Seventh street below Market street, was incorporated in 1824. Its members, nearly 3000 in number, consist of manufacturers, artists and mechanics, and persons friendly to the mechanic arts. According to its charter, the objects of the Institute are "The promotion and encouragement of manufactures and the mechanic and useful arts, by the establishment of popular lectures on the sciences connected with them, by the formation of a cabinet of models and minerals, and a library; by offering premiums on all subjects deemed worthy of encouragement; by examining all new inventions submitted to them, and by such other means as they may

deem expedient." The annual contribution of each member is \$3, but the payment of 25 constitutes a member for life without any further pecuniary contribution. Two-thirds of the managers must be manufacturers or mechanics.

The annual exhibitions of this active and meritorious association, never fail to attract and gratify immense numbers of visitors. Lectures on mechanical and scientific subjects are delivered by professors appointed by the Institute during the winter months, and a journal of its transactions is published monthly. Attached to the Institute is a public reading room, where most of the periodical journals of the day may be found. Strangers are admitted to the rooms of the Institute on application to the actuary, Mr. Hamilton, whose obliging disposition is only equalled by his zeal in the discharge of his various duties.

ATHENEUM.

Fifth, below Chesnut street.

The Association which bears this name was incorporated in 1815, and established in the lower rooms of the Hall of the American Philosophical Society in South Fifth street, below Chesnut street. The Atheneum now contains, besides the current periodical journals, a library consisting of several thousand volumes. The rooms are open every day and evening, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M., from November 1st to May 1st, and from 7 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M., from April 30th to October 31st of each year.

Strangers are admitted gratuitously for one month on the introduction by a member, who is bound to insert the name of the visiter in a

register kept for that purpose. Strangers may avail themselves of the benefits of the institution on the payment of three dollars for three months, or six dollars for six months. The current expenses of the association are paid from funds contributed by stockholders and subscribers; the former pay five dollars, and the latter ten dollars per annum.

Its present location is merely temporary, as it is proposed to erect a building every way suited to the purposes of the institution. A donation of ten thousand dollars for this object, was lately made to the Atheneum by one of its leading members.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Chesnut street, between Fourth and Fifth sts.

This institution was formed in 1822, for the purpose of diffusing mercantile knowledge. It consists of some five or six thousand volumes, chiefly on subjects of commerce and its kindred pursuits. Within a few years the institution has greatly extended the sphere of its usefulness. In connexion with the Athenian Institute, an association of more recent date, the Mercantile Library has caused the delivery of popular courses of lectures on commerce, commercial law, the arts, sciences and literature. Though this union has been dissolved, the zeal of the members of both institutes appears to have acquired additional vigor: lectures continue to be delivered at the halls of each during the winter months. The lectures are open to the public on the payment of a small fee, which goes to defray the expenses attending their delivery. Members pay an initiative fee of ten dollars, and two dollars annually.

ATHENIAN INSTITUTE.

Lecture Room in the Musical Fund Hall.

The objects of the Athenian Institute, are in some respects similar to those of its late colleague, the Mercantile Library. Its leading aim, however, is to improve the taste for literary pursuits, by the delivery of popular lectures on appropriate subjects. The success of the institution has been most signal. Its efforts in the interesting course, have been seconded to a great extent by the most intelligent and influential part of the public. The lectures are open to the public on terms similar to those of the Mercantile Library.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Fifth, below Chesnut street.

This institution was founded for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge of our local history, especially in relation to the state of Pennsylvania. It has caused to be published, a great mass of valuable information on subjects connected with the early history of Pennsylvania, and it is now actively engaged in the promotion of these laudable objects.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Zane, above Seventh street.

This is a school in which Pharmacy, an important branch of therapeutic science, is taught. It consists in an intimate acquaintance with the preparation of medical materials, and is hence the doctrine of procuring, arranging, and

compounding the various articles of the *Materia Medica*.

As the first regularly organised institution of the kind in the United States, its establishment forms an era in the medical history of our country. Its objects are to impart appropriate instruction; to inspect drugs; to examine the candidates for preferment; and to cultivate a taste for medical science. Its influence and growing reputation afford conclusive evidence of its great utility.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Locust, above Eleventh Street.

Is a school in which the elementary branches of medical science, in all their relations, are taught. Its operation is partly to prepare for the universities, and partly to furnish the means of appropriate instruction to students during the summer recess of the latter, and to examine them in the progress they make. Some of its active members are attached to the higher schools: these, with others equally eminent in the profession, render the institution exceedingly popular among the medical classes.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY,

Is considered an old institution in the profession. Its object is the general promotion of medical science, and the regulation of its ethics. The principal mode in which useful results are aimed at, is the delivery of lectures, followed by debates upon the subjects thus brought forward. A considerable number of students attend the discussions as junior members; and the practice has been thought of considerable utility.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

Is also entitled to the respect derived from age—having existed before the revolution. It published a half volume of transactions at an early period, which, however, has not been repeated—various publications of its members having been made in other ways, with the permission or authority of the body. This association has been occasionally consulted by the executive of the state, on public questions requiring medical opinions. It is one of the principal sources from which proceeded the Pharmacopœia of the United States. The college also entertains discussions; but students and physicians under a certain age are not admitted.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

The Medical department of this institution is established temporarily in Filbert street. It is of recent origin, the first course of lectures which was well attended having been delivered in the winter of 1839-'40. The medical faculty of this institution is authorised by law to confer degrees.

PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY.

This valuable establishment, sometimes called "The Philadelphia Library," and again, "The Associate Library," is situated on the eastern side of Fifth street, and nearly opposite the Hall of the American Philosophical Society and Athenæum. Taken as a whole, the Philadelphia Library is composed of the collection

made since its establishment by Dr. Franklin, in 1731, and of the Loganian Library. These collections are kept in separate rooms of the same edifice, but are under the direction of the same board of managers, and are in fact one library. The front room, or Philadelphia Library, contains upwards of *thirty thousand volumes*, embracing works on almost every branch of general knowledge. The Loganian Library formerly belonged to the late Dr. Logan, and is composed of about *eleven thousand volumes* of rare books, chiefly classical.

This library, when open, is free to every respectable person—for whose accommodation tables and seats are provided.

FRIENDS' LIBRARY.

Corner of Fourth and Arch streets.

This collection, amounting to about *three thousand volumes*, is used on the most liberal terms; the books being lent free of charge, to any respectable applicant, who is known or suitably recommended to those who have it in charge.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

Seventh, between Market and Arch streets.

Consists of a large and valuable collection of books, chiefly adapted to the taste and capacities of young men, apprentices, for whose use the institution was established. The right of using the books is confined to contributors and their apprentices; but the former have the power of granting permission to others—so that there are very few, desirous of participating

in the benefits of the institution, who may not do so.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES LIBRARY.

No. 260 North Third street.

SPRING GARDEN LIBRARY.

No. 3 Spring Garden street.

SOUTHWARK LIBRARY.

Second, opposite German street.

These three institutions are each provided with valuable collections—are conducted on the most liberal principles—afford the same facilities to readers, and are in most particulars organized on the same plan as the city library.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Second, below Dock street.

Is a neat structure, designed by Strickland. The front of the basement is of marble—the remainder of the exterior of brick. A niche in the front contains a statue emblematic of Commerce, by Rush. The principal building, as well as the stores attached to it, stand some distance from the line of the street with which they communicate, by means of an iron gate placed in the brick wall in front.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Between Dock, Walnut, and Third streets.

Previously to the erection of the present Exchange, the merchants and traders of the city assembled in the old building in Second street, next the Pennsylvania Bank, now occupied as an auction store, by Mr. Birch. The new building, which is of marble, was commenced in 1834, under the direction, and from the design of Mr. Strickland. It occupies a triangular space, formed by Third, Walnut, and Dock streets. It is in the form of a parallelogram, its greatest length, being in a direction from west to east. Its eastern façade presents a perfect peristyle, with Corinthian columns, raised upon a basement of about twelve feet in height. The columns form a fine piazza in the form of a semicircle, its chord being the eastern side of the main building: the whole appearance of the structure is imposing and magnificent in a high degree. The principal door, on Third street, opens into a handsome vestibule in the basement story, which unites with a convenient passage, extending the whole length of the building, with doors on each side, which communicate with apartments fronting on Walnut and Dock streets. Those on Walnut street are occupied by insurance and broker's offices. A spacious suite of rooms, fronting on Dock street, is appropriated to the business of the city post-office. The communications between the different offices in the basement are managed in the most convenient manner imaginable. The first floor is divided into several apartments: that on the eastern side of the building is

devoted to the use of the subscribers, who assemble during the business hours of the day. It is splendidly embellished by paintings and ornamental devices. The floor consists of beautiful mosaic, which supports four appropriate columns. Immediately adjoining the rotunda, is a spacious reading-room, well supplied with the current literature of the day. The entire edifice is considered one of the most perfect and beautiful structures of the kind in the United States.

ARCADE.

Chesnut, above Sixth street.

The general plan of the Arcade, an imitation of a Greek temple, is well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. Both of the fronts are of Pennsylvania marble, perforated with arches that extend through the entire building. Four arches springing from the sculptured caps of the arches, support a broad frieze, upon which rests a cornice surmounted by a balustrade. The elevation of the front on Chesnut street contains niches and friezes, enriched with figures emblematic of the character of the edifice. On the ground floor there are two avenues, with stone floors, extending the entire depth of the building. The stores front upon these avenues—each 14 feet in width: those adjoining the outer walls are about one half the size of those of the centre, which extend from one avenue to the other; each having two fronts. The second floor, which is attained by a double flight of marble steps at each end, is divided into stores similar to those on the ground floor, with a narrow gallery supported by iron framing,

which is strongly imbedded in the walls: each store is fire-proof.

The third story was prepared expressly for the Philadelphia Museum, which continued to occupy it until the completion of its beautiful hall in Ninth street, where it was transferred in 1839. The cellar is occupied as a refectory. The Arcade building has a front on Chesnut of one hundred feet, and extends back to Carpenter street one hundred and fifty feet. It is lighted from the roof, which consists of two immense sashes slightly inclined, one on each side of the central block, the third story of which receives most of its light from above.

UNITED STATES MINT.

Corner of Chesnut and Juniper streets.

This establishment was formed by the government of the United States, in 1790, at Philadelphia, where it still continues. The operation of coining was commenced in 1793, in the building now occupied by the Apprentices' Library, in Seventh street, whence the apparatus was removed in 1830, to its present location in Chesnut street, above Thirtieth.

The whole of the exterior of this splendid edifice is of white marble. The plan, (furnished by Mr. Strickland,) is an imitation of a Grecian Ionic temple. It comprises several distinct apartments, some devoted to the various processes of melting the metal, and reducing it into thin plates, milling and stamping the coin, &c., and others to the administration of this department of the public service.

The principal façade, on Chesnut street, is one hundred and twenty-two feet, that on Juniper street is considerably more.

The process of coinage is among the most interesting and attractive to those who have never witnessed such operations. Strangers are admitted during the morning hours of each day, on application to the proper officer.

BANKS.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

Chesnut, above Third street.

This bank, originally chartered by Congress, in 1791, is the first institution of the kind organised in the United States. Its charter was subsequently confirmed by the state legislature, and renewed from time to time, as occasion required. Like most untried measures, its establishment was stoutly resisted by many influential individuals, whose efforts were at length crowned with success, and its charter was repealed in 1785. This caused merely a temporary suspension of operations: a new charter having been obtained from the legislature, it resumed business, and has continued its operations without further interruption, down to the present time. In its early days, the bank of North America became intimately and extensively connected with the affairs of the general government, which were so entirely merged in those of the bank, during the revolutionary struggle, that Robert Morris declared in the most emphatic manner, that, without its aid, the business of his department of finance could not be carried on. Such was the want

of public confidence in the new institution, at the time of its formation, that only two hundred shares out of the one thousand, which constituted the capital of the bank, were taken; and it was some time after the bank had commenced operation, (January, 1783,) that the amount of subscriptions paid in exceeded \$70,000. The present capital of the bank is \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$400 each.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Second, below Chesnut street.

Was incorporated March 30th, 1793, for twenty years—since renewed. Capital stock \$2,500,000; shares \$400 each. The building, modelled after a Grecian temple, was designed by Mr. Latrobe, under whose superintendence it was erected. It has two Ionic porticoes of six columns each, supporting entablatures and pediments. The entire building, 125 feet by 51, is of white Pennsylvania marble. The banking-room is circular, with a dome, and lighted by a lantern in the centre. The structure, in all its parts, affords an admirable specimen of Grecian architecture, and as such deserves especial notice. Its grounds are very tastefully arranged, and encircled by a solid stone wall, which supports an iron railing, sufficiently elevated and substantial to protect the plants and shrubbery which serve to beautify the area within.

PHILADELPHIA BANK.

Corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets.

Incorporated in 1804; present capital \$2,000,000; shares \$100 each. The banking-

house is a beautiful structure, extending from Fourth street westward to the grounds belonging to the Bank of the United States. In addition to the apartments used for banking purposes, there are others, similar in form and size, on the same floor, now occupied by Messrs. Toppan & Co., as a bank note engraving establishment; and the basement, along Chesnut street, is divided into four handsome stores. The whole, viewed in connection with the adjoining buildings, presents a very imposing and beautiful appearance.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK.

Chesnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Originally chartered in 1809, and renewed in 1824. Present capital \$1,250,000; shares \$50 each. This is a plain, substantial building, originally a private dwelling house, altered to suit the purposes of the institution, but without any pretensions to architectural beauty—solidity and security, rather than showy display, having been aimed at by those who had charge of its arrangement.

BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

Vine, near Third street.

Chartered in 1813; capital \$500,000; shares \$50 each.

MECHANICS' BANK.

Third, below Market street.

Chartered in 1814; capital \$1,400,000; shares \$50 each. The banking-house is a small, but

remarkably neat and chaste building, erected within a few years, expressly for the purposes of the institution. Like many other beautiful structures in our chief cities, the Mechanics' Bank is almost entirely hidden from public view by the adjoining buildings, which stand on either side, considerably in advance of the banking-house, and thus exclude it from the sight of many who pass without observing it.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

Market street, between Second and Third.

Chartered in 1814, renewed 1836; capital \$1,000,000; shares \$50 each.

SCHUYLKILL BANK.

Corner of Market and Sixth streets.

Chartered in 1814; capital \$1,000,000; shares \$50 each. There is nothing remarkable in the building occupied by the Schuylkill Banking Company; but the institution itself has recently acquired an unenviable notoriety by the unlawful and outrageous acts of its late cashier, and one of its subordinate officers.

By these acts, the institution has been defrauded of nearly its entire capital—its business suspended, and its future prospects utterly blasted, unless means be speedily adopted to recover from its present degradation, and to restore to the unhappy widow and orphan the mite, which in an unlucky moment they confided to the keeping of those wretched men, who have thus violated the confidence reposed in them. The directors are now endeavouring

to re-organise the institution, which, for the honor of our community, and in justice to its creditors, we sincerely hope may be accomplished without unnecessary delay.

SOUTHWARK BANK.

Second street, below Cedar.

Chartered in 1835; capital \$250,000; shares \$50 each.

KENSINGTON BANK.

Beach street, near Maiden.

Re-chartered for fifteen years, from November, 1826; capital \$250,000; shares \$50 each.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chesnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Chartered for thirty years, by the state of Pennsylvania, February 18, 1836; capital \$35,000,000; shares \$100 each. Originally incorporated by Congress, in 1816, the Bank of the United States was generally regarded, especially by foreigners, as a co-ordinate branch of the American government; and in consequence of this erroneous impression, the institution had acquired an almost unlimited credit, both at home and abroad—when, in 1836, its charter expired, and the bank descended from its elevated position, and became a state institution, under the title of the "UNITED STATES BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA." Its course since that period is known to most

persons. With the exception of the quarrel with the late and present administration of the general government, which have manifested on every occasion a decided hostility towards the institution, its history resembles that of all similar establishments every where.

The banking-house, with which we have most to do at present, is an imitation, both in form and order, of the Parthenon, a Doric temple at Athens, of which it is a copy, with the omission of the colonades at the flanks, and some other decorations.

The ascent to the porticoes is by a flight of steps in front of the building. On the platform, 87 feet front, and 161 feet deep, including the porticoes, the building is erected. In front, steps of marble lead to the basement, projecting 10 feet 6 inches, upon which rise eight Doric columns, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 27 feet high—supporting a plain entablature and a pediment, the vertical angle of which is 153° . The door of entrance opens into a large vestibule with circular ends, opening into office rooms, and a lobby leading to the banking-room. The vestibule ceiling is a prolonged pannelled dome, divided into three compartments by bands enriched with guilloches, springing from a projecting impost, containing a sunken frette. The pavement is tessellated with American and Italian marble throughout. The banking-room occupies the centre of the building, and is 48 feet wide by 81 feet E. and W., and is lighted from either end. Two rows of fluted marble columns, of the Greek Ionic order, 22 inches in diameter, with full entablature and blocking course, are placed, each ten feet distance from the side walls. On these the

great central and lateral arches of the roof are supported. The first is semi-cylindrical; is 28 feet in diameter, 81 in length, and subdivided into seven compartments, richly ornamented. The ceiling is 35 feet from the floor to the crown of the arch, and is executed with great precision and effect. An Isthmian wreath, carved from an entire block of Pennsylvania white marble, surrounds the clock face, which occupies the space of the first pannel over the entablature in the centre, the design of which is copied from the reverse of an antique gem, found at Corinth, and described by Stewart, in his work on the antiquities of Athens. The clerks' desks are placed within the intercolumniations—the tellers' counters, composed of marble, forming pannelled pedestals, across each end of the banking-room, commencing at the first column at each end of the walls.

The stockholders' room is a parallelogram of 26 by 50 feet, lighted from the portico of the south front, with a rich ceiling, and otherwise ornamented. The committee rooms, from the stockholders', open right and left, flanked by two flights of marble stairs, leading to the apartments of the upper story. A private staircase from the banking-room leads to the directors', engravers and copperplate printers' rooms, which are lighted from the roof.

The interior corresponds in grandeur with the exterior, and the whole of this magnificent edifice presents an admirable example of the skill and taste of the accomplished architect, William Strickland. It was commenced in 1819, and occupied nearly five years in its construction, the original cost of which was

about \$500,000 ; but on closing the old institution, it was sold to the present proprietors for \$300,000.

GIRARD BANK.

Third street below Chesnut street.

Chartered in 1832 ; capital \$5,000,000 ; shares \$50 each. The building occupied by this institution was erected for, and used by, the old Bank of the United States, whose charter expired in 1810, when the late Stephen Girard became the owner of it, and commenced the business of banking on his own account. Soon after the decease of Mr. Girard, a company, under the name of the Girard Bank, purchased the building and its appliances, and continued with an augmented capital, the business which its late owner had so successfully prosecuted. The edifice is elegant and spacious, with extensive grounds neatly laid out and ornamented. Its front is of marble, enriched by a portico and six Corinthian columns of the same material. Its side and back consist of red brick walls, forming a striking and disagreeable contrast with its white marble front and portico.

BANK OF PENN TOWNSHIP.

Corner of Sixth and Vine streets.

Chartered in 1826 ; capital \$250,000 ; shares \$50 each. This is a remarkably neat and chaste structure, stuccoed in imitation of marble, and is seen to great advantage from the public square in front.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE NORTH-
ERN LIBERTIES

Corner of Vine and Third streets.

Chartered in 1832; capital \$600,000 : shares \$50 each. This is a very handsome, though small building, well adapted to the purposes for which it was erected.

MOYAMENSING BANK.

Corner of Second and Chesnut streets.

Chartered in 1832; capital \$250,000; shares \$50 each.

WESTERN BANK.

Market street above Ninth street.

Chartered in 1832; capital \$50,000; shares \$50 each.

SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND LOAN
COMPANIES.

PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY.

Walnut above Third street.

The common dwelling-house in which the business of this institution was commenced has been displaced by a neat marble building every way suited to its objects.

Most of the following savings institutions occupy ordinary buildings. *Philadelphia City Savings Institution*, 99 North Second street. *Kensington Savings Institution*, 435 North Second street. *Manufacturers and Mechanics' Beneficial Savings Institution of the Northern Liberties*, 346 North Second street. *Northern Liberties Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society*, 339 North Third street. *Mechanics and Tradesmens' Loan Company of the state of Pennsylvania*, 16 South Sixth street. *Southern Loan Company*, corner of Spruce and South Second streets.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

North America, (Fire and Marine,) S. W. corner of Dock and Walnut streets. *Insurance Company of the state of Pennsylvania*, (Marine) N. E. corner of Dock and Second streets. *Philadelphia Insurance Company*, (Marine) S. W. corner of Second and Walnut streets. *Phoenix*, (Marine) 52 Walnut street. *Union*, (Marine) 6 Merchants' Exchange. *Marine*, 50 Walnut. *Delaware*, (Marine) 3 Merchants' Exchange. *United States*, (Marine) 5 Merchants' Exchange. *Atlantic*, (Marine) 4 Merchants' Exchange. *American*, (Marine) N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets. *Pennsylvania*, (Fire) 134 Walnut street. The office of this company consists of a beautiful four story building, marble front, in imitation of the ancient Egyptian style of architecture of which

it presents an admirable, and we believe, the only specimen of the kind in Philadelphia. It is seen to great advantage from the open square in front. *Mutual Assurance*, (Fire) 54 Walnut street. *American*, (Fire) 101 Chesnut street. *Franklin*, (Fire) 163½ Chesnut. *Philadelphia Contributionship*, (Fire) 96 South Fourth street. *Fire Association*, 34 North Fifth street. *County*, (Fire) 248 North Third street. *Southwark* (Fire) 257 South Second street. *Spring Garden*, (Fire) N. W. corner of Wood and North Sixth streets. *Philadelphia Fire and Inland Navigation*, N. W. corner of Walnut and Third streets. *Delaware County*, (Fire) 36 Walnut street. *Washington*, 48 Walnut street. *Pennsylvania*, (Life) 72 South Third street. *Girard* (Life) 159 Chesnut street.

CHURCHES.

Among the great number of places of public worship in and about Philadelphia, and the almost infinite variety in the style of their construction, there are but few which claim special notice: we shall therefore confine our description to such only as from their antiquity or architectural beauty, deserve the attention of strangers, for whom our work is chiefly intended, and conclude our remarks upon this head, with a simple enumeration of the various churches, and their localities respectively.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Second, above Market street.

The primitive one story edifice which occupied the present site of Christ Church, was built under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Clayton, an Episcopal clergyman, in 1691, and enlarged in 1710. In 1727, it was further enlarged by an addition on the west, and in 1731, by another on the east side of the main building. The spire one hundred and ninety-six feet in height, was commenced in 1753, and completed in the following year, by means of a *lottery*; a mode of raising money not uncommon in those days, for we find that "there was also a lottery for the benefit of the vestry" (of Christ Church) "by which \$36,000 were obtained.

During the revolutionary troubles, the bells, eight in number, which had so long delighted the citizens, were removed from the steeple and sunk in the Delaware, lest they should fall into the hands of the enemy. They were however soon restored to their former position, which they have since been permitted to occupy without farther molestation.

As may be supposed, a church built at such different and distant periods, is wanting in unity of construction, but notwithstanding this defect, it is justly considered one of the finest edifices of the kind in the country; and when associated with the primitive history and progress of the city, possesses peculiar interest.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

[Protestant Episcopal.]

Tenth street, between Market and Chesnut.

This is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, about one hundred feet long, and fifty wide. On the front are two octangular towers, eighty-six feet in height, so constructed as to admit of farther elevation at some convenient season. The upper parts of the windows are embellished with cherubims in white glass on a field of blue, and the sashes are filled with diamond-shaped glass of various hues, ornamented in the same manner—forming, with the beautiful pulpit and chancel, a scene highly attractive and impressive.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Eighth street, above Spruce.

This is also an Episcopal church, built expressly for the late Rev. Dr. Bedell. It affords a good specimen of the Grecian style of architecture: but its decorations in front (bauchalian emblems), strike the beholder as inappropriate in a high degree. The general appearance of the entire structure is, however, very imposing. The interior of St. Andrew's is remarkably neat; and the disposition of the pulpit, with its appliances, though perhaps rather gaudy, is well conceived, and imparts to the whole a pleasing effect.

The other Episcopal churches, are:

St. James, in Seventh street, above Market.

St. Peters, corner of Third and Pine street.

This church, St. James, and Christ church, were formerly united in one act of incorporation, with one vestry ; their property was held in common, and the services in each were performed by their rectors alternately. This union was dissolved some years since, and each church now transacts its secular affairs independently of the others.

St. Paul's, Third street, below Walnut.

St. John's, Brown street, near north Third.

EPIPHANY.

Corner of Chesnut and Schuylkill Eighth st.

This is a remarkably neat and elegant structure, with an extensive portico and entablature, supported by several massive pillars.

GRACE CHURCH.

Corner of Twelfth street and Cherry.

Also a beautiful structure, erected within a few years.

Trinity Church, Catherine street, near Second.

Church of the Ascension, Lombard street, above Eleventh.

Church of the Evangelists, Fifth street above Catherine.

St. Thomas (African), Fifth street, below Walnut.

Union (African), Coates street, below Old York road.

SWEDES CHURCH.

Swanson street, near the Navy Yard.

The first church built on the west side of the Delaware, was on Tinnicum island, by the

Swedes, and consecrated September 4th, 1646. Their increasing numbers from emigration, and natural causes, and the extension of their settlement up the Delaware and Schuylkill, requiring in a few years a more convenient and central place of worship, a block-house was erected on the shore of the Delaware, near to where the present Swedish church stands, in Southwark, and was consecrated in the summer of 1677. By that time, the Swedes had settled as far up as Pennipack, and Neshaminy, the falls of Schuylkill, and through the peninsula or neck, below where Philadelphia now stands, in Wicocoa, Moyamensing, and Passajung, in all about twenty families. The present Swedish church was consecrated 2d July, 1700, and for many years was the only place of worship for the foreign emigrants, on both sides of the Delaware and Schuylkill. For nearly fifty years, divine worship was performed in the Swedish language. The Rev. Dr. Collin was the rector for more than half a century.

The Swedes have also a church in Kingsessing, about six miles from the city, and one in Merion township, Philadelphia county, of both of which Dr. Collin was rector.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

[Roman Catholic.]

Thirteenth street, above Chesnut.

Is a splendid Gothic chapel, with projecting angles, surmounted by corresponding turrets. The gable end of the main building faces the street, from which it is entered by a noble flight of steps. The windows are composed of

stained glass, and the interior is decorated with several appropriate pictures. The outside of the building is stuccoed in imitation of granite, which gives to the whole an appearance every way attractive.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.

Fourth street, between Race and Vine.

This is also a Roman Catholic chapel, handsomely constructed.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Willing's Alley, between Walnut, Spruce, Third and Fourth streets.

This is a new and elegant building, erected on the site of the old one-story house, in which the congregation formerly worshipped.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Fourth street, above Spruce.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Corner of Spruce and Sixth streets.

These, and one at Fairmount, are the only Catholic churches within the bounds of the city and incorporated districts.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Corner of Locust and Tenth streets.

This is a very chaste and beautiful specimen of the Grecian Doric, with a handsome portico, upon which are placed four marble columns,

supporting an entablature of elegant proportions. The entire structure, surrounded as it is by a light and airy iron railing, has a very imposing appearance.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Fronting on Washington Square.

This is perhaps the most elegant structure yet erected by the Presbyterians. It consists of brick walls stuccoed in imitation of marble; and it resembles in form and decorations one of the Ionic temples at Athens.

FIFTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Arch street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

This church deserves especial notice, as it is one of the very few in Philadelphia which are decorated with spires. Its structure in general is neat, and admirably adapted to the purposes to which it is devoted.

The other Presbyterian churches are :

The Second, in Seventh street, near Arch, a handsome structure.

The Third, corner of Fourth and Pine street.

The Fourth, corner of Fifth and Gaskill streets.

The Sixth, in Spruce street, near Seventh.

The Seventh, in Ranstead's court, in the rear of Chesnut street, west of Fourth.

The Eighth, Spruce street, near Third.

The Ninth, Thirteenth street, above Market.

The Tenth, corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets.

The Eleventh, Vine street, above Thirteenth.

The Twelfth, Cedar street, above Twelfth.

The Thirteenth, Lombard street, near Schuylkill Second.

The Central, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets.

The Central, Coates street, between Third and Fourth.

The Western. The Franklin Street.

The First, (Northern Liberties,) Buttonwood street, near Sixth.

The Second, (do.,) Sixth street, above Green.

The First, (Southwark,) German street, between Third and Fourth.

The Second, (do.,) corner of Second street and Moyamensing road.

The First, (Kensington,) Palmer street.

The Fairmount.

The Associate, Walnut street, above Fourth.

The Reformed, Twelfth street, below Market.

The Reformed, Cherry street, near Eleventh.

DUTCH REFORMED.

The First, Crown street, near Race.

The Second, corner of Tenth and Filbert.

The First, (African,) Seventh street, below South.

The Second, (do.,) St. Mary street, above Sixth.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The First, Second street, near Arch.

The Second, Budd street, above Poplar lane.

The Third, Second street, below Queen.

The New Market Street.

The Fifth, Sansom street, above Eighth.

The Spruce Street, Spruce, below Fourth.

The Central, N.E. cor. Thirteenth and Race.

The Moyamensing, Ninth street, below Shippen.

The Seventh Street, Seventh street, near Callowhill.

The Tenth, Lawrence street, above Green.

The Eleventh, Cherry and Fifth streets.

The Union, (African,) Little Pine street, near Seventh.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

St. George's, Fourth street, above Race.

St. John Street, St. John, above Beaver.

Ebenezer, Christian street, below Fourth.

Kensington, corner of Queen and Marlboro streets.

Salem, Thirteenth street, below Spruce.

Union, Fourth street, above Market.

Nazareth, Thirteenth street, near Vine.

Fifth Street, Fifth, near Green.

Eighth Street, Eighth, above Noble.

St. Paul's, Catherine street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Harmony, Budd street, above Brown.

Fairmount.

Western, or *Brickmakers'*, Schuylkill Third street, below Walnut.

East Kensington.

Wesley Chapel, corner of Schuylkill Eighth and Market streets.

African, Sixth street, near Lombard.

Wesleyan, (African,) Lombard street, below Sixth.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSES.

Corner of Fourth and Arch streets.

Washington Square.

Twelfth street, below Market.
 Sixth street and Noble.
 Corner of Ninth and Spruce streets.
 Cherry street, near Fifth.
 Green street, near Fourth.
 Corner of Fifth and Arch streets.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First, South street, below Tenth.

GERMAN REFORMED.

The First, Race street, below Fourth.

INDEPENDENT.

Broad street, below Chesnut.

JEWS' SYNAGOGUES.

Cherry street, near Third.
 Church alley, between Second and Third.
 Pear street, above Dock.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Evangelical Church of St. John, Race street near Fifth.

St. Matthew's, New street, near Fourth.

St. Michael's, corner of Appletree alley and Fifth street.

Zion, corner of Fourth and Cherry streets.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

Race street, near Second.

SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH.

Fourth street, below German.

MARINERS' CHURCHES.

Bethel, (Methodist,) corner of Shippen and Swanson streets.

Eastburn, Water street, near Chesnut.

Bethel, (Baptist,) Water street, near Race.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES.

The First, Lombard street, below Fifth.

The Second, Callowhill street, below Fifth.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA THEATRE.

Chesnut street, above Sixth.

This establishment was founded in 1791—rebuilt in 1805—and, with all its scenery, &c., destroyed by fire in 1821. On the 2nd of December, 1822, the present building was thrown open to the public. It has a front on Chesnut street, of ninety-two feet in length, and a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. The centre building is flanked by two wings, decorated with niches containing emblematic figures of tragedy and comedy, and basso relievo, representing the tragic and comic muses, with the attributes of Apollo. In front of the main building is an arcade, which supports a screen of marble columns, and a plain entablature.

The approach to the boxes is from Chesnut street, through a close arcade of five entrances,

which open into a vestibule 58 feet long, by 8 in width. There are three rows of boxes, which, with the pit and gallery, will accommodate upwards of two thousand persons.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Corner of Ninth and Walnut streets.

This house was built in 1814, by Victor Pepin, the famous equestrian, who employed it for several years as a circus. It was subsequently altered so as to admit of dramatic, as well as equestrian performances: the latter, however, were entirely discontinued prior to 1828, when the structure was completely renovated, and prepared for dramatic representations exclusively. Its present front is of blue marble, supported in the centre by eight columns of the same material, which divide the grand entrance into three passages leading to the boxes and pit. Previously to its last alteration, the establishment was known as the "Olympic Theatre," which, owing to its varied entertainments, was, for a long time, an object of great attraction.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

Arch street, above Sixth.

Erected in 1828, by a joint stock company. Its front, as well as the pillars which support a Doric frieze, is of marble, and is decorated by an alto relievo, representing Apollo, by Gevelot. The interior is finished in a handsome and appropriate style. This establishment is seldom open, excepting when the

Chesnut street theatre is closed—as the managers of the latter have become the lessces of the Arch street house.

During the winter of 1839-40, it was occupied by a company of German amateurs, whose performances were in their native language.

SUMMER THEATRE.

Chesnut street, below Ninth.

This was formerly employed as an equestrian circus; but has recently been altered and adapted to dramatic entertainments, chiefly of a musical description.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

Northern Liberties.

Is a wooden building, originally erected in 1828, for an equestrian company. It has since been fitted up for dramatic performances.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.

Ninth street, below Chesnut.

For more than half a century, Peale's Museum, by which name this establishment was known previously to its incorporation, has been celebrated as a repository of curiosities, both in nature and art. After undergoing various mutations, from the hall of the Philosophical Society to the State House, and thence to the Arcade, where it assumed its present appellation, it has at length, it is hoped, found a permanent resting place.

In 1838, the building now occupied by the

Philadelphia Museum was commenced at the northeast corner of Ninth and George streets, after a design by Isaac Holden. It was completed in the following year, when the entire collection which forms the Museum, was transferred from the Arcade, and the hall opened for exhibition shortly afterwards. It consists of one immense structure, 238 feet in length, and 70 in breadth, and two stories high.

With the exception of its gigantic dimensions, there is nothing in its exterior particularly striking. In point of architectural beauty, the Museum hall is inferior to many other public buildings in the city; and, but for its unusual size, it would fail to attract attention. The interior, however, compensates in a great measure for its outward deficiencies. The apartment devoted to the museum is on the second floor, and, with the exception of a small space at the western end, occupied by the staircase, is co-extensive with the building, and of a corresponding height. On each side, along the entire length of the hall, and at an elevation above the floor of some ten or twelve feet, a gallery of about fifteen feet in width is erected, which is effectually screened by a balustrade nearly breast high, extending the whole length of the room.

The galleries are supported by square uprights, which serve the purpose of bases for the beautiful columns, which reach to, and sustain the ceiling. If the hall is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was constructed, as it really is, the arrangement of its contents is no less admirable, in every sense of the term. The cases containing the various objects of curiosity, are situated between the

windows, both on the floor and in the galleries. These project some eight or ten feet from the walls, and are glazed on all their exposed sides; and thus, while they protect, do not obstruct the view of various objects within. The distribution of the infinite variety of specimens in every department of science and the arts, and the systematic arrangement of the whole collection, cannot fail to meet the approbation of all, and especially those who are experimentally acquainted with such things.

In addition to the articles which legitimately belong to a museum, other and varied objects lend their aid to gratify the visiter. These, combined with occasional musical entertainments, and the vast concourse of well dressed persons who nightly assemble here, render this branch of the establishment peculiarly attractive.

Attached to the museum, on the ground floor, at the eastern end of the building, is an extensive and commodious lecture-room, with seats arranged in form of an amphitheatre.

The remainder of the ground floor is appropriated to Mr. Dunn's magnificent

CHINESE COLLECTION,

Which presents a most splendid array of unique and interesting objects in every department of Chinese domestic economy, and illustrates, most satisfactorily, the manners, customs, and habits of that remarkable people. The general structure of the room and the disposition of the show cases do not differ materially from the museum above. The whole is well calculated for displaying the articles to the best advantage.

The saloon, which is one hundred and sixty-three feet in length, on George street, and seventy in width on Ninth street, contains, at present, *fifty-three* cases, in which most of this vast collection is arranged for exhibition. It comprises figures in wax, male and female, of all classes of Chinese society, in their appropriate costume; household furniture; implements of trade; manufactures of all kinds; military weapons; personal and other ornaments; specimens in every department of natural history; paintings, and other works of art—altogether forming one of the most delightful and instructive exhibitions in which our city abounds.

The collection was made by Nathan Dunn, Esq., during a residence of several years in China—to whose assiduous labours the public is indebted for the rare gratification which all experience on viewing this admirable combination of all that is beautiful and interesting in an empire whose character and condition are thus rendered familiar to us; and whose political existence is now menaced for daring to maintain its laws in opposition to the European opium traffickers, and their equally base supporters.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.

Chesnut street, above Tenth.

This institution was founded in 1805, by a company of gentlemen, mostly amateurs. Its collection of pictures and other works of art, is extensive, and, with a few exceptions, valuable. It comprises, in addition to its stock pic-

tures, a large collection of plaster casts. Among the paintings of a superior class, of which there are many in the academy, the following deserve especial notice: Death on the Pale Horse, by West—Christ entering Jerusalem, by Haydon—Napoleon crossing the Alps, by David—Dead Man raised by touching the Prophet's Bones; and others. The academy is open daily.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

311 *Chesnut street, in front of the preceding.*

This active and meritorious institution has been in existence only a few years; but such is the zeal with which its affairs have been conducted, and such the industry of its active members, nearly all of whom are artists, that it has already assumed a position far in advance of its cotemporaries.

The hall of the society, just completed, is designed for the exhibition of the works of its members, and others. It consists of one apartment, forty by fifty feet, well lighted during the day by a lantern in the centre of the roof, and at night by gas. The exhibition usually commences in the month of May, and continues open to the public for six or eight weeks.

One of the leading objects of this society is to provide a fund for the support of decayed artists. This alone is a sufficient apology for its establishment; but when superadded to the other, that of improving public taste, it cannot fail to receive that support and countenance from the community which are requisite to enable the institute to accomplish all its ends and aims.

ARTISTS' AND AMATEURS' ASSOCIATION.

Arcade—Chesnut street.

This is also a new institution, established May, 1840. Its first public exhibition, which was numerously attended, was opened in April, and closed on the 10th June, of the same year. The objects of this association, similar in some respects to those of the Artists' Fund Society, are essentially different in others: while the latter makes provision for the future wants of aged and infirm members, the former contributes to the *present* support of its professional members, in a manner least repugnant to their feelings, by the purchase of their works, to which all the available funds of the institution are to be applied. The pictures thus acquired by the society are annually distributed by lot among its amateur members.

The plan is excellent, and if judiciously carried out, and divested of its lottery feature, cannot fail to prove advantageous, in every point of view, to the artists themselves, whose works, thus diffused throughout the community, will create and extend among its members a love for the art of painting, and a corresponding respect and regard for its professors.

SULLY AND EARLE'S PICTURE GALLERY.

Chesnut street, above Fifth.

This is a neat saloon, well filled with choice paintings, chiefly by Mr. Thomas Sully.

WEST'S PICTURE.

Spruce street, between Eighth and Ninth.

The immense picture of Christ Healing in the Temple, presented by the late Benjamin West to the Pennsylvania Hospital, forms one of the leading objects to which the attention of strangers should be directed.

This painting is equally deemed by the connoisseur and the uninitiated, one of the finest productions of its distinguished author.

PANORAMA BUILDING.

Ninth street, below Chesnut.

This is a large circular building, designed for the exhibition of panoramic pictures, for which it is well fitted, both in structure and locality.

DIORAMA.

Sansom street, above Eighth.

This has been long used for the display of large paintings. The beautiful picture of the Departure of the Israclites, and several other similar works of art, have been successively exhibited here.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.

Locust street, between Eighth and Ninth.

Without any especial pretension to architectural beauty, the Hall of the Musical Fund Society claims attention as the centre around

which the musical talent of the city revolves, and to which the lovers of music are accustomed to repair.

Constructed with particular reference to its primary object, for which it is admirably adapted, the hall is almost constantly employed, either by its owners, or by professional individuals, whose musical entertainments scarcely ever fail to gratify the immense number of persons who usually attend on those occasions. In addition to the cultivation and improvement of public taste, another leading object of the society is to provide a fund for the future aid and support of such of its aged or infirm members and their families, as may require relief. To this benevolent feature in the organization of the society, may be fairly ascribed the great success which has uniformly attended its efforts for the establishment and augmentation of this fund, which, while it serves as a bond of union among its more fortunate members, stimulates the recipients of its bounty to increased diligence in ministering to the gratification of its supporters; and thus, by a system of perfect reciprocity, all sense of obligation that might be entertained by either party, is entirely effaced.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

There are several Botanic gardens in the vicinity of the city, at some of which musical and other entertainments are occasionally given.

M'ARANN'S GARDEN.

Filbert, between Schuylkill Fifth and Sixth streets.

Forms now the chief attraction in this way. It is open every day and evening; when, in addition to the great variety of beautiful plants, the visiter is entertained by music, fireworks, &c.

BARTRAM'S GARDEN.

West side of the Schuylkill, below Gray's Ferry.

Contains a vast collection of exotic and indigenous plants. Among the trees is an immense cypress, brought from the Oregon mountains, when a mere twig: it now measures twenty-seven feet in circumference, three feet from the ground. The railroad cars to Wilmington pass through the grounds, and afford the means of reaching this delightful spot.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN.

Federal, between Ashton and Schuylkill Front streets.

Is also a very attractive place, being well supplied with plants and shrubbery of all kinds, and kept in the most perfect order.

PARKER'S GARDEN,

Corner of Prime and Tenth streets,

BUIST'S GARDEN,

Lombard street, near Tenth,

HIBBERT'S GARDEN,

Thirteenth street, above South,

Also deserve attention.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE.

West side of the Schuylkill, opposite South street.

This immense structure, as its name imports, is designed for the reception of such of the destitute poor of the city and county of Philadelphia as may choose to avail themselves of its accommodations. It consists of a centre building with wings, flanked by two others, in addition to two extensive structures, wholly detached from the rest, one at each end of the vast pile. The centre building is two, and the others three stories high: the whole faces the Schuylkill, and presents the appearance of a miniature city, when viewed from the opposite bank. The building, with the necessary enclosures, cover nearly ten of the one hundred and eighty acres which belong to, and surround the establishment. The site is considerably elevated above the river bank, and commands an extensive view of the city and adjacent country.

The arrangements of the building within are on a scale corresponding with its exterior: the men's dining-room, on the first floor, being

sufficient to accommodate upwards of five hundred persons. The objects of this institution are rather more comprehensive than those of most others of the kind. In addition to its uses as a mere alms-house, there are workshops in which many of the inmates are employed—an asylum, and a school for male and female children—an obstetric apartment, with the requisite appliances—an extensive library, both medical and miscellaneous—a depository for the manufactures of the house and others of a like nature. As the whole establishment is kept in excellent order, and provided with every necessary convenience for the comfort and accommodation of its inmates, it is not surprising that many should partake of its ample provisions. The average number of paupers who are sheltered in this establishment, is about fifteen hundred, which is greatly augmented on the approach of winter, and diminished on the return of spring. The house is governed by twelve citizens, elected by the joint votes of the city and district corporations. The services performed by these gentlemen, though arduous, are gratuitous. They appoint the superintendent, matron, and all the subordinate officers and attendants, regulate its fiscal affairs, and direct all such other matters as belong to the general management of the institution.

FRIENDS' ALMS-HOUSE.

Walnut street, below Fourth.

This building is remarkable for its antique appearance. No one who visits the neighbourhood can fail to observe its moss-covered roof,

scarcely beyond his reach, and the time-worn steps which lead to its reversed front. The various tenements into which the structure is divided, front on a hollow square, used in common by their tenants, who are variously occupied: some in the practice of their trade, others in the cultivation of their little garden spots, and such other light employments as their decayed strength will permit. In this way the inhabitants of this little community partly maintain themselves. This establishment was formed and is supported by the Society of Friends, who thus relieve the county from the expense of maintaining the indigent members of that society.

HALL OF THE INDIGENT WIDOWS AND
SINGLE WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

Cherry, between Schuylkill Fifth and Sixth streets.

This is a neat two-story building, erected expressly for the accommodation of such females of respectable character, not less than sixty years of age, as may be unable to maintain themselves. On entering the establishment, each inmate is required to consign her property to the institution; and to pay thirty dollars, or fifty dollars, if no property is brought. These regulations refer to such as are entirely dependent upon the institution: others are admitted as boarders, but not to the exclusion of the former. Visitors are treated with respect and attention, and are conducted through any part of the building they may be disposed to

examine. By a strict course of discipline, and a rigid observance of the rules, perfect harmony is preserved among the inmates, who appear to be quite contented with their lot.

PHILADELPHIA ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

Adjoining the preceding.

This truly admirable institution occupies a new building erected on the site of one which, with twenty-three of its inmates, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of January 23^d, 1822. The new building, from a design by Strickland, is fire-proof—the basement being arched, and the stairs of stone. The object of this society is not only to provide a home for orphans, but also the means of educating them. It has been in successful operation for more than a quarter of a century, and it still continues, with unabated energy, its benevolent labours.

The following are some of the particulars in relation to the awful catastrophe just alluded to. At the time of its occurrence, there were ninety orphans in the family; and of those who escaped, few saved more than the clothes in which they slept. In this condition they fled to the Widows' Asylum; but such was the sympathy and liberality extended towards them by the citizens, that before night, comfortable accommodations were provided for all. The fire was first discovered by the matron, who immediately aroused the children, and assisted them in escaping. The stair-case was soon filled with smoke, and crowded with little crea-

tures, who, seeing the light reflected from the adjoining houses, and probably suffering from the intense cold, could with difficulty be persuaded to leave the house.

By this time, three of the watchmen of the neighborhood had reached the spot, by whose assistance the matron succeeded in saving most of the younger children. Owing to the smoke, neither of the men reached the third story. The last child saved, was handed through a window by one of the watchmen to another, who stood on the roof of the porch, and passed by him to some persons below; when, observing the stairs were on fire, they were obliged to retreat. An unsuccessful attempt was made to reach the windows of the second story, from without, which failed from the want of a ladder of sufficient length; and the little sufferers that remained in the second and third stories were left to their fates. From the testimony produced before the committee of investigation, it was conjectured that this painful calamity originated from the improper arrangement of the masonry in the kitchen.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Corner of Spruce and Seventh streets.

This is a Catholic institution, whose objects are in all respects similar to those of the preceding, with this difference only, that its inmates consist of the children of Catholic parents exclusively. Its house is a handsome brick building, resembling an ordinary dwelling house of the larger kind.

ST. JOHN'S ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

Chesnut, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Is established in what is generally known as the "Gothic mansion," which has been renovated and adapted to the purposes for which it is now appropriated. This, as well as the

ORPHANS' ASYLUM OF ST. MARY,

Fifth street, near Pine,

Is also devoted to the care and instruction of the children of Catholics.

SHELTER FOR COLORED ORPHANS.

Thirteenth street, near Willow.

This institution, as its name implies, is intended for the reception and education of colored orphans. It was established many years since, by some benevolent ladies of the Society of Friends, who, after surmounting many difficulties, succeeded in erecting a suitable building for the accommodation of their numerous dependents. The building was scarcely completed, when it was attacked by a lawless mob, and, but for the timely and energetic interference of some spirited gentlemen of the neighborhood, would have been entirely demolished. Despite all these adverse circumstances, the institution has advanced with a

steady pace, and is now quietly engaged in the prosecution of its laudable designs.

NAVAL ASYLUM, OR MARINE HOSPITAL.

Gray's Ferry Road, below South street.

This is designed as a home for the veterans of the navy. It was originally projected by the officers, who, with the common sailors, have for many years contributed to a fund for the erection and support of the establishment.

The edifice, composed of white marble, is three hundred and eighty-six feet in front, consists of a centre building, one hundred and forty-two feet in front, and one hundred and seventy-five in depth, with two extensive wings. The centre, which is embellished by a handsome portico and entablature, supported by eight Ionic columns, projects, both in front and rear, beyond the line of the wings, to which balconies, extending their entire length, and resting upon iron pillars, are affixed. The centre basement contains a refectory, one hundred and thirteen feet in length, a kitchen, and a furnace, by which the various apartments are warmed. The principal floor contains eight rooms, which are occupied by the keeper and his assistants; a chapel in the rear, lighted from above, and several other apartments for the surgeons, apothecaries, &c. The second story is divided into dormitories, baths, &c.

The wings, which are three stories high, contain halls, offices, operating rooms, workshops, &c. There are one hundred and eighty dormitories, capable of lodging about four

hundred persons. All the apartments are vaulted; and the stairs being of marble, are thus rendered fire-proof. The whole is surrounded by ornamented grounds, and the front protected by a neat and substantial iron railing, resting upon a brick foundation. The entire cost of the establishment is about 300,000 dollars. Its site is well chosen; and the country around it, from its great beauty, is calculated to give it an imposing appearance.

PRESTON RETREAT.

Hamilton street, near Schuylkill Third.

This is a beautiful marble building, now in course of construction. It is designed, by its benevolent founder, Mr. Preston, for the reception and accommodation of indigent widows, and such married women as have become destitute by the neglect of their husbands.

ASYLUM FOR LOST CHILDREN.

Commerce street, above Fifth.

This is a building appropriated to the reception of lost children, to which the parents or guardians of such children usually repair, and there find the object of their search.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Corner of Broad and Pine streets.

The "Deaf and Dumb Asylum," generally so called, was incorporated in 1821—and is

supported by voluntary contributions from citizens, and annual appropriations by the state legislature. Several of the pupils are maintained by their friends, others by the states of New Jersey and Maryland.

The main building, at present occupied by the institution, was completed in 1825, since which time, extensive additions have been made in the rear, and the whole is now well adapted to the various purposes for which it was designed. The system of instruction pursued here, is similar to that of Abbe De L'Epce and Abbe Sicard of Paris. In addition to the culture bestowed upon the moral and intellectual faculties of the pupils, they are each taught some mechanical trade, by which they may support themselves in after life. The public exhibitions, which take place on the afternoon of every Thursday, and to which access may be had on application to one of the managers, are exceedingly interesting. They develop fully and satisfactorily, the system by which the pupils are taught to communicate their ideas to others; and the process by which they are enabled to attain an elevation in point of moral and intellectual improvement, truly astonishing.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE
INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

Race street, near Schuylkill Third.

The edifice in which the institution and its interesting pupils are now comfortably established, is built of brick, stuccoed in imitation

of marble, and occupies a lot 247 feet on Race, and 220 on Third street. In front is an extensive esplanade, decorated with flower gardens, and in the rear are the play grounds of the pupils, who are provided with the usual appliances for gymnastic exercises. The plan of the building, which was designed and erected expressly for the institution, is admirably adapted to all its purposes. Besides the hall, which contains the school, exhibition, and lodging rooms, there is a commodious brick building, erected for the accommodation of the various trades in which the pupils are engaged, when not otherwise employed.

It is to the indefatigable exertions of the late Julius R. Friedlander, aided by some benevolent individuals, among whom the venerable John Vaughan stands conspicuous, that this admirable charity owes its foundation; and it is also indebted to the liberality of the state, and to the munificent bequests of William Young Birch, and others, for the means of its future support.

By this excellent establishment, from forty to fifty blind children, of both sexes, are not only rendered happy in themselves, and useful to society, but are taught to execute many ingenious works, with an accuracy and delicacy which the clear sighted can scarcely excel.

Some are excellent musicians, others arithmeticians, printers, weavers, brush makers—in short, there is no employment beyond their power of attainment. All are instructed in reading, geography, and arithmetic: some write poetry and compose music; others are versed in geography, and its kindred sciences.

Their exhibitions never fail to delight the numerous visitors by whom they are attended.

The principal of the institution, Dr. Rhoads, is indefatigable in his attention to strangers, and takes pleasure in displaying to the curious all the interesting objects of his establishment.

A public examination takes place at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the second Friday in each month. Tickets of admission may be procured at the store of Mrs. Hobson, No. 196 Chesnut street.

WILLS'S HOSPITAL.

Race, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.

Mr. James Wills, a member of the Society of Friends, bequeathed to the city, as trustee, one hundred and eight thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting and supporting a place of refuge for the indigent lame and blind of the city and county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to his injunction, the city authorities caused a suitable edifice to be constructed in Race street; and the establishment soon after went into operation. The exterior of the building is of a beautiful sandstone, of very peculiar colour, two stories high, and appropriately arranged within. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the whole presents an appearance of great neatness and good order.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Pine street, between Eighth and Ninth.

This really admirable institution was founded through the instrumentality of Doctors Franklin and Bond, who, by petition from themselves and others, to the legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1750, procured a donation of £2000, conditioned that a like sum should be raised by private subscription.

These conditions were promptly complied with—a board of managers chosen, and a house hired, in which patients were received, in 1752. Increasing funds enabled the managers to purchase the lot on which the present edifice is erected. Their grounds were subsequently enlarged by a grant from the proprietaries, and in 1755, the foundation of the hospital was commenced. Further purchases extended the hospital grounds to a fraction above thirteen acres, which, with the elevation and magnitude of the buildings, environed with fine forest trees, gives an airy and imposing appearance to the whole.

In front, and to the south of the hospital, in a fine area, stands a full length statue of William Penn, in bronzed lead.

The hospital contains an anatomical museum, and a library amounting to upwards of eight thousand volumes. The works in this collection are chiefly on subjects appropriate to the institution.

It would exceed our limits to go into detail on this meritorious establishment ; but we quote

the following from the Philadelphia edition of Brewster's Encyclopedia. "There is perhaps no other institution where more attention is paid to cleanliness and the general comfort of the sufferers. The managers are indefatigable in their attention to the interests of the establishment, and the extension and increase of its usefulness. The medical attendants are men of superior abilities, and the steward, nurses, and care-takers, well qualified for the duties of their offices."

The managers of this hospital have just completed an extensive and commodious house for the reception of their insane patients and residents. By this arrangement, this branch of the establishment will be wholly detached from the old one in Pine street. The new building is situated in Blockley township, between the Haverford and Westchester roads, about two miles west of the Market street bridge.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Corner of St. Andrew and Schuylkill Fourth streets.

This extensive building was erected by the board of health, for the reception of yellow fever patients.

The city having for many years escaped this awful visitation, the building has, for the most part of the time, remained unoccupied, except by those having charge of it. It is occasionally used as a small-pox hospital, &c.

PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.

Fifth street, opposite Independence Square.

This praiseworthy institution was established in 1786, with the design of affording relief to the indigent sick, who receive medicine and advice gratuitously.

It is supported by private contributions and donations from the humane.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY,

373 North Front street,

And the

SOUTHERN DISPENSARY,

98 Shippen street,

Are designed for the same object, and are maintained by means similar to those of the Philadelphia Dispensary.

ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS.

Near the village of Frankford.

This establishment, though five miles distant from Philadelphia, may be regarded as one of its institutions.

It was founded in 1814, by members of the Society of Friends—and the buildings, which cost about \$60,000, were soon after completed.

The asylum is under the direction of twelve managers. Like the Pennsylvania Hospital, the asylum is, in every respect, a perfect pattern of cleanliness and good order. Here "there is a place for every thing, and every thing is in its place."

CHRIST CHURCH HOSPITAL.

Cherry street, between Third and Fourth.

Was founded by Dr. John Kearsley, for the relief of aged females, members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Subsequent additions to the funds of the institution have enabled the managers to erect a convenient building for its accommodation.

GERMAN SOCIETY'S HALL.

Seventh street, between Market and Chesnut.

This is a neat two-story brick building, the upper part of which is occupied by the society as a place of meeting, and the lower part by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, as an office.

In addition to the benevolent institutions we have described, the following deserve notice :

American Sunday School Union, 146 Chesnut street, whence immense quantities of books, &c., designed for the use of Sunday School teachers and scholars, are distributed in all directions.

Philadelphia Bible Society—Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, 158 Market street.

Board of Missions, (Presbyterian,) 29 Sansom street.

Baptist Tract Society, 21 South Fourth street.

Board of Education, (Presbyterian,) 29 Sansom street.

Philadelphia Tract Society, 13 North Seventh street.

Union Benevolent Association, corner of Eighth and Lodge, near Chesnut street.

Home Missionary Society, 134 Chesnut street.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society, 27 Sansom street.

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, 31 North Fifth street.

Philadelphia City Mission, Lombard street, above Ninth.

Pennsylvania Missionary Society, Market street.

Missionary Society of St. James—Philadelphia Education Society, 134 Chesnut street.

Seaman's Friend Society, 121 South Second street.

Seaman's Friend Society, or Girard House, 23 North Water street.

Foster Home, Chesnut street, near Schuylkill Fourth street.

Magdalen Asylum, corner of Race and Schuylkill Second street.

Clarkson Hall, 10 Cherry street.

Franklin Free School, 430 North Third street.

Fuel Saving Society, corner of Locust and Schuylkill Seventh streets.

House of Industry, 7 Ranstead's court, Fourth street, above Chesnut.

Infant School, No. 1, Thirteenth street, near Race.

Philadelphia Institute, Filbert street, above Eleventh.

St. Mary's Free School, 104 South Fifth street.

Evangelical Society, for promoting Christianity among the poor in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

Young Men's Missionary Society.

Female Missionary Society.

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Common Prayer Book Society.

Episcopal Society for the advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania.

Episcopal Female Tract Society.

Religious Tract Society.

Mosheim Society.

Female Society for the Education of the Heathen.

Education Society, for preparing young men for the Ministry.

Philadelphia Auxiliary Colonization Society.

Pennsylvania Peace Society.

Pennsylvania Temperance Society.

Young Men's Temperance Society.

Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Public Schools.

Philadelphia Society for the establishment and support of Charity Schools.

Philadelphia Auxiliary Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, &c.

Union Society for the instruction of poor female children.

Aimwell School Society.

Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor.

Provident Society, for the employment of the poor.

Female Society, whose objects are similar to those of the preceding.

City Soup Societies.

Humane Society, for restoring drowned persons.

St. Andrew's Society, for aiding Scotchmen in distress.

St. George's Society.

Welch Society.

Hibernian Society.

German Society.

The five last mentioned societies were formed for the relief of foreign emigrants.

Philadelphia Society, for alleviating the miseries of Public Prisons.

Pennsylvania Society, for the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, and for the improvement of the African Race.

And about forty *Masonic Lodges*, under the direction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Society of "Odd Fellows," whose object and discipline are similar to those of other Masonic institutions. They have a fine hall in Fifth street, below Walnut.

Franklin Fund, bequeathed by Dr. Franklin, for aiding young mechanics in commencing business.

Scott Fund, for the same purpose.

Bleakly Fund, for the relief of persons in the City Hospital.

Carter and Petty Fund, for supplying the poor with bread.

Keble Fund, for such charitable purposes as the clergy of the Episcopal Churches of Philadelphia may determine.

Adelphi School, for the instruction of poor children.

Friends' School, for the gratuitous education of the blacks.

Ship Masters' Society, for the relief of poor and distressed masters of ships, their widows and children.

Pilots' Society, similar to the above.

Mariners' Society, for the relief of sick members, and the assistance of their families.

Stone Cutters' Society, for the relief of poor and distressed stone cutters, their widows and children, and other purposes.

Master Bricklayers' Society, similar to the preceding.

Philadelphia Typographical Society, for mutual benefit, and to regulate the prices of work.

Master Tailors' Society.

Provident Society of House Carpenters.

Master Mechanics' Beneficial Society.

Philanthropic Society, for the relief of sick members, and other purposes.

Columbian Benevolent Society.

American Beneficial Society.

St. Tammany Benevolent Society.

Northern Liberties Benevolent Society.

Union Beneficial Society.

Philadelphia Benevolent Society.

American Friendly Institution.

Friendly Society of Philadelphia.

Union Society of Philadelphia.
Independent Benevolent Society.
Pennsylvania Benefit Society.
Friendly Society.
United German Benefit Society.
German American Mutual Assistance So-
cietly.
Caledonian Society.
Scotts' Thistle Society.
St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.
Societe Française de Bienfaisance.
Association of the Friends of Ireland.
Croghan Benevolent Society.
Olive Branch Society.
Rising Star Benevolent Society.
United States Benevolent Association.
Warren Beneficial Society.

PUBLIC PRISONS.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

Coates street, west of Broad.

To the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, belongs the credit of introducing the existing Penitentiary System—not only in Pennsylvania, or the United States, but of the civilized world—so far as that system has been adopted. It was in Philadelphia that the first essay was thus made towards an amelioration of the sanguinary penal codes of Europe, which no longer disfigure the jurisprudence of our state.

On the first introduction of this system into Pennsylvania, the Walnut street Prison, which stood immediately opposite the State House garden, was employed as a Penitentiary : but a new and greatly improved structure for such an establishment, has been erected, and is now fully organised in all its parts.

It is an immense building, from a design by Haviland ; and in point both of magnitude and as a sample of the artist's skill, deserves attention. In the general arrangement of the several parts, strength, convenience, and economy, are judiciously combined.

The whole front externally, has the appearance of an extensive and solid edifice.

One strong entrance in character with the architectural composition, is a conspicuous feature in the front. There is a strong stationary wrought iron grating or portcullis over the gateway, which affords light to the entrance : between it and the rear gate, is sufficient room for a team and wagon to stand, that will admit of the keeper securing the front gate previous to the opening of the rear one.

The watch towers command, from their height and position, the inside and outside of the external walls : their entrance is by means of two strong doors, hung of a sufficient distance apart to allow of entering the outside one and securing it previously to opening the inside one.

The exterior wall is estimated at thirty feet high from the level of the ground on the inside, and covered with an inclined coping that projects on the inside four feet, that will frustrate any attempt to climb over it. This wall encloses an area of 650 feet square, in which

the cells are disposed. Every window in the front building is constructed with an iron grating, and the doors well bolted and locked, on the most improved plan; and every other necessary precaution adopted to render the prison secure.

By the distribution of the several blocks of cells, forming so many radiating lines to the observatory or watch house, which is equal in width to one of those blocks, a watchman can, from one point, command a view of the extremity of the passages of the cells, or traverse under cover unobserved by the prisoners, and overlook every cell: when they are exercising in their yards, the same watchman, by walking round a platform three feet wide, constructed on the outside of this watch room, situated on a level with the first floor, can see into every yard, and detect any prisoner that may attempt to scale the minor walls.

Each building contains 36 cells, 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 10 feet high, with an exercising yard to each. The partition walls between the cells are 18 inches in thickness, and their foundation three feet deep: the wall next the passage is of similar thickness and depth. The exterior wall 2 feet 3 inches thick, and 4 feet below the level of the yard. In each cell there is a floor of masonry, 18 inches in thickness, on which is laid long curb-stones, 10 inches thick, that extend the whole width of the cells, and terminating under the partition wall, which effectually prevent escape by excavation. The windows are inserted in the barrelled ceiling, and formed by a convex reflector of eight inches in diameter, termed *dead eyes*. This gives ample light to the cells, from a position

the best for ventilation and the admission of light, and desirable from its being out of the reach of the prisoners climbing up to escape, or to converse from one cell to that of another. This glass is hung up at the apex of a cast iron cone that is securely fixed in the solid masonry of the ceiling, and is a cheap and excellent window. A simple bed is provided, that is hung against the wall, to which it is made to button in the day time, with the bedding enclosed in it, out of the way.

The wall next the passage contains, annexed to each cell, a feeding drawer and peep hole. The drawer is of cast iron, six inches deep and sixteen wide, projecting of sufficient depth into the cell to form, when closed, a table of twelve inches from the surface of the wall, on the inside, from which the prisoner eats his meals. This drawer, on the back, is made with a *stop*, that, when drawn out by the keeper in the passage, for the purpose of depositing food or raiment, closes the aperture behind, and consequently prevents the prisoner seeing the superintendent, or receiving by this opportunity, any thing but what is intended for him.

A hollow cone of cast iron is fixed securely in the wall, with its apex next the passage, from which small aperture of one-fourth of an inch in diameter, you command a view of the cell, unobserved by the prisoner. A stopper is slid over this peep hole, and fixed on the outside, so that no person can make use of it but the superintendent. The door of the entrance is next the yard, properly secured with the most approved fastenings, and provided with a wrought-iron grated door, in addition to a strongly framed wooden one ; this wooden door

being kept open in the summer, or when occasion may require, it permits the fresh air to pass into the cell, and the iron grated one secures the prisoner. There is also a strong iron door fixed on the outside wall of the exercising yards.

A reservoir is constructed in the centre of the prison, under the floor of the watch house, arched over, of sufficient capacity for the purposes of the jail : from this basin of water are disposed, under ground, out of reach of the frost, seven cast iron main pipes or sewers, say of eight inches diameter in the bore, one immediately placed under the centre of the passages, into which is connected a pipe of four inches diameter, from each cell, of sufficient height to reach sixteen inches above the floor of the cell, the water being introduced into those pipes, is by means of a ball-cock in the reservoir, regulated to a height level within six inches of the seat or privy in the cell. By this means the pipe is always kept full of water, that prevents the prisoners from speaking through them, and the return of any foul air into the cell. At the extremity of each block of cells is fixed a sluice gate that stops the water, and lets it off as often as may be found necessary, by which means the filth of the pipes are effectually cleansed with rapidity and ease ; and by stopping, it fills the pipe instantaneously with a fresh supply of water. The dirt is carried into a common sewer, and conducted into the culvert of the adjoining street, or a well at the extremity of each radiating block.

The ventilator of the cell is in the form of a funnel, stationed three feet over the seat of the privy, with a small pipe, six inches in diameter,

connected at its apex, through which the air passes from the cell through the ceiling into the open air. The passages are amply lighted, and ventilated by circular window at each end, four feet in diameter, and six conical windows in the ceilings. The arched ceilings of the cells and passages form a solid roof of masonry.

The cells are heated by hot air supplied from two furnaces constructed in the rooms at the end of the buildings next to the observatory. By these means, the objections to the introduction of a separate fire-place to each cell is removed, and less superintendence effected with greater economy, security, and privacy.

A covered way is introduced from each radiating building of the cells to the centre, for the convenience of superintending the prisoners, and conveying their food in bad weather: this cheap screen is covered with a shingled roof, and enclosed by weather-boarded sides, in which are inserted windows, and finished with a floor.

The centre building forms a cover for the reservoir—its basement is a general watch house, and the room over it is a chamber for the accommodation of the under-keepers and watchmen. At the outside of the building, on a level with this floor, is a platform; a bell is hung in the roof for the watchmen and domestic purposes of the institution.

The offices for cooking, washing, and other domestic purposes of the prison, are disposed in the basement of the front building.

The rooms in which those who are to be employed to do the work of cooking, baking, &c., are in the left wing, with a yard and privy annexed to it for their accommodation. The

rooms in the right wing are applied for those purposes in which female domestics are generally employed, such as the washing, ironing, &c.: they are also provided with a separate yard. The access to those rooms in the basement, from the entrance, is by a flight of steps that descend on the right, and on the left by a similar number of steps, you ascend to the rooms on both sides on the first floor, which is five feet above the level of the ground, and entrance over the bake-room, kitchen, &c. The rooms in the left side are appropriated for the officers of the prison, such as the commissioners, clerks, and turnkeys' rooms. They are of suitable dimensions. The rooms on the right side, corresponding to those on the left, are used for the warden and turnkeys' purposes, &c.; and care has been taken to dispose conveniently of such rooms, or stores, that require the keepers' particular superintendence.

In the centre room, over the entrance, is the apothecary's room. It occupies the second floor of the left wing. It is the most healthy and airy situation—is convenient for the care of the warden, and has a private entrance: it is a distinct and separate fire-proof section, without any door, window, or other aperture, connected with the other rooms of the building, provided with a private stone stair-case, and entrance from an external door in the rear, and approachable only through this entrance, except in time of alarm, when the keeper can pass from his chamber, through a fire-proof door into the apothecary's room; thus, in case of any contagious disease in the infirmary, the chance of infection to the residents is greatly diminished.

COUNTY PRISON.

Passyunk road, below Federal street.

If it were admissible to say that the structure and portal of a prison were agreeable, the building now under review deserves attention. The massive vaulting of the great entrances presents a very fine specimen of Gothic architecture, and is one of the purest examples of that style, in this country.

This prison serves the purpose of the old Arch street Prison, which, since the completion of the new one, has been demolished, and its place is now occupied by handsome dwellings. The County Prison is appropriated to the confinement of persons accused of crimes, previous to trial, and others who are convicted and sentenced for short terms. That part of the house occupied by the prisoners, is divided into two extensive halls, with three tiers of cells on each side. The two upper tiers are approached by means of corridors or galleries extending the entire length of the halls, which are lighted from the roof. The cells resemble those of the State Penitentiary in all respects, except in the mode of lighting them, which is done by means of apertures in the side walls, instead of the roof.

DEBTORS' PRISON.

Next to the County Prison.

This really unique building is an object of universal attention to strangers. The style of

architecture, and the colour of the material of which it is composed, are very peculiar. It is decorated with a portal, consisting of two huge Egyptian columns, composed of red sandstone, supporting a pediment of like dimensions. The remainder of the front partakes of the general character of its entrance, and the whole edifice strongly reminds us of Denon's vivid description of the architectural beauties of ancient Egypt, in the times of the Pharaohs.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

At Bush Hill.

This is used for the confinement of disorderly persons, and such as are charged with minor offences.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Corner of Coates street and Ridge road.

This institution, founded by the benevolence of some citizens, is appropriated to the confinement of young delinquents, who, in addition to their moral culture, are taught the various elementary branches of an English education, together with the practice of some useful handicraft.

By the establishment of this institution, the juvenile offender is effectually separated from those adepts in crime, with whom he was formerly incarcerated; and, from its peculiar organization, it obviates not only the painful sentence of infamy which follows a public trial

and conviction, but renders such trial and conviction unnecessary. But the inquiry which precedes admission here, is not necessarily into the guilt or innocence of the subject, with a view to punishment. Such inquiry may be made; and the law provides for the reception of children who have been thus exposed to it, in the regular and accustomed form. Conviction is one of the circumstances which will justify admission here; and there is no other mode in which conviction can take place, except by jury. One class of subjects, therefore, is formed by those who have been regularly tried and condemned. A much larger class happily finds a shelter here, where the inquiry has been directed mainly to the criminal tendency and manifestations of their condition—to their means of support—to the protection and guidance they receive from their natural friends.

If adequate securities against guilt are wanting, and they must in all probability become criminal as well as wretched, they are entitled to a place within these walls, even though they may not have committed specific crimes. The imputation of a crime is not a necessary passport to admission. If it has been committed, it furnishes strong evidence of the absence and necessity of proper guardianship, since it would not have taken place, if neither necessity nor bad example had been the inducement. But it is only in this respect that the crime is adverted to. A child is not the less wretched, because guilty. Its wretchedness alone gives it a just title to reception. The addition of criminality does not take away its claims. Almost every child that steals, is a

vagrant as well as a thief: for theft is the result of a want of honest occupation and support; and a want of honest means of subsistence, is vagrancy. When a commitment, therefore, is made by a magistrate, it is not simply or even necessarily because of a crime, but because of the want and bereavement, of which crime is both the proof and the consequence. It would be equally cruel and unnecessary to subject to trial and conviction, and thus to lasting infamy, when the requisitions of the law are fulfilled without them, and the child is instructed, cherished, saved, without exposing it to the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that there are two motives for its restraint, when one is sufficient.

The system is introduced for the purpose of preventing punishment. It humanely ascribes the errors of early youth, to the unconscious imitation of evil examples, to accident, to the disregard of parents, to any thing rather than moral guilt. It therefore treats them as deficiencies of education, and provides means by which those deficiencies may be supplied. If the parent or the natural friend will show that there are no such deficiencies, or that proofs are wanting to substantiate them, the discipline of the house is at once withheld for other objects.

The house is supported by funds received from the association, by annual donations from the state and county, and by individual donations and bequests. It is governed by one president, two vice presidents, and board of twenty managers, who are assisted in the performance of their duties by a committee of twelve ladies. The domestic establishment

consist of a superintendent, matron, teacher, two physicians, and such attendants as may be deemed necessary. The managers report their transactions annually to the association. The inmates now manufacture shoes, wearing apparel, baskets, book covers, bed ticks, quilts, stockings, shirts, &c., &c. On the expiration of the term of confinement, the boys are apprenticed to respectable mechanics or farmers, and the girls to families, by whom they are taught to perform the customary duties of domestics.

The building is erected on a lot of ground four hundred feet in front, on Coates street, and two hundred and thirty-one in depth—enclosed by a stone wall, two feet thick, and twenty-two feet high. The main building, ninety-two feet in length, fronts the north, and is occupied by the superintendent, managers' rooms, library, &c. The wings contain the dormitories, &c.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Juniper street, opposite S. E. Penn square.

The building in which this school is established, is in the immediate vicinity of the United States mint. Its dimensions are sixty by forty feet and three stories high, with a marble front and handsome Ionic portico. The interior arrangements and apparatus are peculiarly fitted for the uses to which they are

applied. They include a well stored library, philosophical instruments, mineralogical cabinet; and in the upper apartments, an astronomical observatory has been erected, for which the requisite apparatus and furniture are preparing. In this institution, which was opened on the 22nd of October, 1838, are taught ancient and modern languages, belle lettres, mathematics and natural science. None but pupils who shall have attended the primary public schools, for a period of at least six months, are admitted into the high school; an arbitrary prohibition, which if not speedily removed, may ultimately lead to the failure of the establishment. *Any* restriction but such as may be imposed by a want of accommodation, is, we think, inconsistent with the spirit of our school laws, and in direct hostility to the benevolent intentions of their framers.

In addition to the high school, there are distributed throughout the city and districts, several primary schools, which like the former are supported at public expense. In these schools, the usual elementary branches of a good English education are taught. They are situated as follows:—in Ashton street above Lombard; in New Market street above Noble; in Eleventh street corner of Buttonwood; in Chester street corner of Maple; in Race street above Broad; in Eighth corner of Fitzwater; in Second street corner of Master; in Catherine street above Third; and at No. 432 North Third street.

CEMETERIES.

LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

Ridge Road, three miles N. W. of the city.

This celebrated burial place was originally the country seat of one of the opulent citizens of Philadelphia. It was afterwards occupied by numerous tenants as a public garden, college, &c., when in 1836 it was finally purchased by some gentlemen of the city who formed themselves into a joint stock company, and laid it out as a public cemetery, having first obtained an act of incorporation. The cemetery of Laurel Hill is situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill at a mean elevation of eighty or ninety feet above the river. Its surface is exceedingly undulating, beautifully diversified by hill and dale, and enriched by a vast number of forest and ornamental trees: the whole presenting a *coup d'œil*, at once impressive and grand in a high degree. It is the most extensive cemetery in the vicinity of Philadelphia, having a front on the Ridge road, of two hundred and nineteen feet and extending from that road to the river bank, with an area of about twenty acres. The irregularity of the ground renders it extremely picturesque, and its beauty is still farther enhanced by the varied foliage of its numerous trees and shrubs shading tombs of every form. Few situations command so extensive and diversified a prospect. On the west is seen the beautiful Schuylkill

reflecting the high and craggy hills of the opposite bank ; on the south through a long vista of overhanging foliage, we view the Columbia viaduct and inclined plane ; on the north the falls of Schuylkill and the crossing of the Reading Rail-road. In every view, nature seems to have pointed out this enchanting spot, with significant energy, as the appropriate mansion for the dead. In and around it are all the varied features of her beauty and grandeur ; the forest crowned height, the abrupt acclivity, the sheltered valley, the deep glen, the grassy glade and the silent grave, all combining to heighten the melancholy beauties of the scene.

The first object that presents itself to the visiter on entering the gate is the admirable specimen of statuary of "Old Mortality," executed in sand-stone by Thom, a self taught artist. Many of the tombs are distinguished for their great beauty and simplicity.

At the entrance is an open space between two avenues, on one side of which is the house of the keeper and the porter's lodge. The chapel, a beautiful Gothic building, illuminated by an immense window of variegated glass, is situated on the high ground to the right of the entrance, and the other structures erected for the accommodation of visiters and others are judiciously disposed according to the original plan. The ground is laid out with gravelled walks and divided in lots of various dimensions, arranged at suitable distances, along the winding passages. These are appropriated as family burial places, with the perpetual right to purchasers of inclosing, decorating and using them for that purpose. Strangers are permitted to view the ground on application at

the gate or by producing a ticket from one of the managers by which they can enter the enclosure with their carriages.

MONUMENT CEMETERY.

Broad street, near Turner's Lane.

This is situated in the northern suburbs of Philadelphia, about two miles beyond the city limits. Its general arrangements, with the exception of some modifications in the courses of the avenues, are similar to those of Laurel Hill, and with regard to the mode of obtaining lots, and the tenure by which they are held, there is no difference between them. The site of Monument Cemetery consists of an almost unbroken plane, whose surface is slightly inclined towards the south. Though possessing but few of the romantic characteristics of Laurel Hill, the Monument Cemetery possesses beauties peculiar to itself, and to some eyes, equal to those of the former. It was opened in 1838, and now contains a considerable number of tombs, some very chaste, with appropriate inscriptions. The whole ground is encompassed by a neat pale fence, with an iron gate in front supported by two marble pillars. Owing to a depression in Broad street fronting the cemetery, occasioned by a new regulation of that street, the ground is now elevated some eight or ten feet above the road, and is supported by a massive retaining wall, which contributes greatly to improve the appearance of this beautiful and attractive spot.

RONALDSON'S CEMETERY.

Shippen, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

The square which now forms this beautiful cemetery, originally belonged to Mr. James Ronaldson, by whom it was parcelled off into lots and disposed of for the purposes of interment. The numerous avenues which intersect each other at right angles, generally bound the burial plots on two sides and thus afford convenient access to every part of the ground. As this cemetery was opened long anterior to Laurel Hill and Monument cemetery, it contains a large number of splendid tombs and cenotaphs adorned on all sides by flowers of every hue, whose fragrance and beauty, with the plaintive shade of the surrounding foliage, render it an object of peculiar though mournful attention.

There are several other cemeteries now in use, and arrangements are in progress for opening others on similar plans. Among the former are—Maephela Cemetery, in Prime street near Tenth; Philanthropic Cemetery, in Passyunk road, below the county prison: and among the latter are Franklin and Woodland Cemeterics.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

—
NAVY YARD.*Front below Prime street.*

The Philadelphia Navy Yard was established several years since under a special act of Congress. It contains within its limits about fourteen acres of land and is surrounded on its north, west and south sides by high and substantial brick walls; the east side fronts on and is open to the river Delaware. Its entrance from Front street is by a double gateway. Inside the enclosure are the necessary buildings, consisting of two immense "ship houses," mariner's barracks and officers' dwellings. The largest ship-house, in which the great ship Pennsylvania was constructed, is two hundred seventy-three feet long, one hundred and four wide and eighty-four high.

MASONIC HALL.

Chesnut street, between Seventh and Eighth.

This spacious and elegant Gothic structure, is now the property of the Franklin Institute. It was built originally for the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and used for many years as a place of meeting for that and several other masonic societies. The lower saloon, one of the most beautiful rooms in the city, is in almost constant requisition for exhibitions of

all sorts, balls, fairs, musical entertainments, &c., &c.

MASONIC HALL.

Third street, below Walnut.

This is a neat and commodious building, erected within a few years, and now occupied by the Masonic lodges, for their meetings, &c.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Fifth street, below Walnut.

The Philadelphia fraternity of "Odd Fellows," so called, is very considerable, both in number and character, being found in all quarters of the city, and consisting of persons of nearly every rank in society. "*Secrecy*" being the watchword of these odd fellows, as well as of their no less odd brethren the masons, we can say nothing with regard to their objects, and domestic arrangements. Their hall is a handsome structure, both within and without, so far as we have been permitted to examine the former.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

Corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets.

This is one of the most extensive buildings of its class, in the city. Its length, on Tenth street, is two hundred and forty-five feet—its

width, on Chesnut street, is about thirty—four stories high, and built of brick, and stuccoed in imitation of granite. The ground floor is divided into stores; and the first floor, which is attained by a circular stairway of easy ascent, is occupied in its entire extent, by a beautiful saloon, so constructed as to admit of partition, by means of immense folding doors. The furniture and decorations of the saloon are on a scale corresponding with the style and magnitude of the building; and the whole establishment deserves the attention of strangers. The saloon, like that of the Masonic Hall, is used for many temporary purposes—such as concerts, exhibitions, balls, and the like.

UNION BUILDINGS.

Corner of Eighth and Chesnut streets.

Are similar in form and uses to the Assembly Buildings.

ATHENIAN BUILDINGS.

Franklin Place, Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth.

This structure is no way remarkable, except in point of size, and the purposes to which it is applied. One part of it is occupied as a public house, refectory, &c.; and the other is appropriated to political and other assemblies.

BRICKLAYERS' HALL.

Corner of Thirteenth and Race streets.

Is a handsome structure, erected for the accommodation of the Bricklayers' Society.

CARPENTERS' HALL.

Corner of Thirteenth and Race streets.

Where also the Carpenters' Society hold their meetings, and regulate the prices of work.

BECK'S SHOT TOWER.

Cherry and Schuylkill Second streets.

Was erected about thirty years since, by Mr. Paul Beck, who continued the manufacture of shot for a long time; but, owing to the want of adequate protection from the government, he discontinued the business, the prosecution of which was attended by heavy losses. The building forms a striking object in the western part of the city, and serves as a land-mark to passengers. A splendid view of the city and surrounding country may be had from its summit, which is one hundred and sixty-four feet above the ground. It forms a square, whose sides are each thirty-three feet at the base, and twenty-two at the top.

SPARK'S SHOT TOWER.

Carpenter street, between Front and Second.

This is a circular spire-like column, thirty feet in diameter at its base, fifteen at the summit, and about one hundred and forty feet in height. Like Beck's Tower, and the State House steeple, Spark's Tower affords a fine view of the adjacent country.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ARSENAL.

Juniper street, opposite S. W. Penn Square.

Sometimes called the State Armory—is the depository for the ordnance, arms, &c., belonging to the state. The building is of the ordinary description; being adapted to the purposes for which it was erected, without any attempt at embellishment.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL.

Gray's Ferry road.

The ground occupied by this establishment is bounded by Gray's Ferry road, Sutherland avenue, Paynter and Petty streets. It consists of three principal, and some minor buildings; and the whole are enclosed by a solid brick wall.

CITY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

At the intersection of Dock and Front streets.

This is an immense structure, erected by the city authorities, for the accommodation of the tobacco trade. The city branch of the Columbia railroad terminates here, and communicates with the shipping of the Delaware.

SWAIM'S BATH HOUSE.

Seventh street, below Chesnut.

This is the most extensive and complete bathing establishment in the city. It is provided with every suitable accommodation, and is in all respects deserving of the liberal patronage which it has received since its foundation, in 1829.

BATH HOUSE.

Fromberger's court, Second street, above Arch.

This is a well conducted establishment. It accommodates the citizens of the north-eastern, as Swaim's does the middle and south-western parts of the city.

HARMER'S BATH HOUSE.

Third street, near Arch.

PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.

Schuylkill Front and Filbert streets.

Scarcely a more striking picture of change, accompanied with immense improvement, can

be presented to the imagination, than that of the general substitution of gas in the streets and shops of the city, in place of the oil lamps of former times. Among the gas establishments, the city works claim the first notice, being the first erected in the city. They present a very remarkable appearance—the gasometers, like immense inverted cauldrons, first attract attention, and lead to farther investigation.

The gas meter, the retort, and purifying apartments, the pipes of conduit, and other apparatus, and the buildings themselves, deserve the especial attention of visitors.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS.

Maiden street, below Front.

These works supply the Northern Liberties, Kensington, &c., with gas. Their structure and management are similar to those of the city.

MARKET HOUSES,

Are established in Market street from the Delaware to Eighth street. In Market street from Schuylkill Seventh to Schuylkill Eighth street. In Callowhill street from Fourth to Seventh street. In Spring Garden from Marshall to Ninth street. In North Second from Coates street to Poplar Lane. In South Second street from Pine to South street. In Moyamen-

sing road from Prime to Washington street. In Shippen from Third street to Passyunk road. In Eleventh street from Shippen to Fitzwater street. Corner Callowhill and New Market streets.

HOTELS.

Albion House, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Arch street House, corner of Arch and North Wharves.

Black Bear Inn, South Fifth near High.

Broad Street House, N. E. corner Broad and Vine.

Bull's Head, 235 North Third.

City Hotel, North Third, near Mulberry.

Commercial Hotel, 31 Chesnut.

Congress Hall, 27 South Third, and 83 Chesnut.

Golden Swan, North Third above Mulberry.

Indian Queen, South Fourth near High.

Madison House, 39 North Second.

Mansion House, South Third below Walnut.

Marshall House, Chesnut near Seventh.

Morris House, Chesnut below Eighth.

Merchant's Hotel, North Fourth above High.

Philadelphia Hotel, North Second above Mulberry.

Red Lion Hotel, 200 High.

Robinson Crusoe, South Third near Chesnut.

Second Street House, 42 North Second.

Third Street Hall, corner of North Third and Willow.

Tremont House, 116 Chesnut.

Union Hotel, Chesnut street, below Seventh.

United States Hotel, Chesnut street, above Fourth.

Washington House, 223 Chesnut street.

Western Exchange, High street, west of Penn Square.

Western Hotel, 288 High street.

White Swan, 308 Race street.

ROUTES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

. Towns marked thus, *, are described in other parts of the work.

From Philadelphia to Lancaster, by Railroad.

[Depots in Market and Broad streets.]

Viaduct over the Schuylkill,	.	.	3
Buck Tavern,	.	.	8 11
Paoli,	.	.	10 21
West Chester road,	.	.	2 23
Yellow Springs road	.	.	4 27
Downingtown,	.	.	5 32
Coatesville,	.	.	8 40
Gap Tavern,	.	.	11 51
Soudersburg,	.	.	9 60
Lancaster,	.	.	9 69

Schuylkill Viaduct.—The Columbia railroad crosses the Schuylkill by a viaduct, nine hundred and eighty-four feet in length. It leads to the foot of an inclined plane, 2805 feet long, with an ascent of 187 feet. The plane is ascended by means of a stationary engine at the top, from which an endless rope passes up and down, and conveys the cars from one end of the plane to the other. In passing from the city to the plane, many interesting objects

present themselves, and serve to render the excursion highly delightful.

Buck Tavern.—A small settlement in Delaware county, which derives its name from the sign of its principal inn.

Paoli.—A noted public-house, near which Gen. Wayne, with fifteen hundred men, was defeated, on the night of Sept. 20, 1777, by the British General Grey, who commanded a very superior force. The loss of the Americans was one hundred and fifty men, many of whom were shot down after they had surrendered—their cry for quarter being entirely disregarded by their assailants. About two miles south-west of the Paoli tavern has been erected a suitable monument in memory of those who were thus inhumanly massacred; and the adjacent field is now appropriated for a parade ground, to which the volunteers of the city and adjoining counties are accustomed to repair on each anniversary of the battle.

West Chester Railroad.—This road diverges from the Columbia road, and proceeds in a south-western direction, about nine miles, to

West Chester.—The seat of justice of Chester county, and one of the most attractive villages of the interior.

On the removal of the county offices from Old Chester, where they had been long established, to their present position, at the "Turk's Head," as the place was then called, the new seat of justice began to improve, and has since continued to advance with such rapid strides,

that its population at present (August, 1840), does not fall much short of two thousand. The town is distinguished for the intelligence of its inhabitants, whose efforts for the intellectual and moral improvement of the rising generation have been crowned with signal success. Among the literary and scientific institutions which adorn West Chester, there is a Cabinet of Natural Science, in which appropriate lectures are delivered; an Athenæum, where the current literature of the day may be found; a public Library; several well conducted boarding schools for both sexes; and, in addition to these important aids, four or five weekly newspapers are engaged in the great work of mental and physical improvement. With such elements, "What," in the emphatic language of one of its journals, "is to prevent the town from growing to four times its present size?" Situated in a high and healthy region, surrounded by some of the richest and best cultivated lands within reach of three extensive markets—the county town of one of the most wealthy and populous counties of the state—there is no reason to doubt its rapid advance.

The place was organized as a borough, in 1779. Its public buildings and institutions consist of the court-house, prison, and other county offices; two market-houses; a public academy; Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Presbyterian churches; two or three Friends' meeting-houses; a banking-house, (Bank of Chester County); several fire companies, &c.: and its manufactories, in addition to the ordinary products, consist of leather, pottery, hats, carriages and carriage furniture, tin ware, guns, wall paper, &c. &c. Railroad cars leave

the town twice a day, for Philadelphia, and stages depart daily in every direction.

Yellow Springs Road.—Intersects the Columbia railroad near the Ship Tavern, and extends to the Yellow Springs, distant about five miles.

These springs have long been celebrated for their medicinal qualities. Situated in the midst of a beautiful and highly cultivated part of Chester county, they form one of the most attractive places of resort in the state.

Downingtown.—A village situated in the great valley of Chester county, and in the centre of an exceedingly fertile and well cultivated region. The houses being generally built of stone, present an appearance of great solidity; and the inhabitants afford evidence of rural wealth and contentment. There are about fifty dwellings, several stores—mills, and other factories, along the east branch of the Brandywine, which runs through the village.

It was upon the banks of this creek, about 12 miles below Downingtown, that the battle of Brandywine was fought, on the 11th September, 1777.

General Howe, in advancing from the head of Elk river, in Maryland, towards Philadelphia, was met by General Washington, near Chad's Ford, when a most sanguinary conflict ensued. The American army, consisting of about sixteen thousand men, was commanded by General Washington in person, aided by Generals Lafayette, Greene, Wayne, and Sullivan. The firing was commenced by the British, and immediately returned by the

American column in front. In the heat of the engagement, the right line of the Americans gave way—Sullivan's division was next routed, when Wayne, observing the movements around him, drew off his troops, and the whole then retreated to Chester. General Howe continued his march, and on the 27th, having been joined by Lord Cornwallis, entered, and took possession of Philadelphia.

The American loss, in the battle, was, three hundred killed, four hundred prisoners, and six hundred wounded, including General Lafayette, who received a wound in the leg; but, refusing to abandon his post, continued to cheer and encourage the troops, to the end of the engagement.

Several other French officers were engaged in this battle, as well as Count Pulaski, a Polish nobleman, who had accepted a commission in the American army.

Coatesville.—A manufacturing village, situated on the west branch of Brandywine creek. It contains three extensive paper-mills, two cotton factories, a rolling-mill, nail, and some other factories. There is also near the village, a chalybeate spring, which has attracted some attention.

Gap Tavern.—A noted stopping place at the foot of Mine Ridge, in Lancaster county.

Soudersburg.—A small village of Lampeter township, in Lancaster county. It contains twenty or thirty houses, with a due proportion of taverns.

*Lancaster.**

From Philadelphia to Reading, by Railroad.

[Depot at the corner of Broad and Cherry streets.]

Manayunk,	.	.	.	8
Norristown,	.	.	.	9 17
Trap,	.	.	.	9 26
Pottstown,	.	.	.	11 37
Warrensburg,	.	.	.	6 43
Exetertown,	.	.	.	5 48
Reading,	.	.	.	9 57

Manayunk.—A large manufacturing village of Roxboro township, Philadelphia co., 8 miles from the city. It owes its existence to the water power created by the improvement of the Schuylkill, which serves the double purpose of rendering the stream navigable, and of supplying hydraulic power to the numerous factories of the village. In 1819, the present site of Manayunk presented little else than a dense forest. It now contains about five hundred dwellings, twenty-five or thirty mills, for the construction of which, extensive excavations into the adjoining hills have been made, and in some instances, dwellings have been erected upon the hill tops, one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet above the bed of the river.

There are two bridges across the Schuylkill, one at Flat Rock, and another a short distance lower down. The village is approached from the Ridge Road, by a McAdamised road, about

a mile in length. The Schuylkill canal and Norristown railroad, pass through the town, which, with the busy population, and the clatter of the machinery, present, altogether, a very animating and interesting spectacle.

Norristown.—The seat of justice of Montgomery county, seventeen miles from Philadelphia, is situated on the north-east bank of the Schuylkill. Population about three thousand. The public buildings are, a court-house, county offices, jail, bank, academy—an Episcopal and Presbyterian churches—library, saw and grist-mills, two cotton mills, &c. There are three weekly newspapers issued here. The bridge across the Schuylkill, eight hundred feet long, was erected by a company, at an expense of thirty-two thousand dollars. The situation of the town is pleasant and healthy; and the water-power from the Schuylkill Company's works is extensively employed for manufacturing purposes.

Trap.—A small village of Upper Providence, Montgomery county, twenty-six miles from Philadelphia, containing about twenty-five buildings, including a church, which is used in common by the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations—a school-house, &c.

Pottstown.—Is beautifully situated near the Schuylkill, in Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county. The buildings, about one hundred in number, are mostly built of stone, and ranged along one broad street, each surrounded by gardens, which give the village an air of much rural beauty. The population, in 1830, was six hundred and seventy-six: it is now

(1840), probably eight hundred. About six miles below Pottstown, the Philadelphia and Reading railroad passes through the Black Rock tunnel, excavated through solid rock, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Warrensburg.—A small village of Berks county, containing about twenty houses, and a Presbyterian church.

Exetertown.—Is the central settlement of Exeter township, Berks county. It scarcely deserves the name of a village, having not more than a dozen houses, with their usual appendages, as taverns, &c.

*Reading.**

From Philadelphia to Easton, by Stage.

[Office, Race street, above Third.]

Shoemakertown,	.	.	.	9
Jenkintown,	.	.	.	1 10
Abington,	.	.	.	1 11
Willowgrove,	.	.	.	2 13
Newville,	.	.	.	7 20
Doylestown,	.	.	.	4 24
Ottsville,	.	.	.	15 39
Easton,	.	.	.	17 56

Shoemakertown.—A village of Montgomery county, nine miles from Philadelphia, containing several fine houses, stores, grist-mill, &c.

Jenkintown.—This pleasant village may be regarded as a part of the preceding, being situ-

ated only a mile to the north. It is, however, far superior in point of population and position, to Shoemakertown. It contains about three hundred inhabitants, chiefly Friends, who have a meeting house near the village.

Abington or Moorestown, in Montgomery county, consists of twelve or fifteen dwellings, two stores, a Presbyterian church, and a boarding school for boys.

Willowgrove.—Thirteen miles from the city, is a beautiful village of Moreland township, Montgomery county. It contains about twenty buildings, including three stores, and three taverns, situated in a rich glen at the termination of the Willowgrove turnpike from Philadelphia.

Newville.—A small village in Bucks county, about four miles from Doylestown, containing ten or twelve houses.

Doylestown.—Seat of justice of Bucks county. Its elevated situation commands an extensive view of the fertile and well settled country around it; which is not less remarkable for salubrity, than for its varied beauties. The town contains, in addition to the court-house, jail, and county offices, about one hundred and twenty buildings, including a Presbyterian church, academy, stores, taverns, &c. Three English, and one German weekly newspapers are issued here.

Ottsville.—A small village of Nockamixon township, Bucks county.

Easton.*

From Philadelphia to Bethlehem, by Stage.

[Office, Race street, above Third.]

Sunville,	.	.	.	3	3
Germantown,	.	.	.	3	6
Flowertown,	.	.	.	5	11
Montgomery,	.	.	.	10	21
Lexington,	.	.	.	4	25
Sellersville,	.	.	.	7	32
Quakertown,	.	.	.	5	37
Fryburg,	.	.	.	6	43
Bethlehem,	.	.	.	8	51

Sunville.—A thriving village, situated at the junction of the Willowgrove and Germantown roads. It derives its name, like many other American towns, from the sign of its principal tavern, which resembles a huge pancake, rather than a "Rising Sun," which terms are legibly written underneath this non-descript exhibition. The village contains about seventy buildings, including stores and taverns, most of the latter have "Rising Suns," swinging between their sign-posts.

Germantown.—Six miles north-west from Philadelphia. This singular town consists of but one street, compactly built and extending for four or five miles, in a direction from south east to north-west. It contains not less than eight hundred buildings of various kinds, including churches, a bank, academies, factories, workshops, &c. &c. The town was founded in 1684, and incorporated as a borough by Wm.

Penn in 1689, but in 1704, it was deprived of its charter from inattention to its provisions. A new charter has been recently obtained from the legislature, and the town is now enjoying the benefits of a regular police. A railroad and numerous stages, afford a constant communication between Philadelphia and Germantown, which may now be regarded as a mere suburb of the former.

The name of Germantown is intimately connected with our revolutionary history, one of its principal events having occurred in the neighbourhood.

On the morning of October 4th, 1777, a detachment from the American army, led by General Sullivan, directed by the commander-in-chief, encountered and drove in a picket, which presently gave way, and his main body soon following, the engagement became general.

It continued in a confused and desultory manner for some time, in the midst of a dense fog, which prevailed during the day, and served to embarrass the proceedings of both parties.

Failing in his attempt to cut off supplies from Gen. Howe, who was then in possession of Philadelphia, Gen. Washington took advantage of the fog, and retired in good order, having lost in the engagement about nine hundred men, of whom two hundred were killed, and four hundred made prisoners. The British lost six hundred, killed and wounded.

Flowertown.—A small village of about twenty five houses, in Springfield township, Montgomery county.

Montgomery.—A mere hamlet, consisting of

eight or ten buildings, and a boarding-school for boys.

Lexington.—A village of Montgomery co., containing twelve or fifteen dwellings, &c.

Sellersville.—Another small hamlet of eight or ten houses, in Bucks county.

Quakertown.—A very neat village of Bucks county, occupied chiefly by Friends, and consisting of about fifty buildings, including a meeting-house, stores, &c.

Fryburg.—In Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county. It contains twelve or fifteen dwelling-houses, stores, tavern, and a Lutheran church.

*Bethlehem.**

From Philadelphia to Trenton, by Railroad.

[Depot, corner of Willow and Third streets.]

Locomotive Depot,	2
Frankford,	3 5
Andalusia,	6 11
Bristol,	9 20
Morrisville,	9 29
Trenton,	1 30

Locomotive Depot.—Here the passenger cars are attached to the locomotive engine, which conveys the train to Morrisville—from thence to Trenton, by horses.

Frankford.—A town of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, 5 miles from the city, containing about 320 dwellings, and nearly two thousand inhabitants, with the usual complement of stores, shops, taverns, factories, mills, &c. &c., forming altogether one of the most thriving and busy places in the state. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated, and is much resorted to by the citizens of Philadelphia during the summer months.

Andalusia.—A small settlement with a post office, in Bucks county, eleven miles north-east of Philadelphia. The place has become familiar to the public, as the scene of a most shocking tragedy, in which the ill-fated Chapman, a teacher, was murdered by the seducer of his wife, who, it is supposed, participated in the unnatural crime.

Bristol.—A beautiful village, situated on the west bank of the Delaware, nearly opposite to Burlington. Its high and commanding position early attracted the attention of the first settlers, and a town, called Buckingham, was laid off, and subsequently incorporated by Sir William Kieth, in 1720, under the name of Bristol.

Among the numerous attractions of this beautiful spot, are two mineral springs, at which buildings, for the accommodation of visitors, were erected some years since, and dignified by the name of Bath. Bristol contains at present about two hundred and fifty dwellings, a bank, several places of worship, a masonic lodge, &c.

The houses, especially those on the immediate bank of the river, present a remarkably

neat and handsome appearance. The Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal terminates here, in a spacious basin, which communicates with the Delaware river. This canal, with the Lehigh Company's canal, forms an uninterrupted water communication with the anthracite coal region of Northampton county.

Morrisville.—A growing village, situated at the western termination of the Trenton Delaware bridge, and formerly the residence of the unfortunate General Moreau.

*Trenton.**

From Philadelphia to New York, by Steamboat and Railroad.

[Chesnut street wharf.]

Burlington.	.	.	.	20
Bordentown,	.	.	10	30
Hightstown,	.	.	13	43
Spotswood,	.	.	13	56
South Amboy,	.	.	9	65
Perth Amboy,	.	.	2	67
Elizabethport,	.	.	15	82
New Brighton,	.	-	5	87
New York,	.	.	7	94

Burlington.—A city of New Jersey, containing three hundred and twenty buildings, and about two thousand inhabitants. Among the former are an Episcopal, and two Methodist churches—a Friends' meeting-house—three

extensive boarding-schools, a free school, established in 1682, and several public primary schools.

The town is regularly laid out, with the streets intersecting at right angles. They are mostly well built, with side and front lots, which serve to beautify the town, and give it an airy appearance. The "bank," which is chiefly occupied by country seats belonging to Philadelphians, consists of a beautiful grassy plane, inclining from the buildings to the margin of the river. Here is also the residence of the Rev. Mr. Doane, Bishop of New Jersey—a Gothic structure, surmounted by a cross, and resembling one of the Catholic missionary stations of former times.

Burlington was founded in 1677, by the purchasers from Lord Berkeley, and was incorporated as "The City of Burlington," by the state legislature, in 1784.

Bordentown.—A town in Burlington county, N. J., where travellers from Philadelphia to New York leave the steamboat and enter the railroad cars. The town is situated on a high bank, which, while it gives it a commanding position, serves in a great measure to obstruct its view from the river, and leads one to conclude that it is an inconsiderable place. Such, however, is not the fact. It contains upwards of eleven hundred inhabitants, and about two hundred and thirty buildings of various kinds, including churches, meeting-houses, stores, &c. The Delaware and Raritan canal has its western termination here.

It was founded nearly a century ago, by a Mr. Joseph Borden, and incorporated in 1825.

Joseph Bonaparte, many years since, selected Bordentown as his residence. The dwellings and numerous out-houses on his estate, are among the most conspicuous objects of the place. They can be viewed, on application to the superintendent.

Hightstown.—A thriving little village, which, since the completion of the Camden and Amboy railroad, has become a place of some note. It is the point where passengers for Long Branch and the neighbouring bathing places, leave the railroad. The town is rapidly improving, by the erection of many neat and substantial buildings, which now amount to about one hundred, with six hundred inhabitants.

Spottswood.—A neat village of Middlesex county, N. J., containing about forty dwellings, two churches, and the usual factories, shops, &c., &c.

South Amboy.—Is a mere landing place, which derives its importance from its being the terminating point of the Camden and Amboy railroad. Here the passengers for New York quit the cars, and embark on board the steamboat, which conveys them across Amboy Bay, and along Staten Island Sound, to “the city.”

Perth Amboy.—A city and port of entry of Middlesex county, at the confluence of Raritan river and Amboy Bay. It derives its name, in part, from James, Earl of Perth, one of the original proprietors of the ground, which was laid off into town lots in 1683, and incorporated in 1784, with all the privileges and immu-

nities of a city. A large portion of the buildings are elevated forty or fifty feet above the adjacent bay. The Brighton House, a large hotel, erected here several years since, forms a striking object of attention, on approaching the city. Like many other "experiments," the hotel failed to realise the expectations of its proprietors; and it is now occupied, during the summer months, by a wealthy family of New York.

Elizabethport.—A very neat and flourishing village, which has recently started into notice; being at the eastern terminus of the Elizabethport and Somerville railroad, now in active operation as far as Plainfield.

Its site was until recently known as Elizabethtown Point, and was the landing place for Elizabethtown, which is situated a few miles in the interior.

New Brighton.—A village of country seats, erected for the accommodation of some of the "best society" of New York. It occupies the north-western angle of Staten Island, at the entrance of the "Kills," which separate the island from the Jersey shore. The town plot, which, for the most part, is the result of expensive excavation, descends rapidly from the base of the adjoining hills, and the buildings range in a line with, and at nearly an equal distance from the margin of the strait.

The houses, with their white fronts and massive columns, present a beautiful appearance from the water, upon which they front. A short distance to the south-west of New Brighton stands the "Sailor's Snug Harbor,"

a sort of Greenwich hospital, or asylum for decayed mariners. It consists of a large building, with wings, so adjusted as to accommodate a large number of inmates.

From Philadelphia to Baltimore, by Railroad.

[Depot, Market street, below Eleventh.]

Gray's Ferry Viaduct,	.	.	.	5
Chester,	.	.	9	14
Wilmington,	.	.	13	27
Elkton,	.	.	18	45
Havre De Gracc,	.	.	15	60
Baltimore,	.	.	35	95

Gray's Ferry Viaduct.—The Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad crosses the Schuylkill by this viaduct—at the western end of which the cars are attached to the locomotive engine.

Chester.—The seat of justice of Delaware county, 14 miles from Philadelphia, situated on the west bank of the Delaware, is the oldest town in Pennsylvania. Long prior to the grant to Wm. Penn, in 1681, there were several dwellings, and a Friends' meeting-house, at *Upland*, the name by which it was then called. In 1701, that of Chester was substituted by the proprietary.

It now contains about one hundred and forty houses, mostly of stone or brick, including a Court-house, a prison, a bank, and other public edifices. Some of the primitive buildings are

yet standing, which serve to indicate the early settlement of the place.

Wilmington.—The metropolis of the state of Delaware, is situated on Christiana creek, about two miles from its discharge into the Delaware. It has a population of not less than eight thousand. It is incorporated, and governed by two burgesses and six assistants, who are elected annually. Most of the buildings are of brick: the principal streets are wide, and cross each other at right angles. The public buildings are, a city hall, two market houses, three banks, alms-house, arsenal, sixteen places of worship, including some Friends' meeting-houses.

Wilmington, which is a port of entry, is not only extensively engaged in foreign commerce and the whale fishery, but is remarkable for the number, magnitude, and value of its manufactories,—consisting of cotton and woollen cloth factories, flour mills, saw mills, powder, and paper mills, &c.

The Brandywine Springs, a favourite place of summer resort, for the citizens of Philadelphia, are situated about five miles west of Wilmington.

Havre De Grace.—A growing town, on the west bank of the Susquehanna, at its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. Since the completion of the railroad to Baltimore, and the Susquehanna canal, which terminates here, and connects the Chesapeake with the canals of Pennsylvania, the town has been greatly improved by the addition of several fine buildings, and an extension of the town plot.

Havre De Grace, then an inconsiderable village, became quite conspicuous during the late war with Great Britain—having been attacked and destroyed in 1813, by a powerful squadron, commanded by Admiral Cockburn, who burnt and destroyed nearly every village and farm house within his reach, along the shores of Chesapeake Bay.

From Philadelphia to Baltimore, by Steamboat and Railroad.

[Dock street wharf.]

Fort Mifflin,	.	.	.	8
Lazaretto,	.	.	.	5 13
Chester,	.	.	.	5 18
Marcus Hook,	.	.	.	4 22
Newcastle,	.	.	.	13 35
Frenchtown,	.	.	.	16 51
Baltimore,	.	.	.	69 120

Fort Mifflin.—One of the principal defences of the Delaware, erected during the revolutionary war. It is situated near the mouth of the Schuylkill, on what was called Fort Island, and nearly opposite to Red Bank, the site of old Fort Mercer. Between these posts, in the channel of the Delaware, two ranges of chevaux-de-frize were sunk, in 1777. These soon engaged the attention of the British General Howe, who, having overcome the obstructions in the river, attacked the forts at Red Bank and Fort Island, which, after a most spirited and protracted resistance, were abandoned by the

garrison, on the approach of Cornwallis, in November, 1777. Fort Mifflin is now in a dilapidated condition—and of that of Red Bank, scarcely a vestige remains.

Lazaretto.—This establishment can be easily distinguished by its hospital; and, during the summer months, by the vessels which are detained here, for the examination of the port physician.

*Chester.**

Marcus Hook.—A village of Delaware co., situated on the right bank of the Delaware, containing about forty dwelling-houses, Baptist and Episcopal churches, &c.

New Castle.—Seat of justice of New Castle county, and, next to Wilmington, the largest town in the state of Delaware. Its present population is about three thousand. Passengers from Philadelphia to Baltimore leave the steamboat here, and proceed by railroad, to

Frenchtown.—A mere landing place, where they embark on board of a steamboat, which conveys them along the Chesapeake Bay, and up Patapsco river, to Baltimore.

From Philadelphia to Cape May, by Steamboat.

Delaware City,	.	.	.	41
Reedy Island,	.	.	.	5 46
Bombay Hook,	.	.	.	17 63
Cape Island,	.	.	.	39 102

Delaware City.—A new town of Newcastle county, Delaware, situated on the west bank of the Delaware, where the Chesapeake and Delaware canal enters the river. When laid out, the prospects of the "City" were rather flattering; but it has progressed very slowly, and is now nearly stationary, if not declining. It contains about thirty or forty large buildings, besides some minor ones.

Reedy Island.—A small island in the Delaware in front of Port Penn.

Bombay Hook.—A point, and small island in Kent county, Delaware.

Cape Island.—The southernmost extremity of New Jersey, and a famous watering place, much frequented by the citizens of Philadelphia, and others. The accommodations here are on the most liberal scale, and the beach is unsurpassed as a bathing place.

From Philadelphia to Long Branch, via Hightstown, by Steamboat, &c.

[Office, Chesnut street wharf.]

Bordentown,	.	.	.	30
Hightstown,	.	.	.	13 43
Monmouth,	.	.	.	16 59
Eaton,	.	.	.	10 69
Long Branch,	.	.	.	4 73

*Bordentown.**

*Hightstown.**

Monmouth, or Freehold.—Seat of justice for Monmouth county, N. J., and one of the most thriving towns of this part of the state. In addition to the public buildings—a court-house, prison, and five or six handsome churches—there are upwards of one hundred dwellings, which, being mostly of wood, and painted white, present an air of great freshness and beauty.

It was here, on the morning of the 28th of June, 1778, that Washington, after following, and harrassing the British army for several days, attacked, and compelled it to fall back, with a loss on the part of the British of three hundred and fifty-eight men, including several officers. The loss of the Americans was eight officers and sixty-one privates, killed, and about one hundred and sixty wounded.

Eaton.—A neat village of Monmouth county, containing about forty buildings, situated in the midst of a delightful and fertile country.

Long Branch.—A celebrated watering place, on the shore of the Atlantic ocean, seventy-three miles from Philadelphia, and forty-five from New-York. There are, in addition to four extensive and commodious boarding-houses, several private establishments, where, with less parade and show of “style,” the invalid may enjoy the refreshing sea air, and bathing, in their utmost perfection, and at a moderate expense—whilst those who inhabit the former are expected, and expect, to pay liberally for their extravagant accommodations.

From Philadelphia to Mount Holly, by Stage.

Camden,	.	.	.	1
Waterfordville,	.	.	.	5 6
Moorestown,	.	.	.	4 10
Rankocus Creek,	.	.	.	6 16
Mount Holly,	.	.	.	3 19

Camden.—A city and port of entry of Gloucester county, N. J., situated on the east bank of the Delaware, opposite to Philadelphia.

It was originally settled by Messrs. Cooper, Morris, and Runyan, and incorporated in 1828, with very extensive limits.

Including Cooper's Point, above, and Kaighnton, below, Camden contains a population of about two thousand six hundred. There are in Camden, in addition to upwards of four hundred neat dwellings, seventy or eighty buildings occupied in the manufacture of leather, saddlery, carriages, in vast numbers, carriage furniture, clocks, trunks, cabinet-ware, plated-ware, tin-ware, &c.—one bank, two printing-offices, each of which issues a weekly newspaper several public gardens, &c. Eight or ten steam ferry-boats ply constantly between Philadelphia and Camden, which latter, though situated in another state, may be regarded as a suburb of the former. The railroad to Bordentown, towards the north, and that to Woodbury, in the south, commence here.

Waterfordville.—A small village of Waterford township, Gloucester county, containing ten or twelve dwelling-houses, a tavern, store, &c., &c.

Moorestown.—Ten miles from Camden, in Chester township, Burlington county, is a remarkably neat village, containing about sixty or seventy dwellings, a Friends' meeting-house, a Methodist chapel, a boarding-school, &c.

Rankocus Creek.—One of the most important confluent of the Delaware. It rises in Monmouth county, passes into Burlington, where it receives several extensive tributaries, and finally discharges itself into the Delaware, about fourteen miles above Philadelphia.

Mount Holly.—Originally called Bridgetown, a large and handsome town, and seat of justice for Burlington county, situated on the Rankocus creek, seven miles south-east of the city of Burlington. One of the most striking objects presented to the eye of the traveller, on approaching this place, is a natural mound of sand, based upon compact sandstone, and covered in part by holly trees. These, in connection with the adjacent hill, give name to the town, which has progressed but slowly during the last fifty years. The present population amounts to about twelve hundred.

The public buildings consist of a brick court-house, a stone prison, one Episcopal, one Methodist, and one Baptist churches, 2 Friends' meeting-houses—one bank, two boarding, and several other schools, factories, paper, grist, and saw mills. Among the private dwellings in Mount Holly, many of which are large and handsome, is the splendid seat of Mr. Dunn, a gentleman well known in Philadelphia and elsewhere, as the liberal founder of the beauti-

ful Chinese collection in the Philadelphia Museum.

From Philadelphia to Cape May, by Stage, &c.

[Office, in Camden.]

Woodbury, by railroad, . . .	9
Glassboro, by stage, . . .	10 19
Malaga, . . .	10 29
Millville, . . .	13 42
Port Elizabeth, . . .	6 48
Dennis Creek, . . .	14 62
Goshen, . . .	4 66
Cape May, C. H. . . .	4 70
Cold Spring, . . .	9 79
Cape Island, . . .	2 81

Woodbury.—Seat of justice for Gloucester county, contains a population of about eight hundred—a court-house, jail—one Friends' meeting-house, one Presbyterian, and one Methodist church—several schools, libraries, and many other valuable and meritorious institutions for the promotion of literature, and the moral improvement of the inhabitants.

Glassboro.—A village near the source of Mantua creek, containing thirty or forty buildings, two churches, stores, taverns, &c., and several glass factories. Population about two hundred.

Malaga.—In Gloucester county, contains

about thirty-five dwelling-houses, besides an extensive window-glass factory, a grist-mill, &c. &c.

Millville.—A large and thriving town on Maurice river, in Cumberland county, N. J.—celebrated for its manufactures of glass, iron, and iron-ware. The town consists of about sixty or seventy dwellings, several stores, furnaces, glass works, &c.

Port Elizabeth.—Situated on Manamuskin creek, in Maurice river township, Cumberland county, N. J. It contains about one hundred and twenty buildings of various sorts, including a Baptist church, an academy, an extensive glass factory, &c.

There are in the vicinity of the town several grist and saw mills; and the entire village and neighbourhood present a business-like appearance, which is not a little improved by numerous small craft which navigate Maurice river, and transport to market the fire-wood, lumber, manufactures, and surplus produce of this busy town.

Dennis Creek.—A neat village of Cape May county, with a population of about three hundred, chiefly engaged in the lumber trade, and ship building. Its situation is flat, and is environed on three sides by marsh, and on the other by a sandy loam.

Goshen.—A small settlement in Cape May county, containing about twenty-five buildings.

Cape May Court House, or Middletown.—Seat of justice of Cape May county, contains,

in addition to the court-house, jail, &c., some ten or fifteen dwellings.

Cold Spring.—A small village of about twenty-five houses, with a singular spring, which issues from the adjoining marsh, and is submerged at high tide.

*Cape Island.**

*From Philadelphia to Tuckerton, New Jersey,
by Stage.*

Pensauken Creek,	.	.	.	9
Hampton F.	.	.	.	17 26
Washington,	.	.	.	9 35
Tuckerton,	.	.	.	14 49

Pensauken Creek.—A branch of the Delaware, which rises near Evesham, in Burlington county, and flowing in a north-west direction, falls into the Delaware, eight miles above Camden.

Hampton.—A forge and furnace on Batsto river, in Burlington county.

Washington.—A small village of Washington township, Burlington county.

Tuckerton.—A thriving town, and formerly a bathing place, situated at the south-eastern extremity of Burlington county, and near the shores of the Atlantic ocean. It contains about forty dwellings, with the usual public buildings,

and nearly three hundred inhabitants, many of whom are extensively engaged in the lumber and cord-wood business.

LANCASTER, PA.

The city of Lancaster, formerly the capital of Pennsylvania, is a large and flourishing place, having a population of about eight thousand, principally Germans, or the descendants of Germans. It was originally chartered as a borough, in 1777, and as a city on the 22d March, 1800. Situated in the centre of one of the most productive and populous sections of the state, with every facility for an extensive intercourse with the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, Lancaster cannot fail to enjoy the advantages incident to its peculiar position and circumstances.

The great western turnpike, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, pass through the city—which has also access to the Susquehanna by means of the Conestoga navigation. The plan of the city resembles that of Philadelphia, as the streets intersect each other at right angles; are wide, well paved, and kept in a neat condition.

One of the peculiarities which attract the attention of strangers in the city, is the low one-story buildings, erected in early times, by the primitive German settlers, which form a striking contrast with the modern dwellings of their more refined and fastidious descendants.

Many of the latter structures are elegant and commodious ; but are regarded by the stoical and hard-handed inmates of the former, as mere upstart intruders, calculated to disturb the even tenor of their way.

Besides the buildings erected for the courts of Lancaster county, there are several devoted to literary and scientific purposes. Among these, is

Franklin College, which was founded in 1787—designed chiefly for the improvement of the German youth of the neighbourhood. Though liberally endowed by the legislature, and sustained for a time by private contributions, the college gradually declined, and ultimately became a mere grammar school.

The Lancaster County Academy, incorporated in 1827, when it received a grant of three thousand dollars.

A Lancasterian School ; two public libraries ; a reading-room ; a museum ; and several institutions of a like description.

It was in this place that a party of unoffending Indians were massacred by the "Paxton Boys," a gang of ruffians from Paxton and Donegal townships, on the 14th December, 1764. The party, consisting of thirty men, armed and mounted, attacked the unsuspecting Indians, on the Conestoga, and succeeded in murdering some women and children, with an aged chief, who had on every occasion manifested the strongest attachment to the whites. The survivors fled to Lancaster, where they were placed in the jail for protection ; but the murderers returned in augmented numbers, disguised as negroes, on the 27th, and forcing an entrance, concluded the diabolical work,

which had been commenced on the 14th, by deliberately murdering the remainder of the unhappy and unresisting victims of their brutal rage. The plea of these wretches equals, in enormity, the act itself. It was done, they said, in retaliation for certain murders committed by Indians in a remote part of the state, in which those of Conestoga had no share—nor indeed was it alleged that they had participated in the outrages, for which they were thus made the innocent sufferers.

ROUTES FROM LANCASTER.

From Lancaster to Harrisburg, by Railroad.

Mount Joy,	.	.	.	12
Elizabethtown,	.	.	.	7 19
Middletown,	.	.	.	7 26
Harrisburg,	.	.	.	9 35

Mount Joy.—A small village of Lancaster county, near Cheques creek, containing some twenty or twenty-five dwellings.

Elizabethtown.—An incorporated borough of Mount Joy township, Lancaster county, situated in the forks of Coney creek. It contains about fifty buildings, including several taverns, stores, and work-shops.

Middletown.—A borough town in Swatara township, Dauphin county, on the left bank of

the Susquehanna. It derives considerable advantages from the trade of the Union canal, which here unites with the central division of the Pennsylvania canal, and also with the Susquehanna river by means of guard locks. By these channels, an extensive trade in grain, flour, lumber, coal, and iron, is carried on. The town, which was incorporated in 1828, contains about two hundred buildings, exclusive of the adjoining village of Portsmouth.

In it are several neat churches, stores, and more than a due proportion of *taverns and grog-shops*.

*Harrisburg.**

From Lancaster to Harrisburg, via Columbia, by Railroad and Canal.

Columbia, by railroad,	.	.	13
Marietta, by canal,	.	.	3 16
Bainbridge, "	.	.	6 22
Falmouth, "	.	.	4 26
Middletown, "	.	.	4 30
Highspire, "	.	.	3 33
Harrisburg, "	.	.	3 36

*Columbia.**

Marietta.—An incorporated town, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, in Lancaster county. As the adjoining villages of New Haven and Waterford are included within the corporate limits, they may be regarded as part of Marietta. Collectively, the town contains

about nine hundred inhabitants. Its connection with the Pennsylvania canal, and other commercial facilities, gives to the town many advantages, which will be materially increased on the completion of the railroad from Columbia to Harrisburg, which will pass through the town.

Bainbridge.—A small hamlet of fifteen or twenty houses, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, in Lancaster county.

Falmouth.—Opposite to York Haven, in Lancaster county, consists of some twenty or twenty-five buildings.

*Middletown.**

Highspire.—A small village of Dauphin county, containing ten or twelve houses.

*Harrisburg.**

From Lancaster to Chambersburg, via York, by Railroad and Stage.

Columbia,	.	.	.	12
York,	.	.	12	24
Abbotstown,	.	.	15	39
Gettysburg,	.	.	14	53
Chambersburg,	.	.	25	78

Columbia.—A borough town of Lancaster county, situated on the east bank of the Susquehanna, about mid-way between Lancaster

and York. The town was incorporated in 1814, and now contains about three thousand inhabitants. Its facilities for trade have been greatly augmented by the completion of the Susquehanna canal, which opens a navigable communication with Havre De Grace, at the mouth of the Susquehanna. The Central division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad, both terminate here, and give additional importance to the town, in a commercial point of view. Large quantities of lumber, coal, iron, and other produce, are deposited in the numerous large warehouses here, and transhipped to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Columbia is united to Wrightsville, on the west side of the Susquehanna, by a substantial bridge, five thousand six hundred and ninety feet in length, and thirty feet wide. It cost, originally, two hundred and thirty-one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-one dollars—to which a large sum has since been added for repairs, rendered necessary by the destructive freshet of 1832, which demolished nearly one half of this costly structure.

The public buildings are—a town hall, a market-house, a Friends' meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, churches for the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Lutherans, and two African churches. There are also, a bank, a library, and several benevolent associations—academy, and common schools—and a newspaper published weekly, in the town. It is also supplied with excellent water, by means of iron pipes, which communicate with two springs, near the town. Other springs,

possessing medicinal qualities, have been discovered within the limits of the borough.

York.—Seat of justice of York county, situated on Codorus creek, the navigation of which has been improved by locks and pools. The streets of the town cross each other at right angles, which gives to the place a very regular appearance; and the buildings are generally neat and well built. The population is now about five thousand.

The public buildings consist of a courthouse—in which Congress held its sessions, when driven from Philadelphia, during the revolutionary war—an academy, a prison, an alms-house, and ten or twelve churches, belonging to various denominations.

A railroad extends from York to the Susquehanna river, and another to Baltimore, which completes the connection, by railroad, between Philadelphia and Baltimore. There is also an unfinished railroad from York to Gettysburg, which was commenced some years since, by the state. Its further execution has been abandoned.

Abbotstown.—A pretty village, in Berwick township, Adams county, containing about eighty dwellings, four stores, and two churches.

Gettysburg.—A borough town, and seat of justice of Adams county, containing about seventeen hundred inhabitants, who are chiefly occupied in mechanical pursuits. The great road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, is intersected here by the road from Baltimore to the latter place.

Among the important buildings, are a theological seminary, an academy, in which provision is made for the gratuitous education of a limited number of poor children—a courthouse, jail, bank,—two Presbyterian, one Methodist, and one Lutheran church.

There are three newspapers, one in German, and two in English, published in the town: which is abundantly supplied with pure and wholesome water, by means of iron pipes, from an adjoining spring.

*Chambersburg.**

From Lancaster to Baltimore, by Railroad.

Columbia,*	.	.	.	12
York,*	.	.	.	12 24
Strasburg,	.	.	.	16 40
Hereford,	.	.	.	15 55
Towsentown,	.	.	.	17 72
Baltimore,	.	.	.	8 80

From Lancaster to Philadelphia, by Railroad.

Soudersburg,*	.	.	.	9
Coatesville,*	.	.	.	20 29
Downingtown,*	.	.	.	8 37
Philadelphia,*	.	.	.	32 69

From Lancaster to Reading, by Stage.

Ephrata,	.	.	.	13
Adams,	.	.	.	9 22
Reading,*	.	.	.	9 31

Ephrata.—A German settlement, on the road from Downingtown to Harrisburg. It contains Old and New Ephrata—distant about one mile from each other, with a population of four hundred. This place was originally settled by a religious sect, called Tunkers, or Dunkers, now nearly extinct. This sect resembles, in one important particular, the Baptists, and in others, the Friends and Mononists. Like the former, they advocate the doctrines of baptism by immersion, and like the latter, they refused to bear arms, or take the legal oath. Tracing their origin to the baptism of John, they made the New Testament their only guide in spiritual matters, and regarded the Sabbath of the Jews, though worshipping on the first day of the week, with peculiar veneration. In imitation of Christ's example, they administered the eucharist at night. Singular and remarkable as were their religious tenets, their outward appearance was no less so. The men wore long beards, and dressed in the coarsest apparel, disdaining to appear in the habiliments of the "children of vanity."

In 1719, the germ of this establishment, consisting of eight or ten persons, led by an individual named Mack, removed from Creyfeld, in northern Italy, to Germantown, Pa., where it increased rapidly. Schism, the bane of all religious associations, soon disturbed the harmony which had hitherto marked their progress. One, more adroit than the rest, succeeded in fomenting a quarrel, which resulted in a separation of the members—and the settlement at Ephrata was the consequence.

In all respects, these were a peculiar people. Their property was held in common—marriage

was forbidden. The sexes lived apart, and subsisted upon vegetables only: slept on benches, with wooden billets for pillows: were constant and fervent in the performance of their devotional duties; and exceedingly austere in their general deportment.

Adams.—A village of Cocalico township, Lancaster county, containing twenty-five or thirty buildings, including stores, taverns, &c.

*Reading.**

HARRISBURG.

This is an incorporated town—the present capital of Pennsylvania, and seat of justice of Dauphin county.

Its position, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, is elevated, and commands an extensive view of that beautiful river, and adjoining country. From Capitol hill, the site of the state buildings, may be seen one of the finest landscapes in Pennsylvania—embracing a wide extent of cultivated country—swelling hills—the river, with its many islands—and the mountains in the distance. The town plot is regularly laid off, with streets intersecting at right angles.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

State Capital, or Legislative Hall.—This splendid structure, which occupies the most elevated point within the borough, faces the

river, to which there is a gradual descent. The main building is one hundred and eighty feet in front, eighty feet in depth, and two stories high. The wings, whose fronts stand somewhat in advance, and range with the inner columns of the principal buildings, are appropriated to the public offices. The whole exterior of the structure, with its surrounding railing and ornamented grounds, presents a grand and imposing appearance; and its interior arrangements are correspondent, both in design and execution, and admirably adapted to the purposes for which they were made.

County Court House.—This is a large and commodious brick building, containing the halls of the courts, county offices, &c., and formerly occupied as a place of meeting by the legislature. It has a handsome cupola, with a bell.

County Prison,—a large stone building with a spacious yard, inclosed by a high stone wall.

Lancasterian School House.—A large two-story brick building, erected at the expense of the state. About one-third of the pupils in this institution pay for their tuition; the remainder are taught gratuitously.

Banks.—There are two banks in Harrisburg, viz.: the Harrisburg Bank, and a branch of the Pennsylvania Bank of Philadelphia.

Churches.—Of these the Lutherans have one; the Presbyterians one; the Episcopalians one; the German Reformed Congregation one;

the Roman Catholics one; the Methodists one; the Baptists one; and the People of Colour have one. All of these are neat, and some of them are splendid structures.

Masonic Hall.—A large and elegant edifice.

Market House.—This is situated near the centre of the town, at the intersection of two of its principal streets.

Harrisburg Bridge.—Over the Susquehanna, is a fine wooden structure, supported by stone abutments and piers. It extends from the town to an island in the river, and thence to the opposite bank. It is two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six feet long, forty feet wide, and is elevated about fifty feet above the surface of the river. Cost \$155,000; \$90,000 of which were subscribed by the state.

There are eight or ten printing offices in Harrisburg, from most of which newspapers are issued; semi-weekly during the session of the legislature; and weekly during the recess. Hotels, taverns and grog-shops abound here. There are no less than four within thirty yards of each other; one at each corner of two of the principal streets: a "coincidence," no doubt, peculiar to this *highly favoured* borough.

The population of Harrisburg, with its suburbs, in 1830, was 4,311. It is now (1840) probably not less than 5,000.

Measures are now in progress for supplying the town with water from the Susquehanna. The basins are situated a short distance north of the Capitol.

ROUTES FROM HARRISBURG.

From Harrisburg to Chambersburg, by Rail Road.

Carlisle,	18
Stoughstown,	13 31
Shippensburg,	7 38
Chambersburg,	11 49

—

Carlisle.—An incorporated town, and seat of justice of Cumberland County. It is situated about one mile from the Conadogwinet creek, and eighteen miles from the Susquehanna. Population about 4,000. The town was laid off in 1751, but did not improve much until after the revolutionary war. Within the last thirty years it has improved rapidly. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and are generally well filled with neat and substantial brick and stone houses. Dickinson College, the most prominent object of Carlisle, occupies a commanding position in the western part of the town. It is an elegant structure, built of limestone, four stories high, and one hundred and fifty feet in length. After languishing for many years, and ultimately suspending its labours in 1816, the college was re-opened in 1821, under the most favourable circumstances, and is now in successful operation. The other public buildings are, eight or ten handsome churches; court-house; county offices; market-house; old barracks,

&c. Among the other objects of interest, are the Sulphur Springs, four miles north from Carlisle; and nearer the town is another, called the Hogshead Spring. The basin of the latter resembles an inverted cone; from the bottom of which the water is supplied, and maintains a nearly uniform level.

About one mile west from the town is a cave; such as are common to limestone regions. Its two principal chambers are each about one hundred feet in length; and varying in height from six to fifty feet.

Stoughstown, a small hamlet of twelve or fifteen houses.

Shippensburg, a large and flourishing town of Cumberland county, containing about 1,700 inhabitants, and nearly 300 buildings, including four churches and several mills.

Chambersburg.*

From Harrisburg to Pittsburg, by Canal and Portage Rail-road.

Penn. Canal.	{	Gap of the Blue Mountain,	5
		Port Lyon,	3 8
		Petersburg,	7 15
		Duncan's Island,	2 17
		Newport,	10 27
		Thompsontown,	11 38
		Mexico,	7 45
Mifflin,	4 49		

Penn. Canal.	{	Lewistown,	14	63
		Waynesburg,	14	77
		Huntingdon,	29	106
		Petersburg,	7	113
		Alexandria,	7	120
		Williamsburg,	12	132
		Frankstown,	10	142
		Hollidaysburg,	3	145
		Gap of the Alleghany Mountain,	12	157
Penn. Canal.	{	Johnstown,	25	182
		Lockport,	17	199
		Chesnut Hill,	5	204
		Blairsville,	8	212
		Saltzburg,	16	228
		Warrentown,	12	240
		Leechburg,	10	250
		Alleghany Aqueduct,	3	253
		Logan's Ferry,	15	268
		Pittsburg,	18	286

Gap of the Blue Mountain.—With the exception of the ridge, which forms the falls of the Delaware, Schuylkill, &c., the Blue Mountain may be regarded as the south-eastern ridge of the Alleghany system. Broken and torn assunder by the Susquehannah river, the mountain here presents a magnificent scene, combining some of the wildest and grandest features of nature with some of the results of man's ingenuity. The canal which runs along the bank of the river, and at the foot of the mountain, is separated from the former by an enormous stone wall, which extends to the dam at Duncan's Island.

Port Lyon, formerly called Dauphin, a thriving village of Dauphin county, situated on the east bank of the Susquehanna, at the outlet of Stony creek. It contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants; chiefly engaged in the coal trade; and is the principal depot of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, whose mines are connected with the village by the Stony Creek Rail-road.

Petersburg, a village of Perry county, on the west bank of the Susquehanna, containing about 350 inhabitants.

Duncan's Island, at the confluence of the Susquehanna and the Juniata. The Central Division of the Pennsylvania Canal after crossing Duncan's Island leaves the Susquehanna, and enters the Juniata valley, which is pursued until it reaches the eastern base of the Alleghany mountain. On leaving Duncan's Island, the traveller reaches a most romantic region, having the Juniata and the ever-varying scenery of its bold and picturesque banks constantly in view; now swelling into gentle hills, diversified by cultivated fields and majestic trees; now rising abruptly into mountain-peaks, whose primeval forests, untrod by man, still maintain their ground; now subsiding into plains and valleys, studded in every direction by towns and villages, presenting altogether a scene peculiarly charming.

Newport.—A village of Perry county, with a population of about 150.

Thompstontown, in Juniata county, contains about fifty or sixty buildings, including several taverns, stores, &c., and about 350 inhabitants.

Mexico, a small village of Juniata county, situated on the north bank of the Juniata, and on the line of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Mifflin, the seat of justice of Juniata county, situated on the left bank of the Juniata.

Lewistown, an incorporated town and seat of justice of Mifflin county. The town, which contains about 2,000 inhabitants, is regularly laid off with the streets intersecting at right angles. There are within the borough limits about five hundred dwelling-houses, four or five places of worship, and an extensive edifice for the accommodation of the courts and county offices. The town is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Juniata, surrounded by the romantic scenery which characterises the entire Juniata valley.

Waynesburg, a village of Mifflin county, contains about 200 inhabitants, with a Presbyterian church, six or eight stores, as many taverns, and several mills.

Huntingdon, an incorporated town of Huntingdon county, of which it is the seat of justice. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants, with several fine churches, court-house, jail, academy, three printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly journal; and every other ingredient of a large and thriving town.

Petersburg, a town of Huntingdon county, on the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata, containing about 250 inhabitants. The celebrated Juniata Forge is situated in this town.

Alexandria, an incorporated town of Huntingdon county, with a population of about 200; three churches; and the usual factories; workshops; and more than the usual number of taverns.

Williamsburg, an incorporated town of Huntingdon county, contains upwards of one hundred and thirty buildings of various kinds, including five churches, two extensive and several minor schools, workshops, taverns, &c.

Frankstown, a village of Huntingdon county, containing about 300 inhabitants.

Hollidaysburg, a thriving town, situated at the western terminus of the Central Canal, in Huntingdon county, containing 400 inhabitants. Here the traveller by this route, leaves the canal, and commences the ascent of the Alleghany mountain, by the Portage Rail-road. This is a most interesting part of the route, not only on account of the wildness and beauty of the scenery, but also of the excitement, mingled with vague apprehension, which takes possession of the traveller in passing this wonder of the internal improvements of Pennsylvania. In a few hours the passenger is raised fourteen hundred feet of vertical height, and lowered eleven hundred and seventy-one feet of vertical descent, by means of complicated machinery. (A very elaborate and satisfactory description of the Portage Rail-road is contained in a general account of the internal improvements of the United States, published in New York, by T. R. Tanner.)

Gap of the Allegany Mountain.—In passing this gap, the Portage Rail-road attains an elevation of 2,390 feet above the ocean, and 1,399 feet above Hollidaysburg; which is overcome by ten inclined planes, and other grades more or less inclined according to the undulations of the surface. On the western declivity, is a magnificent tunnel, 900 feet in length, having a double track along its whole length, cut through the solid rock, or its equivalent.

Johnstown, a town of Cambria county, and point of junction of the Portage Rail-road and the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. Since the completion of these works, the town has been extensively improved, and is now one of the most important and thriving points in the interior. Its plan is regular, and the streets, which cross each other at right angles, are spacious and well adapted to the increasing trade of the place. Population about 1,000.

Lockport, a new and improving town on the Kiskiminitas, erected since the completion of the canal. It contains several fine houses, which, having been recently built, present a remarkably neat and fresh appearance.

Chesnut Hill, one of the parallel ridges of the Allegany system. It extends from the Maryland line, in a north-east direction, through the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, Indiana, &c.

Blairsville. An incorporated town of Indiana county, situated on the Kiskiminitas, con-

taining about 800 inhabitants, five or six places of worship, and several substantial brick and stone buildings. "The Blairsville Recorder" is published here.

Saltzburg, a town of Indiana county, famous for its manufacture of salt; containing about 200 inhabitants.

Warrentown, a small village of Armstrong county, on the Kiskiminitas, consisting of about thirty houses.

Leechburg, a little town of Armstrong county, on the Western Canal.

Allegheny Aqueduct.—This splendid work, conveys the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal across the Allegheny river.

Logan's Ferry, a noted crossing place over the Allegheny river, eighteen miles above Pittsburg.

Pittsburg.*

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From Harrisburg to Havre De Grace, by Canal.

Highspire,*	.	.	.	6
Middletown*	.	.	3	9
Falmouth* .	.	.	4	13
Bainbridge,*	.	.	4	17

FARRANDVILLE.

179

Marietta,*	.	.	.	6	23
Columbia,*	.	.	.	3	26
Muddy Creek,	.	.	.	22	48
Deer Creek,	.	.	.	55	103
Havre De Grace,*	.	.	.	8	111

From Harrisburg to Farrandville, by Canal.

Port Lyon,	.	.	.		8
Petersburg,	.	.	.	7	15
Duncan's Island,	.	.	.	2	17
Montgomery,	.	.	.	8	25
Liverpool,	.	.	.	6	31
Selin's Grove,	:	.	.	17	48
Sunbury,	.	.	.	6	54
Northumberland,	.	.	.	2	56
Lewisburg,	.	.	.	7	63
Milton,	.	.	.	5	68
Muncyboro,	.	.	.	16	84
Williamsport,	.	.	.	14	98
Jersey Shore,	.	.	.	15	113
Dunnstown,	.	.	.	10	123
Farrandville,	.	.	.	6	129

*Port Lyon.***Petersburg.***Duncan's Island.**

Montgomery, a small settlement which derives its name from the proprietor of a ferry across the Susquehanna, in Perry county.

Liverpool, a town in Perry county, on the right bank of the Susquehanna, contains about one hundred buildings, and extensive iron works.

Selinsgrove, a town of Union county, situated on the west bank of the Susquehanna. It contains about one hundred and thirty buildings, including a church, stores, &c., and 800 or 900 inhabitants.

Sunbury, seat of justice of Northumberland county, on the east bank of the Susquehanna. It occupies a beautiful situation, about two miles below the confluence of the north and west branches of the Susquehanna; which is here improved by a dam 2,783 feet in length; erected for the passage of the Pennsylvania Canal. The town contains three hundred and fifty buildings; several churches; county offices, &c. The Danville and Pottsville Railroad terminates here. About a mile north of the town is a fine bridge across the east branch, which connects Sunbury with

Northumberland; a neat and thriving town of near two hundred buildings, situated at the junction of the two branches, where the Susquehanna, North and West Branch Canals unite. Since the completion of the canals, the town has improved rapidly, and now enjoys an extensive trade.

Lewisburg, a town of Union county, situated on the right bank of the West Branch, near the outlet of Buffalo creek. In addition to about two hundred and fifty dwellings, there

are in the town several mills, two churches, school-houses, manufactories, &c. A lateral canal about half a mile in length, opens a water communication with the West Branch Canal.

Milton, an incorporated town of Northumberland county, on the east branch of the Susquehanna. It contains about two hundred and fifty dwellings, three churches, several stores, and 1,500 inhabitants.

Muncyboro, formerly Pennsboro, a town of Lycoming county, situated on the high ground near the left bank of the Susquehanna, and about a mile from Muncy Creek. The town, which contains about 750 inhabitants, is the centre of an extensive manufacturing district; for which it is the principal depository.

Williamsport, seat of justice of Lycoming county, on the north bank of the west branch of the Susquehanna. It contains about two hundred and fifty buildings, of every sort; including the court-house, county offices, two churches, &c. In addition to the Pennsylvania Canal, which passes through the town, there are two important rail-roads, leading, one towards the north, and the other to the east; the former, called the Williamsport and Elmira Rail-road, connects the town with the village of Elmira, on the Tioga river; and the latter with Tamaqua, the northern terminus of the Little Schuylkill Rail-road, of Schuylkill county.

Jersey Shore, an incorporated town on the West Branch, containing one hundred and thirty buildings, and about 700 inhabitants.

Dunnstown, seat of justice of Clinton county, a small village on the left bank of the West Branch, containing about 150 inhabitants.

Farrandville, a new town, situated at the western end of the West Branch Canal. Its site was, until recently, little else than a mere wilderness; but owing to the discovery of coal and iron, which here abound in inexhaustible quantities, it has become a thriving town, and bids fair to engross the entire trade of that region. (The distance by the stage route from Harrisburg to Sunbury and Northumberland, is nearly the same as that by the canal.)

From Harrisburg to Wilkesbarre, by Canal.

Northumberland,	.	.	.	56
Danville,	.	.	12	68
Catawissa,	.	.	9	77
Bloomsburg,	.	.	4	81
Berwick,	.	.	12	93
Nanticoke Falls,	.	.	18	111
Wilkesbarre,	.	.	7	118

*Northumberland.**

Danville, seat of justice of Columbia county, situated on the right bank of the north branch of the Susquehanna. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants, with the usual complement of stores and taverns, an Episcopal and a Presbyterian church, academy, &c. It is proposed to construct a rail-road from the town to the rail-road from Sunbury to Pottsville.

Catawissa, a town of Columbia county, at the junction of the Catawissa creek with the Susquehanna. Its population, which in 1830 did not exceed 500, now amounts to 1,000. This rapid increase may be ascribed to the completion of the canal and the Little Schuylkill and Catawissa Rail-road, which pass through the town, and give it a business-like appearance.

Bloomsburg, also on the canal and rail-road, is a pleasant little town of Columbia county, containing about 600 inhabitants.

Berwick, an incorporated town of Columbia county, on the right bank of the Susquehanna, contains 800 inhabitants. The town is connected with the village of Nescopeck, on the north bank of the river, by a fine bridge, twelve hundred and sixty feet in length.

Nanticoke Falls, of the Susquehanna, in Wyoming valley.

Wilkesbarre, an incorporated town and seat of justice of Luzerne county, on the left or east bank of the Susquehanna. The public buildings, consisting of the court-house and other county buildings, occupy a square, whose corners are intersected by the four principal streets; thus forming with its sides, angles of 45°. Its plan in other respects is regular and well arranged. Besides the county buildings, there are an academy, a Methodist meeting-house, an Episcopal church, a bank, and about one hundred and fifty other buildings.

The town was laid out about the year 1775, by Colonel John Durkee, from whom it received its name, in compliment to Wilkes and Barre, two celebrated members of the British parliament, favourable to the American cause during the revolution.

The valley of Wyoming in which the town is situated, is a real natural curiosity. The Susquehanna river enters the Allegany system of mountains at Towanda, by breaking the western chain. Pursuing a south-east course of fifty miles from Towanda, the great volume of waters in its rocky bed rolls through several chains in rapid succession, and finally enters the Wyoming valley, by a very marked mountain pass, above the mouth of Lackawannock creek. Here the river turns at right angles, and flows SW. seventy miles, to where the two great branches unite between Northumberland and Sunbury. The particular valley of Wyoming is a continuation of that of Lockawannock, and commences about twenty-five miles NE. from Wilkesbarre, extending seven or eight miles SW. of that village. It is therefore, something above thirty-two miles long, with a mean width of two and a half. After winding down this vale nine miles, the Susquehanna, passes Wilkesbarre, and below the village six miles, again breaks through the same ridge by which it entered. The latter pass or gap has been evidently first formed, and gradually lowered by abrasion. Above and below Wilkesbarre, extensive alluvial flats, of different elevations extend, having every appearance of once forming the bottom of standing water. Wilkesbarre itself stands on one of these alluvial plains, eighteen or twenty feet

above the ordinary level of the adjacent stream. The plains indeed, here, as every where else, along the upper Susquehanna, though differing in elevation, are generally in two stages. The lower, and more recent, is still exposed to occasional submersion, and is composed of soil but little admixed with rounded pebble. The second stage is elevated above any rise that can now take place of the waters of the Susquehanna, and is formed by a congeries of rounded and amorphous stones and sand.

From these plains the mountains rise abruptly, though very seldom in precipices, and are mostly clothed with timber to their summits. Bald peaks, and precipices, though not frequent, do, however, present themselves, and give variety to this truly picturesque region.

Scenery every where richly deserving more attention than it has received, presents in the Wyoming valley an assemblage of natural beauties that cannot be viewed without the most intense interest. Here at one *coup-de-oel*, are combined, the river, winding its fine volume through meadows and fields; alluvial plains relieved by swells of all forms, and on all sides mountains raising their broken and steep sides to the clouds.

The mineral wealth of this mountain valley is as remarkable as its natural attractions. Iron and mineral coal abound. The formation is secondary; the rocks inclining to the SE. The species of coal, anthracite, lies imbedded in inclined strata, from two or three, to twenty feet in thickness, and in innumerable quantities.

The Valley of Wyoming is not only interesting in a physical point of view, but posses-

ses peculiar interest, as the theatre of many tragic scenes in early times.

In the month of July, 1778, the settlement at Wyoming, composed of persons chiefly from Connecticut, was reduced by the tories and Indians to a state of desolation and horror, almost beyond description. The settlement, consisting of about one thousand families, after an ineffectual resistance, was laid waste, and many of its inhabitants inhumanly massacred, amid the yells of their savage foes, and their no less savage allies—the tories. The conditions of the capitulation were wholly disregarded by the British and savage forces, and after the fort had surrendered, all kinds of barbarities were committed by them. The village of Wilkesbarre, then a mere hamlet, was burnt; men and their wives were separated from each other, and carried into captivity; their property was plundered or destroyed; and the entire valley depopulated and laid waste.

Such of the inhabitants as succeeded in effecting their escape, were compelled to proceed on foot sixty or seventy miles through the Great Swamp, since called the “Shades of Death,” nearly destitute of food and clothing. A number perished on the journey; principally women and children. Some died of their wounds; others wandered from the path in search of food, and were lost.

From Harrisburg to Reading, by Stage.

Hummelstown,	.	.	.	9
Palmyra,	.	.	.	6 15
Millerstown,	.	.	.	5 20

Lebanon,	5	25
Myerstown,	6	31
Stouchestown,	5	36
Womelsdorf,	2	38
Sinking Spring,	9	47
Reading,	4	51

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Hummelstown, a town of Dauphin county, on the east bank of Swatara creek. It contains about 800 inhabitants, chiefly Germans, or the descendants of Germans.

Palmyra, a village near the western confines of Lebanon county, in which it is situated, containing some thirty-five or forty buildings.

Millerstown, in Lebanon county, on the Quitapahilla creek, contains one hundred and forty buildings, and about 700 inhabitants.

Lebanon, a thriving and busy town, and seat of justice of Lebanon county. The houses are generally of brick or stone; and the streets intersecting at right angles, give to the whole a neat and regular appearance. Its population at present is about 2,500; mostly Germans.

The town is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Union Canal. It contains, in addition to the court-house, five or six handsome churches, academies, breweries, &c.

Myerstown, in Lebanon county, contains one hundred and thirty buildings; including a Lutheran church, stores, taverns, &c.

Stouchestown, in Berks county, near its south-western boundary, is an inconsiderable village, having thirty or thirty-five houses.

Womelsdorf, an active and flourishing town in Berks county. Its population, chiefly German, now about eight hundred, is rapidly increasing in number.

Sinking Spring, a village of Berks county, which derives its name from a small stream, which, after flowing a few miles, like many others in limestone regions, sinks among the rocks, and disappears.

Reading.*

CHAMBERSBURG.

An important and flourishing town of Franklin county, of which it is the seat of justice. The Cumberland Valley Rail-road from Harrisburg, and that to Williamsport, in Maryland, unite here, and afford important commercial facilities to the place.

It is finely situated, in the valley of the Conococheague creek, a confluent of the Potomac, which furnishes extensive water power. Chambersburg is one of the oldest towns in this part of the state, having been founded in 1764. It contains about six hundred and fifty buildings; many of which are handsome and substantial structures; and the present population is not

ROUTES FROM CHAMBERSBURG. 189

less than 3,500. The public buildings consist of a brick court-house, with the usual offices attached; ten churches; an academy; a bank; a masonic hall; several grist, saw and fulling mills; paper, woollen, cotton, and many other manufactories; forming altogether one of the most active and enterprising places in the interior.

ROUTES FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

From Chambersburg to Pittsburg, by Stage.

M'Connellstown,	.	.	.	19
Bedford,	.	.	31	50
Shellsburg,	.	.	9	59
Stoystown,	.	.	19	78
Laughlintown,	.	.	16	94
Greensburg,	.	.	23	117
Pittsburg,	.	.	32	149

M'Connellstown, in Bedford county, situated in the valley, between Cove Mountain and Scrub ridge; present population about 600.

Bedford, seat of justice of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, is situated among the Alleghany mountains, on the main road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; two hundred miles from the former, and ninety-eight miles from the latter place. Population about 1,000. Bedford has long been celebrated for its mineral springs, and is a favourite resort for invalids and others

190 ROUTES FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

in search of health or pleasure during the summer season. These springs, which are used in chronic diseases, generally, contain carbonic acid, magnesia, sulphate of lime, muriate of soda, carbonate of iron, lime, &c. The water possesses laxative and sudorific powers in a high degree, and often acts as an emetic. The accommodations here are upon an extensive and respectable scale, and afford to visitors every convenience found in similar establishments elsewhere.

Shellsburg, a small village, consisting of sixty or seventy houses, in Bedford county.

Stoystown, an incorporated town of Somerset county, containing about 300 inhabitants, a German Reformed church, with the customary supply of taverns.

Laughlintown, in Westmoreland county, containing about sixty buildings.

Greensburg, an incorporated town, and seat of justice of Westmoreland county, contains about two hundred dwellings, three or four churches, academies, &c.

Pittsburg.*

*From Chambersburg to Williamsport, by
Rail-road.*

Greencastle,	13
Williamsport,	17 30

Greencastle, an incorporated town of Franklin county, of about two hundred and fifty buildings, including five churches, several schools, and several factories. Its present population is about 1,500, and rapidly increasing. Greencastle is favourably situated in the midst of a fertile and productive limestone region.

Williamsport, a neat little town on the left bank of the Potomac, in Washington county, Maryland.

READING.

This town, the seat of justice of Berks county, on the left bank of the Schuylkill, is conveniently situated for internal commerce, being the entrepot of vast quantities of grain and lumber, which are brought here and conveyed hence by the canals and rail-road to Philadelphia and its vicinity. The town is regularly planned and very neatly built, amid a well cultivated country. A large portion of the inhabitants are Germans or the descendants of Germans, and are justly distinguished for industrious and orderly habits.

The improvements by canals and rail-roads, just completed, conduce in a high degree to the prosperity of Reading, and must render it one of the most flourishing towns of the state. Population, according to the census of 1840, 8,714.

The Lutherans, Episcopalians, German Reformed, Presbyterians, Universalists, Baptists,

Friends, Methodists and Catholics, have churches in Reading, which is in every respect abundantly supplied with every appendage of a well ordered town.

Among the numerous manufactures of the place, may be mentioned those of hats, carriages, cabinet work, shoes, stone ware, and many others.

The town is supplied with excellent water, by means of iron pipes, which conduct it from a copious spring in the rear of the town.

ROUTES FROM READING.

From Reading to Pottsville, by Stage.

Hamburg,	.	.	.	.	23
Port Clinton,	.	.	.	4	27
Schuylkill-Haven,	.	.	.	10	37
Pottsville,	.	.	.	5	42

Hamburg, a town of Berks county, situated at the base of the Blue Mountain, a mile or two below the Schuylkill Water Gap. It contains about one hundred houses, including a church, used in common by the Lutherans and German Presbyterians, and nearly 700 inhabitants. The Schuylkill Canal, from Philadelphia to Pottsville, passes near the village.

Port Clinton, a little village of recent origin, situated at the forks of the Little and Big Schuylkill, in the southern borders of Schuyl-

kill county. The Schuylkill Canal passes through, and the Little Schuylkill Rail-road commences at Port Clinton.

Schuylkill Haven, a town of Schuylkill county, on the principal branch of Schuylkill river, containing by the census of 1840, 990 inhabitants, about one hundred and fifty dwellings and other erections, for the accommodation of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, whose canal passes through the town. The West Branch Rail-road extends from this town to the coal mines at the foot of the Broad mountain.

*Pottsville.**

From Reading to Easton, via Bethlehem, by Stage.

Kutztown,	17
Trexlerstown,	9 26
Allentown,	8 34
Bethlehem,	6 40
Easton,	10 50

Kutztown, an incorporated town of Berks county, containing about one hundred and forty buildings, including a church, and nearly 600 inhabitants.

Trexlerstown, a mere hamlet of about a dozen houses, in Lehigh county.

Allentown, seat of justice of Lehigh county, on the Little Lehigh creek, near the Lehigh river. It occupies a commanding position, and is regularly laid off, with streets intersecting at right angles, having an open square in the centre. The public buildings consist of a court-house, county offices, a jail, bank, and several handsome churches, Episcopalian, Lutheran, German Reformed and Presbyterian; an incorporated academy; besides three hundred dwelling houses; with factories, workshops, &c. Population about 2,000. A chain bridge over the Lehigh near this town, is an object worthy of attention. It is two hundred and thirty feet in length, and thirty feet wide.

Bethlehem, a town of Northampton county, fifty miles north of Philadelphia. Its inhabitants consist, principally, of Moravians or *Unitas Fratrum*; whose most extensive establishment was fixed here, by Count Zinzendorf, in 1741. The town is characterised by a degree of neatness and order seldom surpassed, which, from the peculiar regulations and habits of the people, are readily maintained. It is supplied with water from the Lehigh, by means of forcing pumps, erected nearly ninety years since. The dwellings, though not remarkable for elegance of construction, are neat and comfortable. The society has one house for public worship, a separate apartment for the residence of the single brethren, and another for the sisters. There likewise, is a seminary for the education of young ladies, in which are taught all the useful, and some of the ornamental branches of education; and so great is the reputation of these schools, for the attention paid

to the morals, as well as the literary improvement of the pupils, as to invite them from Philadelphia and other capital cities. The scenery around Bethlehem, and the primitive manners of its inhabitants, give the place an aspect of peculiar interest to the eye of a traveller, and render it eminently calculated to refine the taste, and preserve the morals of the students. It may be doubted whether the world affords a more pleasing scene than can be enjoyed on a fine summer evening in Bethlehem, when the groups of beautiful, simply, but elegantly dressed, and happy young females, are "let loose from school."

The town is situated on the north or left bank of the river Lehigh, in a township of the same name, at the mouth of Manockiey creek, on ground descending towards the river, and towards the creek, which gives it a fine appearance, when viewed from the south or west.

It is closely built on three streets, the principal one extending north and south, and the other two running from this towards the east. It contains a large stone church, built in the Gothic style, and plastered outside with a grey cement. The church is one hundred and forty-two feet long, and sixty-eight feet wide, of a proportionable height, and having a small tower rising from the centre of the top, surmounted with an elegant dome, in which is a small bell. It is handsomely furnished in the inside, having rows of benches on each side, for the two sexes. Their burial ground is in the north-east part of the town, and is laid out in regular avenues and walks, planted with trees. The graves, contrary to the custom of other Christians, are laid with their feet to the south.

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The number of dwelling-houses is one hundred and thirty, besides shops and other out-houses. Here is a wooden bridge over Lehigh, four hundred feet long, with four arches.

*Easton.**

From Reading to Philadelphia, by Stage.
(For route by Rail-road, see Philadelphia.)

Exetertown,*	.	.	.	7
Warrensburg,*	.	.	5	12
Pottstown,*	.	.	5	17
Trap,*	.	.	10	27
Norristown,*	.	.	9	36
Manayunk,*	.	.	9	45
Philadelphia,*	.	.	7	52

From Reading to Philadelphia, by the Schuylkill Canal, it is 64 miles, and to Pottsville, 44 miles.

From Reading to Middletown, by the Union Canal.

Berneville,	.	.	.	15
Womelsdorf,*	.	.	10	25
Stouchtown,*	.	.	3	28
Myerstown,*	.	.	5	33
Lebanon,*	.	.	8	41
Middletown,*	.	.	38	79

For routes to Lancaster and Harrisburg, see articles "Lancaster" and "Harrisburg."

POTTSVILLE.

A large and flourishing town in Norwegian township, Schuylkill county, and is the centre of the anthracite coal region, of Pennsylvania. The growth of this now important town, which, according to the census of 1840, contains 4274 inhabitants, is almost unprecedented. Its site, which in 1822, presented little else than a dense forest, is now covered by splendid public and private edifices, and every other appendage of an extensive and busy city. The place was incorporated in 1828, and includes the towns of Mount Carbon and Morrisville. It is situated on the principal branch of the Schuylkill, 99 miles north-west from Philadelphia. The country about Pottsville is exceedingly uneven; and a large portion of the town itself, like ancient Petra, occupies a ravine, which has been excavated in some instances, to obtain the requisite sites for building.

The upper section of the town expands over an extensive bottom, which is terminated on the north by the abrupt hills which abound throughout this entire region.

The Schuylkill Canal passes by the town, which is connected with the innumerable coal mines in the vicinity, by rail-roads, extending in all directions.

Pottsville, which possesses a great amount of trading capital, has been enriched principally by the coal trade, which centres here, and of

course still constitutes its chief dependence, though other staples have been added to that of coal.

The anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, will never cease to invite and reward the investigation of the naturalist. They consist of three distinct and extensive beds or basins, wholly detached from each other; or at least, having no visible connection, though perhaps closely united in their geological structure.

The first commences at Mauch Chunk, on the Lehigh, in Northampton county, and extends in a south-west direction into the valley of the Susquehanna, and terminates near Port Lyon, on that river. On leaving Mauch Chunk, the field gradually expands, and occasionally sends off lateral branches; one of which reaches Lyken's valley, where mines are now worked; and another proceeds towards Port Lyon, near which the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company has its mines.

Pottsville is situated in this field, near its south-eastern border.

The second field, about equal in extent to the first, commences near the Lehigh, a few miles north of the former. Its width here is nearly ten miles, and embraces the Beaver Meadow, Hazleton, Nesquehoning, and several other mines. After proceeding some fifteen or twenty miles, the field appears to divide into two prongs of unequal lengths; the lesser one tends towards the west; and the longer, which comprehends the Girard estate, advances south-westwardly, and approaches to a point within nine miles of the Susquehanna.

The third, or Wyoming coal field, commences in Wayne county, proceeds in a south-west

course, intersects and crosses the Susquehanna, and is finally lost among the hills of Columbia county. The Carbondale mines occupy the eastern end of this field, which also includes the entire valley of Wyoming, and the town of Wilkesbarre.

With the exception of the western portion of the first field, which is bituminous, and a small section belonging to the transition class, the coal is anthracitous throughout the entire region.

The length of the first field is about seventy-five miles, with a mean width of five miles; length of the second, sixty-five miles, and width five miles; and of the third, which is in the form of an elongated crescent, is sixty miles in length, and five miles in mean width. From these elements, it appears that the aggregate area of those important sections of the state, is one thousand square miles. Other fields greatly inferior in size, have been discovered; and it is probable that those we have described may be found on further investigation into their geognostic characteristics, to exceed the limits now assigned to them. The subject is one of deep interest, and will not be allowed to slumber, whilst any of the accessible riches of this interesting region remain to be developed.

Some idea of the value and importance of the coal trade may be had from the fact, that the sum of \$20,000,000 has been expended in fitting the four principal outlets from the coal region, for the conveyance of this mineral to market. This is exclusive of the various minor rail-roads and canals, which connect the mines with those avenues, the cost of which, if added,

would doubtless swell the amount to THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, NOW INVESTED IN THE TRANSIT DEPARTMENT OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

That Pottsville, with which we have to do at present, should have advanced with unexampled rapidity, amid the distribution of this immense wealth, is by no means surprising. Its position, in reference to the most productive mines; at the head of one of the principal outlets; with rail-roads diverging in every direction; a hardy and industrious population; and other local advantages; it could scarcely fail of realizing all the anticipations of its founders; and the result verifies their predictions.

The unsophisticated Dutchmen, by whom the country was first settled, must have witnessed with perfect amazement, those changes which have, as if by magic, transformed their "log cabins" and "hard cider" into palaces and champagne; and their fields into mines of wealth. They were, doubtless, highly edified, when told that their hills and valleys consisted of "Anthracite," "carboniferous beds," "red shales," "argillaceous sandstones and siliceous conglomerates;" of "fossiliferous, ferruginous formations," "fucoides and chert;" that their hill tops and sides were neither more nor less than "anticlinal and synclinal axes;" and that, instead of their generic terms for all these "natural curiosities," they must learn to call them by their right names. Whether they have profited by these revelations remains to be seen.

ROUTES FROM POTTSVILLE.

From Pottsville to Erie, by Rail-road and Stage, via Sunbury.

R. Road.	{	Milltown,	4
		Girardville,	9 13
		Mahanoy Mountain,	17 30
		Sunbury,	12 42
		New Berlin,	11 53
		Hartleyton,	9 62
		Millheim,	16 78
		Earleysburg,	12 90
		Bellefonte,	9 99
		Alleghany Mountain,	15 114
		Phillipsburg,	12 126
		Curwinville,	19 145
		Brookville,	37 182
		Shippensville,	37 219
		Franklin,	18 238
Meadville,	25 263		
Waterford,	23 286		
Erie,	15 301		

Milltown, a village of Schuylkill county, situated in the Schuylkill valley. Its inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the coal business.

Girardville, the principal seat of operations of the Girard coal mines, now the property of the city of Philadelphia. A coal tunnel, 2,500 feet in length, has been excavated on this estate, which

opens a communication between the Mahanoy and Shenandoah valleys.

Mahanoy Mountain, a ridge which divides the waters of Shamokin creek from the Mahanoy.

*Sunbury.**

New Berlin, seat of justice of Union county, on the north bank of Penn's creek. It contains about one hundred buildings, besides a courthouse, jail, &c., several churches, and six or eight grist mills, which manufacture large quantities of flour.

Hartleyton, a small town of about forty houses, in Union county.

Millheim, a village of Centre county, containing about thirty houses. *Aaronsburg*, on the opposite side of Mill creek, may be regarded as a part of the town; which, with this addition, contains about 400 inhabitants.

Earleysburg, a mere hamlet of Centre county.

Bellefonte, seat of justice of Centre county, and the largest town in the county. It is the centre of a very extensive iron trade, which is prosecuted with great vigour by the enterprising inhabitants. The Bald Eagle and Spring creek Canal opens a water communication between the town and the West Branch Canal. The number of inhabitants, including those of

Smithfield, an adjoining village, cannot be less than 1,000.

Alleghany Mountain.—In crossing over this ridge, the traveller attains a height of nearly three thousand feet above the ocean level, and then reaches an elevated plateau, which is flanked by the mountain, whose mean altitude is about two thousand feet. This table has a gradual ascent until it reaches the western part of Clearfield county, where it begins to decline, and is finally terminated by an abrupt descent, which conducts to the shore of Lake Erie.

Phillipsburg, a remarkably neat village, consisting of sixty or seventy buildings, including an Episcopal church, several mills, forge, &c.

Curwinville, a small village about five miles south-west from Clearfield, the seat of justice of Clearfield county.

Brookville, seat of justice of Jefferson county, is pleasantly situated at the forks of Red Bank creek. It is a new town, having been built since 1830; previous to which time, its site was a complete wilderness. In addition to the county buildings, there are about fifty houses of various kinds; which being new, give to the village a very neat and fresh appearance.

Shippensville, a small village of Clarion county, consisting of twenty or twenty-five buildings.

Franklin, seat of justice of Venango county,

situated on the right bank of French creek, near its confluence with the Allegany. It contains about one hundred and twenty buildings, including the court and other county buildings, an academy, twelve or fifteen stores, mills, &c. forming altogether a neat and thriving place.

Meadville, the seat of justice of Crawford county, and next to Erie, the largest town in north-western Pennsylvania. It is handsomely situated on the east bank of French creek, over which a substantial bridge has been erected. In the centre of the town is a beautiful open area, used by the people as a promenade. Immediately adjoining the square is the courthouse, a remarkably chaste and commodious building of stone and brick, surmounted by an appropriate cupola, which, with the spire of the Presbyterian church, and the Gothic towers of that belonging to the Episcopalians, give to this place, quite a city-like appearance. A large and well conducted academy, a Methodist chapel, the state arsenal, and Bentley Hall, (Allegany College) complete the list of public buildings. These, with an extensive paper-mill and several other prominent structures, form an unusual proportion of such buildings for a town containing only 1,200 inhabitants. Allegany College, which forms a striking object among the "lions" of Meadville, was founded in 1815, and was soon after incorporated by the legislature, when \$2,000 were granted, and provision made for the further payment of \$5,000 towards the maintenance of the institution.

Its library, which includes those of the Rev. Mr. Bentley, and Judge Winthrop, of Massa-

chusetts, is one of the most valuable and extensive collections in the state.

Waterford, a handsome little town, situated near the eastern margin of Lake Bacuf, a beautiful sheet of water, which falls into French creek.

The town contains about eighty buildings, and nearly 500 inhabitants.

*Erie.**

From Pottsville to Tamaqua.

Port Carbon,	.	.	.	2
Wetherill,	.	.	.	4 6
Middleport,	.	.	.	2 8
Patterson,	.	.	.	2 10
Tuscarora,	.	.	.	2 12
Tamaqua,	.	.	.	5 17

Port Carbon, in Schuylkill county, at the junction of Mill creek with the Schuylkill. Situated at the head of canal navigation, Port Carbon must continue to engross a large share of the coal trade of that region.

Next to Pottsville, it is the largest town in the valley; and if both places continue to increase with the same rapidity as heretofore, they will, ere long, become one city. Port Carbon is connected with the little towns of Coaquennac, St. Clairsville, and Ravensdale, all

mining stations, by means of the Mill creek rail-road, and its branches.

Wetherill,

Middleport,

Patterson, and

Tuscarora, are villages in Rush township, of Schuylkill county, inhabited chiefly by miners.

Tamaqua, a village of Schuylkill county, on the Little Schuylkill river, at the northern terminus of the rail-road from Port Clinton. Though located in the midst of a wild and hilly country, it is rapidly improving, and has become an important point on the rail-road communication between Philadelphia and Erie. Like its neighbouring villages, Tamaqua is mainly indebted to the coal trade for its prosperity.

EASTON.

This is by far the largest and most important town in this section of the state, and is the seat of justice of Northampton county. It was incorporated as a borough in September, 1789, and now contains a population of 5,510. The town is situated on a point of land formed by the Delaware and Lehigh rivers and the Bushkill creek. The streets are laid out at right angles to each other, and along the cardinal

points. The lower part of the town, near the Delaware, is on an elevated level, but the western extremity rises by a gradual acclivity, to a considerable elevation. The adjacent country is bold, broken and romantic. The soil is highly productive, and being well cultivated, gives a most pleasant aspect to the vicinity of Easton. Farm-houses, orchards, fields, and meadows, are commingled along the bottoms of the rivers and slopes of the adjacent hills. Bushkill creek is amongst the finest mill streams in the United States. This stream rises eight miles north from Nazareth, and has an almost uninterrupted fall to the Delaware. Within the borough of Easton it passes the Chesnut ridge, and by a very winding and precipitous course reaches the Delaware, affording a rapid succession of mill seats.

There are within the boundaries of the borough, three oil mills, six grist mills, two saw mills, two distilleries, three tan-yards and tanneries, one brewery, and thirty-one dry-goods and hardware stores. A library formed in 1811, containing about four thousand volumes. A mineralogical cabinet. A college, called the Lafayette College, in which the learned languages, &c. are taught. Several places of public worship; one for Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, and two for German Lutherans, &c. A court-house, erected in 1758. Four fine bridges; one over the Delaware, a most substantial structure, erected at an expense of \$80,000; one, a chain bridge, over the Lehigh, on the Philadelphia road; and two over the Bushkill. There are two banks; one the Easton Bank, with a capital of \$400,000. The trade

of this town is very considerable, especially in the article of flour, which constitutes the principal staple of Northampton county.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has located a town on the bank of the Delaware, immediately below the Lehigh, and at the junction of the Delaware and Lehigh Canals. It is called *South Easton*, and promises, through the medium of the coal trade, to become an important place of deposit. The Morris Canal of New Jersey, one hundred and two miles in length, commences immediately opposite Easton, and extends to Jersey City, on the Hudson. The Lehigh Canal, eighty-four miles long, from Stoddartsville, via Mauch Chunk, terminates, and the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, to Bristol, sixty miles, commences at Easton.



ROUTES FROM EASTON.

Route from Easton to Philadelphia, see "*Philadelphia*."

Route from Easton to Reading, see "*Reading*."



From Easton to Mauch Chunk, and the Coal-mines, by Stage.

Bethlehem,	10
Kreidersville,	5 15
Cherryville,	5 20

Berlinville,	2	22
Lehigh Water Gap,	1	23
Lehightown,	11	34
Mauch Chunk,	4	36
Coal Mines,	9	45

*Bethlehem.**

Kreidersville,

Cherryville, and

Berlinville, are small settlements in Northampton county, scarcely deserving the name of towns.

Lehigh Water Gap, a gap in the Blue mountain, through which the Lehigh river passes in its course towards its recipient, the Delaware. The scenery here, is picturesque and romantic in a high degree. On each side of the pass the mountain reaches an elevation of nearly one thousand two hundred feet above the bed of the river, which flows along the base of the mountain. The Lehigh Canal winds round the hill, whose nearly vertical side has been excavated for its passage.

Lehigh Water Gap, a small settlement, consisting of some fifteen or twenty buildings, situated in the gap.

Lehighton, village, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the west bank of the Lehigh river, about half a mile above the mouth of Ma-

honing creek. It is thirty-four miles WNW. from Easton. In the neighbourhood of this village are some very strong chalybeate springs. The vicinity is in the highest degree romantic, and from the elevation of the ground, might become a most salubrious and eligible watering place in the summer. Near this town stood the old Moravian settlement of Gnaden Hutten, on the north bank of the Mahoning, about one hundred perches from its mouth, where the old church is still standing. Here a treaty of amity was held in July, 1752, between the Moravian brethren, and the Shawnese Indians; and on the 24th of November, 1755, the brothers and sisters were surprised and murdered by a party of French Indians. Their grave is still marked by a large stone, with a most pathetic inscription; it is on the hill, to the south of the village. Nearly opposite Gnaden Hutten, on the east side of the river, stand the remains of Fort Allen. There is a wooden bridge across the Lehigh, two hundred and fourteen feet long, and twenty-five feet wide.

Mauch Chunk, a town of Northampton county, situated on the right bank of the Lehigh, at the foot of Mauch Chunk (Bear) mountain. Mauch Chunk, originally founded by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, has, by judicious and prudent management, grown up, within a few years, and is now one of the most thriving and important places in the state.

It is the principal entrepot for the coal trade of that region; and until within a few years its inhabitants were almost exclusively engaged either directly or indirectly in that trade. Of late, however, the company has relaxed its

rigid discipline, and expanded its field of operations. New towns have been built, and others are now contemplated by the company, which still maintains its control in these respects.

Mauch Chunk, including the adjoining settlements, has a population of 1,200. It is connected with the great mine, by a rail-road, nine miles in length; along which, the coal is conveyed in cars by the force of gravity to an inclined plane, seven hundred feet in length, with a descent of two hundred feet, at the landing in the village, where it is received in arks, and thus conveyed to the various marts.

Mauch Chunk Coal Mine.—This is the principal mine of the Lehigh Company. It is situated nine miles west from Mauch Chunk. The vein, which is fifty or sixty feet in width, lies as a saddle on the top of a hill, nearly as high as the principal mountain. The coal is removed by quarrying in open day. About thirty acres have been worked out from this single vein, which have produced upwards of 1,200,000 tons. There is a neat little village near this mine, called Coalville, consisting of thirty or forty dwellings, occupied by the miners.

This company's coal lands, amounting to six thousand acres, comprise the whole of the east end of the first or southern anthracite coal field, beginning on the top of the mountain, about half a mile from the Lehigh river, and near Mauch Chunk and extending without interruption to Tamaqua, on the Little Schuylkill, a distance of thirteen to fourteen miles. On these lands are found, beginning on the

north side of the Coal Basin, nine veins, from five to twenty-eight feet in thickness, making together one hundred and eleven feet. On the south side, which has not been so fully examined, are found veins of fifty, twenty, fifteen, and nine feet. This coal is now penetrated, from the Room Run Valley, which cuts into the mountain on the northern side of the Coal Basin, and near to its base, and thus exposes the veins above-mentioned.

Connected with the Lehigh Navigation, are several rail-roads leading from the various coal mines, situated in what are termed the first and second coal-fields, whence large quantities of anthracite coal are sent to Philadelphia by the Lehigh and Delaware Canal, and to New York by the Morris and Delaware and Raritan Canal. Among these are the Beaver Meadow; Hazleton; Nesquehoning; Wilkesbarre; Mauch Chunk; Buck Mountain; Sugarloaf, and other small rail-roads.

The geological structure of this coal formation is extremely simple. The upper rock is commonly a sand-stone, or a fragmentary aggregate, of which the parts are more or less coarse or fine in different situations. In this region there is much pudding stone, or conglomerate, and much that would be called graywacke, by most geologists. In these aggregates the parts are of every size, from large pebbles to sand. The pebbles are chiefly quartz; and even in the firmest rocks are round, and appear to have been worn by attrition. The cement is silicious, and the masses frequently possess great firmness, resembling the mill-stone grit, and the sandstones of the English coal measures. Beneath this rock there

is usually some variety of argillaceous slate, which commonly, though not universally, forms the roof of the coal; sometimes the sand-stone is directly in contact with the coals, the slate being omitted. The slate also forms the floor.

From Easton to the Wind Gap, via Nazareth.

Nazareth,	.	.	.	.	7
Wind Gap,	.	.	.	.	9 12

Nazareth, a town of Northampton county settled chiefly by the Moravians. It is celebrated for its school for boys, as Bethlehem is for girls;—and like the latter, is a remarkably neat and well regulated place.

Wind Gap, a breach in the Blue mountain, near the dividing line of Monroe and Northampton counties.

The country in the vicinity of the gap is exceedingly romantic, and richly deserves the notice of the traveller.

From Easton to New York, by Stage and Rail-Road.

Phillipsburg,	.	.	.	1
Mansfield,	.	.	.	15 16
Schooley's Mt. Springs,	.	.	.	11 27

German Valley,	.	.	.	2	29
Chester,	.	.	.	6	35
Mendham,	.	.	.	6	41
Morristown,	.	.	.	7	48
Columbia,	.	.	.	5	53
Cheapside,	.	.	.	2	55
So. Orange,	.	.	.	5	60
Newark,	.	.	.	5	65
Jersey City,	.	.	.	10	75
New York,	.	.	.	1	76

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Phillipsburg, a village of Warren county, New Jersey, immediately opposite Easton, with which it communicates by means of a fine bridge, over the Delaware. It contains about two hundred inhabitants. The Morris Canal commences here.

Mansfield, a pretty little village of forty or fifty buildings in Warren county New Jersey. It is supplied with water by means of pipes, which conduct it to several fountains in the village.

Schooley's Mountain Springs. A celebrated place of resort of invalids and others, in search of health or pleasure. The water of these springs, which are situated in a small depression of Musconitong mountain, in Morris county N. J., is chalybeate, is strongly marked by the usual ferruginous impregnations, and the other characteristics of such springs. They are used to great advantage in chronic cases and general debility. Independent of the benefit to be de-

rived from the use of the waters, the great elevation of the springs (nearly 1100 feet,) produces an agreeable temperature which braces and invigorates the frame. The accommodations here are in no way inferior to other establishments of the kind elsewhere. There are three extensive hotels besides several private boarding houses, which afford to visitors the opportunity of selecting the location, most congenial to their wishes.

German Valley, a small settlement in Morris county, on the south branch of the Raritan.

Chester, a village of Morris county, containing forty or fifty buildings, including two churches, which extends for nearly a mile along the road from Easton to Morrisville.

Mendham, a village of Morris county, containing a Presbyterian church, a boarding-school, several stores, mills and about sixty dwellings.

Morristown, seat of justice of Morris county, and one of the most populous and thriving towns of New Jersey. It is beautifully situated on an elevated plain, which rises gradually from the river bank.

Most of the public buildings, and some of the best dwellings, face an open square in the centre of the town. There are besides the buildings devoted to county purposes, several handsome churches, an academy, and a due proportion of stores, manufactories, workshops, and taverns; grist, paper, and saw mills. There are also printing offices from which weekly journals are

issued; Sunday schools; a bible society; a temperance society, and several institutions of a like description. With but few exceptions, the houses are well built; each is surrounded by cultivated gardens, which impart to the place, an air of much rural beauty. By means of pipes laid in the streets, most of the water used in the town is brought from a never-failing spring, about two miles distant. The Morris and Essex rail-road, twenty-two miles in length, from Newark, terminates here.

Columbia, a mere hamlet of eight or ten houses, in Morris County.

Cheapside, a small village of Essex county.

South Orange, a village containing about forty dwellings, a Presbyterian church, &c.

Newark.*

Jersey City.*

ERIE.

The seat of justice of Erie county, Pennsylvania, originally called by the French Presque Isle, is beautifully seated on the south shore of Lake Erie. The harbour is protected from the violence of the lake by a natural break-water or mole, which was formerly united to the mainland about four miles from Erie, but since the completion of the improvements at

the entrance of the harbour, the peninsula has become detached, and now forms an island, which proceeding in a north-east direction, encircles the basin in front of the town. According to the plan, the town extends about three miles in the direction of the lake shore, and one mile back. There are about 500 buildings, including the court-house, four or five churches, prison, academy, &c.

The site of the old fort and military works, erected by the French in early times, may be traced on the lake shore east of the town. Farther on is the block house, built in 1813.

ROUTES FROM ERIE.

From Erie to Pottsville, and thence to Philadelphia, see "*Pottsville.*"

From Erie to Pittsburg, see "*Pittsburg.*"

From Erie to Buffalo, N. Y. by steamboat, 90 miles.

From Erie to Cleveland, O. 104

" " Detroit, 135

PITTSBURG.

This town, or city, for it is incorporated as such, is situated in 40 deg. 27 min. of north latitude, and 3 deg. 02 min. west longitude from Washington; 300 miles west of Philadelphia, 120 south of Lake Erie, 1,100 by land, and 2,029 by water, above New Orleans. It stands at the junction of the Monongahela and

the Allegany rivers. The Monongahela here runs nearly a due north-west course; the Allegany flows into it from the north-east; and, both combining their streams, form the beautiful Ohio, which flows away in a north-western direction. The city stands upon a level alluvial bottom of quite a limited extent; for immediately back of it, and at a distance of less than a mile from the point, rises Grant's Hill, with Ayrcs's Hill on the west, and Quarry Hill on the east, which may be called the great secondary bank, and which spreads out so as to leave along the Allegany river, a strip of land of about one-third of a mile in width, of great fertility: and along the Monongahela, a still narrower margin of alluvial bottom.

This city was founded in the year 1765: a fort had been built five years before by General Stanwix. This fort stood near the point of the junction of the rivers. It cost 60,000 pounds sterling. The stone magazine still remains entire. The fort was called Fort Pitt in honour of the celebrated Earl of Chatham, under whose auspices as Premier, almost the whole of the Valley of the Mississippi was wrested from the French in the war of 1754—1763. Whilst this place was in the possession of the French, it was a most important post of trade. Here, surrounded by savage tribes, the trader found a ready market for his articles of traffic. A small fort, erected here by the French, was called Fort Du Quesne. It was in attempting the capture of this fortress that Braddock was defeated, on the eastern bank of the Monongahela, at the distance of about nine miles above Pittsburg. And afterwards, Grant, with his eight hundred Caledonians, met with a similar

disaster upon the hill which has ever since served as a monument, commemorative of his name and his defeat.

The city of Pittsburg stands on the delta above described, having a triangular form. It is rapidly extending along the alluvial margins of the Monongahela and Allegany rivers, by the side of the hills above mentioned—and is even encroaching upon them. Houses are built on their sides and summits. On the western side of the Monongahela, and about a mile above Pittsburg, lies the flourishing town of Birmingham, and immediately opposite the city, and on the west bank of the same river, and under the high and jutting hill called Coal Hill, is a street of manufacturing establishments, which may be considered as an extension of Birmingham, and is connected with Pittsburg by a bridge, built in 1818, at an expense of \$110,000. In the opposite direction, and north of the Allegany river, stands Allegany town, on a beautiful alluvial plain of great extent, connected with Pittsburg by a bridge, erected in 1819, at an expense of \$100,000.

Pittsburg is admirably situated for trade and manufactures. It may be said to stand at the head of steam-boat navigation; for the Allegany and Monongahela can only be ascended in times of high water. It is the mart of portions of Western Virginia and New York, as well as Western Pennsylvania; while the Ohio opens to the enterprise of its citizens the whole of the Mississippi valley. The exhaustless banks of coal which exist in the neighbouring hills, and the excellent mines of iron ore which are found in great abundance in the counties along the mountains, and in the banks of the Ohio below,

give to this city its preeminence over all other western cities, for manufacturing purposes.

In 1810, the population of Pittsburg was about 5,000; in 1820, it was 7,248; and at present, including its suburbs, it is 44,000. During a part of the period from 1817 to 1824, this city suffered much from the general stagnation of business, and the extensive bankruptcy which prevailed. During the last 14 or 15 years, its prosperity has been wonderful, and bids fair to continue.

There are in Pittsburg, one Baptist church; five Presbyterian; four Methodist; one Episcopal; one Roman Catholic, (besides which there is a cathedral of great dimensions on Grant's Hill); one Covenantors'; one Seceders'; one German Reformed; one Unitarian; one Associate Reformed; one Lutheran, and one African: total 19. This statement includes the suburbs of the city.

Besides the banks, hotels, churches, bridges, manufacturing establishments, &c. the principal objects worthy of the attention of a stranger are, *The Western University of Pennsylvania*, whose buildings stand near Grant's Hill, on the Monongahela side of the city. 2. *The State Prison*, in Alleghany town, which has cost the state a vast amount of money, and is established somewhat upon the plan of the new Prison in Philadelphia. 3. *The Theological Seminary*, located in Alleghany town. The edifice of this important and rising institution stands on a beautiful, insulated hill, or knoll—rather of the form of a ridge than of a sugar-loaf—about one hundred feet higher than the waters of the Alleghany river. It is literally quite a task to ascend this hill of science and religion. The

centre building is four stories high, and the wings are three stories. The whole is 150 feet long, and contains 70 or 80 rooms for students. There are also rooms for the library, (which, by donations from Scotland, and from individuals in this country, is already quite respectable,) a chapel, halls for recitation, rooms for a steward, &c. The prospect from this eminence is truly delightful. We get above the *smoke* of this smoky city, and breathe the pure atmosphere, and look abroad over the city with its immense manufacturing establishments, and the noble rivers below, over whose waves boats of every description are constantly moving, propelled by oars, sails or steam. 4. *The Museum*, established by Mr. Lambdin, whose efforts are worthy of the highest praise. There is not, in all this wonderful city, an object more worthy of a stranger's attention, than this Museum. It contains many fine specimens of the relics of aboriginal times and arts. 5. *The United States Arsenal*, about two miles above the city, on the south side of the Allegany river, at a village called Lawrenceville. This is a large depot of arms, ordnance, &c. It encloses about four acres. 6. *The City Water Works*, erected in 1828,—a noble and valuable monument of liberality and enterprise. The water is elevated 116 feet, from the Allegany river, by a pipe of 15 inches in diameter, and 2,439 feet in length, to a basin or reservoir, on Grant's Hill, 11 feet deep, and calculated to contain 1,000,000 of gallons. The water is raised by a steam engine of 84 horse power, which will elevate 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours. The beautiful aqueduct of the Pennsylvania canal, across the Allegany

river a short distance above the bridge, also deserves notice.

The great quantities of coal in all the hills around, and of iron manufactured in this entire region—particularly along the mountains,—combined with the fine situation of this city for commercial enterprise, have made it a vast assemblage of manufacturing establishments, which are day and night rolling up immense volumes of smoke, darkening the very heavens and discolouring every object—even the houses and inhabitants. There are here ten foundries, for various castings, including steam engines and ploughs. M'Clurg and Company's was erected in the year 1803, for the sum of 77,000 dollars, and has cast many cannon, balls, &c. for government. There are six Glass Works. The excellence of the manufactures of this city in glass are well known. There are eight Rolling Mills, consuming 3,190 bushels of coal daily, and driven by ten steam engines, from 60 to 100 horse power each. There are five Cotton Factories, propelled by steam, having many thousands of spindles. There are seven shops for making and repairing steam engines and machinery. There are 2 steam flour mills; and an immense number of copper, tin, nail, and earthenware factories, manufactories of knives, files, and other articles of cutlery. Also, saw mills, dye wood cutting mills, brass and bell foundries, &c., which employ 24 steam engines. This is one of the greatest places in the west, and in the world, for the building of steam boats.

The preceding paragraph gives a brief statement of the manufactories of Pittsburg alone. The following statement, obtained from a perfectly authentic source, embraces the manufac-

tories of Pittsburg and its vicinity—and, in some cases, of Allegany and Westmoreland counties. We give it in detail, as it was furnished, that the reader may have some idea of the extent of the manufactures of this growing city, and of the region in the vicinity.

1. There are the following nail factories and rolling mills, in Pittsburg and its vicinity. the weight of metal manufactured in 1831 by each, together with the value of the manufactures is given:

	Weight in lbs.	Value.
Union,	720,000 .	\$43,200
Sligo,	400,000 .	32,000
Pittsburg,	782,887 .	86,544
Grant's Hill,	500,000 .	30,000
Juniata,	500,000 .	40,000
Pine Creek,	457,000 .	34,100
Miscellaneous Factories,	360,000 .	28,800

2. *Foundries.*—There are twelve foundries in and near Pittsburg. During the year 1831, 2,963 tons of metal were converted into castings, 132 hands employed, 87,000 bushels of coal consumed, and the value of the manufactures was \$189,614. Exclusive of Pittsburg and its vicinity, there are five foundries in Allegany and Westmorland counties.

3. In and near Pittsburg, there are 37 steam engines, valued at \$180,400, which employ 123 hands.

4. There are eight cotton factories, with 369 looms, 598 hands, and worth \$300,134. In the counties of Westmoreland and Allegany, there are five cotton factories.

5. In Pittsburg, and the two counties above-

named, there are eight paper mills, valued at \$165,000.

6. There are in Pittsburg and its vicinity, five steam mills, which employ fifty hands. Value of their products, annually, \$80,000.

7. There are five brass foundries and eight coppersmiths' shops. Value of manufactures, \$25,000.

8. Within the limits of the city, there are thirty blacksmiths' shops, which employ one hundred and thirty-six hands. There are also four gunsmiths, and nine silversmiths and watch-repairers.

9. In Pittsburg, and the counties of Westmoreland and Allegany, there are twenty-six saddleries and forty-one tanneries. There are also sixty-four brick yards, and eleven potteries.

10. There are four white lead factories in the city, and seven thousand four hundred kegs made annually—value, \$27,900. There are also four breweries.

11. There are six printing offices in Pittsburg, and six more in the two counties.

The estimated value of the manufactures of every kind in Pittsburg, and the counties of Allegany and Westmoreland, in 1831, was \$3,978,469!

In Allegany and Westmoreland counties, the number of distilleries was, in March, 1832, *sixty-two*; in 1830, it was *one hundred and sixty-eight*.

The quantity of flour, whiskey, lumber, salt, &c., which is brought to this place by the roads, the canal, and the rivers, for exportation to the lower parts of the valley, is immense. We have no data for estimating accurately the worth of the merchandise which is at present

brought annually from the east. At present it cannot be less than thirty millions dollars. Much of the heavier kinds of merchandise, is now brought up from New-Orleans by steam-boats.

The coal which abounds here is found in strata of from six inches to ten, or more, feet in depth. And what is remarkable, it is found in the hills which overlook Pittsburg at the height of about three hundred feet above the bottom of the rivers. Below this one stratum, which is of about equal elevation, no other is found until you descend into the base of the hills below the bottom of the rivers. It is not the fact that the great mass of these hills is *coal*. But a small portion of them is composed of this mineral. Coal Hill, immediately opposite the city, on the west side of the Monongahela, is a great source of this kind of fuel. The miners have penetrated a great distance, and the coal slides down the hill into boats, or is deposited for the wagons, by a kind of rail-road, or inclined plane, to the alarm of many a passer-by. The perforations made in digging the coal, reach, in some places, very far into the hill. It is worthy of a stranger's attention to explore the interior of these gloomy regions, survey the dark caverns and the pillars which sustain the superimposed mass of mountain, and contemplate the leaden-coloured faces of the miners, as they meet his eye when the torch's gleam falls upon them. But let him not expect to escape without atoning for his temerity in entering these abodes of Pluto, or rather Plutus, by paying a suitable reward, either in money, or, as is too commonly the case, in *whiskey*.

To a stranger nothing is more imposing than to stand on the bank of the Monongahela above the Point, and survey the steam-boats as they depart on their long voyages down the Ohio, or when they arrive upon their return. There is something grand in seeing the large boats, of a beautiful form, and great power, marching up, heavily loaded, overcoming the resistance of the current, and discharging at intervals their steam, which occasions a very loud and startling roar, re-echoed in quick succession from the hills which environ the city. Nothing is more striking, to one who witnesses the scene for the first time. When the rivers are navigable, say during seven or eight months in the autumn and spring, nothing is more common than for several boats to arrive and depart daily, occasioning much activity in the trade of the city. Thousands of travellers here embark for the "far West."

Pittsburg, or rather Fort Du Quesne, by which name it was called by the French, occupies a large place in the annals of our country.

It is now eighty-five years since General Braddock, accompanied by General, then Colonel Washington, as his aid-de-camp, was defeated by the combined forces of the French and Indians.

The action took place on the east bank of the Monongahela, about nine miles above Pittsburg.

Braddock, who was mortally wounded in the engagement, died soon after, when the command of the British and Colonial forces devolved upon Washington; whose masterly retreat, with the remnant of the army, amid all the discouragements of defeat, forms one of the

brightest incidents in the brilliant career of that incomparable man.

In 1758, Fort Du Quesne, after a protracted investment, was surrendered to the British, by whom its name was changed to Fort Pitt. The capture of this post, which tended materially to bring the war to a speedy close, was followed by that of Quebec; and in 1763, the "old French war," so called, was ended by the treaty of Paris.

Pittsburg has also been the scene of civil commotions. In 1790, congress passed a law imposing excise duties upon spirits distilled in the U. States. This law was stoutly opposed here by many. Outrages were committed by the malcontents; and such was the general disorder resulting from this condition of things, that the government, after repeated efforts to conciliate the disaffected, was compelled to resort to military force, to quell this formidable insurrection.

In the autumn of 1794, 12,000 men were assembled, and placed under the command of General Lee, then governor of Virginia. The appearance of this imposing force immediately brought the rebels to their senses. The proffered terms of pardon were accepted; and thus ended the "Whiskey Insurrection."

From the expulsion of the French, in 1758, Pittsburg began to revive, and has since advanced with almost unexampled rapidity. The town was incorporated in 1816, and is now in the most emphatic sense of the term, a "*city*," which has appropriately been denominated the "Birmingham of the West."

ROUTES FROM PITTSBURG.

For Stage and Canal Routes to the eastward, see articles "*Harrisburg*," "*Chambersburg*," and "*Philadelphia*."

From Pittsburg to Erie, by Stage.

Woodville,	18
Butler,	9 27
Centreville,	18 45
Mercer,	15 60
Georgetown,	15 75
Meadville,	15 90
Waterford,	23 113
Erie,	15 128

Woodville, a small town of Butler county.

Butler, an incorporated town, and seat of justice of Butler county, is situated on the head waters of Conequenessing creek. The chief buildings and objects of interest, are,—the court-house, which is a handsome structure, situated in the public square; county offices; Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Unionist, and Methodist churches; an academy; mills; salt works, &c.; and about one hundred dwellings, with a population of 600.

Centreville, a neat little village of some fifty

or sixty buildings, chiefly of brick, in the north-west part of Butler county.

Mercer, county town of Mercer county, containing about one hundred and fifty buildings, including Presbyterian, Unionist, Seceder and Methodist churches, and an incorporated academy. There are several good hotels in the town; also several printing offices, from which two or three weekly papers are issued.

Among the manufactures of the place, copperas, which is produced here in great abundance, forms an important item.

Georgetown, a village of about forty houses, in the northern part of Mercer county.

Meadville.*

Waterford.*

Erie.*

From Pittsburg to Wheeling, Va., by Stage.

Findlaysville,	.	.	.	13
Washington,	.	.	11	24
Martinsburg,	.	.	5	29
Claysville,	.	.	4	31
W. Alexandria,	.	.	6	39
Wheeling,	.	.	16	55

Findlaysville, an inconsiderable town, situated in Washington county, near the borders of Allegany county.

Washington, an incorporated town, and seat of justice of Washington county.

This is by far the largest and most important town in this section of the state. It contains upwards of four hundred buildings, most of which are large and well built. Among these are an extensive woollen factory; five or six handsome churches; an academy, for the erection of which the state has contributed largely. In 1806 this academy was converted into a college, and after flourishing nearly twenty years, it declined, and finally suspended operations for some time. It has, however, recommenced, under favourable auspices, and is now in a prosperous condition.

About midway between Findlaysville and Washington, a mile or two to the west of the road, is Cannonsburg, the seat of Jefferson College. Its success hitherto has been most signal. Originally a mere grammar school, it has grown up rapidly, and now enjoys a high reputation.

The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, was formerly connected with this institution; but the union has been dissolved.

Martinsburg, a town that is to be, in Washington county. There are at present in the "town," some six or eight buildings of every sort.

Claysville, a very neat village of Washing-

ton county, containing about eighty buildings, with a Presbyterian church.

West Alexandria, a flourishing village of some fifty or sixty buildings, including a Presbyterian church, at the junction of the Washington and National roads, in Washington county, immediately within the state boundary line.

*Wheeling.**

—

From Pittsburg to Wheeling, by Steam-boat.

Middleton,	.	.	.	11
Beavertown,	.	.	18	29
East Liverpool,	.	.	19	48
Steubenville,	.	.	22	70
Wellsburg,	.	.	7	77
Warrenton,	.	.	6	83
Wheeling, Va.,	.	.	8	91

—

Middleton, a village of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Ohio, containing fifteen or twenty dwellings, a store, taverns, &c.

Beavertown, seat of justice of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. It is a large and flourishing town, possessing extensive water power. New Brighton, and several other small villages, have lately been established above the town, along Big Beaver creek, which, by means of the valu-

able water power afforded by that stream, will, doubtless, attain to great importance as manufacturing towns. Including these, Beaver has a population of about 1,200.

East Liverpool, formerly called Fawcetts-town, an incorporated town of Columbiana county, Ohio. It contains about one hundred buildings, mostly of brick, several saw and grist mills, &c.

Steubenville, an incorporated town, and scat of justice of Jefferson county, Ohio. Its streets cross each other at right angles, and is in other respects well planned. Situated in the midst of a populous and fertile country, with an active and enterprising population, Steubenville bids fair to become a large and prosperous town. The public buildings consist of, the court-house and its appendages, six or seven handsome churches, a town-hall, a bank, an academy, about twenty houses of public entertainment, paper, woollen, cotton, and many other manufactories. There are three printing offices, from each of which a weekly newspaper is issued.

Wellsburg, the seat of justice of Brooke county, Virginia, is beautifully seated on the east bank of the Ohio, and in the midst of inexhaustible beds of bituminous coal. It contains two hundred and fifty dwellings, in addition to the court-house and county offices, two or three churches, several stores, an academy, manufactories of glass, cotton, and woollen goods, carpets, salt, earthen-ware, leather,

&c., together with a number of grist and saw mills, work-shops, breweries, &c.

Warrenton, a village of Jefferson county, Ohio, containing about forty dwellings, with the usual adjuncts of stores, shops, and taverns, and 160 inhabitants.

Wheeling.*

The river Ohio, upon whose banks all the towns mentioned in the preceding table are situated may be considered as commencing at Pittsburg, at the junction of the Monogahela and Allegany. From that point its general course is towards the north-west to Beaver, twenty-nine miles. From Beaver it pursues a course, a little south of west, to Wellsville, about seventy-seven miles below Pittsburg. From this place its general course is almost due south to Marietta, only verging a little to the west, as it approaches that place. From Marietta it pursues a south-west course to the mouth of the Sandy. From that point it pursues a westward, or rather a little north of west course, until, passing Cincinnati, it receives the Great Miami. From its junction with that river to its union with the Mississippi, its main direction is south-west.

The length of the Ohio from Pittsburg to the Mississippi, is 952 miles. In the language of the boatmen it is called 1000, and even 1100 miles long. Cincinnati is nearly midway from Pittsburg to its junction with the Mississippi. The captains of the steam-boats reckon Louisville to be nearly 650 miles below Pittsburg, and 450 above the mouth of the Ohio.

The course of this river, like that of all the streams of the valley of the Mississippi, is singularly crooked. Its bends, as they are called, or meanderings, are perpetual and uniform, and almost monotonous. In no place, from its source to its mouth, can the eye take in a section of more than five or ten miles in length; and excepting a few "long reaches,"—which is the boatmen's name for the straight portions of the river,—not more than from five to seven miles can often be seen in any one place.

About seventy-five rivers and creeks empty into the Ohio, between Pittsburg and its mouth. The most important of these are, on the left hand as you descend, Chartiers, in West Pennsylvania; Wheeling creek, Little Kanawha, Great Kanawha, Guyandot and Sandy, from West Virginia; Little Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, Cumberland and Tennessee, from the state of Kentucky. On the right, or west side, Beaver, from Pennsylvania; Muskingum, Hocking, Scioto, Little Miami, Great Miami, from Ohio; Wabash, from Indiana.

Between Pittsburg and the mouth of the Ohio, there are one hundred considerable islands. There are also a number of sand-bars, tow-heads, &c. Some of the islands are several miles long, but of a narrow width. Not a few possess great beauty, fertility of soil, and afford delightful sites for a retired residence. They are generally too low to be very safe situations in times of high floods. They are all covered with dense forests, save where cultivation has converted the wilderness into fruitful fields.

The current of the Ohio is remarkably uniform, smooth and placid. In this respect it is surpassed by no other river on the earth. The

banks are generally high and abrupt, forming in many places bluffs and cliffs of the height of three or four hundred feet. Between these high bluffs and hills there are often strips of alluvial land, commonly called *bottoms*. These interval or bottom lands possess astonishing fertility. They are often of considerable width, so as to form farms of large extent, and of great beauty and value. The high hills which border the river, sometimes in immediate contiguity, at others standing off and leaving a considerable extent of bottom land, varying from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width, exhibit a wild and picturesque grandeur which cannot be conceived by those who have not witnessed such scenery. They are commonly covered, even to their very summits, with dense forests of oak, beech, walnut, &c. &c.; whilst along their base, and far beneath their summits, a continuous grove of the white-armed sycamore; the beautiful sugar-maple, ash, elm; and along the lower half of the river's course, cotton-wood, hackberry, cypress, &c., rear their heads, and add inexpressible beauty to the prospect. These trees are frequently of a gigantic size, and cast their broad shadows, in the mornings and evenings, quite across the placid bosom of the gentle Ohio. And when seen, during the full moonlight, from the boat that floats peacefully down the calmly moving stream, while nothing is heard save the bells of the cattle on the banks, the distant barking of the watchful dog, or the dissonant notes of the "moping owl," the effect on the mind of the traveller is indescribable. The constant shifting of the scene, the alternation of bright and dark sides of the hills, together with the variation in the appearance

of the river—one place reflecting the beautiful beams of the moon, and another enveloped in the deep shadows cast from the lofty and overhanging bluffs,—altogether form a scene of surpassing beauty and loveliness.

Before the introduction of steam-boats, every species of water-craft was employed in navigating this river—some of which were of the most whimsical and amusing structure. The barge, the keel-boat, the flat-bottom or family boat, the pirogue or canoe, ferry-boats, gondolas, skiffs, dug-outs, and others, formerly floated in great numbers down the Ohio and Mississippi, to points of destination sometimes more than 2000 miles distant from the place from which they started. And even since the introduction of steam-boats, which now traverse this river and its branches, in great numbers, many hundreds—we might almost say thousands of these boats—still continue to float on these waters. The keel-boats find much to do, during that portion of the summer and autumn when the river is too low for the steam-boats to run. Hundreds of flat-bottom boats, (called, in the western boatman's dialect, "*broad horns*,") annually float down from a thousand places on the Ohio and other western streams, to Cincinnati, or Louisville, or New-Orleans. They may be seen rowing with their broad sweeps, or else floating leisurely with the current—often two or three lashed or fastened close together—and thus allowing the hands and passengers to while away the hours in holding converse together on the extended roof, or in each other's cabins.

This mode of navigation is slow, compared with the steam-boat, but it is cheap—and to

people who have but little to do, or who are not inclined to do much, time is reckoned of but little consequence. It is a great mistake to suppose that the introduction of steam-boats has been succeeded by the disappearance of all this sort of craft. The rapidly increasing trade of this region, together with the cheapness and convenience of the flat-boat navigation, seems to increase, rather than diminish their number. Convenient and pleasant as is a steam-boat for families of emigrants removing to the West, yet there are hundreds and thousands of such families, who prefer the flat-boat, slow as its motion is. Some prefer it, because they think that it is safer than the steam-boats, to which so many accidents have happened. Others cannot afford to bear the expense of a passage in a steam-boat. Besides, hundreds of farmers, who live on the small but navigable streams which flow into the Ohio and other large rivers of the West, build their own boats at little expense, load them with their own and their neighbours' produce,—and, when they have descended the small streams in the vicinity of which they live, find that it is often cheaper to float on down to a distant market in their own boats, than to ship their cargoes on board of a passing steam-boat.

These boats, however, are not only subject to great delays, but also exposed to some dangers from the rapids, sand-bars, rocks, and sudden and violent storms and tornadoes, which sink them before they can reach the shore. Considering the form of these boats, and their unwieldy size, it is truly wonderful that more accidents of this kind do not happen. As it is, they are so seldom, that they are scarcely esti-

mated at all, by those whose business or choice it suits to descend to Cincinnati or New-Orleans, by this mode of navigation. There is not on earth a class of men of a more peculiar and marked character, than the western boatmen. They are as much a *sui generis* sort of men, as our sailors are. They have, it is true, lost much of the lawless and outrageous spirit which they had before the introduction of steam-boats upon the western waters. They have become less intemperate, more civil in their intercourse with other men, but yet, their distinguishing traits of character remain,—boldness, readiness to encounter almost any danger, recklessness of consequences, and indifference to the wants of the future, amid the enjoyments, the noise, whiskey and fun, of the present. It is a mournful fact, that their own inclination, as well as their mode of life, almost always exclude them from the means of moral and religious instruction.

There is probably no river scenery in our country through which it is more delightful to pass, than that which borders the Ohio river, in the spring or early part of summer, when all nature seems to be teeming with life—when the noble forests which crown both the hills and the vales on each side of this gracefully meandering river, have put on their dark-coloured foliage—and when the balmy breezes, scented by the flowers of the shrubbery which forms the undergrowth along the banks, are wafted gently over the noble steam-boat, as she careers along. Or, when autumn is beginning to shed its mellow influence upon the vegetable world, and the forests, as the soft and serene day opens in the morning, or wears away to

wards the evening, exhibit from the vales and the lofty banks on either side, the varied tints,—the yellow, the red, and the purple, intermixed with the yet unchanging green,—which give signs of the gradual decline of nature towards the lifelessness and coldness of approaching winter. Nothing can be more pleasant than to make a voyage at such a period, in an elegant boat, possessing suitable accommodations, (as many western steam-boats do,) in company with pleasant and intelligent passengers. Many an hour will glide swiftly away, while the deck is promenaded in the morning and the evening—and the ever-varying scene contemplated with renewed admiration.

A LIST OF THE
CANALS AND RAIL-ROADS
IN PENNSYLVANIA.

CANALS.

Pennsylvania Canal.	{	Cen. Div. fr. Colum. to Hollidaysb.	172.00
		West. Div. fr. Johnst. to Pittsb.	104.25
		Susquehanna Div. fr. Duncan's Island to Northumberland,	39.00
		West Br. Div. fr. North'land to Far-randsville,	73.00
		North Br. Div. fr. North'land to Lackawana,	72.50
		Del. Div. fr. Bristol to Easton,	59.75
		Beav. Div. fr. Beav. to Shenango R.	30.75

240 CANALS AND RAIL-ROADS.

Schuylk. Nav. fr. Phil. to Port Carbon,	108.00
Union, fr. Reading to Middletown.	82.08
Lehigh, fr. Easton to Stoddartsville,	84.48
Lackawaxen, fr. Del. Riv. to Honesdale,	25.00
Conestoga, fr. Lancaster to Safe Harbor,	18.00
Codorus, fr. York to Susquehanna Riv.	11.00
Bald Eagle, fr. West Br. Canal to Belle- fonte,	25.00
Susquehanna, fr. Wrightsville to Havre de Grace,	45.00
Minor Canals,	24.00

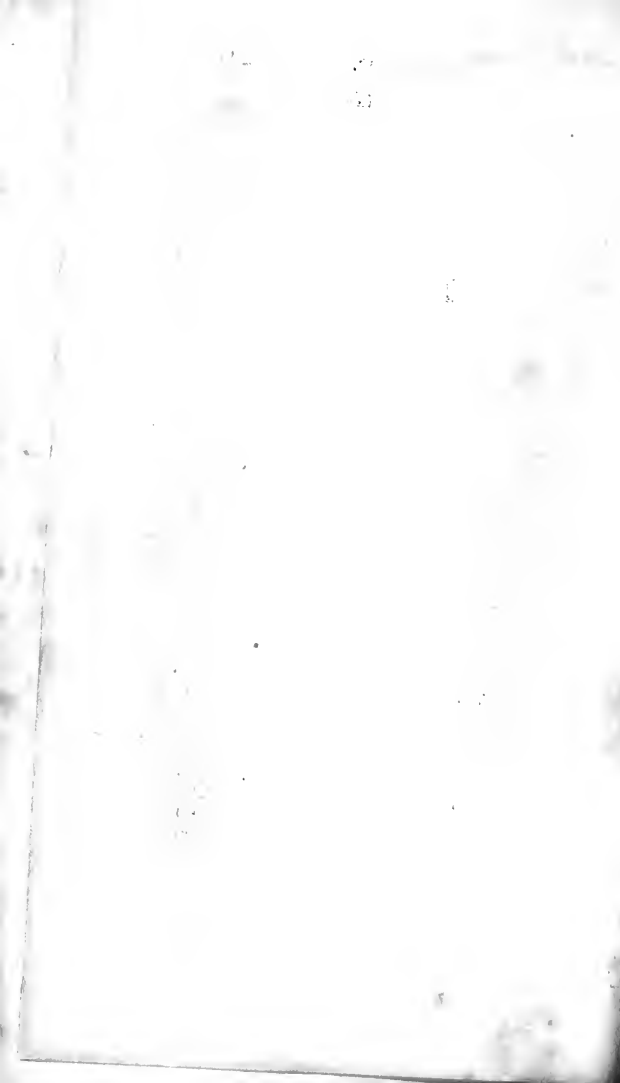
RAIL-ROADS.

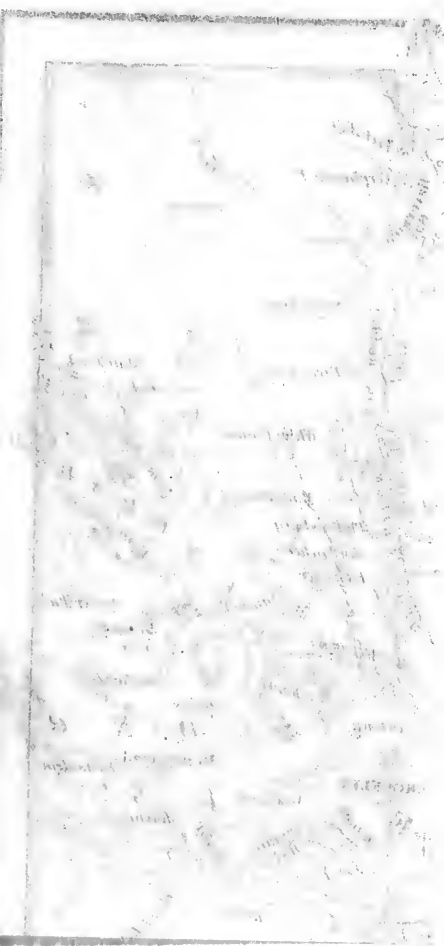
Columbia and Phil. fr. Phil. to Colum.	81.60
Portage, fr. Hollidaysburg to Johnst'n,	36.69
Philadelphia City, &c.	6.00
Valley, fr. Norristown to Columb. R. R.	20.25
West Chest. fr. Columbia R. R. to West Chester,	10.00
Harrisb. & Lancaster, fr. Har. to Lan.	35.50
Cumberland Valley, fr. Harrisburg to Chambersburg,	50.00
Franklin, fr. Chambersb. to Williamsp't.	30.00
York and Wrightsville, from York to Wrightsville,	13.00
Strasburg, fr. C. Val. R. R. to Strasb'g,	7.00
Philad. and Reading, fr. Phil. to Pottsv.	95.00
Little Schuylkill, fr. Port Clinton to Tamaqua,	23.00
Dansville and Pottsville, fr. Pottsville to Sunbury,	44.54
Lit. Sch. & Susq. fr. Tamaqua to Wil- liamsport,	106.00

RAIL-ROADS.

241

Beaver Meadow Br. fr. Lindner's Gp. to Beaver Meadow R. R.	12.00
Williamsp't & Elmira, from Williams- port to Elmira,	73.50
Corning and Blossburg, fr. Blossburg to Corning,	40.00
Mount Carbon, fr. Mt. Carbon to Nor- wegian Cr.	7.24
Schuylkill Valley, fr. Port Carbon to Tuscarora,	10.00
Branches of do.	15.00
Schuylkill, fr. Schuylkill to Valley,	13.00
Mill Creek, fr. Pt. Carbon to Coal Mine,	9.00
Mine Hill and Sch. Haven, from Sch. Haven to Mine Hill Gap,	20.00
Mauch Chunk, fr. M. Chunk to Coal Mine,	9.00
Branches of do.	16.00
Room Run, fr. M. Chunk to Coal M.	5.26
Beaven Meadow, fr. Parryville, to Coal Mine,	20.00
Hazleton and Lehigh, fr. Hazleton M. to Beaver M. R. R.	8.00
Nesquehoning, fr. Nesquehoning M. to Lehigh R.	5.00
Lehigh and Susquehanna, fr. White Ha- ven, to Wilkesbarre,	19.58
Carbondale and Honesdale, fr. Carbon- dale to Honesdale,	17.67
Lykens Valley, fr. Broad Mountain to Millersburg,	16.50
Pine Grove, fr. Pine Grove to Coal M.	4.00
Phil. and Trent. fr. Phil. to Morrisville,	26.25
Phil. Ger. & Norrist. fr. Phil. to Norris.	17.00
Germantown Br.	4.00
Phil. & Wilmingt. fr. Phil. to Wilm.	27.00





To New Brunswick by Delaware and Raritan Canal

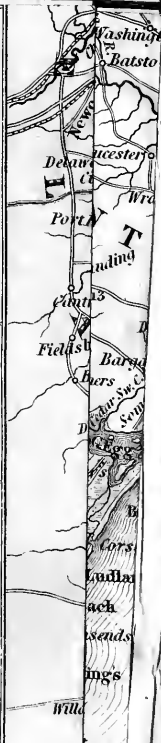
<i>Millham</i>	1
<i>Williamsburg</i>	10 11
<i>Kingston</i>	3 14
<i>Rocky Hill</i>	2 16
<i>Griggstown</i>	2 18
<i>Blackwells</i>	4 22
<i>Millstone</i>	3 25
<i>Boundbrook</i>	5 30
<i>New Brunswick</i>	7 37

To Bordentown by Delaware and Raritan Canal

<i>Bloomsbury</i>	1
<i>Lamberton</i>	1 2
<i>Bordentown</i>	4 6

To Saxtonville by Canal

<i>Yardleyville Ferry</i>	5
<i>Jacobs Creek</i>	2 7
<i>Titusville</i>	3 10
<i>Belle Mt.</i>	3 13
<i>Lambertville and New Hope</i>	3 16
<i>Prallsville</i>	5 21
<i>Saxtonville</i>	3 24



39

1

Lon

NEW JERSEY.

GENERAL VIEW.

THE state of New Jersey is bounded on the north by New York; on the east by Hudson river, Raritan bay, and the Atlantic ocean; on the south by the Atlantic ocean and Delaware bay; and on the west by the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania, from which it is separated by the Delaware river. It extends from latitude 39° to 41° north, and from 1° to 3° east longitude. Its area is 7,500 square miles, and population about 400,000. The state is divided into the following counties; the names of their respective seats of justice are contained in the second column.

Counties.

Atlantic, *s. e.*
 Bergen, *n. e.*
 Burlington, *m. s.*
 Cape May, *extreme s.*
 Cumberland, *s.*

Chief towns.

Hackensack.
 Mount Holly.
 Cape May, C. H.
 Bridgetown.

NEW JERSEY

DEDUCED FROM
T. GORDON'S MAP
BY H. S. TANNER.

1841.

Explanation
 ———— Proposed
 ———— Rail Route
 ———— Proposed
 ———— Proposed
 The Land distances from New York to New York are noted along the Route thus

ROUTES FROM THENTON.

To Philadelphia by Stage
 Philadelphia 7
 Bristol 4 11
 Haddonfield 11 22
 Pottsville 1 26
 Philadelphia 5 31

To Philadelphia by Steam
 Lancaster 2
 Berks 4 6
 Bristol 9 16
 Pottsville 1 36
 Philadelphia 16 32
 Philadelphia 5 33

To New York by Stage
 Princeton 10
 Kingston 3 13
 New Brunswick 13 26
 Milford 13 39
 Elizabethtown 5 44
 Newark 6 50
 New York 10 60

To New York by Stage and Steam Boat
 New Brunswick 6
 other 20
 Fresh Meadow 12 30
 New York 23 43

To New Brunswick by Rail, stage and Barren Canal
 Milltown 1
 Milltown 10 11
 Kingston 3 14
 Scotch Hill 2 16
 Georgetown 2 18
 Blackhorse 1 22
 Milltown 3 25
 Brunswick 5 30
 New Brunswick 7 37

To Haddonfield by Rail, stage and Barren Canal
 Elizabethtown 1
 Lancaster 1 6
 Haddonfield 1 2

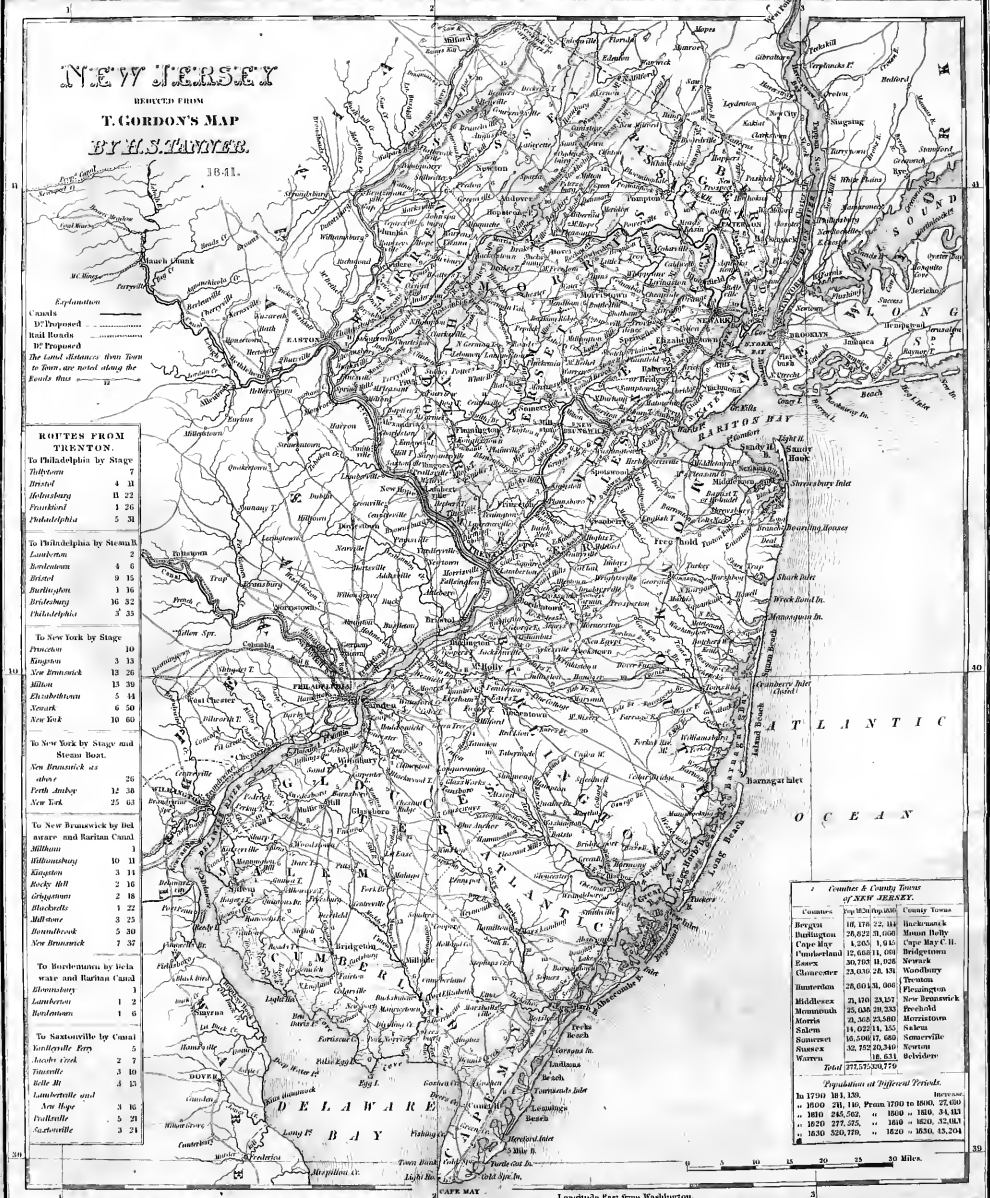
To Santonville by Canal
 Santonville Ferry 2
 Jacobs Creek 3 10
 Little Hill 3 13
 Lambertville and New Hope 3 16
 Phillips 3 20
 Sacketville 3 24

Township & County Dates of 1850

County	Population	County	Population
Bergen	181,176 22,188	Hudson	108,000
Burlington	28,822 8,000	Monmouth	30,000
Cape May	4,265 1,841	Passaic	108,000
Camden	12,668 1,000	Union	108,000
Cherokee	28,000 28,100	Warren	108,000
Essex	28,000 28,000	Wayne	108,000
Gloucester	28,000 28,000	York	108,000
Hamilton	28,000 28,000	Atlantic	108,000
Middlesex	28,000 28,000	Camden	108,000
Monmouth	28,000 28,000	Atlantic	108,000
Morris	28,000 28,000	Atlantic	108,000
Passaic	108,000 108,000	Atlantic	108,000
Somerset	108,000 108,000	Atlantic	108,000
Sussex	28,000 28,000	Atlantic	108,000
Warren	108,000 108,000	Atlantic	108,000
Wayne	108,000 108,000	Atlantic	108,000
York	108,000 108,000	Atlantic	108,000
Total	1,111,111		

Population of Different Periods

Year	Population
1770	181,128
1800	281,180
1830	1,111,111
1860	2,811,180
1890	5,111,180
1920	10,111,180



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<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Atlantic, <i>s. e.</i>	
Bergen, <i>n. e.</i>	Hackensack.
Burlington, <i>m. s.</i>	Mount Holly.
Cape May, <i>extreme s.</i>	Cape May, C. H.
Cumberland, <i>s.</i>	Bridgetown.

Essex, <i>m. e.</i>	}	Newark.
Gloucester, <i>s.</i>		Elizabethtown.
Hudson, <i>m. e.</i>		Woodbury.
Hunterdon, <i>w.</i>		Bergen.
Mercer, <i>w.</i>		Flemington.
Middlesex, <i>m. e.</i>		TRENTON.
Monmouth, <i>e.</i>		New Brunswick.
Morris, <i>m. n.</i>		Freehold.
Passaic,		Morristown.
Salem, <i>s. w.</i>		Paterson.
Somerset, <i>m.</i>		Salem.
Sussex, <i>extreme n.</i>		Somerville.
Warren, <i>n. e.</i>		Newtown.
		Belvidere.

Physical Geography.—New Jersey presents three very marked divisions of soil; first, sea-sand alluvion; second, hilly or middle section; and thirdly, the mountainous or northern section.

The first or sea-sand alluvion occupies nearly one half the area of the state. A line from the mouth of Shrewsbury river to Bordentown, will very nearly separate the sea-sand alluvial from the hilly tract. Between this natural limit and the continuation of the Blue Ridge, New Jersey is delightfully variegated by rich and bold scenery. This hilly region contains the counties of Middlesex, Hunterdon, Mercer, Somerset, Essex, Morris, Passaic and Bergen. This fine section is also variegated by several mountain ridges; but the true mountain portion of New Jersey is the extreme northern part of the state, composed of the counties of Warren and Sussex.

The descent from the mountain to the hilly region is not by gentle declivity, but abrupt,

like the steps of a stair. The relative elevation of the different sections, has not been very accurately determined, but the higher valleys of Sussex county must be from eight hundred to a thousand feet above tide water. This is rendered more probable by the fact that frosts have occurred at Newtown, in Sussex county, whilst no symptoms of such a phenomenon appeared in the vicinity of Somerville, in a difference of scarcely half a degree of latitude.

Declining from north to south, difference of latitude and level co-operate in New Jersey, and in a difference less than two and a half degrees of the former, a very remarkable change of climate is perceptible. The level sandy plains of the southern extreme, approximate to the temperature of eastern Virginia, and admit of the cultivation of cotton, whilst the seasons of Warren and Sussex counties resemble those of Vermont and New Hampshire.

This state, rich in iron ore and so much diversified in soil and climate, abounds in a great variety of staples. It has the two large and increasing cities of New York and Philadelphia on its borders. The staples of New Jersey are composed of every product of its woods, mines, fields, fisheries and manufactories. Taken in every respect, it may be doubted whether this state is not the most advantageously situated of any political subdivision of the United States. The peculiar local facilities by rivers, canals and rail-roads, may be seen by reference to the accompanying map.

History.—The first settlement of New Jersey, was nearly cotemporary with that of New York, and by the same nation, the Dutch, who

first seated themselves on and near the mouth of the Hudson, about 1612. The lower parts of Delaware bay were settled partially by the Swedes, in 1628. The Dutch claimed and possessed themselves of the whole, which they held until supplanted by the English, in 1664. Under the English it was made a proprietary government, being granted by Charles II. to his brother James, duke of York, afterwards James II. Most happily for the prosperity of the colony it soon passed to more enlightened proprietors. The grant was in 1664 made to the duke of York, who in the same year sold his rights to Lord Berkely and Sir George Carteret, under the name of New Jersey. The liberal and manly policy of the new proprietors was shown in the establishment of representative government, and in the easy mode of conveyance and secure tenure of landed property, and also in the maintenance of strict justice towards the Indians. This happy outset was marred by the momentary conquest of the country by the Dutch, and on their expulsion, by the re-establishment, 1674, of the authority of the duke of York. In that year Lord Berkely assigned his undivided moiety of New Jersey to William Penn, and three others. To avoid the inconvenience of joint ownership, Carteret retained East Jersey, and released the western to Penn and his associates. After some years of very unpleasant controversy, the authority of the duke of York ceased in 1680, a year rendered memorable also by the arrival in the province of the first large body of Quakers, who settled and built Burlington and Salem.

In 1682, the whole province passed under the

jurisdiction of Penn and his associates, but the ruinous and every where distressing interference of the infatuated Stuarts, and the claims to jurisdiction made by New York, operated to retard the prosperity of New Jersey. These evils were not removed, though mitigated, until 1702, when the two fragments were re-united, and peace, order and security followed. This salutary change was effected by making the province a royal government; but it was not until 1738, that New Jersey was ruled by a separate government from that of New York.

In the revolutionary struggle, and in the incipient resistance to the oppressive measures of Great Britain, New Jersey bore her full share; and in the hardships and privations of an eight years' war, no other colony of the confederacy, it is probable, suffered so much. Her devotion to the cause of freedom is fully recorded in the date of her constitution, July 2d, 1776, two days before the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress.

Government.—The governor of New Jersey is chosen annually by a joint vote of the council and assembly; or in other words, by the legislature. His salary is \$2000 per annum. The governor and council, of which he is president, form a court of appeals.

Legislature.—The legislature is composed of a legislative council and general assembly. The members of both bodies are elected annually, on the second Tuesday in October, and meet on the fourth Tuesday of October, at Trenton.

Judiciary.—Consists of a supreme court,

composed of a chief justice and two associate judges. All are appointed by the legislature, for a term of seven years. The salary of the chief justice is \$1200 per annum; and that of his associates, \$1100 each. The judges of the inferior courts are appointed for five years.

CHIEF CITIES AND TOWNS,

With the Roads and Distances.

TRENTON.

The capital of the state of New Jersey, is situated on the left or east bank of the Delaware, in Mercer county, of which it is the seat of justice, twenty-eight miles north-east from Philadelphia, and fifty-nine south-west of New York. Its site is immediately upon the mouth of the Assanpink, near the lower falls of the Delaware. It is approached from the Pennsylvania side by a fine bridge of five arches, supported by stone piers and abutments. Its span is 1100 feet, and of sufficient width to allow a double carriage way. One of these has lately been arranged for the accommodation of the rail-road to Philadelphia; and the cars from that city to New York now pass over the bridge.

It is now more than a century, since William Trent, an enterprising merchant of Pennsylvania, first established himself at "Littleworth," now Trenton. At that time the town

consisted of some ten or a dozen buildings, but under the judicious management of its founder, it advanced rapidly; for we are told by Kalm, that in 1748, the number of dwellings had increased to upwards of one hundred, besides two churches, and several other public edifices. There are now about 1,100 buildings of every sort, and about 6,000 inhabitants. The place was incorporated as a city, on the 13th November, 1792. Its public buildings and other objects of curiosity, consist of the

State-house or Legislative Hall, which is finely situated on the bank of the Delaware, in view of its rapids and the beautiful country by which they are surrounded.

This structure is of an oblong form, whose length is 100 and breadth 60 feet, with circular projections at either end. It is surmounted by an appropriate cupola, containing a bell. The interior arrangements are judicious, and well suited to their purposes. Its exterior is stuccoed, so as to give it the appearance of granite, of which it is a good imitation.

Governor's House, near the capitol, is a neat building, but without any pretensions to architectural beauty.

County Offices, are plain but substantial buildings, with safes and other appropriate appendages.

State Prison, is an extensive stone building situated in the adjoining village of Lambertton,

which, from its peculiar construction and forms of discipline, deserves the attention of visitors.

City Hall, is a handsome structure, erected within a few years.

In addition to the above, there are in and about Trenton, several beautiful churches, two banking houses, an academy, many boarding-schools, a vast number of common schools, and other institutions of a public nature; together with the usual complement of stores, taverns, manufactories, cotton mills, printing offices, some of which issue weekly journals; several literary and scientific institutions, and in short, all other components that constitute a little city, such as Trenton.

As the adjoining villages of Lamberton, Bloomsbury and Mill Hill, are generally considered as nothing more than suburbs of Trenton, a particular description of them is deemed unnecessary. Among the leading avenues of trade possessed by Trenton, those by the canals and rail-roads are the most important. The Delaware and Raritan Canal, from Bordentown to New Brunswick, and its navigable feeder, pass through Trenton; whence rail-roads extend to Philadelphia, New Brunswick, and another, which intersects the Camden and Amboy Rail-road, a short distance from Bordentown.

The manufacturing facilities of the city, have, of late, been materially improved. A company, incorporated in 1831, has just completed a short canal and mill race, on the bank of the river, by which a valuable water power is

afforded, and now extensively and profitably employed.

The name of Trenton occupies a prominent place in the annals of our revolution. It was here, in 1776, that General Washington, with five thousand five hundred men, after crossing the Delaware, amid all the dangers of an inclement night, attacked the British forces, under Colonel Rahl, who was mortally wounded by the first fire. His men, in the utmost dismay, attempted to file off towards Princeton; but General Washington, perceiving their intention, moved a portion of his troops into the road in front, and thus frustrated their design.

Their artillery having been seized, and the Americans pressing upon them, they surrendered. Many of the Hessians were killed—a thousand were made prisoners—while a few escaped, and fled in the direction of Bordentown. Of the American troops, only two were killed and two frozen to death. Washington, soon after this brilliant affair, re-crossed the Delaware with his prisoners, six pieces of artillery, a thousand stand of arms, and some military stores.

ROUTES FROM TRENTON.

From Trenton to New York, by Rail-road.

Princeton,	.	.	.	.	10
Kingston,	.	.	.	4	14
New Brunswick,	.	.	.	14	28
Matouchin,	.	.	.	4	32

Rahway,	.	.	.	.	7	39
Elizabethtown,	.	.	.	.	6	45
Newark,	.	.	.	.	5	50
Jersey City,	.	.	.	.	9	59
New York,	.	.	.	.	1	60

Princeton.—This attractive little town has been long celebrated as the seat of Nassau Hall, one of the oldest and most respectable colleges in the country. It contains also a theological seminary, established some twelve or fifteen years since, by the Presbyterians. Both institutions are in a flourishing condition, and are successfully prosecuting the objects which they have in view.

Princeton, by the new arrangement of counties, is embraced within the limits of Mercer county, and lies a small distance to the north of the rail-road to New Brunswick. Its position is considered one of the most salubrious in the state, being considerably elevated above the surrounding country, and of course is free from those exhalations, common to low lands. Princeton is an incorporated town, and contains about two hundred and thirty buildings, with 1,200 inhabitants, including the inmates of both colleges. There are five places of public worship, and several schools of a high order for both males and females. Whether we regard the position of the town; its neat and attractive dwellings; or the general intelligence of its inhabitants, we know not a more desirable place of residence than Princeton.

One of the most important incidents of the revolution occurred in the neighbourhood of

this town. On the night of January 3d, 1777, the American and British armies lay encamped on opposite banks of the Assanpink creek, near Trenton. The British commander, confident of success in the coming conflict, only awaited the approach of day to begin the work of destruction. In this critical situation, and menaced by a force every way superior to his own, Washington determined to abandon his position on the Assanpink, and, by a circuitous march along the left flank of the enemy, fall into their rear at Princeton. When it was dark, the army, leaving its fires lighted, and the sentinels on the margin of the creek, decamped with perfect secrecy. About sunrise, two British regiments, that were on their march to join the rear of the British army at Lawrence, fell in with the van of the Americans, conducted by General Mercer, and a very sharp action ensued. The advanced party of Americans, composed chiefly of militia, soon gave way, and the few regulars attached to them could not maintain their ground. General Mercer, while gallantly exerting himself to rally his broken troops, received a mortal wound. General Washington, however, who followed close in their rear, now led on the main body of the army, and attacked the enemy with great spirit. While he exposed himself to their hottest fire, he was so well supported by the same troops which had aided him a few days before in the victory at Trenton, that the British were compelled to give way, and Washington pressed forward to Princeton. A party of the British, that had taken refuge in the college, after receiving a few discharges from the American field-pieces,

surrendered themselves prisoners of war; but the principal part of the regiment that was left there, saved itself by a precipitate retreat to Brunswick. In this action upwards of a hundred of the British were killed, and nearly three hundred were taken prisoners. Great was the surprise of Lord Cornwallis, when the report of the artillery at Princeton, and the arrival of breathless messengers, apprised him that the enemy was in the rear. Alarmed by the danger of his position, he commenced a retreat; and, being harrassed by the militia and the countrypeople who had suffered by the outrages perpetrated by his troops on their advance, he did not deem himself in safety till he arrived at Brunswick, from whence, by means of the Raritan, he had communication with New York.

Kingston, a town situated on the line between Middlesex and Somerset counties, and partly in each. It contains, in addition to several extensive factories and mills, on the Millstone river, about sixty buildings, including a Presbyterian church, academy, &c. The Delaware and Raritan Canal passes through the town.

*New Brunswick.**

Matouchin, a mere hamlet of Middlesex county, containing about twenty buildings. It is, however, situated in the centre of a populous and fertile country, which, from the numerous buildings, may be regarded as an extended village.

Rahway, a large and thriving town of Middlesex county, formed by the union of several

villages. One of these was formerly called "Bridgetown;" but as there was another Bridgetown in the state, the legislature, by special enactment, united the whole, under the name of Rahway, after the river upon whose banks they are situated, by which name they are now generally known. Their united population is above 4,000, originally from New England. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Friends have places of worship here. That of the Presbyterians is a beautiful structure. Among the liberal institutions of the place, which possesses many, there are a public library, an "Athenean Academy," so called, a fine building, erected by a company expressly for the institution, which partakes, in some measure, of the nature of a high school. There are also Sunday schools attached to most of the churches; six or eight well conducted public schools, a bank, a printing office, from which a weekly newspaper is issued. If the people of Rahway have been thus liberal in providing means for the moral and intellectual improvement of their youth, they have been no less so in the erection and embellishment of their dwellings, which present a remarkably neat appearance. Rahway may be, with truth, styled a manufacturing place. Establishments on an extensive scale are in daily operation here. The manufactures consist of silk printing, carriages and carriage furniture, hats, shoes, clothing, clocks, earthen-ware and cotton goods.

Elizabethtown, a beautiful town, situated on Elizabeth creek, in Essex county, containing about five hundred buildings and 3,000 inhabi-

tants. It is a borough town, and one of the oldest in the state, its site having been purchased from the Indians by a company from Long Island, so early as the year 1664. Owing to its contiguity to New York, the quiet of Elizabethtown was frequently disturbed by the contending parties during the revolutionary war. In one of these conflicts, a resident clergyman of the Presbyterian church was killed, after witnessing the destruction of his church, which was burnt by the British. There is in this town an unusual proportion of handsome dwellings and churches, which, with the wide and regular streets, impart an air of great neatness and beauty to the place, and render it a very desirable residence.

The Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail-road, as well as that from Jersey City to New Brunswick, pass through the town. These, with turnpikes and several good common roads, afford extensive facilities for conveying to market, the agricultural products and manufactures of the town and adjacent country.

Among the latter may be mentioned, oil-cloth, earthenware, ropes and cordage, cotton bagging, tin and sheet-iron ware, clocks, carriages, leather, iron castings, steam engines, and machinery of all kinds. The place is also provided with several literary, scientific and benevolent institutes, which afford to the inhabitants the means of intellectual enjoyment and moral culture, amid the busy scenes of their daily occupation.

With all these advantages, it is scarcely necessary for us to add that Elizabethtown is a flourishing place.

*Newark.***Jersey City.**

From Trenton to Philadelphia, by Rail-road.

Morrisville,*	.	.	.	1
Bristol,*	.	.	9	10
Andalusia,*	.	.	9	19
Frankford,*	.	.	6	25
Locomotive Depot,*	.	.	3	28
Philadelphia,*	.	.	2	30

From Trenton to Easton, Penn'a, by Stage.

Penington,	.	.	.	8
Snidertown,	.	.	6	14
Rocktown,	.	.	2	16
Rangoes,	.	.	2	18
Flemington,	.	.	5	23
Mt. Carmel,	.	.	2	25
Fairview,	.	.	4	29
Pittstown,	.	.	2	31
Perryville,	.	.	4	35
Bloomsbury,	.	.	7	42
Phillipsburg,	.	.	7	49
Easton,	.	.	1	50

Penington, a neat village of Mercer county,

containing about fifty buildings, including a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, an academy and public library.

Snidertown, consists of a few buildings, situated on the road to Flemington.

Rocktown, a mere hamlet of some ten or twelve buildings, situated in a gap of Rock mountain, in Hunterdon county.

Ringoes, a pleasant village, delightfully situated on the northern declivity of Rock mountain, in Hunterdon county. It consists of about forty buildings, among which are a Presbyterian church, an academy, a cotton and woollen factory, several mills and work-shops, with an abundant supply of taverns.

Flemington, a handsome town of Hunterdon county, situated in the Raritan valley, at the base of Mt. Carmel. It occupies a pleasant position, in the centre of a well cultivated and productive country, and is the seat of justice of Hunterdon county.

There are in the town, besides the courthouse, a beautiful and commodious structure, and its adjuncts, nearly eighty buildings, including several handsome churches, belonging to the Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists, a public library, and some other institutions of a like description.

Mount Carmel, a little village of Hunterdon county, containing eight or ten dwellings, a store and tavern.

Fairview, another inconsiderable village of Hunterdon county, inhabited mostly by Friends or Quakers, who have a meeting-house here.

Pittstown, a small village of twenty or twenty-five houses, mills, &c., situated in the valley of the Raritan, in Hunterdon county.

Perryville, a village of Hunterdon county, situated at the south-eastern foot of Musconetcong mountain.

Bloomsbury, a neat village, situated partly in Hunterdon and partly in Warren county, on the banks of the Musconetcong creek, it consists of about fifty dwellings, a cotton manufactory, an oil mill, grist mills, &c.

Phillipsburg.*

Easton.*

From Trenton to Freehold, via Cranberry.

Princeton,	.	.	.	10
Plainsboro,	.	:	.	5 15
Cranberry,	.	.	.	5 20
Englishtown,	.	.	.	10 30
Freehold,	.	.	.	5 35

Princeton.*

Plainsboro, a village of Middlesex county, containing about twenty buildings of various sorts.

Cranberry, a town of Middlesex county, and in the Millstone valley. It is a thriving town, with a population of about 500.

Englishtown, a village of Monmouth county, containing about forty buildings.

Freehold.*

From Trenton to Mount Holly.

Bordentown,	.	.	.	7
Jacksonville,	.	.	.	7 14
Mount Holly,	.	.	.	5 19

Bordentown.*

Jacksonville, a mere hamlet of Burlington county, in which a post-office, called Jacksonville, is established.

Mount Holly.*

NEWARK.

This is by far the largest, and as a manufacturing place, the most important town, or rather

city—for it is organized as such—in the state of New Jersey. Its population according to the census of 1840, is 17,292, a large portion of which, is engaged in the various manufactories, which abound here to an unusual extent. Newark was first settled in 1666, by people from New England. It is the seat of justice of Essex county, and may now be regarded as the metropolis of the state.

The Passaic, here a beautiful stream, flows along the eastern side of the town, and gradually curves towards the east, in its passage into Newark bay, three miles distant from the city. The town plot, except in the immediate vicinity of the Passaic, is elevated some thirty or forty feet above the river; and the country, on the west, continues to rise for a few miles, and then descends in the direction of Elizabethtown. Its streets and avenues are wide, and shaded by an abundance of trees, which add greatly to the beauty of the city and to the comfort of passengers. The city is supplied with water from a copious spring, a short distance from the town. The commercial facilities of Newark have been greatly augmented of late, by the completion of the Morris Canal, and the various rail-roads which now pass through the city. These, superadded to the almost innumerable manufacturing establishments, in and about the place, give it an active and business-like appearance, gratifying alike, to those who are practically engaged in them, and to those who witness their operations.

Among the articles manufactured here, most of which are sent to distant markets, may be mentioned, leather, saddlery and harness, carriages and carriage furniture, hats, boots and

shoes, in immense quantities, brass and iron castings, soap and candles, tin and sheet-iron ware, clothing of all sorts, venetian blinds, cabinet furniture, jewellery, clocks, tools and agricultural implements, ropes and cordage, malt liquors, pottery, together with a host of other matters, "too numerous to mention."

Besides the factorics, most of which are on a large scale, there are several breweries, grist and saw mills, dyeing-houses, printing offices, each of which issues a newspaper, &c. There are schools innumerable, academies, and several literary and scientific institutions. Of churches, the Episcopalians have two; the Presbyterians five; the Baptists two; the Dutch Reformed one; the Methodists three; and the Roman Catholics one. The other public buildings are the court-house, county offices, three banks, and the immense depot of the New Jersey Rail-road Company.

Situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the hostile armies, the people of Newark were kept in a constant state of alarm during the revolutionary struggle. On one occasion the British sent from New York, a detachment consisting of five hundred men, who burnt the academy, and committed other excesses. They were, however, induced to quit the town before they could accomplish the destruction of the place, which, no doubt, was their object.

ROUTES FROM NEWARK.

From Newark to Trenton, by Rail-road.

Elizabethtown,*	.	.	.	5
Rahway,*	.	.	6	11
Matouchin,*	.	.	7	18
New Brunswick,*	.	.	4	22
Kingston,*	.	.	14	36
Princeton,*	.	.	4	40
Trenton,*	.	.	10	50

From Newark to New York, by Rail-road.

Jersey City,*	.	.	.	9
New York,	.	.	1	10

From Newark to Paterson, by Stage.

Belleville	.	.	.	4
Aquakanonck,	.	.	6	10
Paterson,	.	.	5	15

Belleville, a pleasant town, situated on the west bank of the Passaic, in Essex county, about four miles east of Bloomfield. It is built mostly along the bank of the river, and extends nearly three miles. The buildings are remarkably neat, and the whole town presents quite an

imposing appearance, on approaching it from the east. Besides the three churches, which are fine substantial structures, and several school-houses, there are upwards of two hundred and fifty buildings, including a large hotel and two or three taverns.

The vicinity of Belleville affords extensive and valuable water-power, which is partly employed by a brass rolling mill, button factory, foundries, calico and silk printing apparatus, Britannia metal factory, &c.

Aquackanonck, a village, partly in Essex and partly in Hudson counties. The rail-road from Jersey City to Paterson passes through the village.

Paterson, an important manufacturing town of Passaic county. It is admirably situated for manufacturing purposes, at the Great Falls of the Passaic, which afford a constant and abundant supply of water, for the vast number of factories now in operation in the town.

The company under whose auspices the place was established, was incorporated in 1791, and in 1794, the first manufactory was erected. In 1796 the operations of the company were suspended—its funds having been exhausted—and in 1807 the buildings were totally destroyed by fire. In 1814 the company was re-organized, and commenced anew the business of manufacturing, with every prospect of success.

During the period from 1801 to 1814, many private establishments were erected; so that a large portion of the valuable water-power was employed, in addition to that used by the old company. The town, from this period up to the present time, has continued to improve, and

is now one of the most important manufacturing places in the United States.

The number of buildings, including ten churches, at present in Paterson and New Manchester, an adjoining village, is nearly one thousand; and by the census of 1840, that of the inhabitants is 7,598. Among the latter may be found Presbyterians, both of the old and new schools, Reformed Dutch, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Seceders, Lutherans, Friends, Universalists, Unitarians, &c. Sunday and common schools are very numerous. In some of the latter, instruction is also afforded gratuitously, and all are conducted upon the most liberal principles. There are also in the town, a society for the promotion of literature and science, which has an excellent library; a mechanics' institute; a museum; a circulating library; a public library, and some other institutions of a similar description. Two weekly journals are published here.

Taken altogether, Paterson, with its numerous factories, fine dwellings, public institutions, religious, moral, literary, and scientific, and its busy population, presents more the appearance of a well organized city, than that of a town of artizans—as it is in reality.

From Newark to Milford, Pa., by Stage.

Bloomfield,	.	.	.	4
Cedarville,	.	.	.	6 10
Mead's Basin,	.	.	.	4 14
Pompton,	.	.	.	6 20
Bloomingsdale,	.	.	.	3 23

Snufftown,	12	35
Hamburg,	6	41
Deckertown,	15	46
Milford,	15	61

Bloomfield, a neat town on the Morris Canal in Essex county. It contains about three hundred buildings, and nearly 1,800 inhabitants; several public houses; a boarding-school; an academy; six or eight common schools; one Presbyterian, and two Methodist churches. The manufacture of leather, woollen and cotton goods, paper, &c., is extensively carried on here.

Cedarville, a small manufacturing village in the northern part of Essex county.

Mead's Basin, a mere landing place for the Morris Canal, with a post office, in Passaic county.

Pompton or Ryersons, a village in Passaic county, consisting of about twenty-five dwellings, a Dutch Reformed church, a furnace, carding machine, four grist mills, and four or five taverns.

Bloomingdale, a village of Passaic county, which extends along the north bank of Pequannock creek, containing about twenty buildings, including a bark mill, a grist mill, a forge, saw mill, &c.

Snufftown, a small village, situated on the

eastern border of Sussex county, and at the base of Hamburg mountain, which separates the valley of Raritan from that of the Walkill. It contains some ten or twelve dwellings, besides a Methodist chapel, store and tannery.

Hamburg, a village of the Walkill valley, in Sussex county, containing about thirty buildings, among which there are several saw and grist mills, a church, and three taverns.

Deckertown, a small village of about twenty-five buildings, in Sussex county, with the usual number of mills, taverns, &c. About five miles west of this village, the traveller crosses the Blue mountain, and enters the valley of the Delaware, upon whose right bank is situated the thriving town of

Milford, the seat of justice of Pike county, Pa., with a population of 750. It contains, in addition to two churches and an incorporated academy, upwards of 150 buildings, and a fine bridge across the Delaware.



From Newark to Milford, via Morristown.

South Orange,	.	.	.	5
Cheapside,	.	.	.	5 10
Columbia,	.	.	.	2 12
Morristown,	.	.	.	5 17
Dover,	.	.	.	8 25
Mount Pleasant,	.	.	.	3 28

Sparta,	.	.	.	.	10	38
Lafayette,	.	.	.	.	5	43
Augusta,	.	.	.	.	3	46
Branchville,	.	.	.	.	3	49
Benville,	.	.	.	.	5	54
Milford,	.	.	.	.	10	64

*South Orange.**

*Cheapside.**

*Columbia.**

*Morristown.**

Dover, a village of Morris county, on the Morris Canal, in Rockaway valley, containing about fifty dwellings, a church, a foundry, a furnace, saw mill, a machine factory, and several rolling and slitting mills. It is a very neat village, and presents quite a business-like appearance.

Mount Pleasant, a hamlet of Morris county, consisting of eight or ten houses, and some mills. A valuable iron mine near the village has been profitably worked for several years past.

Sparta, a small village of Sussex county, at the western base of Hamburg mountain, and in the Walkill valley. It contains about fifty buildings, including a Presbyterian church, a

school-house, several saw and grist mills, four forges, stores, taverns, &c.

Beds of zinc and iron ore abound here.

Lafayette, a small village of Sussex county, and in the valley of Paulin's Kill, consisting of about twenty dwellings, a Baptist church, a furnace, and a grist mill.

Augusta, a mere hamlet of ten or twelve buildings, in Sussex county.

Branchville, in Sussex county, and in Paulin's Kill valley, a small village consisting of twelve or fifteen houses, some saw and grist mills.

Benville, a village situated on the western declivity of the Blue mountain, in Sussex county, consisting of six or eight houses.

Milford.*

From Newark to Easton, Pa., via Morristown.

Morristown,* as above,	.	.	17
Mendham,*	.	.	7 24
Chester,*	.	.	5 29
German Valley,*	.	.	5 34
Schooley's Mt. Springs,*	.	.	3 37
Mansfield,*	.	.	9 46
Easton,*	.	.	15 61

From Newark to Somerville.

Springfield,	.	.	.	8
Scotch Plains,	.	.	.	7 15
Plainfield,	.	.	.	2 17
Warren,	.	.	.	6 23
Somerville,	.	.	.	8 31

Springfield, a town of Essex county, on the head waters of Rahway river. This is a large and handsome town, containing upwards of two hundred and thirty buildings, several churches, mills, &c. It is celebrated for its manufacture of paper, of which immense quantities, are sent to the neighbouring cities.

Scotch Plains, a village of Essex county, consisting of eighty dwellings, a Baptist church, an academy, six or eight saw and grist mills, one oil mill, one paper mill, and the usual number of work-shops and taverns. The village occupies a fine position, in an extensive plain, which inclines towards, and is terminated by, the Green branch of Raritan river.

Plainfield, also in Essex county, and on the southern margin of the plain above-mentioned. The place is large, and possesses all the elements of a well-established and prosperous town of the better sort. Here are Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist churches; Friends' meeting houses; an insurance company; a fire engine; two public libraries; an apprentices' library; lawyers, physicians and clergymen; three or four grist and saw mills; several

schools; some extensive factories; and in short, all other things which constitute a city, except the name.

Warren, a small village, with a post-office, and some ten or twelve houses, in Somerset county.

Somerville, seat of justice of Somerset county, is beautifully situated on the south branch of the Raritan, eleven miles north-west from New Brunswick, and contains about 800 inhabitants. In addition to the court-house, jail, &c., there are three churches; an extensive boarding-school for young ladies; an academy, and several minor schools; mills, &c.

The Elizabethport and Somerville Rail-road has its western terminus here.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

This place is partly situated in the two counties of Somerset and Middlesex, and is the seat of justice of the latter. It is an incorporated city, and next to Newark, the largest town in the state. It is situated on the right bank of the Raritan, about twelve miles above Amboy bay. Its population is 8,000, and the number of buildings is about twelve hundred. The public buildings, &c., consist of the court-house and its appendages, college edifice (Rutger's College) and grammar school, an Episcopal church, a Presbyterian church, a Baptist church, Catholic chapel, two Methodist

churches, one Dutch Reformed church, two academies, some incorporated schools, several common schools, and two or three banks. In addition to the splendid viaduct of the New Jersey Rail-road, there is a fine wooden bridge across the Raritan, one thousand feet long, with double ways. The Delaware and Raritan Canal terminates, and the New Jersey Rail-road and that to Trenton unite, here. These rail-roads form an important link in the great north and south line, which will, ere long, extend without interruption, from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, to New Orleans, Pensacola, &c. Some of the buildings have an antiquated appearance, having been erected on the first settlement of the place, in 1713, which was then called "Prigmore's Swamp." Those built by the Dutch colony, which emigrated from Albany, though of a more recent date, are no less remarkable, not only in their peculiar construction, but also from their position, having their gable ends fronting on the streets. Albany street may be readily distinguished by its characteristic edifices. Constant communication between New Brunswick and the city of New York is afforded by several steam-boats, rail-roads and turnpikes. There are also excellent turnpike and common roads leading in every direction, by which the city of New Brunswick enjoys considerable commerce, not only in the agricultural products of the contiguous country, but also, in the manufactures of its numerous work-shops.

ROUTES FROM NEW BRUNSWICK. 273

ROUTES FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

For route to Trenton, and that to New York, see "*Newark.*"

From New Brunswick to Middletown, and thence to Long Branch.

Washington,	.	.	.	5
Middletown Point,	.	.	.	9 14
Middletown,	.	.	.	8 22
Shrewsbury,	.	.	.	6 28
Eaton,	.	.	.	1 29
Long Branch,	.	.	.	5 34

Washington, a small village of Middlesex county, and formerly the steam-boat landing for the line between New York and Philadelphia. It contains about fifty buildings, including taverns, stores, &c. The remains of a canal, extending from the Raritan to the village, are still visible, though long since abandoned.

Middletown Point, a town situated in the north-west angle of Monmouth county, on an elevated bluff, which bounds the marsh in front of the town.

There are about 500 inhabitants, whose dwellings are in general well built, and present a neat appearance.

It is the depot for the produce of the surrounding country, consisting of garden vegeta-

bles, corn, grain, and fire-wood, which is shipped to the New York markets.

Middletown, in Monmouth county, consisting of about thirty dwelling-houses, three churches, and several stores, shops and taverns.

Shrewsbury, a clever little town, of twenty houses and two churches, situated on the high ground, west of Shrewsbury river, in Monmouth county.

Eaton.*

Long Branch.*

From New Brunswick to Flemington, and thence to Alexandria.

Millstone,	.	.	.	.	9
Flagtown,	.	.	.	5	14
Koughstown,	.	.	.	6	20
Flemington,	.	.	.	4	24
Baptist-town,	.	.	.	8	32
Alexandria,	.	.	.	3	35

Millstone, a very neat village of about fifty buildings, of Somerset county, in the valley of the Millstone, and on the Delaware and Raritan Canal. There are two churches, and the customary supply of stores and taverns.

Flagtown, a mere hamlet of twelve or fifteen houses, in Somerset county.

Flemington.*

Baptist-town, a village of Hunterdon county, containing about a dozen buildings, including two churches.

Alexandria, a pretty little village, situated on the east bank of the Delaware, containing about twenty-five buildings.

From New Brunswick to Easton, Pa.

Bound Brook,	.	.	.	7
Somerville,	.	.	.	4 11
Bailey's,	.	.	.	4 15
White House,	.	.	.	4 29
Potterstown,	.	.	.	3 22
Lebanon,	.	.	.	3 25
Clinton,	.	.	.	3 28
Perryville,	.	.	.	3 31
Jugtown,	.	.	.	4 35
Bloomsbury,	.	.	.	3 38
Phillipsburg,	.	.	.	7 45
Easton,	.	.	.	1 46

Bound Brook, a village of Somerset county, situated in the apex of the great bend of the Raritan, about seven miles north-west from New Brunswick. The Delaware and Raritan Canal passes along the opposite bank of the Raritan.

The village consists of some thirty buildings, scattered over a considerable space, resembling a thickly settled hamlet, rather than a compact village. Since the completion of the canal, the place has increased in size, and is now in a prosperous condition.

*Somerville.**

Bailey's, a noted public house in Somerset county.

White House, a small village of Hunterdon county, consisting of about twenty-five dwellings, two churches, some grist mills, and three taverns.

Potterstown, } mere hamlets of six or eight
Lebanon, } dwellings each, in Hunter-
 } don county.

Clinton, a very handsome and well built town, situated in the valley of the Raritan, south branch.

The village is completely environed by hills, which contain iron ore and plumbago (black lead) in great abundance. It contains about fifty dwellings, besides a Presbyterian church, an extensive woollen factory, fulling mill, &c. and possesses valuable water-power, which as yet, has been only partially brought into use.

Perryville, and

Jugtown, two small villages, of ten or twelve houses each, in Hunterdon county.

Bloomsbury, a neat village of Warren county, situated in the Musconetcong valley, consisting of about fifty buildings, including a large woollen factory, one grist mill and one oil mill, &c.

Phillipsburg.*

Easton.*

From New Brunswick to Morristown.

Bound Brook,	.	.	.	7
Warren,	.	.	.	5 12
Liberty Creek,	.	.	.	4 16
Basking Ridge,	.	.	.	4 20
Logansville,	.	.	.	2 22
Morristown,	.	.	.	6 28

Bound Brook.*

Warren.*

Liberty Creek, a small village of 25 or 30 buildings, in Somerset county.

Basking Ridge, a beautiful village, situated on a branch of the Passaic, in the north-eastern quarter of Somerset county. The position of the village is elevated, in the midst of a fertile and well cultivated country, and is regarded as one of the most salubrious sections of the state.

In the village, which contains about 400 inhabitants, there is a Presbyterian church, an academy, and a boarding-school for boys.

Logansville, an extended settlement in the southern part of Morris county.

Morristown.*

CAMDEN.*

ROUTES FROM CAMDEN.

For Stage routes from Camden to Woodbury, Cape May, Tuckerton, &c., see "*Philadelphia*."

From Camden to Bordentown, By Rail-road.

Pensauken Creek,	.	.	.	7
Westfield,	.	.	2	9
Drawbridge,	.	.	3	12
Cooperstown,	.	.	3	15
Burlington,	.	.	3	18
Bordentown,	.	.	9	27

Pensauken Creek.*

Westfield, on the road from Camden to Burlington—eight miles from the latter—contains ten or twelve buildings, and a Friends' meeting-house.

Drawbridge, a little village, three and a half miles north-east from Westfield; which derives its name from a bridge over the Rancocus creek.

Cooperstown, a small village of ten or twelve houses, in Burlington county.

Burlington.*

Bordentown.*

From Camden to May's Landing, and thence to Bargaintown.

Haddonfield,	.	.	.	6
Longacoming,	.	.	9	15
Blue Anchor,	.	.	6	21
Pennypot,	.	.	8	29
Weymouth,	.	.	4	33
May's Landing,	.	.	6	39
Bargaintown,	.	.	10	49

Haddonfield, six miles south-east from Camden, is, in comparison with its neighbouring towns, quite an important and agreeable place. It contains about one hundred and thirty buildings, chiefly owned and occupied by Friends, who have a large meeting-house in the town. Haddonfield is situated in the midst of a fertile and highly productive country—a sort of oasis among the surrounding sands. The internal arrangements of Haddonfield partake in some degree, of those of a well ordered city.

There are two engine companies, a public library, and other like institutions, which speak well for the intelligence and forethought of the people. Some of the houses of this ancient town were erected more than one hundred and fifty years since; many of the early buildings still remain.

Longcoming, a village of Gloucester county, containing about forty buildings, including a Methodist church.

Blue Anchor, a noted tavern in Gloucester county, around which several dwellings have been erected, and form a little village.

Pennypot, another tavern and small assemblage of dwellings, in Atlantic county.

Weymouth, a village inhabited chiefly by workmen, employed at Weymouth furnace and forge, in Atlantic county. There are also some grist and saw mills. Population about 450.

May's Landing, a village of Atlantic county, situated at the head of navigation on Great Egg Harbour river, about eighteen miles from the shore of the Atlantic ocean. Including Hamilton, a small village on the west, which is generally regarded as a part of the town, the population is about two hundred and fifty, chiefly employed in ship building and the lumber business. There are a Methodist church, five stores, and as many taverns.

Bargaintown, a small settlement on a branch of Great Egg Harbour river, in Atlantic county. It contains some forty or fifty buildings, including a Methodist church.

From Camden to Blackwoodtown.

Mount Ephraim,	.	.	.	5
Chew's Landing,	.	.	.	7 12
Blackwoodtown,	.	.	.	2 14

Mount Ephraim, five miles south-east from Camden, with about twenty-five buildings, and several mills. The hill in its vicinity affords an extensive view of the neighbouring villages, the Delaware, &c.

Chew's Landing.—This is also a place of deposit for the lumber and cord-wood from the surrounding forests. It is situated on the east branch of Big Timber creek, on the road leading from Camden to Blackwoodtown. It consists of fifty dwellings, three stores, four taverns, two grist mills, one Episcopal, and one Methodist church.

Blackwoodtown, a town of some sixty or seventy buildings, south of Chew's Landing. Among the buildings are two or three taverns, a woollen manufactory, a Methodist, and a Presbyterian church.

From Camden to Salem, by Stage and Rail R.

R. R. }	Kaighnton,	.	.	.	1
	Gloucester,	.	.	.	2 3
	Woodbury,	.	.	.	6 9

Carpenter's Landing,	.	.	3	12
Mullica Hill,	.	.	5	17
Woodstown,	.	.	8	25
Salem,	.	.	10	35

Kaighnton, a small village of Newton township, Gloucester county, and a landing for the steam-boat from South street, Philadelphia. It has lately received important accessions in the erection of several fine houses, mostly built on the high ground in the rear of the old settlement. It now contains about forty dwellings.

Gloucester, a small village of about twenty-five houses, four miles from Camden, on the Delaware, opposite Greenwich Point.

*Woodbury.**

Carpenter's Landing.—This is a busy and thriving town, situated on Mantua creek, about twelve miles south of Camden, and is the centre of an extensive lumber trade. A large portion of the fire-wood consumed in the city is carried to this place, and thence through Mantua creek and the Delaware, to Philadelphia. Its population is about 250. The Methodists have a neat chapel here.

Mullica Hill, a village in Gloucester county, consisting of about seventy-five buildings, including an Episcopal church, a Friends' meeting-house, &c.

Woodstown, a large and flourishing town, of Salem county, on the north fork of Salem creek, containing about 700 inhabitants, several churches, schools, &c.

Salem, seat of justice of Salem county, and one of the oldest towns in the state, is situated on the left bank of Salem creek, about three miles from its discharge into the Delaware. The town plot is well arranged, with paved walks along the principal streets. The houses generally stand apart from each other, and have gardens attached, which impart quite a rural aspect to the place. Besides the court-house and jail, and five or six churches, belonging to the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Friends and Methodists, there are about three hundred buildings in the town, and upwards of 2,000 inhabitants; it is distinguished for its neatness, and for the general intelligence of its inhabitants. Institutions for the promotion of literature and science, newspapers, Sunday and common schools, have been established, and liberally sustained by the great body of the people. The trade of Salem consists principally in grain, maize, cord-wood and lumber.

A LIST OF THE
CANALS AND RAIL-ROADS

IN NEW JERSEY.

CANALS.

Delaware and Raritan, fr. Bordentown to New Brunswick,	42.00
Morris, fr. Jersey City to N. Easton, Pa.	101.75
Salem, fr. Salem creek to Del. river,	4.00

RAIL-ROADS.

Camden and Amboy, fr. Camden to S. Amboy,	61.00
Trenton Branch, to Trenton,	8.00
Jobstown Br. fr. Jobst. to Craft's creek,	13.00
Paterson and Hudson, fr. Jersey City to Paterson,	16.30
Cam. & Woodb. fr. Cam. to Woodb.	9.00
N. Jersey, fr. Jer. City to N. Brunsw.	31.00
Trenton and Brunswick, fr. Trenton to New Brunswick,	27.00
Morris and Essex, fr. Newark to Mor- ristown,	22.00
Elizabethport and Somerville, fr. Eliza- bethport to Somerville,	25.00

STATE OF
DELAWARE.

GENERAL VIEW.

THE state of Delaware is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania; on the west and south by Maryland; and on the east by Delaware bay and river, which separate it from New Jersey. It extends from north latitude $38^{\circ} 30'$ to $39^{\circ} 50''$, and $1^{\circ} 17'$ to 3° east from the meridian of Washington. Its area is 2,200 square miles; and population, by the census of 1830, was 76,739. The state is divided into three counties; Newcastle, in the north; Kent, in the centre; and Sussex, in the south. Newcastle is the seat of justice of the first; Dover, of the second; and Georgetown, of the third. Dover is also the capital of the state.

Government.—The governor, whose term of office is four years, beyond which he is no longer eligible, is elected by the people. His salary is \$1,334.

The Legislative Power, consists of a senate and house of representatives.

Judiciary, comprehends a court of errors and appeals; a superior court; a court of chancery; an orphans' court; a court of oyer and terminer, and some minor courts.

Physical Geography.—The more northern part of the state is hilly and waving, but gradually becomes more monotonous advancing towards the Atlantic ocean. The actual dividing line between the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake bay, is in Delaware, but so far from being a ridge, is mostly an extended flat, from which the Pocomoke, Nanticoke, Chop-tank, Chester, and Sassafras rivers flow sluggishly into Chesapeake bay; and a number of unimportant creeks flow into the Delaware. The soil, in some places excellent, is generally thin, and in many places marshy. The climate more distinctly different, at the extremes, than could be expected from a difference of latitude of only $1^{\circ} 23'$, and no considerable difference of level. Fruits are abundant, grain and meadow-grass the general objects of agricultural pursuit. From the mean annual temperature of Baltimore, it is evident cotton might be made a staple crop of Delaware, and the eastern shore of Maryland. Wherever there is a hundred and forty days without frost, cotton will fully ripen, and produce sufficiently for profitable cultivation. But little metallic wealth can be expected in a region so approaching to recent alluvion as Delaware.

History.—Delaware was peopled by the

Swedes and Fins as early as 1627. The colony was formed under the auspices of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, who named the country Nova Suecia. Hoarkill, now Lewistown, was founded 1630, but the Dutch claiming the country, it passed under their power in 1655. In 1664, the colony on the Delaware, fell, with other parts of New Amsterdam, into the hands of the English, and was granted by Charles II. to his brother, James, Duke of York, who, in 1682, conveyed it, as far as Cape Henlopen, to William Penn. In 1704, Delaware, though under the same proprietor, became a separate colonial establishment, and remained such until the revolution. Constitution formed 1776.

The important Chesapeake and Delaware Canal crosses this state, and in its creation forms one of the most remarkable periods of its history. As a manufacturing state, Delaware holds a rank far above its relative extent and population. The works near Wilmington are extensive and highly valuable. As early as 1810, the value of the various manufactures exceeded \$1,733,000.

CHIEF CITIES AND TOWNS,

With the Roads and Distances.

DOVER.

This is the capital of the state of Delaware, and seat of justice of Kent county. It is situated very near the centre of the state, on the high ground between the two principal forks of Jones's creek, about ten miles from its entrance into Delaware bay. The town is regularly laid off into squares, with wide streets, and the houses are well built, chiefly of brick. The capitol, and the other state buildings, occupy an extensive square, which is also used as a public promenade. The whole town presents a neat appearance, and is justly regarded as one of the most desirable places of residence, in point, both of locality and society, of this part of the state.

ROUTES FROM DOVER.

From Dover to Lewistown, by Stage.

Camden,	.	.	.	.	3
Canterbury,	.	.	.	7	10
Frederica,	.	.	.	5	15
Milford,	.	.	.	7	22
Williams,	.	.	.	7	29

Broad Kill,	6 35
Lewistown,	7 42



Camden, a small village of Kent county, situated on the south branch of Jones's creek, containing some twenty or thirty dwellings.

Canterbury, and

Frederica, are inconsiderable villages in Kent county. The latter is situated on the left bank of Motherkill creek.

Milford, a town of Kent county, on the left bank of Mispillion creek, which forms a part of the boundary between Kent and Sussex counties.

Williams, a mere hamlet of Sussex county.

Broad Kill, a settlement which extends along the banks of the Broad Kill a tributary of Delaware bay.

Lewistown, in Sussex county, situated on Lewis creek. It is the residence of many of the pilots, who are engaged in the navigation of the Delaware. The Delaware break-water, constructed by order of the general government, at an immense expense, is immediately in front of the town, which, in consequence of that work, has become an important point.

From Dover to Vienna.

Canterbury,	.	.	.	10
Guineatown,	.	.	11	21
Teatown,	.	.	4	25
St. Johns	.	.	5	30
Bridgetown,	.	.	5	35
Seaford,	.	.	7	42
Vienna,	.	.	20	62

*Canterbury.**

Guineatown, a small village of Kent county, situated in Mispillion valley, about eight miles west from Milford.

Teatown, a mere hamlet of Sussex county.

St. Johns, and

Bridgetown, two small villages of Sussex county, situated on the head waters of Nanticoke river.

Seaford, a new town at the head of navigation of the Nanticoke, and formerly a landing for steam-boats from Norfolk.

Vienna, a small village of Dorchester county, Maryland, situated on the west bank of the Nanticoke, on the road from Snowhill to Cambridge.

From Dover to Centreville, Maryland.

Georgetown,	.	.	.	8
Beartown,	.	.	12	20
Centreville,	.	.	13	33

Georgetown, a village of Kent county, containing about thirty buildings, including a church, two stores, taverns, &c.

Beartown, a small village of fifteen or twenty dwellings, in Caroline county, Maryland.

Centreville, a neat and pleasant town, in Queen Ann county, Maryland, of which it is the seat of justice.

Besides the court-house, jail, and county offices, there are about sixty buildings of various sorts, including the customary stores, workshops, &c.

From Dover to Wilmington.

Hammsville,	.	.	.	7
Smyrna,	.	.	6	13
Salisbury,	.	.	1	14
Blackbird,	.	.	5	19
Fieldsboro,	.	.	4	23
Cantwells,	.	.	3	26
Trap,	.	.	2	28
St. George,	.	.	5	33
Red Lion,	.	.	4	37

Clark's Corner,	.	.	.	5	42
Wilmington,	.	.	.	6	48

—

Hammsville, a small assemblage of buildings, including a Methodist church, and a tavern, in Kent county.

Smyrna, a large and flourishing town in the northern part of Kent county. It is pleasantly situated between the two principal branches of Duck creek, about nine miles above its confluence with the Delaware. It enjoys considerable trade in grain, which is raised in large quantities in the neighbourhood; the population of Smyrna is about 1,200.

Salisbury, a small village nearly west of Smyrna, of which it may be considered a part.

Blackbird, a small settlement, consisting of a dozen or twenty houses, situated on Blackbird creek, in Newcastle county.

Fieldsboro, a little town, beautifully situated on the neck formed by Blackbird and Appoquinimink creeks, in Newcastle county.

Cantwell's, an extensive and thriving town, which has grown up in the vicinity of Cantwell's Bridge, in Newcastle county.

Trap, a small village, with a tavern, in Newcastle county.

St. George, a village of Newcastle county,

situated on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, about five miles from its eastern terminus, at Delaware city.

Red Lion, a town situated on Red Lion creek, which derives its name from the principal tavern.

Clark's Corner, a public house situated at the intersection of the Newcastle and Frenchtown turnpike, and that from Red Lion to Wilmington. There is a Baptist Church near this point.

*Wilmington.**

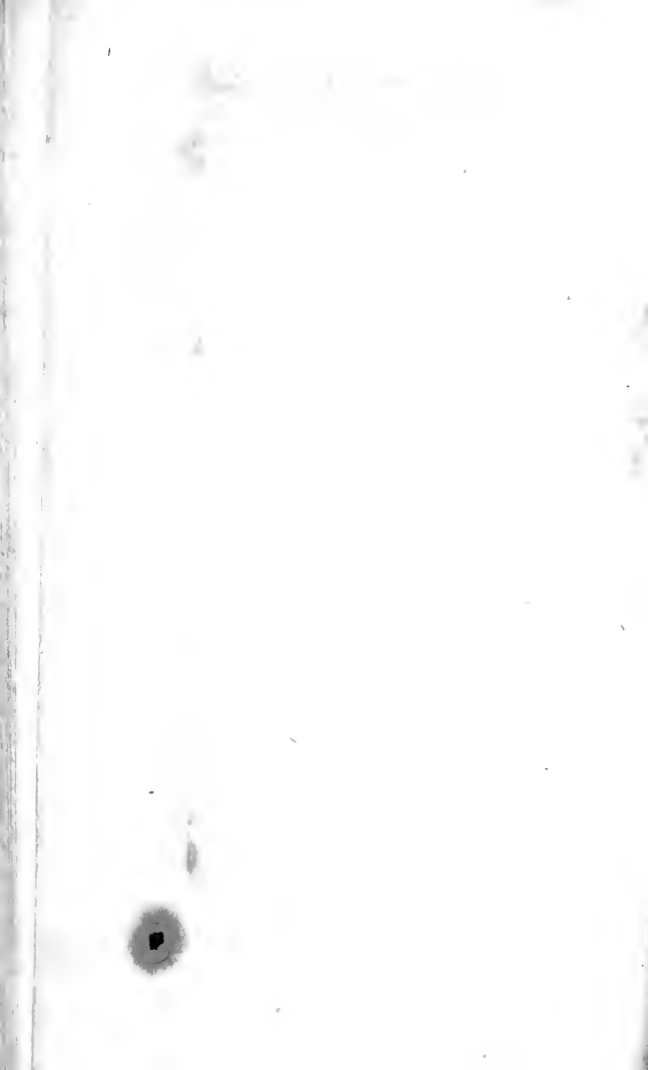
For Routes from Wilmington, see "*Routes from Philadelphia.*"

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, from Delaware city to Back creek, a branch of Elk river.

New Castle and Frenchtown Rail-road, from Newcastle, on the Delaware, to Frenchtown, on Elk river, two miles below Elkton; 16.19 miles in length.

Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail-road, from Wilmington to Havre De Grace; 32 miles in length, is partly in Delaware.





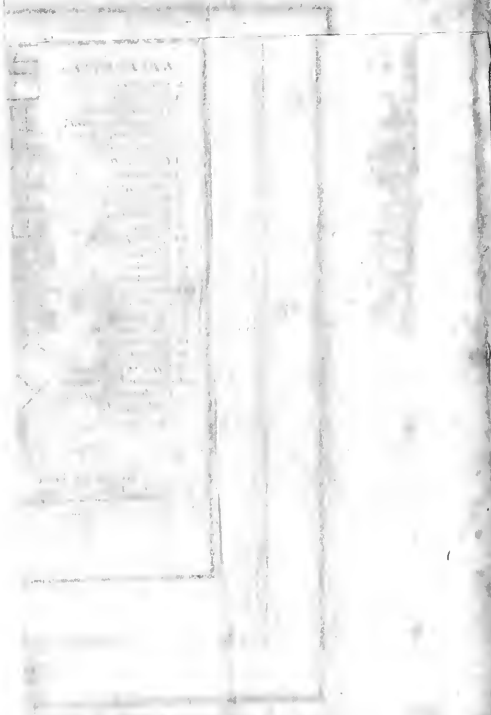
MORRIS

POTOMAC RIVER

JAMES RIVER

YORK RIVER

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ARCHITECTURA

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STATE OF
M A R Y L A N D .

GENERAL VIEW.

THE state of Maryland is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania; east by Delaware and the Atlantic ocean; south and west by Virginia. It extends from north latitude $38^{\circ} 02'$ to $39^{\circ} 42'$, and from 2° east, to $2^{\circ} 28'$ west, of the meridian of Washington. Its area is 11,150 square miles, and population about 475,000.

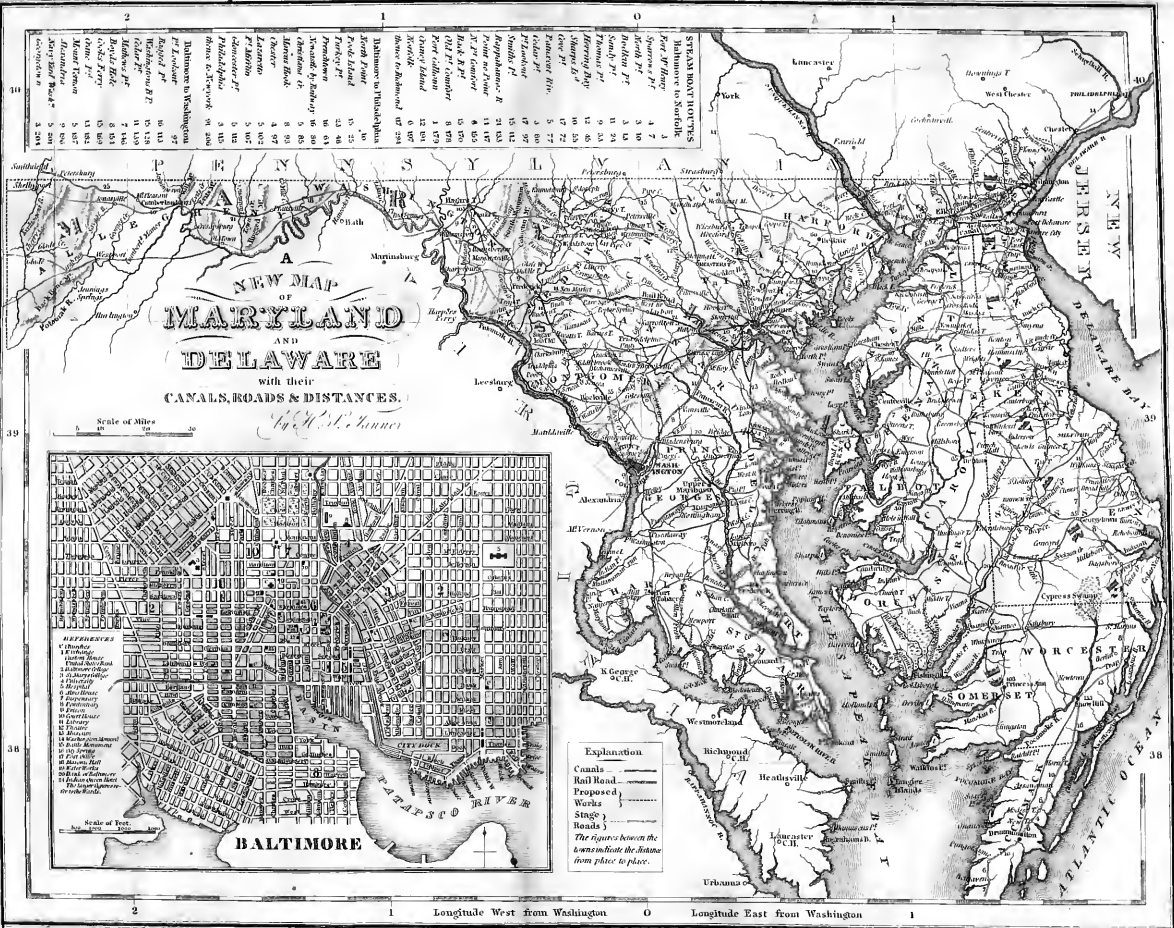
Counties.

Allegany, *w.*
Ann Arundel, *m. w.*
Baltimore, *n.*
Calvert, *s. w.*
Caroline, *E. e.*
Carroll, *m.*
Charles, *s. w.*
Cecil, *E. n. e.*

Chief Towns.

Cumberland.
Annapolis.
BALTIMORE.
Prince Frederick.
Denton.

Port Tobacco.
Elkton.



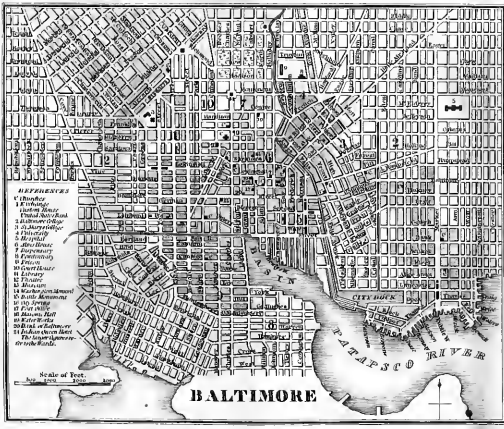
STRAIGHT ROADS DISTANCES

From the River to	1
Sparrows Pt	4 7
Woods Pt	3 10
Andover Pt	3 14
Woods Pt	9 33
Delaware Pt	12 46
Delaware Pt	16 58
Delaware Pt	17 72
Delaware Pt	3 00
Delaware Pt	11 11
Delaware Pt	15 14
Delaware Pt	21 03
Delaware Pt	6 55
Delaware Pt	15 10
Delaware Pt	1 07
Delaware Pt	1 07
Delaware Pt	6 07
Delaware Pt	10 07
Delaware Pt	15 07
Delaware Pt	20 07
Delaware Pt	25 07
Delaware Pt	30 07
Delaware Pt	35 07
Delaware Pt	40 07
Delaware Pt	45 07
Delaware Pt	50 07
Delaware Pt	55 07
Delaware Pt	60 07
Delaware Pt	65 07
Delaware Pt	70 07
Delaware Pt	75 07
Delaware Pt	80 07
Delaware Pt	85 07
Delaware Pt	90 07
Delaware Pt	95 07
Delaware Pt	100 07
Delaware Pt	105 07
Delaware Pt	110 07
Delaware Pt	115 07
Delaware Pt	120 07
Delaware Pt	125 07
Delaware Pt	130 07
Delaware Pt	135 07
Delaware Pt	140 07
Delaware Pt	145 07
Delaware Pt	150 07
Delaware Pt	155 07
Delaware Pt	160 07
Delaware Pt	165 07
Delaware Pt	170 07
Delaware Pt	175 07
Delaware Pt	180 07
Delaware Pt	185 07
Delaware Pt	190 07
Delaware Pt	195 07
Delaware Pt	200 07
Delaware Pt	205 07
Delaware Pt	210 07
Delaware Pt	215 07
Delaware Pt	220 07
Delaware Pt	225 07
Delaware Pt	230 07
Delaware Pt	235 07
Delaware Pt	240 07
Delaware Pt	245 07
Delaware Pt	250 07
Delaware Pt	255 07
Delaware Pt	260 07
Delaware Pt	265 07
Delaware Pt	270 07
Delaware Pt	275 07
Delaware Pt	280 07
Delaware Pt	285 07
Delaware Pt	290 07
Delaware Pt	295 07
Delaware Pt	300 07
Delaware Pt	305 07
Delaware Pt	310 07
Delaware Pt	315 07
Delaware Pt	320 07
Delaware Pt	325 07
Delaware Pt	330 07
Delaware Pt	335 07
Delaware Pt	340 07
Delaware Pt	345 07
Delaware Pt	350 07
Delaware Pt	355 07
Delaware Pt	360 07
Delaware Pt	365 07
Delaware Pt	370 07
Delaware Pt	375 07
Delaware Pt	380 07
Delaware Pt	385 07
Delaware Pt	390 07
Delaware Pt	395 07
Delaware Pt	400 07
Delaware Pt	405 07
Delaware Pt	410 07
Delaware Pt	415 07
Delaware Pt	420 07
Delaware Pt	425 07
Delaware Pt	430 07
Delaware Pt	435 07
Delaware Pt	440 07
Delaware Pt	445 07
Delaware Pt	450 07
Delaware Pt	455 07
Delaware Pt	460 07
Delaware Pt	465 07
Delaware Pt	470 07
Delaware Pt	475 07
Delaware Pt	480 07
Delaware Pt	485 07
Delaware Pt	490 07
Delaware Pt	495 07
Delaware Pt	500 07

NEW MAP OF MARYLAND AND DELAWARE with their CANALS, ROADS & DISTANCES.

Wm. H. Tanner

Scale of Miles



Explanation
 Canals
 Rail Road
 Proposed
 Works
 Stage
 Boats
 The figures between the towns indicate the distance from place to place.

STATE OF
MARYLAND.

GENERAL VIEW.

THE state of Maryland is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania; east by Delaware and the Atlantic ocean; south and west by Virginia. It extends from north latitude $38^{\circ} 02'$ to $39^{\circ} 42'$, and from 2° east, to $2^{\circ} 28'$ west, of the meridian of Washington. Its area is 11,150 square miles, and population about 475,000.

Counties.

Allegany, *w.*
Ann Arundel, *m. w.*
Baltimore, *n.*
Calvert, *s. w.*
Caroline, *E. e.*
Carroll, *m.*
Charles, *s. w.*
Cecil, *E. n. e.*

Chief Towns.

Cumberland.
Annapolis.
BALTIMORE.
Prince Frederick.
Denton.
Port Tobacco.
Elkton.

Dorchester, E. s. e.	Cambridge.
Frederick, n. w.	Frederick (city).
Hartford, n.	Bellair.
Kent, E. e.	Chestertown.
Montgomery, s. w.	Rockville.
Prince Georges, s. w.	Upper Marlboro.
Queen Anne, E. e.	Centreville.
St. Mary's, s. w.	Leonardstown.
Somerset, E. s. e.	Princess Anne.
Talbot, E. m.	Easton.
Washington, n. w.	Hagerstown.
Worcester, E. s. e.	Snow Hill.

Government.—The governor, who receives a salary of \$4,200, is elected by the people, on the first Wednesday of October of each year.

Legislature, consists of a senate and house of delegates, and are styled the "general assembly," which meets annually, on the last Monday in December, at Annapolis. The members of both branches are elected annually by the people.

Judiciary, comprehends a chancery court; a court of appeals, with a chief judge and five associate judges; and some other courts.

Physical Geography.—All those parts of Maryland, east from Chesapeake, and west from that bay to the head of tides, may be considered as recent alluvion. Above tide-water, the surface rises, though not very rapidly, into hills, which reach the foot of the mountains. The third, or mountainous section, constitutes the western part of the state. In respect to the soil, much that is highly productive exists

in each section, but in general, the intermediate valleys of the mountainous part, contain the most productive. The limestone tracts of Frederick and Washington, exhibit a fertility not surpassed in the United States. The hilly or middle section is very varied in respect to soil; in a very limited extent is frequently found the extremes of sterility and fertility. The sea-sand and river alluvial section, though not affording any surface equally productive with the calcareous parts of the western, is more uniform than the middle portion. The surface of the alluvial region, though not rising into hills of any considerable elevation, is far from being a dead plain.

In a state of nature, Maryland was, with little exception, covered with a dense forest, composed of a great variety of timber; the principal genera, oak, hickory, pine, and the *liriodendron tulipifera*. The diversity of soil, and of relative elevation, superinduces in Maryland a very extended facility of vegetable production, from whence the staples have been greatly multiplied. From recent investigation, the height of the western valleys of the state is shown to exceed 800 feet; an elevation equivalent to two degrees of latitude. The whole arable surface of Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, may be regarded as lying more than 500 feet above the ocean.

The Allegany system of mountains forms the western part of Maryland, and gives source to its most considerable river, the Potomac. The ridges or chains, in traversing the state, rise into a barrier, in no place less than 2,500 feet, and in many places exceed 3,000 feet. This mountain mass, when compared with oth-

ers, even in the United States, is humble; but when viewed as opposed to the formation of canals or of roads, it swells into an object of stupendous magnitude, and particularly rises as a most formidable impediment to canal construction. An elevation of 2,500 feet is more than equivalent to six degrees of latitude, and in winter gives to the mountain ridges of Maryland, a temperature similar to that on the Atlantic ocean in latitude 45°.

Maryland abounds, in the mountainous sections, with iron ore and bituminous coal. The latter exists in immense strata near the United States road, a few miles west from Cumberland, and is of excellent quality. One great object of the Baltimore Rail-way, is to produce an easy mode of conveying this invaluable fossil to the Atlantic coast. The western counties also contain limestone in immense formations or masses, one of which crosses the eastern side of Allegany county, and is the extension of the great limestone range of the Kittatinny valley, in Pennsylvania. The completion of the rail-road will tend to develop these inexhaustible fossil resources.

History.—Maryland was intended as a refuge to the persecuted Roman Catholics, under a charter or grant to George Calvert Lord Baltimore, who died before the deed was consummated, and left his claims to his son, Cecilus Lord Baltimore, to whom the patent was granted, June 29, 1632. The vagueness of both proprietary patents, involved the two colonial proprietary families of Calvert and Penn, in a long and intricate dispute respecting the boundaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania;

disputes which arose upwards of fifty years after the actual settlement of Maryland, and were not finally adjusted until after the middle of the 18th century.

In 1699, the seat of government was fixed at Annapolis, where it has ever since remained. This colony early and zealously joined and supported an opposition to the arbitrary proceedings of the British government. The constitution of this state was adopted August 14th, 1776, and dates next in order after Virginia. It was amended in 1838.

CHIEF CITIES AND TOWNS,

With the Roads and Distances.

BALTIMORE.

The metropolis of the state of Maryland, and the third city in point of size and population in the United States. It was founded in 1729, in conformity with a decree of the colonial legislature. In 1767 it became the seat of justice of Baltimore county, and in 1796 it was incorporated as a city. The city occupies a favourable position on the Patapsco, at the confluence of its two principal sources, which uniting, swell out and form a spacious and convenient harbour. Below the city, the river narrows to a confined strait, which is effectually commanded by Fort M'Henry. Jones's Falls, one of the confluent of the Patapsco, divides the city

and harbour into two parts. The lower part is called Fell's Point, to which vessels of 600 tons can ascend; but the water rapidly diminishes in depth on approaching the city.

The local government of the city is confided to a mayor, who is, elected for two years, by electors chosen by the citizens; and a council, composed of two branches, the members of which are elected by the people. Nearly all the subordinate officers of the city are appointed by the mayor, with the approbation and consent of a joint committee of councils. The city is lighted by gas, and well supplied with pure and wholesome water. Its population is now about 105,000.

WATER-WORKS.

The water is conducted from an elevated part of Jones's Falls, by means of an aqueduct, about half a mile in length, to the distributing basin on Calvert street, and thence conveyed through the streets by subterraneous pipes to the various parts of the city.

FOUNTAINS.

In addition to the supply afforded by the water-works, there are several fountains, or rather springs, distributed over the city, which are used in common by the citizens.

The springs, being surrounded by ornamental devices in marble, and otherwise embellished, deserve especial notice. Among them the following are the most conspicuous.

City Spring, in Calvert street, which is decorated by a beautiful circular temple, supported by eight Tuscan columns, resting upon a pedestal, three feet in height. Upon this base, and extending from column to column, an iron railing, about six feet in height, is erected, which with the chaste dome, and the ornamented grounds, form a striking object in this part of the city.

Western Fountain, at the intersection of Camden and South Charles street, is ornamented somewhat in the style of the preceding.

Centre Fountain, corner of Market and Harrison streets. This is, in the proper sense of the term, a fountain. The water is thrown with considerable force from two apertures in a marble pedestal, which, like the others, is richly ornamented.

Eastern Fountain, corner of Eden and Pratt streets. The improvements about this fountain surpass all others, in architectural beauty. They consist of an appropriate temple, supported by twelve plain Ionic columns, and an iron railing, which surrounds the basin. The whole is remarkably neat and chaste, both in design and execution.

A singular phenomenon has been noticed at a new reservoir of water recently opened on the high grounds north of Howard's Park. At the eastern side of the reservoir a large iron pipe or cylinder is inserted near the base of the wall, by which the water may be let out when desired. Through this pipe there

is a constant trickling, and the water falling upon various substances, such as chips, thistles, shavings, &c., lying under the mouth of the pipe, turns them into stone. It is not stated how long a time is taken in the process, but it is said to be short. The petrifying quality in the water of the reservoir is probably derived from a combination with some adventitious substance at the bottom of the reservoir, as the native stream at Jones's Fall, which supplies it, has never been known to possess the peculiarity.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

City Hall, Holliday street. This is a plain building, with but little pretention to architectural beauty. It is three stories high, with a portico and entablature, supported by four massive pillars. It was originally employed as a museum, but is now occupied by the city council, as a place of meeting, and by the city commissioners, register, &c., whose offices are kept here.

Court-house, corner of Monument square and Lexington street, is a large and commodious structure, erected for the accommodation of the various city and county courts, grand jury, sheriff, county commissioners, &c. Its dimensions are 145 feet in length from east to west, and 65 feet in width, from north to south, and two stories high, built of brick and marble. Owing to the inequalities of the ground on which this building is erected, the beauty of

its front is greatly marred by a retaining wall, some ten or twelve feet above the adjacent streets. The building is approached by steps in front and rear, leading to a platform, which supports several Tuscan columns; upon these a plain entablature reposes. The entire building, which is surmounted by a lantern-shaped cupola, presents quite an imposing appearance, and well deserves the inspection of strangers.

Centre Market, Harrison street, between Water and Market streets.

Lexington Market, Lexington street, between Paca and Eutaw street.

Belle air Market, Forrest, between Low and Gay streets.

Hanover Market, corner of Camden and Hanover streets.

Richmond Market, in the angle formed by Biddle and Richmond streets.

Fell's Point Market, Market and Lancaster streets.

Fort M-Henry.—This fortress, which commands the entire harbour of Baltimore, is situated on the right bank of the Patapsco, on Whitestone point, about two miles below the city.

The memorable and gallant defence of this post, during the late war with Great Britain, has rendered it an object of peculiar interest. The fort was attacked on the 13th of September, 1814, by a British squadron, consisting of

sixteen ships, and a land force of 1,200 troops.

After a bombardment of twenty-four hours, during which the battle raged with great fury on all sides, the assailants were obliged to retire, leaving the garrison in the triumphant possession of the place. Thus foiled in its attempt to reduce the fortress, the fleet departed, and hastened to join the army at North Point, when the whole force soon after left the Chesapeake. Fort M'Henry, on this memorable occasion, was commanded by Major Armistead, whose efforts were seconded by Lieutenant Newcomb, who was stationed in Fort Covington, a work situated about a mile east of Fort M'Henry.

PRISONS.

State Penitentiary, corner of Forrest and Madison streets. This establishment consists of three large edifices, wholly detached from each other; two small lodges, designed for the accommodation of the attendants; and several work-shops. These, with the gardens, walks, &c., occupy an area of about four acres, and the whole is surrounded by a massive stone-wall, twenty feet in height. The principal buildings, which are four stories high, have a stone basement, with a brick superstructure. The centre building is occupied by the keeper, guard, &c. The west wing by the female convicts; and the east wing contains the dormitories, 320 in number, which range on both

sides of the building, with corridors extending from one end to the other, by which the cells are entered. The discipline pursued here, differs in some respects, from that recently adopted in Pennsylvania.

Here the convicts labour together during the day, but at night they are locked up, each in a separate apartment. In Pennsylvania, nothing like association is permitted—the punishment being *solitary*, in the strictest sense of the term.

County Prison, near the penitentiary. This is a handsome structure, possessing but few of the external attributes of a prison. It is of an oblong form, with a semi-octagon tower at either end, two stories high, exclusive of the basement, and the attic story, which is lighted by windows corresponding with those of the principal apartments. On the top is a neat and appropriate cupola, which, with the embattled towers at the ends, imparts to the entire building, a very handsome appearance.

House of Refuge.—This building resembles, both in its structure and internal economy, the house of refuge of Philadelphia. (See page 113.)

MONUMENTS.

Washington Monument, at the intersection of Charles and Monument streets. This is a noble specimen of art, alike creditable to Mr. Mills, from whose design it was erected, and

to the liberal and spirited gentlemen by whose efforts it was commenced and completed. It consists of a Doric column, one hundred and sixty feet in height, supported by a square base, twenty feet high, whose sides are fifty feet each, and with an intervening pedestal. On the top of the column, at an elevation of one hundred and eighty feet, is placed the statue of Washington, 13 feet in height, a *chef d'ouvre* of the distinguished artist, Causici. The site of the monument being considerably elevated above the surrounding grounds, adds greatly to the effect; and, while it forms a beautiful embellishment for the neighbourhood, serves as a land-mark to travellers and voyagers.

Battle Monument, corner of Calvert and Fayette streets. This monument is justly considered as one of the finest of the sort existing in the country. It was erected in 1815, from designs by Godefroy, as a memorial of those who fell in the battle of North Point, on the 12th of September, 1814.

The monument rests upon a square sub-base, the sides of which incline inward at an angle of about 5 degrees from a vertical line; each façade is decorated with a door, composed of marble tablets, having appropriate inscriptions, and basso relievo, representing some of the incidents of the battle; and immediately above the sub-base is the plinth, each angle of which is decorated with a griffin; and upon this is erected a circular columnar fascis, in marble, eighteen feet in height. The fascis is encircled by fillets or bands, on which are inscribed, in letters of gold, the names of those men whose memory is thus perpetuated. The whole is surmounted by a marble figure, em-

blematic of the city of Baltimore. The monument, which is surrounded by an iron railing and brilliantly illuminated at night, is fifty-two feet in height, including the statue, whose elegance of form and simplicity of contour, at once strike the beholder. The harmony of the entire structure is greatly admired, and the exquisite taste and skill of its author, are visible throughout.

The battle to which we have alluded, and the remembrance of which this beautiful work is partly designed to perpetuate, was fought at North Point, on the left bank of the Patapsco, about six miles south-east from Baltimore.

About the middle of September, 1814, the British land forces under General Ross, in conjunction with the fleet, consisting of forty or fifty vessels, commenced a series of extensive operations under Admirals Cochrane and Coekburn, against the defences of Baltimore. On the 12th the enemy landed at North Point, in number about 9000, including 2000 marines and sailors. They immediately advanced without interruption, until within six miles of the city, when they were met by General Stricker, with the Baltimore brigade, consisting of 3,200 men. Soon after, a reconnoitering party, which had been detached from the main body, was suddenly attacked by the British in very superior numbers, and driven in with severe loss. General Ross having been shot in the early part of the engagement, the command devolved on Colonel Brook, who continued the attack. As the enemy advanced, the artillery opened a destructive fire upon them, which was promptly returned, when the action became general along the front line. The battle now raged with great fury, and the carnage on both sides was

appalling. It continued for some time, when, pressed by vastly superior numbers, the Americans gave way and retreated towards the city. The enemy followed slowly, and on the 13th, at night, approached within 2 miles of the American entrenchments. Measures were taken to cut them off, and punish them for their temerity; but before they could be carried into effect, the British, admonished by these hostile "demonstrations," precipitately decamped in the night, and hastened on board their vessels which immediately left the bay.

Armistead Monument, near the City Spring. The design of this monument is exceedingly unique. It consists of a base and pedestal, with tablets flanked by inverted cannon, and the whole capped by a marble slab, upon which repose chain-shot and shells. Though singular in design, it presents a beautiful specimen of sculpture. It was erected to the memory of Colonel George Armistead, the intrepid defender of Fort M'Henry, who died on the 25th of April, 1818, in the 39th year of his age.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Holliday street Theatre, between Fayette street and Orange alley, was erected in 1813. It is four stories high, and has three tiers of boxes, which occupy a semi-circle, the chord of which is the proceneum. Though not large, it is a neat and tasty structure, and well adapted to its purposes. This establishment, as well as the succeeding, is lighted with gas.

Theatre and Circus, in Old town, corner of Low and Front streets. This is a large building, with four rows of boxes, designed for both dramatic and equestrian performances. There is nothing remarkable, either in its exterior or interior structure, and, but for its immense size, would fail to attract attention.

Adelphi Theatre, corner of Belvidere and Saratoga streets, is, in comparison with the preceding, quite a small affair. It was, if we may be allowed the expression, erected by instalments,—its nucleus, the “Mud Theatre,” so called, having received from time to time, certain accessions, which have at length entitled the place to its present classic name.

Museum, corner of Calvert and Market streets. This establishment is now under the control of trustees and a curator. Originally founded by Mr. Peale, a son of Mr. C. W. Peale, formerly of Philadelphia, the Baltimore museum is but little inferior to, and resembles, both in variety of specimens, and order of arrangement, that of Philadelphia. It richly deserves the attention of the curious.

Assembly Rooms, corner of Fayette and Holiday streets, consisting of several handsomely furnished apartments, variously devoted to the pleasure of those who frequent them. Dancing and eating are the “staple commodities.”

Assembly Rooms, Commerce street, similar in design and uses, to the preceding.

Concert Hall, in South Charles street.

Though designed for musical entertainments, this building is mostly occupied for balls, dancing schools, &c.

Colonade Bath House, Saratoga, between Belvidere and Calvert streets, a handsome and appropriate building.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

Atheneum Buildings, corner of Lexington and St. Paul streets. This building was erected many years since, by the Atheneum company, for its own use, and was occupied for some time as a public reading-room; but for want of adequate support, the institution declined, and ultimately ceased to exist. The building is now occupied by the

Maryland Institute, a society established for the promotion of the mechanic arts, somewhat on the plan of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, (see page 44). The objects are, to diffuse scientific knowledge by lectures and otherwise; to establish drawing-schools and exhibitions of the works of its members, and others; to offer premiums; to form collections of minerals, books, &c., &c.

The institute has a fine chemical laboratory, and a very complete philosophical apparatus.

Maryland Academy of Science and Literature.—This society is also located in the Atheneum buildings. Its collections in the several

departments of natural history, plaster casts, &c., are rare and valuable. The lower rooms are variously occupied by other public institutions, and by individuals.

Maryland University, Lombard street, between Green and Paca streets, was incorporated in 1812. Since its establishment, the Baltimore College has been merged in the University, and constitutes the chair of ancient languages. The institution is now fully organized. The several chairs of mathematics, and moral and intellectual philosophy, are ably filled, and the various professorships, complete.

The medical department, which has ample accommodations, is established in the university; whilst that of law occupies a separate building in St. Paul's street, where is also the law library of the institution.

The university edifice is but an indifferent specimen of architecture. The portico, its chief ornament, consists of eight non-descript shafts, with Tuscan caps, surmounted by a triangular pediment. The entrance is by a single door in front, which conducts to a rotunda in the rear building, crowned by an immense dome, which is well proportioned. Much cannot, however, be said in favour of the general arrangement of the structure.

Baltimore Infirmary.—This is an appendage of the medical college. Students here have the opportunity of attending clinical lectures, illustrated by actual practice.

St. Mary's College, corner of Franklin and

Green streets, was established in 1791, and is now in a prosperous condition.

Mount Hope Institution, in the northern suburbs, occupies a beautiful situation, every way adapted to the system of instruction pursued here, which combines mental culture, with the developement of physical powers.

Asbury College, corner of Fayette and South street.

M'Kimm's Free School, corner of Market and Aisquith streets. This school, as its name imports, was founded and endowed by Mr. John M'Kimm, whose son has since erected the edifice in which it is now established.

The building, which is an imitation of a Gothic temple at Athens, with the omission of the colonades at the sides and in the rear, consists of a quadrangular structure, having a portico of six fluted columns, which support a fine entablature. The whole appearance of the building is imposing and beautiful to a high degree. It is considered one of the most perfect edifices of the kind in Baltimore.

Oliver Hibernian Free School, Belvidere, between Saratoga and Lexington streets. Though this institution was designed by its benevolent founder, mainly for the education of the children of Irishmen, there are none who may not participate in its benefits.

It is fixed in a large and commodious building, erected expressly for its use.

City Library, corner of Fayette and Holli-

day streets, was established in 1796. None but stockholders have the right to use the books; but they may grant permission to others.

Apprentices' Library, Atheneum, St. Paul's street. This useful institution has been merged in the Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.

Exchange Reading Rooms.—These, as the name implies, are in the Exchange edifice, in Gay street. They are supported by subscription; but strangers and masters of vessels have free access to the newspapers and other periodical journals with which the rooms are supplied.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No. 1. Corner of Green and Fayette streets, is remarkably neat and handsome in its external appearance, having an extensive portico, with columns and entablature in front. Its internal arrangements are very appropriate, and the school furniture and apparatus are ample, and of the most approved sort.

No. 2. Corner of Alice and Market streets, Fell's Point.

No. 3. In Aisquith, near Pitt street, is held in a building similar to that of No. 1. Both No. 1 and No. 2 claim attention, not only for their architectural beauty, but also from their excellent organization.

There are several other public schools distributed over the city and Fell's Point.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Exchange, in Gay, between Water and Second streets. This splendid structure, which is an object of attention to visitors, was commenced in 1815, after a plan by H. B. Latrobe, and was not completed until 1821. It is the property of a joint-stock company. The dimensions are, 255 feet in front on Gay street, 141 in depth, and three stories high, exclusive of the basement. The principal room, 53 feet square, in which the merchants assemble, is in the centre building. It has colonnades, consisting of six Ionic columns, on its east and west sides, which are flanked by passages leading to the stairs. Above the colonnades are galleries with arched ceilings, over which there is another gallery, protected by railing from below. This part of the structure is covered by an immense dome, whose apex is 115 feet above the street. This is provided with an index, which, communicating with a vane above, indicates the course of the wind.

The basement story, which is vaulted throughout, is tenanted by brokers and others; and the principal and second floors are occupied by insurance offices.

The northern wing of the Exchange was formerly occupied by the Branch of the Bank of the United States; and the southern wing, by the

Custom House, which is entered from Water

street. It consists of a spacious saloon, co-extensive with this part of the building. By means of two colonnades, this saloon is divided into three parts. The centre is used in common by persons having business here, the officers' desks being ranged between the columns, and the collector's room at the upper end of the hall.

Post Office, in Calvert, north of Market street, occupies some of the lower rooms in the City Hotel.

Telegraph, on Federal Hill, near the Basin. This, with a similar establishment at Bodkin Point, on the Chesapeake Bay, serves to announce the approach of vessels. Information is thus conveyed from the mouth of the Patapsco to an observatory in the Exchange, in a few minutes.

Tobacco Warehouse, on the Basin, at the foot of Harrison street, is a building no way remarkable, except for its gigantic dimensions. It is the principal depository of the tobacco, one of the chief staples of Maryland, for which Baltimore is the great mart. Here the article is subjected to a strict examination, and its character and quality ascertained, by persons authorised for the purpose by the state.

BANKS.

Union Bank, corner of Fayette and Charles streets. This is by far, the most splendid bank-

ing house in Baltimore. It is in the form of a parallelogram, the length being sixty-eight feet, and width about sixty. On the west is presented, a colonnade in front of a depression, consisting of four Ionic columns and one pilaster at each of the external angles. The whole is crowned by a pediment, containing the armorial bearings of the state, and other ornamental devices. The flanks correspond with the front, and the entire structure speaks well for the taste and liberality of the company.

The capital of the Union Bank is \$2,000,000. Shares, first class, \$75—second class \$37 50 each.

Commercial and Farmers' Bank, corner of German and Howard streets. This is truly an unique building, having the principal entrance at one of its angles.

It is elevated considerably above the pavement, and consists of a semi-circular vestibule, with a corresponding dome, the concave of which is ornamented by radiating blocks.

It is a one-story structure, with a single window in one of the fronts, and two on the other.

Though singular in appearance, the building is neat and attractive.

Bank of Baltimore, corner of Paul and Market streets; capital \$1,200,000—shares \$300 each.

Bank of Maryland, South, between Market and Second streets; capital \$200,000—shares \$100.

Mechanics' Bank, Monument Square; capital \$640,000—shares \$9 each.

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Calvert, between Market and Fayette streets; capital \$465,000—shares \$50 each.

Franklin Bank, corner of Belvidere and Market streets; capital \$415,000—shares \$20 each.

Marine Bank, corner of Gay and Second streets; capital \$235,000—shares \$25 each.

Susquehanna Bridge and Bank, at Port Deposit, has an office at 136 Market street.

SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.

Savings Bank, in the Exchange building.

Maryland Savings Institution, corner of Belvidere and Lafayette streets. This institution, which is established in a handsome building erected for its use, differs from ordinary savings banks, in requiring from each depositor a specified sum, weekly. Most other banks of this description receive any sum on deposit, however small. A depositor has the privilege of withdrawing a part of his funds, by giving his note for the amount thus taken.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Maryland, (marine) in the Exchange; capital \$500,000—shares \$500 and \$1,000 each.

Baltimore, (marine) in the Exchange; Capital \$300,000—shares \$300 each.

American, (marine) in the Exchange; Capital \$200,000—shares \$100 each.

Neptune, (marine) in the Exchange; Capital \$200,000—shares \$100 each.

Baltimore, (fire) No. 18 Market street; (mutual assurance.)

Baltimore, (fire) No. 11 South street; Capital \$500,000—shares \$50 each.

Firemen's, No. 25 Second street; capital \$500,000—shares \$20 each.

United States, insures against losses of almost every description: office in South street; capital \$200,000—shares \$20 each.

Baltimore, (life) No. 22 Paul street; capital \$50,000—shares \$50 each.

CHURCHES.

EPISCOPALIAN.

St. Paul's Church, corner of Saratoga and Charles streets. This beautiful edifice occupies the site of a one-story building, erected in 1744, which was called St. Paul's church. It was demolished in 1779 to make room for another, which, in its turn, was razed and suc-

ceeded by the present structure. The body of the church, which partakes in some measure of the Grecian Doric, was completed in 1817. The spire is a combination of almost every order, Corinthian, Doric, and composite. The decorations are composed principally of marble or sand-stone, and the body of the church is of brick.

Christ Church, corner of Market and Front streets. This church, which was erected in 1785, was formerly owned by a congregation of German Calvinists. In 1795 it was purchased by the Episcopalians, who gave the church its present name, and added the spire, with a chime of six bells.

St. Peter's Church, corner of Sharp and Little German streets.

Trinity Church, Trinity street, between High and Exeter streets.

Grace Church, William, between Warren and Montgomery streets, on Federal Hill.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral, corner of Mulberry and Cathedral streets. This magnificent building, which affords an admirable specimen of the Grecian Ionic, is remarkable for its design and masterly execution. It is 190 feet in length, 177 in width, and 127 in height, from the principal floor to the apex of the dome, the external diameter of which is about 72 feet.

The building is illuminated by windows in the external dome, which, though hidden from the spectator below, diffuse a strong light throughout the body of the church. There is an elliptical arch between each of the supports of the dome; that at the head of the cross forming the exterior of a lesser dome, which is above the grand altar. The rear spaces, between the carved partition and the outer wall, are used for the vestry rooms, sacristy, &c. The left arch under the principal dome, covers the organ loft, which is supported by several Ionic columns. The opposing arch is divided into two galleries, which are entered by circular stairs, and is supported in like manner.

Immediately adjoining the nave is a mahogany balustrade, which encloses the altars. From the grand dome there are three openings; the principal one is covered by two others, and is supported by pillars.

The side aisles are entered from three domes, which are lighted by six large windows.

The gallery for coloured people, supported by four Ionic columns, is immediately over the principal entrance, which is to be flanked by two massive towers.

The spectacle on entering this noble fabric is truly superb. The pictures—the descent from the cross, and St. Louis before Tunis—the former presented by Louis XVI., and the latter by Charles X.,—add greatly to the effect. Besides all these attractions, the cathedral contains an immense organ, which is the largest in the United States, and having thirty-six stops and six thousand pipes.

No church in Baltimore so well deserves the

attention of strangers as this; and no stranger should leave the city without visiting it.

St. Mary's Chapel, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Grant street, is a beautiful Gothic structure, 86 feet in length and 50 wide, erected in 1791. It is surmounted by several appropriate turrets, which serve to heighten the effect. The whole affords a chaste example of the Gothic, and deserves attention.

St. John's Church, corner of Park and Saratoga streets, was built in 1797, and is occupied by a congregation of German Catholics. There is nothing remarkable in its appearance.

St. Peter's Church, Saratoga, near Charles street. This is a plain structure, built in 1771 by the French residents of Baltimore, and is the oldest Catholic church in the city. Owing to pecuniary difficulties the church soon after its erection began to decline, and was at length publicly sold to one of its principal creditors, who closed it forthwith. It was, however, recovered and renovated by the congregation, and in 1784 the customary services were resumed.

St. Peter's Church, Apple alley, between Fleet and Wilkes street, Fell's Point.

St. Patrick's Church, corner of Bank and Market streets, Fell's Point. This church was built in 1807 from a design by Conway. It is only remarkable for the extreme simplicity of its architecture, the order of which it is difficult to describe.

The spire, which is in front, is exceedingly

uncouth in its construction, and appears to have been erected without any regard to those fixed rules of proportion, which cannot be violated without manifest injury to the structure.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of North and Fayette streets. This church consists of an oblong structure, with a large portico and entablature in front, supported by four Ionic columns.

On a line with the front of the main building are two towers, one at each angle, which are surmounted by cupolas, elevated to nearly double the height of the principal building. With the exception of the columns just mentioned, it is difficult to indicate the order of architecture which the builder has adopted. If there is nothing very remarkable in its style, it possesses one redeeming quality at least—that of unity of construction, by which the harmony of the various parts is preserved.

Second Presbyterian Church, Market street, near Jones's Falls, is one of the most extensive churches in Baltimore. Though possessing but few of the architectural beauties of some others, this church claims the attention of visitors, on account of its neat and appropriate interior arrangements.

Third Presbyterian Church, Eutaw, between Saratoga and Mulberry streets.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Fayette, between Charles and Liberty streets.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Pitt and Aisquith streets, Old town. The three last mentioned churches are plain but commodious structures, well adapted to the purposes for which they were intended.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist Church, corner of Lombard and Sharp streets. This is a handsome circular building, with an immense dome, perforated in the centre for the admission of light, and an Ionic portico. It is of beautiful proportions, and seems altogether one of the most attractive buildings in the city.

Second Baptist Church, Fleet, between Market street and Argyle alley, Fell's Point.

Third Baptist Church, corner of Baltimore and Exeter streets.

Ebenezer Baptist Church, Calvert, between Saratoga and Lexington streets.

LUTHERAN.

German Lutheran Church, Gay, between Saratoga street and Orange alley.

GERMAN REFORMED.

German Reformed Church, Second bet

Gay and Belvidere streets. This, with its lofty and beautiful spire, is one of the prettiest churches in Baltimore.

Evangelical Reformed Church, corner of Sharp and Conway streets.

English Lutheran Church, Lexington, between Howard and Park streets, a neat and chaste structure.

FRIENDS.

Meeting-houses for the Friends are established at the corner of Pitt and Aisquith streets; in Lombard, between Eutaw and Howard streets; and at the corner of Courtlandt and Howard streets.

METHODISTS.

Have churches at the corner of Mulberry and Eutaw streets; in Light, below Market street; in Exeter, near Gay street; in Wilkes, near Market street, Fell's Point; in Caroline, near Market street, Fell's Point; at the corner of Sharp and Little Hughes streets; in Liberty, between Lexington and Fayette streets; at the corner of Aisquith and Pitt streets; and in Harford avenue.

CHURCHES—VARIOUS.

First Unitarian Church, corner of Charles and Franklin streets. This truly beautiful temple is from a drawing by M. Godefroy, un-

der whose superintendence the building was erected, in 1818. It is 108 feet in length, and 78 in width. In front is a colonnade, consisting of four columns and two pilasters, which form three arcades. Above there is a cornice extending around the pediment, which is decorated by emblematic figures, and inscriptions. The body of the church is entered by three doors in the centre, and the galleries, by two others, one on each side of the peristyle. The dome, which is fifty-five feet in diameter, is supported by four arches, each thirty-three feet in diameter. The interior of the building corresponds in beauty with its exterior, and the whole is justly regarded as an ornament to the city.

Seamen's Union Bethel, Black street, Fell's Point, is a handsome structure, built expressly for the purpose to which it is now devoted.

Swedenborgian Chapel, corner of Market and Exeter streets.

Independent Tabernacle, St. Paul's, near Saratoga street. This building, formerly occupied by the adherents of a Mr. Warfield, who has exerted himself to establish a new religious sect, is now employed as a place of worship by a congregation of Universalists.

African Methodists, have churches in Sharp, near Pratt street; at the corner of Douglass and East streets; in Strawberry Alley, Fell's Point; and in Saratoga street.

African Protestant Episcopalians, corner of Saratoga and Belvidere streets.

CEMETERIES.

There are several rural cemeteries in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, and others are proposed. The environs of the city present many beautiful sites for burial places, such as Laurel Hill and the Woodlands, near Philadelphia, and Mount Auburn, in Cambridge, Massachusetts; some of which, in the hands of the enterprising Baltimoreans, will, no doubt, be prepared as places of sepulture.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospital.—The grounds occupied by this institution, are bounded by Market, Jefferson, Wolf, and Monument streets, in the north-western suburbs of Baltimore. The building being greatly elevated above the basin, commands a fine view of the city and surrounding country. The centre building, which is much higher than the others, has a handsome cupola, and is four stories high, including a basement, the floor of which is but little elevated above the lawn in front.

This is flanked by wings, extending to two other structures, which form the ends of this vast pile, and range in a line with the front of the

main building. The intervening structures or wings recede from this line, and of course have a diminished depth. All the buildings except the centre, are three stories high, and built of brick.

The arrangements within, as well as the mode of treatment, resemble those of similar institutions elsewhere; and in point of order and cleanliness, the establishment is, in no respect, inferior to them. Its organization however, differs from most others, as it partakes more of the character of a private infirmary, than that of a public hospital. Though founded and partly supported by the public authorities, its management, controlled to a certain extent by a committee appointed by the legislature, is intrusted to an individual who has leased the premises, under certain limitations, and on terms which secure to the city the privilege of sending patients to the hospital. The income from this source, and fees from insane and other patients, enable the lessee to support the establishment. The anatomical museum attached to this hospital, is said to be equal to any in the country. The entire cost of the buildings, &c., was nearly \$150,000.

Alms-house.—This immense structure, which has a front of 375 feet, consists of a centre building and two wings, each three stories high, including the basement. The former is occupied by the keepers, physicians, &c., and the wings by the paupers. Attached to the establishment are extensive grounds, which serve to employ such of the inmates as are able to work; and in this way they are enabled to

defray a part of the expense of their maintenance.

City Dispensary, corner of Orange alley and Holliday street, and

Eastern Dispensary, corner of Market street and Harford Run Avenue. The leading object of these meritorious institutions is to afford medical advice, and to furnish medicines gratuitously to the indigent sick.

Indigent Sick Society, an excellent institution, the members of which, who are ladies, visit the sick, and minister to their comfort.

Humane Impartial Society, South street, near Water. The object of this society is to furnish employment at a fair price, to females who are dependent on their daily labour, and whose income from other sources, is inadequate to their support.

Female Orphans' Asylum, Mulberry, between Park and Charles streets. This admirable charity has been in existence upwards of thirty years, and is still pursuing its benevolent labours with unabated energy. It not only affords shelter to destitute orphans, but provides, also, the means of educating them. Its affairs are managed by six gentlemen and nine ladies, and its expenses defrayed by funds received from members, from donations, and from bequests.

St. Mary's Orphans' Asylum, Franklin, be-

tween Park and Charles streets. This is also designed for the reception of female orphans, children of Catholic parents.

Society for Educating and Supporting Female Children, North Howard street. The benefits of this institution are extended alike to orphans and others, whose parents or friends neglect, or are unable, to protect them.

Society for the Relief of the Poor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charitable Marine Society.

Female Penitents' Refuge Society.—The nature and objects of this society are sufficiently indicated by its title.

Maria Marthian Society.—The objects of this are similar to the above. Though its members are Catholics, its benefits are dispensed without regard to sectarian considerations.

Dorcas Society, consists of ladies who employ themselves in making up garments, which are given to the poor. The materials are procured by funds subscribed by the members, donations, &c.

Colonization Society.—This institution is auxiliary to the Maryland State Society, and actively employed in the promotion of its laudable object.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Masonic Hall, corner of St. Paul's street and Court House lane, is a beautiful building, 100 feet in length, 42 in width, and three stories high. It deserves the attention of visitors.

Odd Fellows' Hall, is also a handsome building, resembling an ordinary dwelling-house of the better sort.

Shot Tower, corner of Front and Pitt streets. This is only remarkable on account of its great height. An extensive view of the city and adjacent country may be had from its summit.

Fire Engine Houses.—There are many of these distributed over the city. Some of them display great taste in their construction, and are well worthy of inspection.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

City Hotel, Calvert, near Market street.

Eutaw House, Monument Square.

Exchange Hotel, corner of Eutaw and Market streets.

Fountain Inn, Light street.

Globe Hotel, Market street.

Tammany Hall, Water, between South and Gay streets.

Wheatfield Inn, Howard, near Market street.

RAIL-ROADS.

Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail-road, depot in Pratt street. This is a part of the great rail-road line to Philadelphia and the north. It extends to Havre De Grace, 36 miles, thence by the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail-road to Wilmington, and thence to Philadelphia, by the Philadelphia and Wilmington Rail-road. The distance from Baltimore to Philadelphia by this route is 95 miles.

Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, depot in Pratt street. This is also a link in the great North and South chain, which, for the sake of convenience, we shall hereafter distinguish as the ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD.* This section extends to Washington city, and there unites with the stage and

*This line, when completed, will extend from Maine to Louisiana, passing through Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Montgomery, (where a branch leaves for Pensacola,) Columbus, and terminate at New Orleans.

steam-boat line to Fredericksburg. The distance to Washington is thirty-eight and a half miles.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, depot in Pratt street. This road is now completed to Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, a distance of eighty and a half miles, whence it is to be continued, through the northern part of Virginia, to Wheeling, on the Ohio.

Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail-road, depot corner of Saratoga and North streets. This road extends to York, in Pennsylvania, where it meets the York and Wrightsville Rail-road, which unites with the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail-road.

STEAM-BOATS.

Philadelphia Steam-boat, landing at Bowley's wharf. Passengers by this route pass down the Patapsco, up Chesapeake bay to Frenchtown, thence by rail-road to Newcastle, and thence by steam-boat to Philadelphia.—Entire distance, 120 miles.

Norfolk Steam-boat, landing at Bowley's wharf. This line, which connects with the preceding, passes down Chesapeake bay, and proceeds to Norfolk, via Hampton Roads and

Elizabeth river. Distance from Baltimore to Norfolk, 200 miles.

ROUTES FROM BALTIMORE.

From Baltimore to Washington, by Rail-road.

Carrollton Viaduct,	.	.	.	2
Elkridge Landing,	.	.	.	6 8
Vansville,	.	.	.	15 23
Bladensburg,	.	.	.	9½ 32½
Washington,	.	.	.	6 38½

Carrollton Viaduct.—This splendid bridge conducts the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road across Gwynn's falls, a branch of the Patapsco. It is 300 feet in length, and is elevated 65 feet above the surface of the stream, which is crossed by a segmental arch of eighty feet span. The structure is also perforated by an inferior arch, designed as a road-way. The whole is built of stone, quarried on the Patapsco, and cost upwards of \$55,000.

Elkridge Landing, a village situated on the right bank of the Patapsco, in Ann Arundel county, a depository for the tobacco of the neighbourhood. Its position, in the midst of romantic hills, is well chosen; the buildings are neat: and the whole presents a very pretty appearance. The famous Avalon works are situated here.

The rail-road here crosses the Patapsco by a fine viaduct, and thence proceeds to

Vansville, a small town of twenty or thirty houses, situated on the ridge which divides the waters of the Patapsco from those of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac.

Bladensburg, a large and thriving town of Prince George county, containing about one hundred and fifty buildings, including churches, taverns, stores, &c. This place is famous in the annals of the late war with Great Britain. It was near Bladensburg that Commodore Barney gave the British army a signal check in their advance upon Washington City, in 1814, when they burnt the capitol and many other buildings, (See article "Washington.")

From Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the Atlantic Rail-road.

Havre De Grace,*	.	.	.	35
Elkton,*	.	.	15	50
Wilmington,*	.	.	18	68
Chester,*	.	.	13	81
Philadelphia,*	.	.	14	95

From Baltimore to Frederick, by Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road.

Carrollton Viaduct,	2
Patterson Viaduct,	8 10
Ellicotts,	2 12
Parrsville,	30 42
New Market,	6 46
Frederick,	13 59

—

*Carrollton Viaduct.**

Patterson Viaduct.—Here the rail-road passes from the left to the right bank of the Patapsco, over a stone bridge with four arches, at an elevation of forty-five feet above the water. The arches at either end are used for carriage-ways; the others allow a free passage to the stream. The entire structure is about three hundred feet in length.

Ellicotts.—This place, which now presents such an imposing and business-like appearance, consisted, until recently, of a small assemblage of buildings, in some way connected with the mills which have been long established here. It is now a large and flourishing town, containing churches, stores, hotels, and all the other concomitants of such a town. It is situated in the midst of a hilly and rocky country, which nothing but the valuable water-power afforded here by the Patapsco, could have impelled the original settlers, to reduce to cultivation. The entire region is wild and romantic to a high degree. At a short distance above Ellicotts, the

rail-road passes what is here termed the Tarpeian rock, which at this place presents, on one side, a vertical face, whilst the other projects considerably over the road, thus forming an almost complete tunnel for the road-way. At a distance of twenty miles from Ellicotts, the road re-crosses the Patapsco by a fine viaduct, and continues its course through a beautiful and picturesque country, to an inclined plane, 2,150 feet in length, which is succeeded by another, 3,000 feet long, which reaches the summit near Parr's Spring. The aggregate ascent of these two planes is 180 feet.

Parrsville, a small village, which, since the completion of the rail-road, has grown up around Parr's Spring, the head fountain of the Patapsco.

Here the traveller after having attained an elevation of 813 feet above the ocean, commences the descent of the Monococy valley by two other inclined planes, with a descent of 241 feet, and soon enters

Newmarket, a clever little town of Frederick county, situated on the north branch of Bush creek.

Nothing can be finer than the view from Parr's ridge. Far in the west are seen the Cotoctin mountains, decked with foliage of every hue; the beautiful valley of the Monococy, and all its varied charms; and the silvery stream, which, like a wily serpent, glides silently along. These, combined with the hamlets and neat cottages which every where

attract the eye, form a landscape highly picturesque and beautiful.

*Frederick.**

From Baltimore to Lancaster, Pa., by Railroad.

Towsontown,	.	.	.	8
Hereford,	.	.	17	25
Strasburg,	.	.	15	40
York,	.	.	16	56
Columbia,	.	.	12	68
Lancaster,	.	.	12	80

Towsontown, and

Hereford, two small villages in Baltimore county, containing some twenty or thirty buildings each.

Strasburg, a village of York county, Pennsylvania, consisting of thirty or forty dwellings, chiefly on the Baltimore and York turnpike. It is situated upon the ridge between Cadorus and Deer creeks, a mile or two north of the state boundary.

*York.**

*Columbia.**

*Lancaster.**

From Baltimore to Annapolis, by Stage.

Patapsco Ferry,	.	.	.	7
Indian Landing,	.	.	. 14	21
Annapolis,	.	.	. 9	30

ANNAPOLIS.

The capital of the state, and seat of justice of Ann Arundel county, is situated on the right bank of the Severn, near its confluence with Chesapeake bay. Besides the state and county buildings, there are about three hundred and fifty dwellings, stores, taverns, shops, &c.

The former occupy a beautiful site in the centre of the town, from which the principal streets proceed in every direction. The capitol or legislative hall is a remarkably fine building, and forms the chief object of interest in the city. The others are substantially built, and well adapted to the various purposes for which they were constructed. The University of Maryland has one of its edifices here; the other is in Chester, on the Eastern shore. The former is known by the name of St. John's College; and the latter, by that of Washington. The population of Annapolis, by the census of 1830, was 2,623.

ROUTES FROM ANNAPOLIS.

From Annapolis to	{	Washington,	40 miles.
		Baltimore,	30 "
		Chester, Kent county,	40 "
		Centreville, Queen Anne co.	31 "
		Easton, Talbot co.	33 "
		Cambridge, Dorchester co.	45 "
		Snow Hill, Worcester co.	100 "
Princess Ann, Somerset co.	92 "		

The six last mentioned towns, which are situated on the Eastern shore of Maryland, are the seats of justice of the counties in which they are respectively located. They are all small towns; none of them (except Easton, which has about 2,000 inhabitants) having a population exceeding 1,000 or 1,500 each. Those enumerated below are generally of the same description, and are also the county towns of their respective counties.

Fr. An. to	{	Upper Marlboro, Pr. Geo. co.	26 miles.
		Pr. Frederick, Calvert co.	43 "
		Port Tobacco, Chester co.	61 "
		Leonardtown, St. Mary co.	76 "

FREDERICK.

This is an incorporated city, the seat of justice of Frederick county, and next to Baltimore, the largest town in the state; its population, by the census of 1840, is 5,158.

It is regularly laid out, with the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and is finely situated on Carroll's creek, a branch of the Monococy, about three miles from its western bank. The great road from Baltimore to Wheeling passes through the city, which, by means of a branch rail-road, three miles in length, communicates with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, near the Monococy viaduct.

In addition to the court-house, which is an elegant structure, and the county offices, there are twelve or fifteen places of public worship, some of which are large and handsome; and several banks.

Besides the buildings devoted to public uses, there is in Frederick, a vast number of elegant private dwellings, mostly of stone or brick; these give to the city a very attractive appearance, and add great beauty to its wide and well regulated streets.

Situated at the immediate base of the Cotoc-tin mountain, in the midst of a fine undulating and variegated country, and possessing a population distinguished for its intelligence and enterprise, with many literary and scientific institutions, the city of Frederick is justly considered one of the most desirable places of residence in the state. That such a place should increase rapidly, is not a matter of surprise.

ROUTES FROM FREDERICK.

For Route by Rail-road to Baltimore, see
 "Baltimore."

*From Frederick to Cumberland, by the State
 Turnpike, and thence to Wheeling, by the
 National road, by Stage.*

Middletown,	.	.	.	9
Boonsboro,	.	.	7	16
Williamsport,	.	.	12	28
Big Spring,	.	.	10	38
Hancock,	.	.	17	55
Prattsville,	.	.	18	73
Cumberland,	.	.	21	94
Mt. Pleasant,	.	.	10	104
Petersburg,	.	.	25	129
Smythfield,	.	.	4	133
Union,	.	.	21	154
Brownsville,	.	.	12	166
Hillsboro,	.	.	11	177
Washington,	.	.	12	189
W. Alexandria,	.	.	15	204
Wheeling,	.	.	16	220

Middletown, a small village of Frederick county, situated on Middle creek, a branch of the Catoclin.

Boonsboro, situated in Washington county, at the western base of South mountain, is a small place, containing about twenty-five buildings.

Williamsport, a thriving town of Washington county, situated on the left bank of the Potomac, at the mouth of Conococheague creek. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Washington, passes through the town, and the Franklin Rail-road, from Chambersburg, terminates here.

About six miles north-east from Williamsport, and nine north-west from Boonsboro, is the large and beautiful town of

Hagerstown, the seat of justice of Washington county, and the third in point of population in the state.

It is finely situated in the fertile and well cultivated valley of Conococheague creek, and near the western bank of that stream; is well built, with handsome stone and brick houses. Population about 4,000, and rapidly increasing.

Big Spring, a noted place in Washington county, near the north bank of the Potomac.

Hancock, village of Washington county, containing some thirty or forty dwellings, two churches, three or four stores, and a few taverns.

Prattsville, a new village, situated at the eastern foot of Rugged mountain, in Washington county.

Cumberland, a large and well built town, and seat of justice of Allegany county. It is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Potomac, at the mouth of Wills creek, and con-

tains, besides the court-house, &c., upwards of 130 dwellings, with stores, taverns, shops, &c. The State road from Baltimore, terminates, and the National or Cumberland road, commences, here. The line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as located, passes through the town, which is now in a flourishing condition.

Mount Pleasant, a small village of Allegany county. In passing westward from Mount Pleasant, the traveller ascends the great Alleghany mountain or "Back Bone," so called, of the Alleghany system. It is here about 2,700 feet above the ocean; an elevation which renders the temperature highly delightful in summer, and affords one of the most beautiful and picturesque landscapes of this most picturesque region. Soon after descending this mountain, the Pennsylvania state line is crossed, and the traveller enters the pretty little town of

Petersburg, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, a village containing thirty or forty buildings of various sorts.

Smythfield, a town of Fayette county, containing seventy or eighty neat, and some handsome buildings.

Union, the seat of justice of Fayette county, is a large and well built town, with about 1,600 inhabitants, situated in Redstone valley. This is the seat of Madison College, a thriving institution, established in 1825, by the Methodists. There are in the town five churches, with the usual stores, taverns, and some manufactories.

Brownsville, on the right bank of the Monongahela, at the mouth of Redstone creek, containing about two hundred and fifty dwellings. It is situated in the centre of a rich and fertile country, inhabited chiefly by Friends. The National road crosses the Monongahela by a fine bridge, which unites Brownsville with

Bridgeport, a small village on the opposite side of the river, which may be regarded as a part of Brownsville.

Hillsboro, a small village of about twenty dwellings, distributed at irregular intervals for a considerable distance along the National road. It occupies a station nearly equi-distant between Brownsville and Washington, and is elevated, according to measurement, 1,750 feet above tide-water; 917 above the Monongahela at Brownsville; and 1,002 feet above the Ohio at Wheeling.

Washington.*

West Alexandria.*

Wheeling.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to those works mentioned at page 331, are the following :

Annapolis and Elkridge Rail-road, 19.75 miles in length, from a point on the Baltimore and Washington Rail-road, 18 miles from the former, and proceeds to Annapolis.

Eastern Shore Rail-road, 170 miles long. Though commenced, but little has been done on this work. The line, as located, commences at Elkton, and proceeds through the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, in Maryland, and Accomac and Northampton counties, in Virginia.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—This work is completed, or nearly so, from Georgetown, D. C. to Hancock, a distance of 136 miles. Another section, extending thence to Cumberland, is now in progress. Beyond this point, nothing has been done towards its execution.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENERAL VIEW.

THE District of Columbia is bounded on the north and east by the counties of Montgomery and Prince George's, of Maryland; and on the west by Fairfax county, of Virginia. It extends from north latitude $38^{\circ} 47'$ to $38^{\circ} 59'$, and from $0^{\circ} 4'$ east, to $0^{\circ} 10'$ west of the meridian of Washington, which divides the district into two unequal parts. Its area, which is divided into two counties, Washington and Alexandria, is 100 square miles, and population about 45,000.

Physical Structure.—The surface of the district, which is intersected by the Potomac, is beautifully diversified by hill and dale. The soil in its natural state is rather sterile, but the climate is justly esteemed very healthy; the mean temperature being about 55° of Fahrenheit.

History.—The District of Columbia was formed out of parts of Prince George's and

Montgomery counties, of Maryland, and part of Fairfax county, of Virginia; and in 1790, was ceded by those states to the United States, of which it became the seat of government, in the year 1800. It is under the immediate control of congress, and for local purposes, subdivided into counties, &c.

Government.—Though subject to the general government, each section of the district has its own local or municipal bodies, whose acts are, in some respects, limited and controlled by congress, which, on all important points, regulate the affairs of the district. The government of the district and that of the United States, being, to a certain extent, identical, we proceed to point out some of its leading features.

The executive department consists of a president, who receives \$25,000, and a vice-president, \$5,000 per annum. Four secretaries, who are respectively charged with the duties of the various departments of state, the treasury, war, and the navy. Each of the secretaries receives a salary of \$6,000 per annum; one post-master-general, \$6,000; and the attorney-general, \$3,000. These hold their offices at the will of the president.

Department of State.—The secretary of this branch of the government, conducts the diplomatic correspondence at home and abroad; negotiates treaties with foreign powers; disseminates the acts of congress and all treaties; grants passports; has charge of the patent-office, and of the seal of the United States, &c.

The secretary of the treasury, superintends all fiscal concerns of the government, and upon his own responsibility, recommends to congress measures for improving the condition of the revenue, and settles all government accounts, in which he is aided by two comptrollers, five auditors, a treasurer and a register. The general land office is a subordinate branch of this department.

The secretary of war has the superintendence of military affairs generally; the erection of fortifications; of making topographical surveys; surveying and leasing the national lead mines, and of the intercourse with Indian tribes.

The secretary of the navy issues all orders to the navy of the United States, and superintends the concerns of the navy establishment generally. The board of navy commissioners, consisting of three officers of the navy, is attached to the office of the secretary of the navy. This board discharges all the ministerial duties of that office.

General Post Office.—This department is under the superintendence of the post-master-general, who has two assistants. The post-master-general has the sole appointment of all the post-masters through the United States, and the direction of every thing relating to this department.

The Legislature.—Consists of a senate and house of representatives, styled the Congress of the United States; meet once every year. The senate is composed of 52 members; two from each state. They are chosen by the legislature

of the several states, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The vice-president of the United States is president of the senate. In his absence a president pro-tempore is chosen by the senate.

The house of representatives is composed of members from each of the states, elected by the people for a term of two years. The present number of representatives is 235, and three delegates, one from each of the territories.

The Judiciary.—The supreme court consists of a chief justice, with a salary of \$5,000 per annum, and six associate justices, who receive annually \$4,500 each; one attorney-general, clerk, marshal, &c. The supreme court meets once a year, on the second Monday in January.

Circuit Courts. Each of the justices of the supreme court, attends also in a certain circuit, consisting of two or more districts, appropriated to each, and, in conjunction with the judge of the district, compose a circuit court, which is held in each district of the circuit twice a year. The district courts are held respectively by the district judge alone. They are composed of twenty-eight judges, to each of whom a certain district is assigned. Each of these districts embraces an entire state, except those of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee, which are divided into two districts each.

CHIEF CITIES AND TOWNS,

With the Roads and Distances.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The capital of the United States, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac, above its intersection with the Anacostia, or Eastern Branch, in latitude $38^{\circ} 53'$ north, and in longitude 77° west from Greenwich, or $79^{\circ} 20'$ from Paris. It is surrounded by forest-clad hills of every shape, which diversify the prospect, and impart great beauty to the scenery around.

The city, which is laid out on a great scale, occupies an area of about eight square miles. Its avenues and principal streets radiate from centres, formed by some of the public buildings, and are from 130 to 160 feet in width. The former are named after some of the states. Pennsylvania Avenue, on which the capitol and the president's house are situated, is the principal place of business, and the great promenade of the city. It is finely M^dAdamized between those buildings. Many of the other streets which vary from 70 to 110 feet in width, are well built; the greater part of the city plot, however, remains unoccupied. The avenues and streets of 100 feet and upwards, have footways of 20 feet in width; those under 100 and over 80, have footways of 17 feet; and those under 80 feet have footways of 12 feet. The avenues, in addition to the paved footways, have each a gravel walk, 30 feet in width.

Those minor streets which run from north to south, are named in the order of their progression, and called First, Second, Third, and so on. Those running east and west are arranged alphabetically, and are so called.

The city government consists of a mayor, a board of aldermen, and common council, elected annually, by the citizens. Present population about 30,000.

The city of Washington suffered severely during the late contest with England, when property to an immense amount was destroyed by the British army under General Ross.

Having landed at Benedict, they proceeded towards the city, and reached Bladensburg, on the 24th August, 1814. Here they encountered the American forces under General Winder. Commodore Barney, who had charge of the gun-boats in the Patuxent, blew them up, lest they should fall into the enemy's hands, and hurried with his marines to join the army, which had taken post on the adjoining heights. The British advanced, without much interruption, until checked by the battery of Commodore Barney, which had been hastily manned with the sailors and marines, who had just left the gun-boats. These maintained their ground for some time, battling with the foe, who suffered severely by the well-directed fire of this gallant little band, until, finding themselves deserted by the militia, their commander wounded, and surrounded by the enemy; the whole party surrendered.

The way being thus cleared, the British pushed forward and entered the city on the evening of the 24th. They immediately proceeded to burn the capitol and other public buildings, which, with many private dwellings,

and the contents of the navy-yard, were entirely destroyed. The next day they decamped and hastened towards the fleet, then awaiting their return at Benedict.

Though the destruction of property on this occasion was immense, and the disgrace to the country, great beyond expression, the moral effects of the catastrophe, were most salutary. Previously to this event, the war had been conducted on the part of the Americans with perfect apathy—something of the sort was necessary to arouse the government and people to a just sense of their danger, and this act of vandalism on the part of their enemy, had the desired effect.

From this moment, the country, which, until now, had indulged in the vain hope of a speedy and amicable adjustment of the difficulties with Great Britain, arose in its strength, and thenceforward, nearly every conflict in which the army or navy were engaged, resulted in favour of the Americans.

These successes, more potent than negotiation, had the effect of terminating the unnatural contest, the unhappy consequences of which were immeasurably aggravated by the barbarous course pursued by the enemy.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Capitol.—This truly splendid structure, is situated near the centre of the city plot, on "Capitol Hill." The ground floor of the building is 72 feet above tide-water in the Potomac.

Though centrally located with reference to the corporate limits, the capitol is some distance from the most densely built part of the city, which is on Pennsylvania Avenue, between the capitol and the president's house, distant about one mile from each other. Owing to the immense size of the capitol, and its elevated position, it forms the most striking object on approaching the city. Its dimensions, are 352 feet in length, depth of wings 121 feet, west projection, including steps, 83, and east projection and steps 65 feet. Cost of construction \$1,750,000. It affords an admirable specimen of the Corinthian order of architecture, which has been rigidly adhered to throughout the whole of its exterior. The portico, its principal ornament on the eastern front, is unsurpassed in grandeur of design and beauty of execution. It is co-extensive with the centre, and consists of several Corinthian columns, of corresponding proportions, which sustain the pediment.

The whole is enriched by allegorical devices in *alto relievo*, and the entrance to the rotunda is embellished by two beautiful statues, in the act of crowning with laurel, the bust of Washington, which is above the entrance.

The rotunda, in the centre of the building, is ninety-six feet high and the same in diameter. This is crowned by a cupola, which is approached by a stairway between the roof and the ceiling. From this elevation a most splendid view of the city and surrounding country may be had.

The walls of the rotunda are decorated with pictures, which represent the following interesting incidents in American history: Decla-

ration of Independence, by Trumbull; Surrender of Burgoyne; Surrender of Cornwallis; and General Washington resigning his commission as commander-in-chief of the American armies, by Trumbull.

Beside these paintings, are *alto relievos*, with similar designs, sculptured on stone panels, which are inserted in the walls.

The subjects of these are: The rescue of Captain Smith from death, by the interposition of Pocahontas; Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth rock; Conflict between Daniel Boone and some Indians; and Penn's Treaty with the Indians at Coaquenac.

These and other ornamental devices never fail to attract the attention of visitors.

The Senate Chamber, the next interesting object, is in the northern wing. It is an exact semi-circle, whose chord is 75 feet, and is 45 feet in height. A gallery, supported by iron pillars, with a balustrade, projects from its circular wall, and another on the opposite side, supported by several Ionic columns of Potomac marble, which form a sort of vestibule or ante-room below. The walls, which are richly ornamented with stucco, and the gorgeous lamps and furniture, present quite an imposing appearance.

The secretary of the senate has his office adjoining the senate chamber. There are also separate apartments for the accommodation of the president and vice-president when their presence is required.

The Representatives Hall, occupies nearly the entire second story of the southern wing. It is 95 feet in length, and 60 feet high to the

ring of the cupola. The dome is supported by 26 columns of breccia or pudding-stone, which rest upon bases of freestone, the capitals being of Italian marble. The speaker's chair is considerably elevated above the floor, and the seats are so arranged that each member faces the speaker; they are approached by avenues which radiate from the speaker's chair as a centre. Behind the columns is the gentlemen's gallery; and that appropriated to the ladies, is over the speaker's chair.

This hall, like the senate chamber, is richly decorated with sculpture and other ornamental devices, paintings, &c., presenting altogether a very imposing and magnificent appearance.

In addition to the apartment just mentioned, there are many others designed for the use of the officers of congress, committee-rooms, &c., all of which deserve attention.

Library Room.—This is a beautiful saloon, 92 feet long, 34 wide and 36 high, the sides of which consist of several cases which support two galleries, with recesses similar to those below. The library consists of about 30,000 volumes, including many rare and valuable works in the various departments of literature, science, and the arts, many of which formerly belonged to Mr. Jefferson, whose entire library now forms a part of this collection. Besides these, the library has received some valuable presents consisting in part of a collection of historical medals, designed by Denon, the Egyptian traveller. Paintings, statuary, medallions, &c., are distributed about the room, which is carpetted and well provided with seats and other accommodations. The rooms are open

every day during the session of congress, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 3, and from 5 to 7 P. M., and during the recess at the same hours, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Court Room.—The supreme court of the United States holds its sessions here, which commence on the second Monday in January of each year. It is under the senate chamber, and, in some respects, is similar to that apartment. It is handsomely furnished with mahogany chairs, sofas, &c., and is embellished by emblematic figures, marble busts, &c.

President's House.—This fine structure is of the Ionic order, and built of sand-stone. It occupies a beautiful site, somewhat elevated above the surrounding grounds. Its length is 170 feet, and is 86 in width. A handsome portico of four Ionic columns in front, and projecting with three others, decorates the north front; and that on the south, is embellished by a circular colonnade, consisting of six columns. The north entrance opens into a large hall, 40 by 50 feet, which is succeeded by a columnar passage, leading into an oval-shaped room, 30 by 40 feet, richly garnished with carpets, curtains, chairs, chandeliers, &c. This room is flanked with two rooms, which communicate with it by large doors. These are the "reception-rooms." The visitors' dining-room is on the west; and that of the family adjoins the latter. The "East Room," so called, occupies the east end of the building, is 80 by 40 feet, and is used as a banqueting-room. The entire saloon is furnished and decorated in a most splendid style, and richly deserves the attention of the curious in such matters. The

rooms of the second floor consist of a splendid ante-chamber, which adjoins the president's cabinet room, and the remainder of the apartments are devoted to domestic uses. The surrounding grounds, which are handsomely laid out and ornamented, are enclosed by an iron railing.

The Departments, occupy four large two-story buildings, two on each side of the president's house, all handsomely arranged, with court-yards, gardens, &c. That on the north-west is appropriated to the department of war; that on the south-west is devoted to the navy department; that on the north-east to the state; and that on the south-west, to the treasury department. All, except the last mentioned, are of brick.

The first is 130 feet long and 60 wide; the second is 159 feet long and 57 wide; the third is similar in dimensions to the first; and the last, which is a new building, just erected, is occupied by the treasury department. This stands on the site of the old edifice, which was destroyed by fire on the 31st of March, 1833. It is built of freestone, and is about 300 feet in length, with a wing in the rear, 100 feet long. It has a beautiful colonnade in front, comprising thirty-two massive columns. The corridors are paved with squares of variegated marble; and its various extensive flights of stairs, looking as if suspended in the air, are constructed of the finest white marble.

One of the basements contains the "Treasury of the United States." Besides this, there are in the building 149 apartments, ranged on either side, with a passage extending longitudinally of the structure, between them.

General Post-Office, corner of North E and Seventh streets, is a marble structure, 209 feet long, with two wings, and is to be three stories high, decorated in front and at the ends with fluted marble columns, which are exceedingly graceful. It will be, it is said, one of the most beautiful buildings in the Union.

At present the building is in quite an unfinished condition, and cannot be completed in less than two years.

It occupies the site of the old post-office, which was burnt on the 15th December, 1836.

Patent Office, on F street, in the rear of the preceding. This is also a beautiful specimen of architectural taste and skill. It is built of like materials with the treasury building, (freestone and marble) is about 260 feet in length, and 70 in width. The second story, consisting of one immense saloon, 250 by 70 feet, canopied and surrounded by magnificent arches and alcoves, is appropriated as the future depository of patents. In the story immediately below, is a room 125 feet in length, superbly arched, and embellished by beautiful columns. This apartment is fitted up with appropriate glass cases, and filled with models and other specimens of articles patented. The east end of the lower story is divided into two suites of apartments, which are separated from the model room by a corridor, 20 feet wide, elegantly furnished for the accommodation of the commissioner of patents and his clerks.

Navy Yard, in the southern part of the city, and on the Eastern Branch. This establishment occupies an area of 27 acres, and is en-

closed by a substantial wall of brick. All the buildings, consisting of warehouses, workshops, ship-houses, &c., together with those of the commandant, are contained within the enclosure, as well as the armory, which, like the rest of the establishment, is kept in admirable order.

Navy Magazine, at a point on the Eastern Branch. This is a large brick building, situated in the south-eastern quarter of a field of 70 acres, belonging to the United States.

Marine Barracks, situated in a square, bounded by G, I, Eighth and Ninth streets, and extends upwards of 700 feet on Eighth street. It consists of a two-story building in the centre, with a portico in front and another in the rear, and two rooms of diminished height, which are occupied by the officers. On each side of this centre is a wing, in which the marines are quartered.

In addition to these structures, there are others; one occupied by the colonel of the corps, and another as an armory, &c.

Arsenal, at Greenleaf's Point, in the extreme southern part of the city. This establishment, in addition to its uses as a depository for arms and ordnance, is employed in the manufacture of military stores. It consists of storehouses, quarters for the officers and workmen, model rooms, magazine, a steam-engine, and other apparatus for manufacturing purposes.

City Hall, North D street, between Fourth

and Fifth streets. This structure, which was designed to be an elegant building, (and so far as completed is so) is in an unfinished condition, although commenced twenty years ago. When finished, the building, with its centre and end porticos and stuccoed walls, will present a handsome appearance. A portion of it is, however, now occupied by some of the United States courts and their offices, and others, by the city councils, the mayor, grand jury, register, city surveyors, and others.

PRISONS.

Penitentiary, at the southern termination of Delaware Avenue. This is a large building, of freestone, constructed with special reference to its purposes. The interior arrangement consists of four tiers of cells, well secured, which open into wide corridors. The residences of the warden and his attendants are within the principal building. The whole is surrounded by a stone wall, of sufficient height to prevent the escape of the convicts. Here, as in the Baltimore penitentiary, the inmates labour together during the day, but silence is strictly enjoined upon them. At night, each is locked in a separate cell, and thus prevented from holding intercourse with the others.

Jail, immediately north of the City Hall. This is an old and dilapidated building, which will soon give place to a new jail.

County Jail, near the preceding, and now in course of construction, and nearly completed.

It is a large and well arranged building of brick, three stories in height.

PUBLIC SQUARES, &c.

Capitol Square.—This, as its name imports, comprehends the entire area, a part of which is occupied by the capitol, bounded by First, North and South A streets, and a circular way at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue. It is environed on all sides by a light and beautiful iron railing, with parallel lines of ornamental trees, and arranged with gravel walks, affording altogether, one of the finest promenades in the district. Immediately adjoining the capitol is a beautiful terrace, faced with grass, and which is ascended by the stone steps that lead into the capitol. Near this is a marble fountain, supplied with water, by means of subterraneous pipes, which conduct it from some neighbouring springs. The water is ejected with considerable force, and is precipitated into a basin of white marble, from which it flows into another basin, and thence washes the base of a small monument, erected to the memory of those naval officers who perished in the attack on Tripoli, in 1804.

President's Square.—This square is partly enclosed by an iron palisade, and improved by gravelled walks, ornamental trees and shrubbery.

All the southern portion of the ground appro-

priated to this square, remains in a state of nature, nothing of consequence having as yet been done towards its embellishment.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

Columbia College, in the northern part of the city, was established in 1821, under the auspices of the Baptists. It occupies a handsome edifice, beautifully situated on elevated ground, which commands an extensive view of the adjacent country, including Mount Vernon, distant about 15 miles. The college edifice is three stories high, exclusive of the basement, built of brick, 117 feet long and 47 wide. There are two other buildings, occupied by the professors. It possesses a library of 5,000 volumes.

Catholic Theological Seminary.—Attached to this flourishing institution, is a school for the education of youth generally.

Columbian Institute.—This is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in Washington. It was established in 1816, for the diffusion of scientific knowledge, and the advancement of the arts.

Columbian Horticultural Society.—This institution, as its name indicates, was established, mainly, for the promotion, by public exhibitions, premiums, &c., of practical horticulture and botany. Its annual exhibitions, which are al-

ways well supplied, never fail to gratify their numerous visitors.

American Historical Society.—Though established within a few years, this meritorious institution has done much towards the accomplishment of its laudable objects. It has already issued several volumes, consisting, in part, of its miscellaneous transactions, but principally of papers relative to the discovery and primitive history of the country. By these means, and by occasional lectures and discourses, much valuable information has been diffused, and many rare and valuable documents, rescued from neglect or destruction.

National Institution for the Promotion of Science.—This is a young society, established in May 1840. Its objects and aims, though very comprehensive, if judiciously and systematically prosecuted, cannot, we think, fail of accomplishment. They are, to collect and diffuse information upon chemistry, geology, mineralogy and natural history, geography, astronomy and natural philosophy, and to teach the practical application of the former to the useful arts.

In addition to these important branches of science, the institution proposes to devote a share of its attention to the promotion of historical and agricultural knowledge, literature, and the fine arts.

City Library, corner of North C and West Eleventh streets. This library, which is the property of a company, consists of about 7000 volumes.

Atheneum, Pennsylvania Avenue, corner of West Sixth street. This is a public reading-room, in which most of the current literature of the day may be found.

Public Schools.—Two of these schools, in which the pupils are taught gratuitously, are now in operation in the city; one in the second, and another in the fourth ward. They were originally founded, and maintained for a time, by funds obtained for this purpose from the several wards, but are now supported by means derived from certain *lottery* arrangements, *authorised by Congress!* under the impression, no doubt, that “the end sanctifies the means.”

BANKS.

Bank of Washington, corner of Louisiana Avenue and C street; capital \$500,000—chartered 1811.

Bank of the Metropolis, Fifteenth street, opposite the Department of State; capital \$500,000—chartered 1817.

Patriotic Bank, West Seventh street; capital \$500,000—chartered 1817.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Franklin, (fire) Pennsylvania Avenue, between Fourth and Sixth streets.

Firemen's, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

This company is composed of the members of the Perseverance, Union, Columbian, Franklin and Navy Yard Fire Companies.

CHURCHES.

Among the twenty-four churches contained within the bounds of the city, there are some six or eight beautiful structures, which richly deserve inspection. As the space allotted to this branch of our work does not admit of much detail, we must be content with a mere enumeration, with their respective localities, by which the attention of our readers will be drawn to them.

St. John's (Episcopal) corner of N. Eighth and W. Sixteenth streets.

Trinity, (Episcopal) West Fifth, opposite the City Hall.

Christ's, (Episcopal) South G, between East Sixth and Seventh streets.

St. Patrick's (Catholic) corner of North F, and West Tenth streets.

St. Mary's, (Catholic) between Capitol street and West First street.

St. Peter's, (Catholic) corner of East Second and North D streets.

First Presbyterian, Four and a half street.

Second do. First street.

Third do. West Fifteenth street.

Fourth do. Ninth street.

Baptist Churches, corner of West Nineteenth and North I streets; West Tenth, between N. E and First streets; South D, near West Fourth street; and at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and East Fifth streets.

Methodist Chapels, corner of North G and West Fourth streets; corner of West Fifth and North F streets; West Ninth near North E street; E. Fourth near South Carolina Avenue; E. Sixth near South G street; South Capitol and South B streets; South Fourth and South Carolina Avenue.

Unitarian, corner of North D and West Sixth streets.

Friends, North I, between West Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

German, corner of North G and West Twenty-first streets.

CEMETERIES.

Congressional Cemetery.—This celebrated place of sepulture is situated near Massachusetts Avenue, and a short distance to the north-west of the Marine Hospital fields. It consists of ten acres of ground, which, being greatly elevated above the river, commands a fine prospect of the beautiful scenery in all directions. Some years since, it was appropriated by congress, as a place of interment for its deceased members. Hence this spot derives its present name, although in charge of the vestry of Christ Church.

The irregularity of the ground, serves to diversify the surface; and its beauty is still further increased by the young trees and shrubbery that are tastefully distributed throughout. Few situations within the district combine so many advantages as this; and none is more appropriate to its object. It is environed with a high wall of brick, with several gateways, through which access is had to the ground, which is intersected by several wide avenues and cross-ways, leading in every direction.

Near the centre of the ground, is an extensive vault, constructed by order of congress, for the temporary reception of the dead. This forms a striking object of the place, being very tastefully ornamented by iron-work, shrubbery, &c. Several of the tombs are distinguished for their architectural beauty; and many contain the remains of some of our most highly gifted and talented citizens. Though it is only a few years since this now beautiful spot, formed a part of the common, by which it is still surrounded, there is many a green

hillock, "which tells the tale of man's mortality," and reminds us of our own transitory existence.

Western Cemetery, at the intersection of Boundary and N. T streets.

Eastern Cemetery, is bounded by North H, Boundary, East Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

East Branch Cemetery, is bounded by East Eighteenth and Nineteenth, and South G streets.

St. Patrick's Cemetery, on Boundary street, near the intersection of West Third street.

St. John's Cemetery, Vermont Avenue, near West Twelfth Street.

Methodists' Cemetery, between North V and W, and West Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Methodists' Cemetery, in Georgia Avenue, between East Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

St. Peter's Cemetery, is bounded by North H and I, and West Fourth and Fifth streets.

African Cemetery, on Boundary street, between West Fifth and Sixth streets.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Alms House.—This is an extensive brick building, designed for the reception and accommodation of such indigent persons as may be entitled to the benefit of its provisions. Here is also a work-house, in which offenders against the municipal laws, are confined and made to labour.

St. Vincent's Orphans' Asylum, in North E, between West Tenth and Eleventh streets. This institution is under the care of the sisters of charity, and the

Washington Orphans' Asylum, North H, between West Ninth and Tenth streets, is in charge of some ladies of Washington. These admirable institutions, which are quietly pursuing their benevolent objects, have been in existence only a few years, but such is the zeal, and such the economy with which they have prosecuted their labours, that a large number of helpless children has been comfortably provided with a home, by very inadequate means.

Howard Society.—This society furnishes employment to poor females, who receive a fair compensation for their work. The clothes which are made in this way are sold at a low rate, or furnished gratuitously, to the poor.

Colonization Society.—The objects of this institution, are, to establish colonies of blacks from the United States, in Liberia. It is seconded in its laudable efforts by several auxiliary societies, whose united labours, together with those of the parent institution, have been

productive of great good. Thousands of coloured persons have been conveyed to the shores of Africa, through the instrumentality of these meritorious associations.

Clerk's Provident Society, for assisting the widows and orphans of deceased members.

In addition to these, there are in Washington, several other institutions of a like description. Among these may be mentioned, the *Bible Society*; *Dorcas Society*; two *Masonic Lodges*; *Missionary and Tract Societies*.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

King's Picture Gallery, North E, between West Tenth and Eleventh streets. This is the only exhibition of the sort in Washington. It deserves the attention of the amateur, who cannot fail to be gratified, not only with the pictures themselves, but also with their judicious arrangement.

Washington Theatre, on Louisiana Avenue, between West Fourth and Sixth streets.

National Theatre, North E, between West Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Assembly Rooms, corner of North C and West Tenth streets.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Washington National Monument Society.—The name of this institution indicates its object, which is to erect a monument to the memory of Washington. The sum of \$34,000, which is now at interest, has been collected by the society for that purpose.

Public Baths, North C, between West Fourth and Sixth streets.

West Market, Pennsylvania Avenue between West Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

Centre Market, at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Louisiana Avenues.

Capitol Hill Market, East Capitol, between First and Second streets.

Eastern Market, East Sixth, between South K and L streets.

Masonic Hall, corner of North D and West Fourth streets.

Medical College, West Tenth, between North E and F streets.

Glass Factory, near the Potomac, between West Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

HOTELS.

Brown's N. W. corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and West Sixth street.

Fuller's, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and West Fourteenth street.

Gadsby's N. E. corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and West Sixth street.

CONVEYANCES.

Hacks or common carriages are so numerous in Washington, that accommodation in this way may be had at almost any moment. The drivers are regulated and restricted in their conduct and charges by special laws, to which reference may be had in each carriage, the owner being required to post an abstract of the laws containing the rates of fare, &c., in some conspicuous place within each vehicle thus employed. The hacks are all numbered, so that in case of neglect of duty, or an attempt at imposition on the part of the driver, the passenger need only report his grievance at the police office, when the aggressor will be called upon to "show cause" why he should not be fined or otherwise punished.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Washington Canal.—This is an extension

of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, which terminates in a capacious basin, at the foot of West Seventeenth street. It extends from that point through the south-western parts of the city, and enters the eastern branch, near the penitentiary. Its minimum width is 45 feet; depth 4 feet; and length about four miles. Cost \$230,000.

Rail-road to Baltimore.—The Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road has its southern terminus here. It enters the corporate limits near the intersection of Boundary and East Ninth streets; thence curving towards the west, it enters Delaware Avenue, which is followed to North E street, where it deflects westward, and proceeds across North Capitol street, and finally reaches Pennsylvania Avenue, near West Second street, where it terminates. Length within the city limits about two miles.

Potomac Bridge.—This fine structure, about one mile long, unites the city, at the foot of Maryland Avenue, with the right bank of the Potomac, and forms a part of the way to Alexandria, &c. It is of wood, and constructed at the expense of the general government.

There are two bridges from the city, and one beyond the city limits, across the Eastern Branch; all of wood, and built by private enterprise; and two others across Rock creek, which communicate with Georgetown.

As Georgetown is so nearly and intimately connected with Washington, we shall, before

proceeding with the routes from the latter, describe the former.

Georgetown, is situated immediately to the west of Washington, the two being separated by a small stream, Rock creek, which discharges itself into the canal basin, opposite Mason's Island. It is a regularly organized city, with a mayor, recorder, board of aldermen and common council.

With some exceptions, the streets intersect each other at right angles, and are generally wide and well paved. Most of those running east and west are numbered consecutively, and called First, Second, Third streets, and so on. The others are designated by various names. Commencing in the east, and proceeding westwardly, we find Monroe, Montgomery, Greene, Washington, Congress, High, Market, Frederick, Lafayette, and several others.

Georgetown has long enjoyed a considerable trade, chiefly in flour and tobacco, of which it is the principal depot for the adjacent counties. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal passes through the southern part of the city, and flows into a large basin, formed by a pier across Rock creek, which also serves the purpose of a bridge. Population, by census of 1830, 8,441.

ROUTES FROM WASHINGTON.

From Washington to Port Tobacco, and thence to Point Lookout.

Piscataway,	.	.	.	16
Port Tobacco,	.	.	.	16 32
Newport,	.	.	.	11 43
Leonardtown,	.	.	.	10 53
Point Lookout,	.	.	.	30 83

—

Piscataway, a village of Prince George county, Maryland, situated on a stream of the same name, which flows into Potomac river, near old Fort Washington.

Port Tobacco, seat of justice of Charles county, situated at the head of Tobacco river, a branch of the Potomac. There are, besides the court-house and its adjuncts, several stores and taverns, and about one hundred and twenty dwellings, with a population of 600.

Newport, a very small village, in the same county, situated in Allen's Fresh valley.

Leonardtown, seat of justice of St. Mary's county, on Britton's Branch of the Potomac.

Point Lookout.—Here the Potomac joins the Chesapeake bay, leaving Point Lookout to the north.

From Washington to Pr. Frederick, via Benedict.

Piscataway,	.	.	.	16
Bryantown,	.	.	. 18	34
Benedict,	.	.	. 9	43
Pr. Frederick,	.	.	. 8	51

—

*Piscataway.**

Bryantown, a mere hamlet of Charles county, situated on the eastern declivity of Allen's Fresh.

Benedict, another small village of the same county, situated on the left or west bank of the Patuxent. It was here that the British army landed on its way to Washington, in August 1814.

Prince Frederick, seat of justice of Calvert county, situated near the centre of the county, on Parker's creek, a branch of Chesapeake bay.

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From Washington to Annapolis, see page 339.

“ “ Baltimore, “ 333.

From Washington to Frederick, Md., and thence to Emmitsburg.

Rockville,	.	.	.	16
Seneca Mills,	.	.	8	24
Middlebrook,	.	.	4	28
Clarksburg,	.	.	3	31
Frederick,	.	.	15	46
Georgetown,	.	.	12	58
Emmitsburg,	.	.	10	68

—

Rockville, seat of justice of Montgomery county, is handsomely situated on the head waters of Watt's branch of the Potomac, and contains, besides a court-house, jail, and other county offices, about sixty dwellings and 300 inhabitants.

Seneca Mills, a small assemblage of houses in the neighbourhood of those mills, on Seneca creek. This, with

Middlebrook, and

Clarksburg, two other small villages, is in Montgomery county.

Frederick.* [There is a rail-road from Frederick to Harper's Ferry, distant 27 miles.]

Georgetown, a mere hamlet in Frederick county, consisting of 10 or 15 buildings.

Emmitsburg, a beautiful village of Frederick county, Maryland, and seat of Mount St.

Mary's College, which, though sometime since in a languishing condition, is now efficiently organized, and well supported.

From Washington to Richmond, Va., by Stage and Rail-road.

Alexandria,	.	.	.	9
Occoquan,	.	.	. 17	26
Dumfries,	.	.	. 9	35
Aquia,	.	.	. 9	44
Fredericksburg,	.	.	. 14	58

[Travellers generally take the steam-boat from Washington, proceed to Potomac creek, and thence by land, 14 miles, to Fredericksburg, where the Atlantic Rail-road recommences. The distance by this route does not differ materially from the stage route, as above.]

Bowlinggreen,	.	.	. 21	70
Hanover Court House,	.	.	. 22	101
Richmond,	.	.	. 18	119

Alexandria, a city of the District of Columbia, situated in the extreme southern angle of the district, and on the right bank of the Potomac. It was incorporated in 1779, and subsequently ceded by Virginia to the United States, being a part of the "Ten miles square," which now forms the district. The local government consists of a council of sixteen members, who

are chosen annually, and a mayor, who is elected by the council for one year.

From the anomalous position in which the people of Alexandria, are placed, in a political point of view, they have no voice, nor are their sentiments officially heard, in any of the political concerns of the country. The president of the United States is regarded in the light of a governor, and congress, as the legislature of the district.

Thus it appears, that Alexandria, in common with the rest of the district, is, to a certain extent, deprived of its privileges and immunities.

Alexandria is one of the most beautiful places of its size in the country. Its streets, which cross each other at right angles, and are well paved, have sufficient inclination to carry off the water, and hence they are generally clean. On viewing the gentle declivity of its site, the wide and airy streets, and the neat and orderly appearance of the city in all respects, a Philadelphian is at once reminded of his own "beautiful city," of which Alexandria is the miniature. The comparison, however, ceases here, for the environs of each differ essentially. With a few exceptions, those of Philadelphia are level and monotonous; whilst the country about Alexandria, presents a continued succession of hill and dale, which diversify the surface, and give it a very picturesque and romantic aspect. The population of Alexandria, according to the census of 1840, is 8,492.

About six miles below Alexandria, on the bank of the Potomac, is Mount Vernon, the former residence of General Washington.

Occoquan, a flourishing village of Prince William county, Virginia, beautifully situated on the right bank of Occoquan creek, a branch of the Potomac.

Though its site is exceedingly rough and uneven, the town is regularly laid out. It contains about seventy buildings, including an extensive cotton factory, and several grist and saw mills, which are kept in motion by a fall in the creek of seventy-two feet, in a distance of a mile and a half.

Dumfries, a village on Quantico creek, containing about eighty dwellings, besides a Baptist and Methodist church, a woollen factory, and the customary proportions of stores and taverns.

Aquia, a dilapidated village of Stafford county, Virginia, situated on a creek of the same name, containing a post-office and a few dwellings.

Fredericksburg, an incorporated city and seat of justice of Spottsylvania county, situated on the right bank of the Rappahannock, near the head of tide.

It was founded in 1727, and derives its name from Prince Frederick, the father of George III. Seated in a rich and luxuriant valley, the city presents a beautiful appearance, when viewed from the heights by which it is encompassed.

The public buildings consist of the courthouse, county offices, jail, market, five places of worship, belonging to the Episcopalians, Pres-

byterians, Baptists, Methodists and Reformed Baptists, respectively.

In addition to many public and private schools, there are several other meritorious institutions, amongst which are four or five Sunday schools and an asylum for orphan children, instituted and conducted on a plan similar to like institutions elsewhere. Two semi-weekly journals are published in the city, which is abundantly supplied with mechanics and artizans of every description. It is also supplied with excellent water from the Rappahannock, by means of subterraneous pipes, laid by a joint stock company. A canal extending from the town to a point on the Rappahannock, thirty-five miles above, has been commenced and partly completed.

Fredericksburg enjoys considerable trade, chiefly in grain, flour, tobacco, maize, &c. Population about 4,000. The famous Rappahannock gold mine, mostly owned by a company in Philadelphia, is situated about nine miles above Fredericksburg, in Stafford county.

After expending nearly \$50,000 on "experiments" in reducing the ore and extracting the metal, the company abandoned the enterprise, and relinquished the mine to its original proprietors.

Bowlinggreen, formerly called New Hope, is the seat of justice of Caroline county, Virginia. It occupies a beautiful site on a level green, richly embellished with a profusion of shrubs and trees. Besides a court-house and other public buildings, which are remarkably neat, there is an Episcopal church, and another for the Reformed Baptists, together with some 35

or 40 dwellings. Sunday and common schools, a temperance society, and some other institutions of a like description, have been established here, and are well sustained by the people. The village contains about 400 inhabitants.

Hanover Court House, a village situated on the high ground near the Pamunky river, containing about 70 inhabitants. This village claims some distinction as the birth-place of Patrick Henry, whose eloquence gave an impulse to the ball of the revolution, which the power of Great Britain was unable to resist. This is also the native place of Henry Clay.

*Richmond.**

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From Washington to Warrenton, Va.

Alexandria,	.	.	.	9
Fairfax Court House,	.	.	14	23
Centreville,	.	.	8	31
New Baltimore,	.	.	18	49
Warrenton,	.	.	6	55

—

*Alexandria.**

Fairfax Court House, a village of some 60 or 70 buildings, including the court-house, and about 250 inhabitants, in Fairfax county.

Centreville, in the same county, occupies

an elevated and remarkably healthy position, which commands an extensive view of the adjacent highly picturesque country. The village consists of about 50 buildings, including a Methodist meeting-house, stores and taverns.

New Baltimore, a small village of Fauquier county, Virginia, containing about 40 persons.

Warrenton, a large, thriving and beautiful town, and seat of justice of Fauquier county, Virginia. It is situated near the centre of the county, on the head waters of Cedar creek, and consists of about 230 buildings, compactly and well built. Among these are churches, belonging to the Episcopalians, Methodists and Presbyterians, and a very neat and commodious market-house and town hall. The population, which includes clergymen, lawyers, physicians, and mechanics of every description usually found in such towns, amounts to upwards of 1200. The town is intersected by several good turnpike and common roads. Among the former, those leading to Winchester, Alexandria, Charlottesville and Fredericksburg, are the most important. There is also a fine M'Adamized road to Alexandria. These, with other means of intercommunication, together with the busy and active inhabitants, give to the town quite a business-like appearance.

Lee's sulphur springs, which have of late become a place of fashionable resort, are situated about six miles south-west from Warrenton, on the north bank of Hedgeman's branch of the Rappahannock.

From Washington to Winchester.

Alexandria,	.	.	.	9
Fairfax Court House,	.	.	14	23
Aldie,	.	.	24	47
Middleburg,	.	.	5	52
Upperville,	.	.	8	60
Paris,	.	.	4	64
Shenandoah river,	.	.	4	68
Millwood,	.	.	2	70
Winchester,	.	.	11	81

—

*Alexandria.***Fairfax Court House.**

Aldie, an inconsiderable village of Loudoun county, situated in the Little river gap of Bull run mountain.

Middleburg, a village situated in the midst of a fine and well cultivated country, in the southern part of Loudoun county, about ten miles west of the Blue ridge. It contains about one hundred buildings, and nearly five hundred inhabitants, with the usual proportion of mechanics, shops and taverns. The public buildings and institutions are, two churches, five or six schools, mills, &c. Several mineral springs have been discovered in the neighbourhood, but as yet, their medicinal value has not been fully tested.

Upperville, a small village, situated in the

extreme northern part of Fauquier county, on the Pantherskin branch of Goose creek.

Paris, a village of the same county, seated on the eastern declivity of the Blue ridge, at Ashby's gap, which forms the north-west angle of Fauquier county. The roads from Alexandria and Fredericksburg unite at the village, and thence proceeds through the gap to Winchester.

It contains about two hundred inhabitants, who are alike distinguished for their general intelligence and hospitality to strangers.

The vile practices of horse-racing, and its usual attendants, gambling and drunkenness so common at the present day, are almost unknown here.

Shenandoah River.—The principal branch of the Potomac, rises in Augusta county, and flows in a general north-east direction, along the western base of the Blue ridge, through the counties of Rockingham, Page, and Frederick, and enters the Potomac, in Jefferson county, near Harper's Ferry. It is about one hundred and fifty miles in length, and its banks afford some of the most beautiful and romantic scenery in the state. Though at the foot of the Blue ridge, the bed of the Shenandoah is considerably elevated above the ocean, its course, being frequently interrupted by falls of a greater or lesser magnitude.

Millwood, a very neat little village of Shenandoah valley, in Frederick county, Virginia,

consisting of twenty or twenty-five buildings, including an Episcopal church, with a population of about one hundred and thirty. It is the centre of a populous and fertile country, and, as such, enjoys a considerable trade in the products of its mechanics, who compose a large portion of the inhabitants

*Winchester.**







STATE OF
VIRGINIA.

GENERAL VIEW.

THE state of Virginia is bounded on the north by Maryland and Ohio; on the west by Kentucky; on the south by Tennessee and North Carolina; and on the east by the Atlantic ocean. It extends from latitude $36^{\circ} 33'$, to $41^{\circ} 40'$, north, and from $2^{\circ} 41'$ east, to $6^{\circ} 30'$, west, of the meridian of Washington. Its area is 66,624 square miles, and population about 1,400,000.

Virginia is divided into the following counties, to each of which the seat of justice is added.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Accomac, e.	Drummondstown.
Caroline, e.	Bowling Green.

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Accomac, e.	Drummondstown.
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<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Charles City, <i>s. e.</i>	Charles City.
Elizabeth City, <i>s. e.</i>	Hampton.
Essex, <i>e.</i>	Tappahannock.
Gloucester, <i>e.</i>	Gloucester C. H.
Greensville, <i>s.</i>	Hicksford.
Isle of Wight, <i>s. e.</i>	Isle of Wight C. H.
James City, <i>e.</i>	Williamsburg.
King and Queen, <i>e.</i>	King and Queen C. H.
King George, <i>e.</i>	King George C. H.
King William, <i>e.</i>	King William C. H.
Lancaster, <i>e.</i>	Lancaster C. H.
Mathews, <i>e.</i>	Mathews C. H.
Middlesex, <i>e.</i>	Urbana.
Nansemond, <i>s. e.</i>	Suffolk.
New Kent, <i>e.</i>	New Kent C. H.
Norfolk, <i>s. e.</i>	Norfolk.
Northampton, <i>e.</i>	Eastville.
Northumberland, <i>e.</i>	Northumberland C. H.
Princess Anne, <i>s. e.</i>	Kempsville.
Prince George's, <i>m. s.</i>	City Point.
Prince William, <i>e. n.</i>	Brentsville.
Richmond, <i>e.</i>	Richmond.
Southampton, <i>s. e.</i>	Jerusalem.
Surry, <i>s. e.</i>	Surry C. H.
Sussex, <i>s. e.</i>	Sussex C. H.
Warwick, <i>e.</i>	Warwick.
Westmoreland, <i>e.</i>	Westmoreland C. H.
York, <i>e.</i>	Yorktown.

MIDDLE COUNTIES.

Albemarle, <i>m.</i>	Charlottesville.
Alleghany, <i>m.</i>	Covington.
Amelia, <i>m. s.</i>	Amelia C. H.
Amherst, <i>m.</i>	Amherst C. H.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Augusta, <i>m.</i>	Staunton.
Bath,	Bath C. H.
Bedford, <i>m. s.</i>	Liberty.
Berkeley, <i>n.</i>	Martinsburg.
Botetourt, <i>m. w.</i>	Fincastle.
Braxton,	Braxton C. H.
Brunswick, <i>s.</i>	Gholsonville.
Buckingham, <i>m.</i>	Buckingham C. H.
Campbell, <i>m. s.</i>	Lynchburg.
Charlotte, <i>s.</i>	Charlotte C. H.
Chesterfield, <i>m. e.</i>	Chesterfield C. H.
Clarke,	Milwood.
Culpepper, <i>m. n.</i>	Culpepper C. H.
Cumberland, <i>m.</i>	Cumberland C. H.
Dinwiddie, <i>m. s.</i>	Dinwiddie C. H.
Fairfax, <i>n. e.</i>	Fairfax C. H.
Fayette,	Fayette C. H.
Fauquier, <i>n. e.</i>	Warrenton.
Fluvanna, <i>m.</i>	Columbia.
Franklin, <i>s.</i>	Rocky Mount.
Frederick, <i>n.</i>	Winchester.
Goochland, <i>m.</i>	Goochland C. H.
Halifax, <i>s.</i>	Bannister.
Hampshire, <i>n.</i>	Romney.
Hanover, <i>m. e.</i>	Hanover C. H.
Hardy, <i>n.</i>	Moorefields.
Henrico, <i>m. e.</i>	RICHMOND.
Henry, <i>s.</i>	Martinsville.
Jefferson, <i>n.</i>	Charleston.
Loudoun, <i>n. e.</i>	Leesburg.
Louisa, <i>m.</i>	Louisa C. H.
Lunenburg, <i>s.</i>	Lewistown.
Madison, <i>m.</i>	Madison.
Mecklenburg, <i>s.</i>	Boydton.
Morgan, <i>n.</i>	Bath.

*Counties.**Chief towns.*

Nelson, <i>m.</i>	Lovingston.
Nottaway, <i>m. s.</i>	Nottaway C. H.
Orange, <i>m.</i>	Orange C. H.
Page,	Milford.
Patrick, <i>s.</i>	Taylorsville.
Pendleton, <i>m.</i>	Franklin.
Pittsylvania, <i>s.</i>	Competition.
Prince Edward, <i>m. s.</i>	Prince Edward C. H.
Pocahontas, <i>m. w.</i>	Huntersville.
Powhatan, <i>m.</i>	Scottsville.
Rappahannock, <i>m. n.</i>	Flint Hill.
Rockbridge, <i>m.</i>	Lexington.
Rockingham, <i>m.</i>	Harrisonburg.
Shenandoah, <i>m. n.</i>	Woodstock.
Spottsylvania, <i>m. e.</i>	Fredericksburg.
Stafford, <i>n. e.</i>	Stafford C. H.

WESTERN COUNTIES.

Brooke, <i>n. w.</i>	Wellsburg.
Cabell, <i>w.</i>	Cabell C. H.
Floyd,	Floyd C. H.
Giles, <i>w.</i>	Parisburg.
Grayson, <i>s. w.</i>	Grayson C. H.
Greenbrier, <i>m. w.</i>	Greenbrier C. H.
Harrison, <i>n. w.</i>	Clarksburg.
Jackson,	Jackson C. H.
Kanawha, <i>w.</i>	Charleston.
Lee, <i>s. w.</i>	Lee C. H.
Lewis, <i>n. w.</i>	Weston.
Logan.	
Marshall.	
Mason, <i>w.</i>	Point Pleasant.
Mercer,	
Monongalia, <i>n. w.</i>	Morgantown.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Monroe, <i>m. w.</i>	Union.
Montgomery, <i>s. w.</i>	Christiansburg.
Morgan,	Bath.
Nicholas, <i>w.</i>	Nicholas C. H.
Ohio, <i>n. w.</i>	Wheeling.
Preston, <i>n. w.</i>	Kingwood.
Randolph, <i>n. w.</i>	Beverly.
Russel, <i>s. w.</i>	Lebanon.
Scott, <i>s. w.</i>	Estillville.
Smyth,	
Tazewell, <i>s. w.</i>	Jeffersonville.
Tyler, <i>n. w.</i>	Middlebourne.
Warren,	Front Royal.
Washington, <i>s. w.</i>	Abingdon.
Wood, <i>n. w.</i>	Parkersburg.
Wythe, <i>s. w.</i>	Evansham.

Physical Geography.—Virginia, next to Georgia and Illinois, has the greatest range of latitude, of any state of the United States, and if we duly regard the high valleys of the Alleghany system, it may be doubted whether Virginia does not exceed even Georgia in extremes of temperature. The extremes of latitude between the northern limit of North Carolina, and the north-west angle on Ohio, are $4^{\circ} 07'$, and the difference arising from relative level cannot fall short of three degrees of Fahrenheit, consequently the difference of seasons is about equal to seven degrees of latitude on the Atlantic coast. The whole surface of the state is composed of two unequally inclined planes; the larger declining towards the Atlantic ocean, and the lesser towards Ohio river, and a cen-

tral valley. The latter, which separates those planes, traverses the state obliquely.

In point of soil, Virginia is divisible into three sections; the eastern part sea-sand and alluvial; the middle or hilly; and the western or mountainous.

Though the habitable portions of Virginia are not so very distinctly marked as in the Carolinas and Georgia, yet in the former as in the latter cases, each part has its appropriate character. The Atlantic section of Virginia is its tropical climate. Latitude, exposure, and depressed level, all combine to give the Chesapeake counties a much more elevated temperature than is found in the interior. This difference is seen on vegetation. In the lower counties, cotton may be cultivated successfully, whilst the uncertainty of grain and meadow-grasses, evinces a southern summer.

The middle, as in fact in all the Atlantic states south from Pennsylvania, we find the Arcadia of the state. Middle Virginia is, however, blended with the mountainous; the former containing the whole or great part of the valley counties, Berkley, Jefferson, Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, Botetourt, Montgomery, Wythe, and Washington.

The real mountain section lies north-west from the middle, and extends to the Ohio. The extreme western part is indeed composed of a congeries of hills, with alluvial bottoms, but the actual mountain ridges encroach so near Ohio river, and the hills are in themselves so generally abrupt and lofty, as to give an Alpine appearance to the country.

Taken as a whole, Central Virginia is the best in respect to soil, though in the mountain-

ous part, there is much that is excellent. Density of population has in this state been less influenced by fertility of soil than on any other section of the United States.

With the exception of the south-eastern counties, grain and orchard fruits are highly congenial to Virginia, and the various products of the latter are the natural, actual, and we may safely say, the permanent staples of the state. Of metals, iron ore is abundant in the central and western sections; gold also has been found in considerable quantities. Salt-water has been procured on the Great Kanawha, where that indispensable article is extensively manufactured.

The natural navigable facilities, and the evident meliorations they admit, call loudly on Virginia to rival, in canal and road improvements, the most active and powerful of her sister states.

Among the principal hydrographical features of Virginia, Chesapeake bay is the most important in every point of view.

By the caprice and accident of geographical nomenclature, the Susquehanna loses its name at the head of its tides, or at the point where it passes from the primitive to the sea alluvion. The Chesapeake must therefore give name to this, the most extensive of the Atlantic basins of the United States; and under this general head, we have before us a navigable expanse, in form of an immense triangle, the base of which, from the mouth of Chesapeake bay to the sources of Susquehanna river, amounts to 400 miles; side along the valley of James river 250 miles; area, including every inflection, at least 65,000 square miles. Extending from north latitude $36^{\circ} 40'$ to north latitude

42° 55', and from 1° 45' east, to 3° 30' west longitude, W. C.

Chesapeake bay differs from the other sounds upon the Atlantic slope, only in having one outlet, in place of two or more. It differs, however, in another greatly more important circumstance, that is in depth of water. The shallowness of the rivers and sounds to the south-west of Chesapeake, is well known. This feature is at once reversed in this great recipient.

Entering Chesapeake from the Atlantic ocean about twenty miles, an opening appears on the left, which is found to be the capacious mouth of James river. This great confluent derives its remote sources from the central valleys of the Allegany system. If a line was drawn from the extreme western fountains of the Roanoke, and extended also along those of James river, it would intersect that part of the mountain system at an angle of forty-five degrees, nearly; and here we perceive at once the peculiar inflections of the river valleys of the basins of Susquehanna and Delaware. In the higher branches of James river those inflections either pursue the course of the mountain valleys, or cross them and the mountain chains at right angles. This structure prevails from the sources of Roanoke to those of the Delaware, with a regularity which evinces a general cause.

Thus influenced in their courses, the two north-western branches of James river, rising in Pendleton and Bath counties, Virginia, flow down the mountain valleys S. S. W., meet other streams flowing in a directly opposite course, gradually unite, turn to the N. E. by E., enter into and receive the waters of Rockbridge

county, at the north-west base of the Blue Ridge. Turning again at right-angles, and piercing the opposing mountain chain, leaves the great elevated table land of Central Virginia.

Interlocking sources with the Kanawha, the Monongahela, and Potomac, this mountain section of James river is, by actual survey, elevated at a mean of about 1500 feet above the Atlantic level; between $37^{\circ} 20'$ and $38^{\circ} 20'$ north, with a barometrical height equivalent to four degrees, the climate is virtually that of north latitude 42° on the Atlantic ocean.

Below the Blue Ridge, James river flows south-east 20 miles, to Lynchburg; turns thence north-east 40, and again abruptly inflects to S. E. by E. With many partial bends, the latter general course is maintained 140 miles, to its entrance into Chesapeake bay, between Willoughbay point and Old Point Comfort, at north latitude 37° , longitude W. C. $0^{\circ} 45'$ east.

The Appomattox, entering from the right, 23' west from the meridian of Washington, is the only large tributary stream which contributes to augment James's river on that side below the Blue Ridge. The Appomattox rises in Prince Edward and Buckingham counties, flows by a general course nearly east, falls over the primitive ledge at Petersburg, and joins the main stream 35 miles below Richmond.

Rivanna, from Albemarle and Fluvanna counties, and Chickahominy entering almost on the meridian of Washington, are the only streams worthy of notice, which flow into James river from the left.

Following the general line of each particular course, this fine river has a comparative channel

of 270 miles below the Blue Ridge, and 50 miles in the Great Valley, below the outlet of Cow Pasture river; having an entire navigable channel of 320 miles, something above 100 below, and the residue above, tide-water. The tide reaches to Richmond in James river, and to Petersburg in the Appomattox. Ships of the line can enter Hampton Roads, and those carrying forty guns can be navigated to Jamestown, 25 miles higher. Merchant ships of 250 tons ascend to Warwick, and those of 130, to Rocketts, or the port of Richmond. The canal round the falls at Richmond unites ship to boat navigation, the latter extending upwards of 200 miles. Petersburg is little, if any, less accessible than Richmond to sea vessels.

Since the very dawn of internal improvement in the United States, and particularly since the rapid augmentation of population in the Ohio valley, the channel of James river has attracted public attention, as offering a route in connection with the Great Kanawha, to reach the Ohio river.

Independent of elevation, the higher branches of James river, and those of Great Kanawha, below the bend of the latter, in Montgomery county, Virginia, are so relatively placed as to facilitate greatly, canal operations.

The general range of the channel is interrupted by this mountain influence as low as the mouth of Rivanna, and even to the falls and head of tide-water at Richmond. A humble, but a very distinct, and on the rivers a very influential chain of mountains, traverses North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. This chain rises in Rutherford county, North Carolina, extends through Burke, thence

separates Wilkes from Iredell, and reaches in broken links through Surry and Stokes; enters Virginia in Henry, about longitude 3° west from W. C. In North Carolina this chain takes several local names. In Rutherford, Flint hill is its first distinct mass; it is known as Montague hills in Burke; as the Iron mountain between Wilkes and Iredell; and as the Pilot mountain in Surry; and as Sawraton mountain in Stokes. It again, as Turkey Cock mountain, separates Henry from Franklin counties, Virginia; appears in Buckingham and Nelson counties, and assumes distinctness as a chain known as South-west mountain in Albemarle. Thence it may be traced into Maryland, over Orange, Culpeper, Fauquier, and past Leesburg, in Loudoun, crossing the Potomac below the Monococy. Rising into a noted peak, the Sugar Loaf, in the western angle of Montgomery county, Maryland; thence it separates Montgomery from Frederick, and Frederick from Baltimore, merging into Pennsylvania, in York county, nearly on the meridian of Washington. Traversing the south-eastern parts of York and Lancaster counties, separates Chester and Montgomery from Berks, and Lehigh and Northampton from Bucks, crosses the Delaware river below Musconetcong river, ranges over Hunterdon, Morris, and Bergen counties, New Jersey, and is known as the Havrestraw mountains in New York.

In all this distance of six hundred miles, any person well acquainted with the physical geography of the United States, would detect a chain of mountains from a correct map of the intermediate rivers. The mountain agency is completely apparent in the higher branches

of the Santee, Pedee, and Roanoke; in the course of James river above and below Lynchburg, and in the sources of Rivanna, Rapid Ann and Rappahannock rivers. It is again very visible in the courses of Potomac above and below the Monococy. Similar effects are easily traced in the Susquehanna, Schuylkill, Delaware, Raritan and Passaic rivers.

The minor valley of York river follows that of James river. The Pamunkey and North Anna, both rise in the south-west mountain, $1^{\circ} 20'$ west from W. C., north latitude $38^{\circ} 10'$, in Orange, Albemarle, and Louisa counties, and after a course of sixty miles each, they unite between Hanover and Caroline, to form the Pamunkey river. The latter, after a very tortuous course of perhaps seventy, but comparatively only forty miles, receives a smaller stream, the Mattaponi, from the north-west. At their junction, the united stream opens into a bay or river, thence in a distance of forty miles, known as York river, to its entrance into Chesapeake bay.

The remarkable valley of the Rappahannock intervenes between that of York and the Potomac. The Rappahannock rises in the Blue Ridge, and in the northern part of Culpeper and Western part of Fauquier counties, one degree west from Washington, and at latitude $38^{\circ} 52'$ north. Assuming a course 40 miles to the south-east, receives from the west, a much more considerable stream, the Rapid Ann. The latter rises also in the Blue Ridge, and in the counties of Madison and Orange. The united volume retains the name of Rappahannock, and twelve miles below their junction

falls over the primitive ledge, and meets the tides between Fredericksburg and Falmouth. The Rappahannock, below its main fork above Fredericksburg, in a course of S. E. by E. 130 miles, does not receive even a large rivulet. Below the falls, similar to other rivers of the Chesapeake basin, this river imperceptibly widens into a bay, up which vessels of 140 tons can ascend to Fredericksburg.

The progress of our survey now brings us into the very important valley of the Potomac. If we turn our eye to a map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, we find, interlocking sources with James river, Great Kanawha, Monongahela, and Susquehanna, a series of rivers, north-west from the Blue Ridge, and flowing along the mountain valleys; those of Virginia and Maryland having their courses to the north-east, and those of Pennsylvania to the south-west, whilst a middle stream is perceived rising west of all the chains but two, of the Allegany system, and forcing its devious way across the system towards the Atlantic ocean. This series of rivers unite to form the Potomac, the extreme western sources of which rise $2^{\circ} 45'$ west from W. C. The south main branch of Potomac rises in and drains Pendleton county, in Virginia, heading with, but flowing in a directly opposite course, to Greenbriar branch of Great Kanawha, and Jackson's and Cow Pasture branches of James river. The south branch rises as far south as north latitude $38^{\circ} 25'$, completely overhauling the sources of the Monongahela. Flowing north-east about 100 miles, between the Allegany and Kittatinny chains, meets from the west an inferior

stream, but to which the general name of Potomac is applied.

The Potomac rises in a ridge locally called the Backbone mountain, at north latitude $39^{\circ} 12'$, and flowing thence north-east 30 miles, receives a small but important branch, Savage river, from the north-east; then turns at right-angles to the south-east, and piercing two chains of mountains in about ten miles, inflects again to the north-east twenty miles to Cumberland. Here once more the Potomac is inflected to the south-east, by the opposing mountain masses, across which its volume is precipitated, and twenty miles below Cumberland meets the south branch, and a short distance below once more turns to north-east to Hancock's town. At this point the Potomac has reached its most northern bend, north latitude $39^{\circ} 40'$, and within little more than two miles from the southern boundary of Pennsylvania. Turning to the south-east below Hancock's town, it passes the Kittatinny chain, and with many partial windings, but a general course of forty miles, receives the Shenandoah from the south-west, and breaks through the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry.

The Shenandoah is the southermost branch of Potomac, rising in the south-west angle of Augusta county, at north latitude $38^{\circ} 55'$. Draining the whole of Augusta, Rockingham, and Shenandoah, and part of Frederick and Jefferson counties, the Shenandoah is truly a river of the great Allegany valley, between the two chains of Blue Ridge and Kittatinny. The main stream follows the range of the former chain, at a distance of from two to five

miles, receiving its tributary branches from the west or left.

The Shenandoah valley is one hundred and thirty miles in length, with a mean width of twenty; area, 2,600 square miles, with a considerable difference of elevation. The surface of the water at Harper's Ferry is 182 feet above tide-water at Georgetown, whilst the sources of Shenandoah must exceed one thousand feet.

Harper's Ferry, where the Potomac and Shenandoah intermingle, is at north latitude $39^{\circ} 18'$, longitude W. C. $0^{\circ} 38'$ west. That part of the valley of Potomac above the Blue Ridge extends in latitude from 38° to the sources of the Conococheague, 40° , or through two degrees of latitude, in the direction nearly of south-west and north-east. It lies in form of a nearly regular parallelogram, 150 by 50; area, 75,000 square miles.

Leaving the attractive mountain pass at Harper's Ferry, the general course to south-east is continued to the mouth of Monococy, ten or twelve miles, where it passes the last distinct chain of mountains, and inflecting a few miles to the south, resumes a south-east course, which is maintained to the head of tide-water at Georgetown, fifty miles below the mountain pass at Harper's Ferry. Below tide-water the Potomac imperceptibly loses the features of a river, in that of a bay, winds between Georgetown and the Navy-yard at Washington, to a southern course, and below Alexandria, inclines to the west of south, forty miles; sweeps round to the north-east fifteen miles, and finally regaining a south-east direction about fifty miles,

opens into Chesapeake bay, at north latitude 38° , having returned to the latitude of its most southern source, the Shenandoah.

In its natural state the Potomac is the most navigable branch of Chesapeake; ships of any burthen, of war or commerce, can be navigated to Alexandria, and vessels of very heavy burthen to Washington navy-yard. This is the most distant point from the ocean that ships of the line can be navigated in the United States. It is upwards of one hundred miles from the Atlantic ocean, at the mouth of the Delaware, the nearest point of that ocean; and from the entrance of the Chesapeake, near two hundred miles.

The attention of the philosopher and statesman will be secured to the central position of the Potomac valley; its reaching almost over the Allegany system of mountains, and with these natural, the political advantage of containing the capital of the nation.

We now pass to the western section of the state, or that portion of it which is comprehended in the Mississippi valley.

The entire region west of the Alleghenies was evidently once an almost unbroken plane, which commenced at the base of the Central mountains, and extended to the Ohio river. This plane, being slightly inclined in the direction of the Ohio, was, in process of time, abraided by the action of the waters, which formed for themselves those deep channels through which nearly all the large streams now flow. On viewing the banks of those streams from below, they appear to be flanked by mountains, whose heights are in proportion

to the magnitude of the rivers. They are not, however, mountains in the strict sense of the term. What appear to be such, are merely buttresses which are made by the action of the streams; and although these buttresses or banks on the rivers or larger creeks, approach the size of mountains, yet the tops are generally level, being the remains of the original plane.

The eastern part of Western Virginia is composed of a section of the Alleghany system of mountains. This mountainous section is much wider on the south than on the north, for the dividing line which separates the eastern from the western streams, crosses over from the Blue Ridge, to one of the western ranges of this system of mountains, at a short distance north of the New River, which is the main branch of the Kanawha. So that whilst many ridges and spurs of the Alleghanies are in the southern part, there are but two or three mountain ridges, exclusive of the detached portions, in the middle and northern parts of Western Virginia.

The valleys which lie between these mountains are by no means always narrow strips of even *comparatively* level land; they often expand until they seem, to one surveying them from an elevated spot, like vast basins, surrounded by elevated mountains. Such is the valley in which Abingdon is situated, and that which embosoms a large portion of East Tennessee, having the Clinch, and further south the Cumberland mountains, on the west, and the Blue Ridge on the east. Much, however, of this vast basin in East Tennessee is interrupted by

minor mountains and ridges, which, when compared with the great natural boundaries, in the distance, are insignificant. In Virginia, the ridges are more compact, so to speak, than in East Tennessee; still the valley in which Wythe and Washington counties are situated, having Walker's mountain on the west, resembles more a basin than a valley. Smaller basins, such as *Burke's Garden* are to be found throughout the whole mountainous region in Virginia.

Nothing can be more beautiful to the eye of the traveller, as he pursues his way over these successive ridges, than to survey, from their summits, the valleys and basins which lie before him, and on his right and left. They appear often like vast oceans of trees, lying at an immense distance below him, waving their green surfaces to the various blasts of wind which agitate them. They are not now continuous forests. Here and there, the green surface is interrupted by cultivated farms, fields of grass, of corn, or of wheat, adding variety to the scene, as well as giving assurance to the traveller that he is in a land inhabited by civilized men.

The mountainous *belt*, in Virginia, is about 120 miles in width, being composed of successive parallel ridges or mountains, interrupted by the rivers and smaller streams, which intersect them in various places. Beyond these mountains lies the hilly portion of Western Virginia, sloping down to the Ohio river.

An examination of this mountain zone, stretching from north-west to the south-east, presents this remarkable phenomenon, viz. these mountain ridges have little or no effect upon

the course of the rivers which rise and flow from this elevated region. They run east or west, without having their courses affected by opposing mountains; for when necessary, they seem to cut through them, as if these barriers opposed no impediment whatever to their course. And their sources interlock with, and pass by each other, pursuing their opposite ways, without any reference to the mountain ridges, so that you can select no one of these ridges as the great dividing line, separating the western from the eastern waters. In fact they rise on the great elevated *table-land* upon which the mountains seem to have been superimposed, and have their courses shaped entirely by the declinations of its surface, without reference to the mountains at all; so that if one could imagine these mountains to be removed the rivers would still pursue their channels, formed in the base, unaffected by the removal of the mountain mass.

Beginning at the southern end of this mountain system, as it regards Virginia, on the Tennessee and North Carolina line, and advancing northward, you first find the Holston, Clinch, &c., flowing south-westward into the Tennessee, and so into the Mississippi. Next you come to the New River, or main branch of the Great Kanawha, which rises in the north-west angle of North Carolina, and runs north-west through every ridge of the Allegany system, (including what is called the Alleghany ridge) excepting the Blue Ridge, on the west side of which it rises. As you proceed further northward, you come to the Roanoke, which rises west of the Blue Ridge, and in its course south-eastward, cuts through that mountain. Next

you come to the James river, which also cuts the Blue Ridge; and some of its main branches rising far to the west, and cutting through every ridge of the system, save the most western one or two. Still further north you find that the Potomac and its branches, rising almost in the western sides of the mountainous region, and cutting in its way eastward almost all the ridges; and on the opposite side, you find the Monongahela, and its branches, the Cheat and Youghiogany, in their course westward, cutting through the remaining ridges. Indeed these remarks might be extended to those parts of the Allegany system which lie south and north of Virginia.

The valleys which lie between these mountain ridges, possess, generally, great fertility of soil; and no climate is more salubrious. The traveller who would spend the summer months in visiting this region, whether in quest of health or pleasure, will not find himself disappointed.

The country which reaches down from the mountain range to the Ohio, in Western Virginia, is generally hilly. These hills, which repose upon the primitive plain, are often of great height, of a round and conical shape, insulated by ravines, or by narrow bottom lands, which separate their bases. The surface of this portion of the state is, therefore, exceedingly diversified; and much of the hilly parts is not susceptible of cultivation, on account of its unevenness.

The soil of the bottom lands is generally of great fertility. Along the water-courses, there is much land of a fine quality. The sides and summits of the hills, in many cases, have a productive soil. In some places, however, the

hills are rocky and barren. The whole country, in a state of nature, was covered with dense forests of oak, ash, elm, sugar-maple, sycamore, poplar, &c. The sycamore grows along the water-courses; the maple, elm, buck-eye, and paw-paw, grow on the alluvial bottoms chiefly.

The productions are wheat, rye, maize or Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, &c. Tobacco is raised in some counties to a considerable extent. Cattle, horses and hogs, are here raised for an eastern market. Flour, corn, &c., are in great quantities sent by the various rivers of this section of our country, to New-Orleans and other places in the lower part of the valley.

Salt is manufactured in great quantities, on the Kanawha river, in the vicinity of Charleston, about sixty-five miles above its mouth. At the point where the salt factories are established, the Kanawha river is about 150 yards wide. The "salt region" extends 15 miles along the river, and the quantity of salt now manufactured annually, is about 1,500,000 bushels; and may be extended to an indefinite amount. The salt water is obtained by boring through a formation rock, to the depth of from 300 to 500 feet. Copper or tin tubes are introduced to keep out the fresh water, which lies above the salt water, and the latter rises as high as the surface of the river, along the margin of which, and in the water's edge, though all communication with it is cut off, the wells are sunk. It is then raised to the top of the bank of the river, about forty feet, by forcing-pumps, propelled by steam-engines, and conveyed to the furnaces as required. Bituminous coal abounds

on the spot, and is used for the purposes of evaporating the water.

These works at present employ about 1,000 men, as salt-makers, coopers, boat-builders, &c. The average price of salt has hardly exceeded 30 or 35 cents per bushel at them. By means of the increasing channels of cheap transportation, which are now opening by canals, railroads, &c., supplies of salt may be obtained from the West in future emergencies.

No state in the Union is richer in valuable minerals than Virginia, and particularly the western part of it. Iron is every where abundant in the mountainous regions. Coal, gypsum, lead, copper, &c., are also found in the south-western counties, and will probably be abundant. Mineral springs of the most valuable character are found in several places. The most celebrated of these are the *Warm, Hot, Sweet, White Sulphur*, and *Red Sulphur Springs*, in the midst of the mountains; and partly in West, and partly in Central Virginia—and are found in Greenbrier, Bath and Monroe counties. There are fine orchards in Western Virginia; and apples and cider constitute important articles of exportation. Lumber of every description, is also, in large quantities, sent down the rivers to the Ohio, and thence to the towns in the lower part of the valley.

Western Virginia is drained by a considerable number of streams, which are navigable for flat-boats, and some for steam-boats, during the spring and fall months. On the north is the Monongahela and its branches, on the west, Wheeling creek, Little Kanawha, Great Kanawha, Guyandot, Sandy, and many smaller streams; and on the south, is the Holston and

its branches. These streams, flowing down from the mountains, are rapid in their currents, and have numerous cataracts towards their sources, which furnish fine water-power for mills, &c.

History.—Virginia was the first Anglo-American colony, and “the first germ of a mighty nation.” The name of Virginia was derived from Raleigh’s patent, and was, at the period of colonization, the common English name for the eastern coast of North America. James I., by letters patent, April 10th, 1606, granted to two companies, the London Company and the Plymouth Company, all that part of the American coast from north latitude 34° to 45° , under the names of North Virginia and South Virginia. The latter effected an actual settlement on Powhatan, now James river, May 15, 1607.

During the revolution in England, from 1642 to 1660, Virginia espoused the royal cause, and was the first place where Charles II. was proclaimed on his restoration.

The assembly by its injudicious acts gave offence to some of the colonists, who, in consequence fomented a rebellion in the colony, in which the capital, Jamestown, was burned. The instigator of the insurrection, Bacon, died suddenly, but Virginia was rewarded for its devotion to the Stewarts, by oppression which terminated only by the ruin of that misguided house. The revolution in 1688, extended its salutary effects into every section of English domination, and Virginia shared the benefits. Nearly eighty years of peace and prosperity was followed by the revolutionary struggle, in which Virginia gave to her sister colo-

nies the whole of her energies, and, what was perhaps more, she gave them a leader whose name adorns history, and whose character proves to what exalted elevation human nature may be raised.

The constitution of Virginia was adopted July 5th, 1776, and, except the illustrious acts of her sons in the two wars with Great Britain, the state has, since the latter period, afforded few events for history. The establishment of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, March, 1825, and recent attempts at an amendment of her constitution, are the only recent public acts particular to this state.

Government, consists of a governor, who is elected by the general assembly, for three years; a lieutenant-governor; two counsellors; a treasurer, and an auditor.

Legislature, styled the General Assembly, consists of a senate and house of delegates. The Legislature meets annually, on the first Monday in December.

Judiciary, comprehends a court of appeals, consisting of a president and four associate judges, who hold two sessions annually, one at Richmond and the other at Lewisburg, and a general court, consisting of twenty judges, one for each of the twenty circuits into which the state is divided. A circuit superior court of law and chancery is held twice a year in each county and corporation.

CHIEF CITIES AND TOWNS,

With the Roads and Distances.

RICHMOND.

The capital and metropolis of Virginia, is beautifully situated on the left or north bank of James river, at the Great Falls, in Henrico county.

The city now contains about fourteen hundred houses, of which probably more than one thousand are of brick, generally covered with slate, the rest of wood. The buildings in Richmond are mostly plain, without much display of architectural taste, or reference to other objects than utility; to this remark, there are however some exceptions; had the model of the capitol been equalled by its execution, it would be the finest building in the United States; its proportions are perfectly correct, and its plan chaste; and even as it is, when seen from a distance, it seems to rise in great grandeur and beauty before the spectator. The public square on which the capitol stands, contains about eight acres, and has been enclosed by a substantial railing of cast iron. Many other improvements have been designed and in part executed, which, when completed, will render it a place of greater beauty. Near the capitol stands the government house and city hall, a handsome and costly building. The Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Metho-

dists, the Friends, Roman Catholics and Jews, have each churches here. Of these, that which will be regarded with most interest by the traveller, is called the Monumental Church, now an Episcopalian place of worship, erected on the site of the theatre, which, on the 26th December, 1811, was consumed by fire, and in which the governor of Virginia, G. W. Smith, Esq., and seventy-one other persons, many of them highly respectable, perished. The monument commemorates this mournful event. A new theatre has been erected, sufficiently spacious for the purposes for which it is intended.

The town of Richmond was established by an act of the general assembly of Virginia, in the year 1742, and the seat of government for the state, was removed from Williamsburg in 1780; at which period the population may be conjectured at 500 persons; in the year 1830, the number of inhabitants of the city and of such of the suburbs as are immediately connected with it, was 16,060, a majority being white persons. This rapid increase of population during the last 32 years, may in part be ascribed to the transfer of the seat of government, with its attendant advantages, but as the number of officers connected with the state government is not considerable, and the courts of higher jurisdiction, which for a few years sat in the capital, have since been branched out in such a manner that their sessions are held in other places as well as here—other causes must be sought for to account for the whole effect produced in the period first mentioned. The very fruitful country bordering on James river, above its falls, was partially

and imperfectly cultivated, and the impossibility of obtaining a navigation through the rapids immediately above Richmond, had deprived the inhabitants of a free use of the river for the transportation of the products of the state. In the year 1794, the canal was so far completed that all difficulty of passing the rapids was removed, and gradually since that time, the navigation has been in course of improvement.

The natural situation of Richmond is beautiful, and even romantic. Shockoe and Richmond hills stand opposite to each other, with Shockoe creek, a bold and lively stream between them. The city is spread over those hills, and along the margin of the river the hills have been thrown into various undulations, and present a great many points, from which different views may be taken, highly picturesque and beautiful; the falls and rapids of the river, which descends more than 6 miles; the island; the town of Manchester, connected by two bridges with Richmond; the rich plantations adjoining the town; the river winding and stretching below to a great extent; the waving hills on its north side, and the valley through which Shockoe creek passes, are the principal objects on which the eye fixes, and from every eminence they are seen in some new form, and under some new colouring of light and shade; the whole presenting the three great requisites of landscape, viz. grandeur, beauty, and variety—besides, Richmond is one of the healthiest cities in the United States, or perhaps in the world—the annual amount of deaths on an average, is *one in eighty-five*.

With some trifling exceptions, the streets of

Richmond, intersect each other at right-angles. Those running north-east and south-west are numerically arranged and called First, Second, and so on, up to Thirty-first street. These commence on the north-west side of the city, near the penitentiary, and terminate in the south-east, on Bloody run. The intersecting streets commencing with A street, on the old boundary line, near the river, run in a north-west and south-east direction, and are designated as A, B, C, &c., streets. Nearly all the leading streets, with the exception of H street, which varies in width from sixty-six to one hundred and eighteen feet, are sixty-five feet wide. Some exceed this, and others are much narrower. D street for example, south of Thirteenth street, is only forty-five feet in width; and this is still further reduced after passing Seventeenth street.

The city plot has been greatly extended within a few years by additions made by Rutherford, Bullock, Duval, Coutts, Johnson and others. Including these additions, the city has an outline of about seven miles in length, and an area of three and a half square miles, a large portion of which, however, is unoccupied by buildings.

James river, immediately in front of the principal improvements, is interrupted by a ledge of rocks, which occasions a considerable fall in the stream. Some of these rocks rise above the surface of the water, and form several islands, one of which is employed as a support for a bridge across James river.

A navigable communication was opened around the falls, by means of a canal and several locks, constructed many years since.

These now form the outlet of James river Canal, with which they are connected by a capacious basin, situated between Eighth and Eleventh, and B and D streets.

The city is divided into two unequal parts by Shockoe creek, which rises in the central part of Henrico county, flows in a south direction through the lands of Craig, Southgate and Adams, and intersecting North Fourteenth, H, and some other streets, enters the James river, about eight hundred feet east from Mayo's bridge. The banks of Shockoe, which are considerably elevated above the river, are occupied by many beautiful buildings, both public and private. Viewed altogether, we know of no city whose position surpasses in beauty, that of Richmond. From Shockoe Hill the prospect is uncommonly fine. It embraces at a single glance, many of those attractive features by which the city is surrounded; a sight of which will amply compensate the visiter for his labour in obtaining it.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

The Capitol, or Legislative Hall, is situated in a fine and elevated area, 1,000 by 600 feet in extent, which is bounded on the north-west by Ninth street; on the north-east by Capitol street; on the south-west by Bank street; and on the south-east by the old county road, from which it is separated by an iron railing. Its surface is tastefully arranged with grass plots, gravel walks, and other decorations. In the

centre of this area stands the capitol, a beautiful structure, with a portico and entablature, supported by several Ionic columns.

The body of the edifice, which fronts on the south-west, is in the form of a parallelogram, nearly approaching to a square. When seen from a distance, it presents a fine appearance.

From so inviting an exterior, we naturally look for correspondent arrangements within, but with some exceptions the interior of the capitol presents nothing very remarkable, either in design or execution. Hodoun's statue of Washington, a beautiful specimen of statuary, and a bust of Lafayette, both of marble, decorate the grand saloon.

Henrico Court House, is situated in the southern angle of Capitol square, fronting on Twelfth street. It is a long and narrow building, extending from the north-eastern side of F to Bank street, and is occupied by the county courts and their various offices, for which it was expressly erected.

City Hall, at the corner of Capitol and Eleventh streets, and within a hundred yards of the capitol. This is a very neat and chaste structure, erected for the accommodation of the city courts, councils, &c. It is decorated at each end by a fine portico of four Doric columns, and flanked by neat verandas. The entire edifice affords the best, and altogether the most consistent example of the Grecian Doric to be found in the city.

Penitentiary.—This extensive fabric is situated in the western suburbs of the city, adjoining Rutherford's grounds on the south. It is

an immense building, surrounding a hollow square, and extending nearly three hundred feet in a north and south direction, and about one hundred and ten from east to west. The entrance is on the south. There is a field of several acres, belonging to the establishment, which is enclosed.

County Jail, on E street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, is also a large and appropriate building.

City Jail, I street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Government House.—This building, which has no pretensions to architectural beauty, is situated on the eastern part of Capitol square, immediately opposite to the great avenue, leading to G street. It is the residence of the governor.

Old Market and Watch House, is on the left bank of Shockoe creek, and extends from F to E streets.

New Market, corner of I and Sixth Streets.

Alms House.—The ground in which the Poor House is situated, is in the northern suburb of the city, and extends from Third to Fourth streets, along Marshall street. The edifice, which occupies the centre of the field, is very capacious and appropriate, having been erected for the object to which it is now devoted.

Orphan's Asylum.—This meritorious institution, is designed as a shelter for female or-

phans, who are not only provided with food and clothing, but also with instruction in the elementary branches of education. It is under the management of some benevolent females, and is supported by funds received from the corporation, from donations, and other sources.

School for the Education of Poor Children.—On I Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. This is conducted in a large building erected expressly for the institution, which was organized in 1816, on the Lancasterian plan. It is partly supported by the State, and partly by the city government, which appoints the trustees by whom its affairs are managed.

Richmond Academy, corner of Tenth and I streets.

Theatre, corner of Seventh and H streets. This is a remarkably handsome and commodious structure, every way adapted to the uses for which it was erected. The establishment, it is said, is languishing for want of adequate support, which is ascribed in some measure, to the awful conflagration of the old theatre, some years since, when seventy or eighty of the inhabitants perished in the flames.

Museum.—This is also in a declining state, notwithstanding the ample and valuable collections of appropriate articles of which it consists.

Masonic Hall, F street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets.

Guard House and Engine House.—These

are located on the western angle of the Capitol Square, from which the ground occupied by them has been detached.

Water Works.—The works by which the city is supplied with water, are situated on the bank of James river, where the water is elevated by means of water wheels and forcing pumps into the reservoirs, a distance of 2,400 feet, from whence it is distributed through the city—400,000 gallons are thus raised during each day, and conveyed into the reservoirs, which contain 1,000,000 gallons each. Fire plugs are distributed at convenient intervals through the city, from which an abundant supply of water can be obtained in cases of fire. The cost of these works was about \$120,000, which is in course of reimbursement from the rents paid by those citizens who have the water introduced into their premises. The water works, like those of Philadelphia, form one of the most attractive “Lions” of the city, which every stranger should visit.

Armory, near the foot of Sixth street, is an immense structure, about 320 feet in length, and 280 in width. It surrounds an open area, which is employed, in common with the other parts of the establishment, for the reception and safe keeping of ordnance, arms and military stores.

Tobacco Warehouses.—There are four of these buildings in the city, which are used for storing the tobacco which is subject to inspection. They are all large, but that situated at the S. E. termination of C street, near the

canal, is the most extensive. Its front, on Thirteenth street, is 365 feet, with a corresponding depth. With the exception of its unusual dimensions, there is nothing remarkable in its external appearance.

Bank of Virginia, and the

Farmers Bank of Virginia, are established in an elegant structure on E street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, which is divided into two tenements, one being occupied by each of those institutions.

St. John's Church, (*Episcopal*), is situated in the centre of a square, formed by G, H, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. It is a large and handsome edifice, built in the shape of a cross.

Christ Church, (*Episcopal*).—This is also a neat structure, in the form of a parallelogram, situated on G street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets. Its decorations within are very handsome and appropriate.

Monumental Church, (*Episcopal*).—This beautiful church, the sight of which never fails to excite in the beholder the most painful recollections, is situated at the intersection of H and Church streets, and upon the site of the Richmond Theatre, whose destruction by fire, and its melancholly effects, can never be forgotten. It is an octangular building, two sides of which project beyond the main body, and thus form two wings, one on its north-east side, and another at the opposite side of the building.

The whole, being surrounded by open ground, presents a very beautiful and imposing appearance.

First Presbyterian Church, H street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. This is one of the most extensive churches in Richmond, being nearly 110 feet in length, and 100 in width.

Second Presbyterian Church, corner of F and Eighth streets.

The Baptists have churches, at the corner of H and Church streets; in Eleventh, between D and E streets; at the corner of I and Second streets, and in Eleventh, between H and I streets.

The Methodists have meeting houses, at the corner of F and New streets, and on Shockoe Hill, in I street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Roman Catholic Chapel, on C street, near Twelfth street.

Friends Meeting House, on D street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

First Independent Church, Mayo street, south of H street.

Jews Synagogue, Mayo street, north of F street.

Mayo's Bridge.—This is a fine structure,

extending from the southern terminus of Fourteenth street, across James river, to the town of Manchester.

Trent's Bridge, also crosses James river, a short distance above Mayo's Bridge, and connects the city, at the foot of Ninth, with the upper part of Manchester, near Broad Rock Island.

The municipal government of Richmond consists of a mayor, who is elected by the city councils, a recorder, and eleven aldermen. The recorder and aldermen are chosen from a body of twenty-seven individuals, who are elected by the people, and the remaining fifteen constitute the city council.

Though Richmond enjoys a large trade in tobacco, flour, coal, iron, &c. its chief dependence must be upon its manufacturing facilities, which its position at the great falls of James river affords. There are already several extensive manufactories in successful operation at the falls, which including the rapids above, have a vertical descent of nearly one hundred feet. A water power so extensive and valuable, will not, it may be presumed, remain long unemployed.

Manchester.—This town, which is situated immediately opposite Richmond, on the south or right bank of James river, may be regarded as a part of the latter, though seated in another county, (Chesterfield.) It is a large and flourishing town, containing about 400 buildings of every description, including churches, manufactories, mills, work shops, &c.

The Chesterfield and Manchester rail-road,

from the bitumenous coal field of Chesterfield county, passes through Manchester, and terminates on the bank of James river, about a mile below the falls.

ROUTES FROM RICHMOND.

From Richmond to Weldon, N. C. by the Atlantic Rail Road.

Osborn,	.	.	.	18
Petersburg,	.	.	.	5 23
Stoney Creek,	.	.	.	17 40
Nottoway River,	.	.	.	10 50
Hicksford,	.	.	.	12 62
Weldon,	.	.	.	20 82

Osborn, a small village situated a short distance to the right on James river, opposite Farrars Island, in Chesterfield county.

Petersburg, a large and important town, situated in the extreme north-west angle of Dinwiddie county, on the south bank of the Appomattox, about twelve miles from its entrance into James river.

Its situation, at the falls of the Appomattox, and within a few miles of James river, is admirably adapted both to manufactures and commerce. The falls present excellent sites for machinery; whilst a canal cut around them, extends the navigation to the town, and thus opens an uninterrupted water communication with the upper counties.

Including the little village of Blandford, in Prince George, and that of Pocahontas, in Chesterfield county, which are nothing more than appendages to Petersburg, the town contains about 1,000 buildings, most of which have been erected since the great fire of 1815, and a population of about 10,000. Among the buildings are seven churches, a masonic hall, a female orphans' asylum, a free school, (Anderson's Seminary) two banking offices and an insurance office; six tobacco warehouses, six flouring mills, one foundery, four cotton factories, belonging to joint-stock companies; two potteries, two oil mills, four carriage manufactories, together with the usual complement of mechanics' shops, stores, hotels and taverns. Two weekly journals are issued here.

The completion of the rail-roads extending north and south, has given an impulse to the trade of Petersburg, which must tend to its rapid advancement.

Stoney Creek, a stream which runs through the centre of Dinwiddie county, and falls into the Nottoway in Sussex county.

Nottoway River, rises in Nottoway county, and flowing between the counties of Dinwiddie and Lunenburg, and through Sussex and Northampton, enters Chowan river in Gates county, N. C.

Hicksford, seat of justice of Greensville county, containing, besides the court house, jail, &c. about thirty-five buildings. It is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Meherrin river, immediately opposite to the little village of Belfield. The rail-road to Gas-

ton and thence to Raleigh, N. C., leaves the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road at Hicksford.

Weldon, a town of Halifax county, N. C., situated at the foot of the great falls of Roanoke. It is the depot for a large portion of the produce which descends the Roanoke. The navigation has been materially improved by means of dams.

The falls are passed by a small canal, extending along the right bank of the Roanoke, from Gaston to Weldon.

Passengers for the south may take the rail road at Weldon, and proceed to Wilmington, 161 miles, and thence by steam boat, 180 miles, to Charleston, S. C.

From Richmond to Norfolk, by stage.

Petersburg,	.	.	.	23
Prince George C. H.	.	.	7	30
Cabin Point,	.	.	19	49
Surry C. H.	.	.	14	63
Smithfield,	.	.	18	81
Norfolk,	.	.	35	116

*Petersburg.**

Prince George Court House, a village consisting of a few scattered buildings, besides the court house, &c. in the centre of Prince George county.

Cabin Point, a small settlement near Chi-poak's Creek, in the north-west part of Surry county, consisting of 18 or 20 dwellings, a store and tavern.

Surry Court House.—In addition to the county buildings, there are some eight or ten dwellings, two stores, a tavern, an armory, and a cotton manufactory. Population about sixty.

Smithfield, a large and finely situated town, of Isle of Wight county, containing about 400 buildings, and nearly 900 inhabitants. Its location is well chosen, on an elevated bank near the forks of Cypress and Smithfield creeks, which unite near the town, and flow into Pagan creek, an inlet of James river. It commands an extensive view of the adjacent country, and is esteemed one of the most salubrious towns in this quarter of the state.

There are in the town ten or twelve stores, a drug store; one Episcopal, one Baptist, and one Methodist church; one large hotel, several schools, with the usual proportion of mechanics and tradesmen. Smithfield has acquired notoriety, from the excellence of its bacon, which is cured here in immense quantities, and sent to the neighbouring markets.

Norfolk, an incorporated town of Norfolk county, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, situated on the right bank of Elizabeth river, at the confluence of its two principal branches. Norfolk, next to Richmond, is the largest town in Virginia.

Though admirably situated for trade, the facilities for which have been greatly multi-

plied by the completion of the Dismal Swamp canal, and a rail-road to the Roanoke; the commerce of Norfolk is by no means commensurate to the advantages which its position, and those means of intercommunication, would seem to indicate. It, however, enjoys considerable foreign commerce, chiefly in corn, lumber, cotton and naval stores. The plan of the town is somewhat irregular, owing to the peculiar nature of its site, which is intersected in almost every direction by ravines and small water courses. Most of the streets are wide and well paved, which have of late been much improved by the erection of a large number of handsome buildings, mostly with stone fronts. These, with other improvements and embellishments, give to the place an air of great neatness.

Among the public buildings are a custom house, alms house, academy, marine hospital, masonic hall, two Episcopalian, one Baptist, two Methodist, one Presbyterian, one Catholic and one African church; theatre; two banks, (Virginia Bank, and Farmers Bank of Virginia;) ten or twelve hotels; three steam mills. The public literary and scientific institutions, consists of eighteen or twenty schools of different sorts; a public library; a news room, a Lyceum, &c. Besides the burying grounds attached to the various churches, an extensive cemetery, handsomely arranged and appropriately embellished, has been prepared by the civil authorities. Immediately to the south of Norfolk, on the opposite side of Elizabeth river, is the flourishing town of

Portsmouth, the seat of justice for Norfolk

county, situated on one of the finest harbors in the United States. The United States government has an extensive Navy Yard and Dry Dock at Gosport, a suburb of Portsmouth, where vessels of the largest class are prepared for sea. Population about 2,500. Another suburb of Norfolk, called

Little Washington, is situated in the angle formed by the eastern and southern branches of Elizabeth river. It contains some fifteen or twenty houses, chiefly occupied by workmen employed in the adjoining town.

Steam boats depart daily, for Baltimore, Richmond and other places; and by means of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, travellers are conveyed to Weldon, on the Roanoke, where the Rail Road to Wilmington, N. C., commences. The Dismal Swamp canal opens a direct communication between Norfolk and Albemarle Sound, of North Carolina. Coney Island, which became famous during the late war, is situated about five miles northwest from Norfolk; the "Rip Raps," and Fort Calhoun, are about fourteen, and Old Point Comfort, a fashionable bathing place, is sixteen miles north of Norfolk.

*From Richmond to Yorktown, and thence to
Old Point Comfort.*

Bottoms Bridge,	.	.	.	15
Cross Roads,	.	.	.	5 20
New Kent, C. H.	.	.	.	9 29
Hackaday's Spring,	.	.	.	13 42
Williamsburg,	.	.	.	14 56

Yorktown,	.	.	.	12	68
Hampton,	.	.	.	20	88
Old Point,	.	.	.	3	91

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Bottoms Bridge, a bridge across the Chickahomina, which here forms a part of the boundary between Henrico and New Kent counties.

Cross Roads, a small settlement in New Kent county, consisting of a tavern and some six or eight other buildings, at the intersection of a road leading to Putney's Ferry.

New Kent Court House, a village consisting of the Court House, twelve or fifteen dwellings, a large number of stores, and of taverns "not a few."

Hackaday's Springs, the head fountain of Ware creek, a branch of York river, which is a part of the boundary between James city and New Kent counties.

Williamsburg, seat of justice of James city county, and the oldest incorporated town in Virginia. It was settled in 1632, and in 1698 it became the seat of the colonial government. The town is finely seated, on the high grounds between branches of York and James rivers, and immediately on the division line of James city and York counties. It contains about two hundred dwellings, some of which are in a dilapidated condition, with 1,600 inhabitants. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and thus give a regular appear-

ance to the town. The county buildings, which as situated in a large square in the centre of the town, consist of the court house, jail, clerks' office, &c. The remains of the old capitol, the former residence of the colonial governor, and the old Raleigh tavern, famous in revolutionary annals, now form interesting objects, to which the attention of strangers is directed. This is also the seat of William and Mary college, an old and respectable institution, founded in 1693, and still in successful operation. The edifice, which is of brick, with accommodations for one hundred students, stands in the rear of an open square, containing about four acres, near the centre of which stands a marble statue of Lord Bottetourt, formerly governor of the province. The other public buildings, are a lunatic asylum, Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist churches, together with the usual number of factories, work shops, taverns, &c.

Yorktown, seat of justice of York county, is beautifully situated on the right bank of York river, and immediately opposite the little town of Gloucester. There are in the village, besides the court house and county offices, about forty buildings, many of which are untenanted and in a dilapidated condition. Present population about 300.

It was here, on the 19th October, 1781, that Lord Cornwallis, after a protracted seige, surrendered the whole of the British army, then concentrated in Yorktown, to the American forces under General Washington—an act which concluded the revolutionary drama, and confirmed American Independence.

Hampton, seat of justice of Elizabeth City county, situated on Hampton Creek, a branch of James river. It contains about 1,200 inhabitants, many of whom are engaged as pilots in the navigation of James river, Hampton Roads, &c. There are, besides the county buildings, several places of worship, schools and the customary mechanical establishments.

Old Point Comfort, or Fortress Monroe.— This is the northern point of James river entrance; Willoughby point, its southern projection, is about three miles distant. Fort Monroe is on the immediate point, about a mile from Fort Calhoun, on the Rip Raps.

These two forts command the entrance to James river, Hampton Roads, and to a great extent, the Chesapeake Bay. The latter was constructed at an immense expense. A large part of its site was from eighteen to twenty-two feet below the surface of the sea, which was elevated to its present point by throwing rocks into the water. The beach, at old Point, affords excellent bathing ground, which is much resorted to during the summer months. There is a large and commodious hotel near the fort.

From Richmond to Tappahannoc, and thence to Heathsville.

Cold Harbour,	.	.	.	11
New Castle,	.	.	8	19
Brandywine,	.	.	6	25
Dunkirk,	.	.	7	32

Clarksville,	.	.	.	2	34
Tappahannoc,	.	.	.	18	52
Richmond C. H.	.	.	.	7	59
Heathsville,	.	.	.	19	78

Cold Harbour, a noted tavern, in the southern part of Hanover county.

Newcastle, a small village of some ten or fifteen houses, on the right bank of Pamunkey river, at a ferry, in Hanover.

Brandywine, a mere hamlet of King William county.

Dunkirk, a village of three houses, situated on the Mattapony, in King and Queen county. It contained, formerly, many buildings, but in consequence of its unfavourable position, in point of health, the place has been abandoned, and the dwellings suffered to go to decay.

Clarksville, a small village of eight or ten houses, in the centre of King and Queen county.

Tappahannoc, seat of justice of Essex county, situated on the right bank of Rappahannoc river. It contains some thirty or forty buildings, including the court house, a church, used in common by all denominations; two hotels, a female boarding school, with mechanics' shops, &c. A ferry across the Rappahannoc is established here.

Heathsville, a neat and thriving village of Northumberland county, of which it is the seat of justice, beautifully situated in the centre of the county, near the head of Coan river.

It contains a court house, jail, a Methodist chapel, an academy, a flourishing mill, a tan yard, and about sixty dwelling houses. This is said to be the most pleasant village in this part of the state.

For route to the north, see "Washington."

From Richmond to Harrisonburg.

Louisa C. H.	.	.	.	51
Gordonsville,	.	.	.	15 66
Barbourville,	.	.	.	6 72
Stannardsville,	.	.	.	15 87
Magaughytown,	.	.	.	22 109
Harrisonburg,	.	.	.	12 121

Louisa Court House, a clever village, consisting of the court house, jail, &c.; a large church, several stores, workshops, and about forty other buildings. Here are silversmiths, blacksmiths, tailors, cabinet makers, saddlers, &c.

Gordonsville, a small village, situated in the extreme north-west angle of Louisa county.

Stannardsville, a village of Orange county,

finely situated at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. It contains twenty-four dwellings, several stores and manufactories, with about 100 inhabitants.

Magaughtown, an inconsiderable village of Rockingham county.

Harrisonburg, seat of justice of Rockingham county, is a large and handsome town of one hundred and fifty buildings, and about 1,100 inhabitants. Among the buildings are the court house, jail, market house, one Methodist chapel, and one Presbyterian church. There are several ordinary schools, a temperance society, a printing office, from which a weekly journal is issued, together with tanyards, saddle and shoe factories; smiths, hatters, tailors, wheelwrights, gun-smiths, chair-makers, cabinet-makers, copper-smiths, tin-plate workers, and many other establishments of the like description. The entire place presents an appearance of great industry and thrift, every way creditable to its inhabitants. There are several neat little villages in the neighbourhood, which may be regarded as appendages of Harrisonburg.

From Richmond to Staunton, via Charlottesville.

Scuffletown,	.	.	.	3
Tuckahoe creek,	.	.	.	9 12
Goochland C. H.	.	.	.	17 29
Columbia,	.	.	.	19 48
Monticello,	.	.	.	28 76
Charlottesville,	.	.	.	3 79

York,	.	.	.	19	98
Rockfish Gap,	.	.	.	3	101
Waynesboro,	.	.	.	3	104
Staunton,	.	.	.	12	116

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Scuffletown, a village of some ten or fifteen houses, in Henrico county, situated a quarter of a mile from the main road.

Tuckahoe Creek, a branch of James river, which forms a part of the boundary between Henrico and Goochland counties.

Goochland Court House, a handsome little town, consisting of several buildings, in addition to the court-house, jail, and county offices. Among these are a tavern, stores, mechanics' shops, and all the other items which constitute a busy village.

Columbia, a town of Fluvanna county, situated on the left bank of James river, at the mouth of the Rivanna, and in the extreme south-east angle of the county. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, including one hundred coloured persons, chiefly engaged in mechanical pursuits. There are several stores, taverns, and a church used in common by all religious sects.

Monticello, formerly the residence of Mr. Jefferson. It is beautifully seated on the summit of an insulated point of Carter's mountain, in Albemarle county, about half a mile from the

right bank of the Rivanna. From its great elevation, about five hundred feet above the river, a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtained.

To the west, stretching away to the north and south, it commands a prospect of the Blue Ridge for a hundred and fifty miles, and brings under the eye one of the boldest and most enchanting horizons in the world; while on the east, it presents a prospect of surpassing beauty and grandeur. The mansion, now divested of all its objects of science and taste, and no longer tenanted by him whose benignant smile and outstretched hand, confirmed the courteous welcome of his lips, presents a sad scene of desolation, and inspires in the beholder, feelings of gloom and despondency, which the enchanting scenery around, is incapable of dispelling.

The grounds, as well as the buildings, have been greatly injured by neglect. The beautiful shade and ornamental trees which Mr. Jefferson valued so highly, have been cut down, and the lawn in front is now devoted to agricultural purposes.

Descending Monticello, and after crossing Moore's creek, the traveller enters the town of

Charlottesville, the seat of the University of Virginia, for the establishment of which, Mr. Jefferson devoted much of his time and wealth. The university buildings are many, various in architecture, and handsomely arranged, on three sides of a grassy parallelogram, at the upper end of which stands a large rotunda, containing lecture rooms, and a large, commodious and well filled library. It is also amply provided with philosophical and chemical appa-

tus, together with a fine cabinet of minerals and fossils, and an anatomical and miscellaneous museum. At a short distance from the university, on the apex of a hill, stands the observatory, constructed and furnished with the requisite apparatus and instruments for astronomical investigations.

This institution is, in every respect, organized and justly regarded, as a university of the first class. Its professorships are numerous, and generally well filled. They comprehend ancient and modern languages, mathematics, geography and history, natural philosophy, chemistry and materia medica and its kindred sciences, moral philosophy, &c.

Though entitled to great consideration, and completely prepared in all its branches, as a school of the highest order, the University of Virginia has not received from the community that countenance and support, to which it is justly entitled, and which are indispensable to the successful attainment of all its objects and purposes.

Charlottesville is finely situated on the left declivity of Moore's creek about two miles from its discharge into the Rivanna. It presents rather an irregular plan, but the houses being generally of brick, and neatly finished, give the town a handsome appearance.

There are about two hundred and thirty buildings of all sorts in the town, including a court-house and its adjuncts, four churches, belonging to the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists, respectively; three extensive and well kept hotels; together with an academy, several school-houses, &c.

Among the other advantages of the place may be enumerated, book-stores; a circulating library; a weekly journal; an agricultural society; a fire engine; mechanics of all descriptions; and several flouring and saw mills in the vicinity. Population about 1000.

York, an inconsiderable village, situated at the source of Stockton's Fork of the Rivanna, near the western confines of Albemarle county.

Rock-fish Gap, a depression in the Blue Ridge, through which the road to Staunton passes.

Waynesboro, a fine little village, beautifully situated in the midst of a picturesque and fertile country, consisting of some seventy or eighty dwellings, two churches, an incorporated academy, a public library, and several institutions of a like nature, together with some extensive manufacturing establishments, mills, &c.

The ancient town of Waynesboro, which is "among the things that were," was situated a little to the north of the modern town.

Staunton.*

From Richmond to Lynchburg.

Coal Mines,	.	.	.	13
Tower Hill,	.	.	14	27
Scottsville,	.	.	5	32
Cartersville,	.	.	15	47
New Canton,	.	.	16	63
Maysville,	.	.	24	87
Lynchburg,	.	.	45	132

Coal Mines.—These coal mines are on the south side of James river, about thirteen miles above the city of Richmond.

Between the city and the mines, the country is rolling, and has the aspect of barrenness and poverty—yet good husbandry would soon give to it freshness and beauty. The ascent is gradual to the west, the summit level, at the mouth of the principal mine, being about three hundred feet above tide-water in James river.

Within the circumference of about a mile square, there have been several mines opened, and seven or eight are now wrought. The rock is not many feet below the surface, and is from two hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty feet thick. The prevailing rock is a light grey coarse sand-stone, rather hard, and some of it sparkling with chrystalized quartz. This rock alternates with a bluish clay in a state of considerable compactness, and with shell.—Much of these last two are so filled with sulphate of iron, minutely disseminated, that they soon decompose in the atmosphere. There is no trace of the lime rock, nor as yet of the old red sand-stone. It is doubtful, however, whether they have reached the bottom of the coal formation. At the bottom of one of the shafts, the floor upon which the coal rests is called granite—but from the description of the rock, it must be the hardest of the sienitic rocks.

The coal here is bituminous. The basins appear to be small, and the colliers complain of the faults or disruptions that trouble them. The coal seams are from a few inches to several feet in thicknes—one has been found nearly twenty feet thick. The dip rarely exceeds forty-five

degrees. Woodbridge's mine is the deepest, and the only one which has a steam-engine to raise the coal and the water out of the pit. The others employ mules. The mines are worked day and night, except Sundays—when the water is drawn as often as necessary to keep the works below from being flooded. Drifts are cut from the foot of the shafts, and some of these have been carried out several hundred yards. They are from ten to twenty feet wide, and from five to twenty or thirty feet high. Mules are employed in the mines, to draw the coal to the foot of the shafts. These are fed and stabled in the chambers of the mine, they appear, nevertheless, to be in a thriving condition. And what is certainly not a little remarkable to a novice, these mines abound in rats. They go down, it seems, on the ropes, attracted into these tartarean abodes by the provisions and provender, which are sent down for the negroes and mules.

All these mines raise about two hundred tons of coal in each twenty-four hours. This coal is sent daily, in a team of seventy to a hundred cars, over a fine rail-way, thirteen miles, to the river.

There are several valuable coal mines on the north side of James river, in the western part of Henrico county. Coal has likewise been discovered in Goochland and Powhatan counties.

Tower Hill, an insulated natural mound, at the source of Jones creek in Powhatan county.

Scottsville, seat of justice of Powhatan coun-

ty, is situated on the high ground, which divides the waters of Appomattox and James rivers. It contains about thirty buildings, including the court-house, &c., several stores, shops and taverns.

Cartersville, a village of Cumberland county, on the south bank of James river, containing fifty dwellings, a church, a public school, many stores, mechanics' shops, and other mechanical establishments, with about 300 inhabitants.

New Canton, a neat little village, of some thirty or forty houses, situated on the right bank of James river, at the mouth of Bear Garden creek, in the north-east corner of Buckingham county. Its high position commands a fine view of the river and adjacent country.

Maysville, seat of justice of Buckingham county, on the right bank of Slate river, and near the centre of the county.

In addition to the court-house, jail, &c., there are about seventy buildings, including two churches, a female academy, two primary schools, with the usual complement of stores, taverns and work-shops.

Lynchburg.*

The distance by the southern route, which passes through Cumberland C. H., is a few

miles less than that by Maysville, &c. It leaves the latter near Scottsville, and re-joins it at Fish-pond creek, in Buckingham county.

WINCHESTER.

This important and thriving town is situated in the centre of Frederick county, of which it is the seat of justice, on Abraham's Branch of Opequan creek, a branch of the Potomac, in north latitude $39^{\circ} 11'$, and west longitude $1^{\circ} 10'$.

It is the oldest, and by far the most considerable town in the great central valley of Virginia, the settlement of which forms an important and exceedingly interesting item in the primitive history of the colony.

During the old French war, Winchester became the theatre of highly important events, if not the immediate seat of war, in this part of the country. It was here that Washington procured his supplies for his mission to Fort Du Quesne, and subsequently fixed his headquarters on the commencement of hostilities in 1754, between the British and Anglo-Americans on the one side, and the combined French and Indian forces on the other. It was here that he retreated with the remnant of the Virginia troops after the disastrous defeat of Braddock, on the bank of the Monongahela; and here also, that he assembled the troops destined for the descent upon Fort Du Quesne, which resulted in the capture of that post.

The war having been thus brought to a close, the victorious Virginians again repaired to Winchester, whence they returned to their homes.

Amid all these exciting events, and constantly menaced by the French and Indians, the people of Winchester could devote but a small share of attention to the improvement of their town.

Of the early history of the town itself, a few words will suffice. It is now one hundred and five years since the first building was erected upon the site of Winchester, which was then in the possession of a large and powerful tribe of the Shawnees. Owing to difficulties incident to the settlement of a new country, to which the pioneers of the valley were in a peculiar manner subjected, the town advanced but slowly; and it was not until the year 1752 that any legal measures were adopted for its establishment and regulation. In 1758 it was found necessary to extend the town plot, by annexing certain lands belonging to Wood, Lord Fairfax, and others, and subsequently, by still further additions. In consequence of the unsettled state of the times, during the war with England, the town began to decline; but on the close of the revolutionary struggle it revived, and has since continued to advance with an accelerated step, down to the present moment.

The town plot presents a very regular appearance, the streets, which are mostly well paved, intersecting each other at right-angles. Most of the dwelling-houses are of brick or stone, compactly built along the principal streets; some with commodious garden spots

in front, which add greatly to the rural beauty of the place. Population about 4000.

There are, besides the public buildings, about 600 houses, including factories, work-shops, &c. Among the former are, a court-house, council hall, jail, market-house, masonic hall, and library and lyceum buildings. Of churches, there are, two for Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, (a beautiful Gothic structure, with a fine organ) two for Methodists, one for Roman Catholics, one for Lutherans, and one for the Friends. The remains of old Fort Loudoun, erected during the French war, are still to be seen here. The public institutions embrace a public library, a lyceum of natural history, two printing offices, each of which issues a weekly journal, a bible society, Sunday-school union, a tract society, female society for the relief of the indigent sick, female colonization society auxiliary to the state society, two temperance societies, mechanics' institute, established for the diffusion of mechanical knowledge, an incorporated academy, and many common schools, masonic society, and some others. Those of a mercantile or miscellaneous character are, two banks, one savings institution, two furnaces, two breweries, three large carriage manufactories, six or eight flouring mills, one carpet and one cotton manufactory, besides a host of minor establishments, employed in every department of the mechanic arts, with a full proportion of stores, hotels and taverns.

Winchester is, and has been long, supplied with an abundance of pure water, by means of iron mains, which conduct it from a copious spring about half a mile distant, into the distri-

ROUTE FROM WINCHESTER. 447

buting pipes, which are laid in all the principal streets.

In addition to several turnpike and good common roads through the town, there is a rail-road now in use, extending from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, where it unites with the rail-road to Frederick, Baltimore, &c. A M'Adamized road is now in progress, extending through Winchester, along the valley. With these commercial facilities, an industrious, hardy and enterprising population, and a highly salubrious position, which secures for it an unusual share of health, Winchester cannot but continue to prosper, even amid the disasters of these disastrous times.

ROUTES FROM WINCHESTER.

From Winchester to Frederick, via Harper's Ferry, by Rail-road.

Charlestown,	.	.	.	24
Harper's Ferry,	.	.	8	32
Point of Rocks,	.	.	4	36
Frederick,	.	.	20	56

Charlestown, seat of justice of Jefferson county, is a large and flourishing town, consisting of upwards of two hundred and thirty well built houses, among which are Episcopal, Presbyte- rian and Methodist churches; a bank; an aca- demy; and the usual proportion of mechanics

shops, manufactories, stores, taverns, &c. The Shannondale springs, formerly much resorted to by invalids and others, are situated about seven miles due south from Charlestown, on the opposite side of the Shenandoah river.

Harper's Ferry, a manufacturing village of Jefferson county, situated at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers. It derives its name from a ferry long since established across the Potomac, where the river pierces the Blue Ridge, and presents a scene of uncommon beauty and grandeur.

The mountain, here upwards of twelve hundred feet high, has evidently been rent and torn asunder by the impetuous streams which unite immediately above the breach, and send down their accumulated waters.

The prospect from the adjoining hills is indeed beautiful and romantic to a high degree. Jefferson's rock, so called, constitutes the apex of a high mount which overhangs the town. Its top is flat—almost level, and nearly twelve feet square; its base, which does not exceed five feet in width, rests upon the top of a larger rock; and its height is about five feet. The whole mass is so nicely balanced that the application of a small force will cause it to vibrate considerably. From this and another rock, called "Maryland Pinnacle," a splendid view of the gap and the romantic country around, may be had.

The lovers of the picturesque, will here find abundance to admire, in the beauty, grandeur, and simplicity of the spot.

The town, which contains about six hundred buildings, extends with but little regard to or-

der, along both sides of the point, which is formed by the union of the two streams, into the gap itself—but principally along the Shenandoah bank. The United States armory is upon this point, and the various work-shops extend up that of the Potomac. These establishments, as well as the great depository of arms, the national arsenal, deserve the attention of visitors. In the latter, eighty or ninety thousand stand of arms are usually kept, which, as they are sent away, are replaced by others from the factories.

It is interesting to observe the facility with which a weapon, so complicated as the musket is produced. A bar of iron is forged into a rough tube, the interior of which is formed into a smooth surface by drills turned by the power of water. At first, the barrel, strongly fastened, is moved slowly forward, whilst the drill, a cylindrical rod of iron, terminating in a rectangular bar, ten or twelve inches long, revolves with rapidity, but without progressive motion; the barrel is surrounded by water, which, though constantly renewed, becomes warm to the touch. The barrel is not made cylindrical by a single drill; a succession is employed, until, in the application of the finer drills, the barrel, only fastened in the middle, is left free to adapt itself to the motion of the drill.

The outside of the barrel is polished by enormous grindstones, turning with great rapidity. These stones are guarded by thick cheeks of wood, to which is fixed a covering, that lessens the danger, should the centrifugal force, arising from so rapid a motion, burst the stone asunder, and project the pieces forward. The barrel passing through these cheeks, bears against

the stone, and is drawn across it with a motion resembling that of a screw.

The stocks are shaped by a machine, the idea of which seems to have been borrowed from an admirable contrivance in the celebrated Block Machinery of Brunel. The writer was struck immediately with the resemblance, and on inquiry, found that the inventor, Blanchard, had previously introduced the use of Brunel's machinery in this country.

The reader will readily form a general idea of this machine. Let him imagine two wheels, eight or ten inches in diameter, placed one behind the other, and in the same plane; one of these has a smooth, round edge, the other is furnished with steel cutters, which are parallel to the circumference. Further let him suppose two turning lathes, placed side by side, in the one an iron stock as a guide or pattern, in the other the wooden stock to be turned. Now let him suppose, that, whilst these two stocks are in a rapid rotary motion, the plane wheel of which we have spoken, is made to traverse the whole length of the iron, and is pressed against it by a strong spring; this wheel, it will be remembered, is connected invariably with that which is furnished with cutters; if, then, the latter be brought into contact with the wooden stock at the moment when the first wheel commences its motion along the pattern, it will perform a similar journey along the wooden stock and only requires, that it should be kept in a rapid rotary motion, in order that it may shape, by its cutters, this stock to the form of the iron pattern, against which the guiding wheel is pressed. Some contrivance is requisite to provide the rotary motion, spoken of, in the second

wheel; as this wheel moves longitudinally the strap by which it turns, must have a like motion; to effect this, it is passed below, round a large cylinder, in lieu of an ordinary drum-wheel, and, being confined above by the sides of the drum over which it passes, shifts itself without difficulty along the cylinder, and remains always vertical. This machine will shape a musket stock in about eight seconds.

There are several dwellings, and a beautiful Catholic chapel, perched upon sites cut from the solid rock, at elevations from fifty to one hundred feet, which are approached by steps also cut from the rock. They present a very attractive appearance, and afford a fine view of the scene below. In addition to this chapel, there are several other places of worship, two academies, many schools, two masonic lodges, a printing office, which issues a weekly journal; with every other accompaniment to a large, busy, and thriving town.

The Chesapeake and Ohio canal passes along the left bank of the Potomac; and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road has its western terminus opposite the town. The Potomac is crossed here by a fine bridge, 750 feet from one abutment to the other, which connects the town with the Maryland side.

Point of Rocks, a narrow pass, at the Short Hills, on the Maryland side, through which the Potomac makes its exit from the mountain region, and enters the plains below. The mountain here rises abruptly from the river bank, leaving scarcely space enough for a common road. It was for the possession of this modern Thermopylæ that two rival companies contend-

ed—not like the Spartans of old, by force of arms, but by the less “glorious uncertainty of the law.” This gorge now gives passage to the works of both—a canal and a rail-road.

*Frederick.**

*From Winchester to Hagerstown, Maryland,
via Martinsburg.*

Bucketown,	.	-	.	16
Martinsburg,	.	.	.	7 23
Williamsport,	.	.	.	14 37
Hagerstown,	.	.	.	6 43

Bucketown, a small village of Berkeley county, consisting principally of houses occupied by persons engaged in the numerous mills on Middle creek.

Martinsburg, seat of justice of Berkeley county, and one of the most considerable towns of this part of the state. There are not less than 1,700 inhabitants, and about three hundred and fifty buildings in the town; among the latter, are several handsome brick dwellings, neatly and tastefully finished.

The court-house is a substantial and appropriate structure, as are the various county offices, markets, &c. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans and Roman Catholics, have each a church here. There are also, two

academics; several common schools; four Sunday-schools; bible, temperance, missionary and colonization societies; an extensive alms-house; a woollen manufactory; an iron and brass foundry; together with an abundant supply of work-shops, stores, &c., from which the inhabitants are supplied with almost every requisite article.

From Warrenton to Leesburg.

Berryville,	.	.	.	.	11
Snickersville,	.	.	.	10	21
Leesburg,	.	.	.	17	38

Berryville, a neat and flourishing village of Clarke county, containing about thirty-five dwellings, an Episcopal church, an academy, three or four well conducted schools. Population about 350.

Snickersville, a thriving village of Loudoun county, situated at the intersection of the Alexandria and Leesburg roads, about one mile from Snicker's Gap of the Blue ridge, in the centre of a well settled and fertile country. The village enjoys considerable trade, which tends to its rapid increase.

There are at present some twenty or twenty-five dwellings, besides stores, work-shops and taverns, a fine church, a masonic hall, &c.

Leesburg, an incorporated town, and seat of

justice of Loudoun county. It is a handsome and well built town, beautifully situated at the eastern base of Kitocin mountain. The streets are generally paved, and the town is supplied with water, by means of wooden pipes, which extend to the adjoining mountains. Its population is about 1,800, and rapidly increasing. There are in the town, besides a handsome and commodious court-house, situated in the public square, and other county buildings, about five hundred and fifty dwelling-houses, stores, &c. three churches, belonging to the Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists; a bank; one classical, and several common schools; two weekly newspapers; stores; taverns, &c.; together with the usual complement of mechanical establishments; forming altogether one of the most active and busy places in the state. There is a good turnpike road from the town to Washington; distant 34 miles.



From Winchester to Washington, via Alexandria.

Milwood,*	.	.	.	11
Shenandoah river,*	.	.	.	2 13
Paris,*	.	.	.	4 17
Upperville,*	.	.	.	4 21
Middleburg,*	.	.	.	8 29
Aldie,*	.	.	.	5 34
Fairfax Court House,*	.	.	.	24 58
Alexandria,*	.	.	.	14 72
Washington,*	.	.	.	9 81

From Winchester to Warrenton.

Millwood,	11
Paris,	6 17
Goose creek,	7 24
Salem,	5 29
Warrenton,	14 43

*Millwood.**

*Paris.**

Goose creek, a valuable mill stream, which rises at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, and flowing through the northern part of Fauquier, and the centre of Loudoun counties, enters the Potomac, about five miles south-east of Leesburg.

Salem, a pretty little town of Fauquier county, consisting almost entirely of a single street, running along a ridge at the head of Goose creek. It contains some thirty-five or forty dwellings, an academy, two churches, three stores, several Sunday-schools, and mechanics of every kind.

*Warrenton.**

From Winchester to Fairfax.

Ninneveh,	.	.	.	14
Front Royal,	.	.	8	22
Chester Gap,	.	.	4	26
Flint Hill,	.	.	11	37
Fairfax,	.	.	22	59

Ninneveh, a mere hamlet, situated in the southern part of Frederick county, consisting of ten or twelve buildings.

Front Royal, a village delightfully situated on Happy creek, about a mile from the Shenandoah, in the extreme southern angle of Warren county, containing forty dwellings, with about 300 inhabitants, two churches, two academics, several stores, taverns, mechanics' shops, saw and grist mills.

About three miles south-west from the village, is *Allen's Cave*, an extensive and highly curious limestone cavern, the entrance to which is on the east bank of the Shenandoah. In point of beauty and magnificence of scenery, it is in no respect inferior to Weyer's cave, though not so extensive as that celebrated cavern. The sparry incrustations and concretions of "Sarah's Saloon," one of its principal apartments, present some of the most gorgeous and splendid scenes that can be imagined. Its innumerable cells and grottoes form a perfect labyrinth, from which an uninitiated explorer finds it difficult to extricate himself.

The distance from its entrance to the *ultima*

thule of explorers, is about twelve hundred feet.

Chester Gap, a depression in the Blue Ridge, in which one of the head branches of Hedge-man's river rises.

Flint Hill, a small village of Culpeper county, in Jordan's valley, near the north angle of the county.

Fairfax, seat of justice of Culpeper county, situated on the south bank of Mountain creek, in the southern part of the county. With the exception of the court-house and its appendages, there are but few buildings here of any consequence.

From Winchester to

Bath,	.	.	.	.	40 miles
Romney,	.	.	.	.	39 "
Moorfields,	.	.	.	.	50 "

Bath, seat of justice of Morgan county. Berkeley Springs, which are situated near this village, are much frequented by invalids and others, in search of health or pleasure. Though the waters are but slightly impregnated by the mineral ingredients, their effects are said to be highly beneficial in many diseases. To the exhilarating effects of pure air, and a sojourn in a beautiful and romantic country, may be fairly

ascribed a large portion of the benefit derived by invalids, from a visit to Bath.

Romney, seat of justice of Hampshire county, is situated on the south branch of the Potomac, and contains a population of about 400.

Moorfields, is a large and pretty village of Hardy county, of which it is the seat of justice. It is situated on the south branch of Potomac river, and consists of a court-house, jail, church, and about sixty other buildings, with a population of nearly 400. It has a bible society, a tract and a temperance society, a public library, several stores, and the usual proportion of workshops.

From Winchester to Staunton.

Kerrtown,	4
Newtown,	4 8
Middletown,	5 13
Strasburg,	6 19
Woodstock,	11 30
Hawkinsburg,	11 41
Mount Pleasant,	3 44
New Market,	7 51
Harrisonburg,	18 69
Mount Crawford,	7 76
Mount Sidney,	9 85
Staunton,	9 94

Kerrtown, a hamlet of Frederick county,

consisting of six or eight dwellings, a tavern, and some work-shops.

Newtown, a thriving and very neat little town, situated at the source of Crooked creek, a branch of the Shenandoah, in Frederick county. There are about one hundred buildings, including two churches, a market-house, four or five schools, ten or twelve extensive shops for the manufacture of wagons, for which the place is celebrated; together with many other mechanical and mercantile establishments, which give it quite a business-like appearance. Population about 800.

Middletown, another busy little village of the same county, occupies a gentle declivity in the ravine of Meadow run, upon which there are several mills. The village contains about 400 inhabitants, who are, like those of Newtown, chiefly engaged in mechanical pursuits—wagons being the “staple commodity” of the place.

It contains two churches; four or five stores; two hotels, and a due proportion of taverns; and an extensive and well conducted academy in the vicinity.

Strasburg, a pleasant and thriving village situated on the left bank of the north fork of Shenandoah, two miles above its confluence with Cedar creek, in the northern part of Shenandoah county. It contains about 100 buildings, among which are three churches, a handsome academy, an extensive pottery, a large number of stores and shops, with about 500 inhabitants.

Woodstock, a large and beautiful town and seat of justice of Shenandoah county. It is finely seated on the western declivity of the north fork of Shenandoah river, about a mile from its banks.

In addition to the court-house and its adjuncts, there are in the town, three churches, occupied respectively by Lutherans, Methodists, and Reformed Germans; a masonic hall; a fine academy, and several minor schools; a printing-office, which issues a weekly journal; together with stores, taverns, &c., and about one hundred and twenty-five dwelling-houses. Population 1,000.

Hawkinsburg, and

Mount Pleasant, two inconsiderable villages, situated on the left bank of North Fork of Shenandoah river, in the southern part of Shenandoah county.

New Market, a manufacturing town of Shenandoah county, beautifully situated on the high ground between the North Fork and Smith's creek, and within a mile of the south-west boundary of the county.

It contains about 800 inhabitants, and nearly one hundred and twenty-five buildings, including three churches; one fine academy; and several other edifices devoted to public use. Among the articles manufactured, are threshing machines; wagons, carts, &c.; leather; harness; boots and shoes in great quantities; hats; tin-ware; guns; pottery; iron-ware, &c. There are two forges and several mills on the neighbouring streams.

Massanutten Fall.—This is a beautiful sheet of water, which presents an unbroken fall of nearly fifty feet. It is situated about three miles to the east of New Market, on the Massanutten mountain. The rocks in the vicinity of the fall, are mill-stone grit, freestone and slaty limestone; the latter predominates, and constitutes the nearly vertical banks of the chasm, through which the water from the fall now flows. It is obviously retreating, as the abraded banks below testify. No spectacle can be more beautiful than is presented by this falling water, as it glides gently and almost imperceptibly over the smooth table above.

*Harrisonburg.**

Mount Crawford, a village of about thirty buildings, and 200 inhabitants, situated in the southern part of Rockingham county, on the left bank of North river. There are in the village, one free church, several school-houses, stores and taverns.

Mount Sidney, a village of Augusta county, containing some thirty-five or forty buildings, including a free church, an academy, and several mechanics' shops, stores, &c.

STAUNTON.

An incorporated town, and seat of justice of Augusta county, situated among the head waters of Shenandoah valley, near the centre of the county. Next to Winchester, Staunton is the

oldest town in middle Virginia, having been founded nearly one hundred years ago. It was originally built upon the immediate banks of Lewis creek; but most of the recent improvements extend up the sides of the adjoining hills. The streets, though narrow, are regularly laid off, and well and compactly built, with neat and commodious dwellings. There are about two hundred and fifty buildings, including an elegant court-house and other public buildings; three churches; mechanics' shops, &c., with a population of nearly 2,500,

The place is admirably provided with schools, some of which are of a high order, to which children from all parts of the adjacent country are sent.

The Western Lunatic Asylum is located here, in a beautiful and appropriate building, prepared with every accommodation for its unfortunate inmates.

About twenty miles north-east of Staunton, on the left bank of North river, are the entrances to WEYER'S and MADISON'S CAVES; two of those caverns so common in limestone regions.

Those just mentioned however, deserve especial notice. Their entrances are both situated in the north-eastern part of Augusta county, in the same ridge, and about two hundred yards from each other.

Weyer's Cave, with its innumerable and splendid apartments, is by far the most curious, as it is the largest of the two. Its length, so far as it has been explored in a right-line, is nearly one thousand seven hundred feet; but the distance by its tortuous course is quite double that length. No spectacle can be more

magnificent than that presented by the beautiful stalactytes and stalgmytes which assume every hue and form, in the torch-light with which each visiter is provided. Some of the most extensive apartments are designated as, "Deacon's Room," "Solomon's Temple," "Congress Hall," "Washington Hall," and many others. Those who have a taste for such things, will be amply recompensed for their labour in descending these extraordinary caverns, and none such should quit the neighbourhood without visiting them.

Routes from Staunton to the Virginia Springs.

Jenning's Gap,	.	.	.	17
Pocahontas,	.	.	12	29
Warm Springs,	.	.	23	52
Hot Springs,	.	.	5	57
Shumate's,	.	.	9	66
Callaghan's,	.	.	13	79
White Sulphur Springs,	.	.	16	95

Jenning's Gap, a depression in the crest of North mountain, where the mountain is crossed by the state road from Staunton to Guyandot. There are several houses here which have assumed the name of the Gap.

About six miles north-east from *Jenning's Gap* are the celebrated *Augusta Springs*, which are greatly esteemed for their medicinal qualities.

Pocahontas, a noted and well kept tavern in the western part of Augusta county, the proprietor of which is a remarkably civil and obliging Frenchman, named Lange.

Warm Springs.—These springs, which are situated in Bath county, are approached by a road over the Warm Springs mountain, which is very skilfully graded, and leads by a very easy ascent, through a gap in the mountain, from which the view towards the east is extensive and grand; and towards the west, far below, are seen the hotel and cabins of the Warm Springs. They repose in an elevated valley, at the western foot of the mountain, and are about three quarters of a mile from the pass. The descent is not steep, but has, in its course, several very acute angles, which the coach describes with fearful rapidity; but, fortunately, the traveller's sense of danger has worn away before he has reached the descent.

The Warm Springs' Hotel, is a two-storied brick building, about one hundred feet in front, immediately on the road, and having a spacious piazza extending along its whole front. There is a large and airy eating-room, in which, thrice a day, is spread a table amply supplied with a variety of good things. Each plate has a card near it, bearing the name of the person who has the right to use it; a custom which prevails at all the Virginia springs, and which cannot be too much commended. After the meal is over, the cards are taken up in their order, and replaced in the same way at the next meal; the cards of the departed being withdrawn, and their place being filled by promoting the next in order; the last comers always begin-

ning at the foot of the table. It is easy to see that this system must effectually prevent confusion, and disputation about seats.

Besides the large house, there are five or six rows of huts, some built of logs and mud, and some of brick and mortar. Most of them contain two small rooms, in one of which is generally a fire-place.

The place derives its name from an abundant spring of limpid water, containing a small quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen, and emitting bubbles of nitrogen, which flows through an octagonal bath, thirty-eight feet in diameter, having the sides of stone masonry, and the bottom of large loose rounded pebbles.

It is covered with a wooden building, having a large opening in the middle of the roof to admit air and light. The water in the bath always exhibits a temperature of ninety-six degrees of Fahrenheit, and is so pellucid, that you scarcely see it upon first entering the bath-house. There is a small room at each side of the bath with a little fire, to undress and redress by. There are stone steps leading from these rooms to the bottom of the bath.

The water is five feet deep for the gentlemen, and four for the ladies. The two sexes bathe alternately; spaces of two hours each being allotted, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Every visiter should ascend to the top of the mountain, which can be reached in half an hour on horseback; and whence may be seen a sublime mountain view, consisting of parallel mountain ridges, one beyond the other as far as the eye can reach, like a dark green sea of giant billows, instantly stricken solid by nature's magic wand.

Hot Springs.—The Hot Springs are seated in a valley, deeply embosomed among mountain peaks, and at first sight as you descend the hill coming from the Warm springs, appearances do not invite a long sojourn.

The scenery, however, is interesting, and grows into your affection the deeper, the longer you remain.

The old frame hotel stands on the southern side of the road, and presents its narrow piazza to the north, in which direction the land descends by a gentle slope to the valley of thermal springs, in which stand the bathing houses and several rows of cabins, and which is bounded by an abrupt, forest-clad mountain top.

Towards the left, the valley spreads out into a beautiful verdant meadow of many acres, bounded on all sides by forests, rising on the steep mountain side, embellished by many brilliant tints.

There are two famous baths here, the Spout and the Boiler. The temperature of both is about 106° Fahrenheit, a degree of heat which is reduced to about 103° when in the basin. The water is a little scalding at first, but becomes pleasant as soon as the bather is immersed.

The Gentleman's Hot Spout Bath is about eighteen feet square and five feet deep, and is supplied by a spout which constantly pours into the bath a stream of water from a height of four or five feet above the surface of the pool.

The Gentleman's Boiler or Sweat Bath always exhibits a temperature of 106 degrees,

and is large enough to allow four persons to bathe together.

The Ladies' Baths are contained in a new and convenient building, with dressing-rooms, and are two in number, viz :

The Lady's Boiler, having a temperature	
of	103°
“ “ Hot Spout,	106°

In addition to the four baths above-mentioned, there is another of great size, supplied by very copious hot springs lately discovered; this is called the Pleasure Bath, and is contained in an octagonal pool, whose circumference is ninety feet, depth five feet, and diameter thirty feet; there are two spouts of two inches diameter constantly pouring streams of hot water into the pool. The temperature of the water in the pool is between 98° and 99°, and the whole is covered by an octagonal building, furnished with a dressing-room. This bath is used alternately by the ladies and gentlemen, for periods of two hours.

The beneficial effects of hot spouts topically applied, are so miraculous, in many painful and obstinate complaints, that words cannot adequately describe them; therefore the prisoners of pain are strongly recommended to expose their rheumatic joints, gouty toes, and enlarged livers, to the comfortable outpourings of these healing streams.

The water of the hot springs contains nitrogen and carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of soda, silicia, and a trace

of oxide of iron. It may be taken internally with much advantage, particularly as a sure and gentle diuretic.

The effect of this bath on rheumatic and gouty affections, and on old deep-seated and chronic complaints, that medicine does not seem to reach, is very beneficial. It restores the surface to a good condition, and promotes the healthy action of the skin; and every person who drinks the water of the various Sulphur springs, should afterwards stop here two or three weeks, and try the virtue of the boiler.

There are near the hotel, a hot and cold spring issuing so near each other, that you can dip the thumb and fore-finger of the same hand into hot and cold water at the same time. These two springs run in the same water-course, which is inhabited by a beautiful species of *Physa*, multitudes of which seem to linger about the line of junction of the hot and cold water; so that they can change their climate, to suit the fancy of the moment.

A great source of amusement to the young and adventurous has lately been discovered in a magnificent cave, the entrance to which is above the cold spring; and as it has not yet been fully explored, there is yet room for daring adventure to make new and brilliant discoveries. In entering the cave you first descend vertically twenty-four feet to the bottom of the first chamber; then you proceed horizontally twenty-nine feet along a gallery, ten feet wide and six feet high; then through the second, to the bottom of the third chamber, descending thirty feet at an angle of about 45° ; you then descend twenty

feet nearly vertically into a perfect labyrinth, having five different openings, one of which leads by a gentle rise twenty-five feet in length, to a large chamber one hundred feet long, sixty feet high and thirty-five feet wide. From the labyrinth to this chamber there is another communication by a circuitous route. In the floor of the large chamber are numerous openings, leading to other cavities below; one of which is nearly circular, is five feet in diameter, and vertical for thirty feet, and then gradually slopes off to an unknown distance; but a stone thrown in, shows that the bottom of the chamber below cannot be at a less distance than one hundred feet. The further exploration of this wonderful cavern will be a source of much amusement to those who possess curiosity and nerve enough to undertake the adventure.

Shumate's, a tavern in the northern part of Allegany county.

Callaghan's, an excellent public house, near Ogle's creek, in Allegany county.



WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

These celebrated springs are situated in the valley of Howard's creek, a branch of Greenbrier river, in Greenbrier county.

The principal spring is covered with a handsome dome, surmounted by a figure of Hygeia, supported on columns, and is contained in an octagonal marble case, about seven feet long,

five feet wide, and four and a half feet deep, the bottom being formed of the rock from which the water gushes.

The White Sulphur water is an excellent alterative, and combined with the exercise necessary to reach it, the pure mountain air and agreeable society found in these elevated regions, performs wonderful cures in many chronic complaints not removable by medicine swallowed at home.

It contains sulphuretted hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen; sulphate, carbonate and muriate of lime, and sulphate of magnesia.

The buildings consist of a frame dining-room, about one hundred and twenty feet long, with which is connected a large kitchen and bakery; a frame ball-room, with lodging-rooms over it and at each end; two very large frame stables, with eighty stalls in each, of which the exterior rows are open to the air; and many rows of cabins tastefully arranged around the larger edifices, and standing on rising ground. The cabins are composed of various materials, brick, frame or logs, and the view of the *tout-ensemble*, is very pleasing. Most of the modern cabins are furnished with little piazzas, and shaded by forest trees, purposely rescued from the ruthless axe. There are several straight and dusty walks laid out with rectangular art; and many artless paths, more agreeable to the foot and eye.

This elysium of summer, is the property of one individual, whose venerable silver locks, placid and care-free countenance, frank and agreeable manners, win the favourable regard of all who have the pleasure of making his acquaintance; and it is under the management

of a gentleman who spares no pains to accommodate his guests, and succeeds beyond hope, in making four hundred people comfortable in quarters calculated for half the number.

Those who have carriages, can make pleasant excursions to Lewisburg and the Sweet Springs. The former is distant from the White Sulphur ten and the latter sixteen miles. The road to Lewisburg crosses the Greenbrier river and one of its tributaries; and passes over several hills, affords some beautiful and romantic views, is turnpiked all the way, and is in very good order.

The road to the Sweet Springs is also very good and the ride there and back feasible in one day. The turnpike crosses the main Allegany ridge, which divides the waters flowing into the Atlantic from the tributaries of the Ohio. The direct distance is not supposed to exceed ten miles, but the windings of the road necessary to overcome the interposed elevation, make it extend to sixteen. The road is so judiciously laid out, that you go up and down the mountain without being aware of the great height you have passed. The scenery on the eastern is more beautiful, but less wild, than that on the western side of the ridge, and the geological phenomena are very interesting.

The fascinations of the White Sulphur are so many, that you do not soon wish to leave them; and when you have made up your mind that you are ready to go, it is no easy matter to get away, unless you have your own conveyance. The supply of travelling conveniences is by no means commensurate with the demand, at certain seasons, and therefore, a week before

you go, you must engage your seat in some coach going whither you wish.

EXCURSIONS FROM WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

From White Sulphur to Grey Sulphur.

Organ Cave,	.	.	.	15
Union,	.	.	.	8 23
Sweet Sulphur Springs,	}	.	.	3 26
Salt Sulphur Springs,		.	.	
Red Sulphur,	.	.	.	14 40
Peterstown,	.	.	.	9 49
Grey Sulphur Springs,	.	.	.	3 52

Organ Cave.—This curious cavern is situated in the valley of Second creek, in Monroe county, fifteen miles south-west from White Sulphur.

The route follows the course of a mountain rivulet, which it crosses more than a dozen times, and in some places, passes for many yards along its stony bed. The scene for miles is wild and romantic, being laid in the heart of an ancient forest, flanked at intervals by mountain spurs, terminating in lofty promontories of rock.

Its mouth is situated nearly under the road, at the bottom of a deep ravine, which seems as if it had formerly discharged a large stream of water into the cave. The superincumbent

earth over which the road passes, is supported by an almost horizontal and very thick stratum of secondary limestone. The approach is very romantic, descending the steep and wooded side of the ravine, by a zigzag path, which leads by an easy slope, to the black and yawning chasm.

It opens into a spacious apartment, about thirty feet high, fifty broad, and three hundred long, arched with rock, of which fallen fragments strew the floor.

The floor dips about ten degrees from the entrance; and near the lower end of this apartment, on the right hand, is a small aperture, just large enough to suffer a man to creep through, which leads into a passage about ten feet wide, four feet high, and two hundred and fifty feet long. The floor of this passage is almost smooth and nearly level, and the sides and roof formed of compact rock. No fragments seem to have fallen here from the roof; but it has very much the air of shutting down upon you bodily, and you suffer much inconvenience from the necessity of stooping, and now and then rubbing your back against the impending rock.

This passage leads to another apartment, rough and rocky, and full of yawning gulphs and dangerous passes. A stone thrown into one of these awful pits, is heard for a time to bound from side to side, and then sullenly to plunge into the water far below.

After some distance, this great apartment branches to the left and right.

This room is not very large, but is extremely interesting from the numerous stalactites of various forms which it contains. Near the

entrance is a perfect column, extending from the floor to the roof, which it seems to support.

In another part of the room depend from the roof, a great number of distinct but parallel stalactites, which do not reach the floor, are arranged after the manner of organ pipes, and upon being gently stricken with a stick or stone, emit harmonious sounds. The organ room is distant from the cave's mouth about three quarters of a mile.

Union.—This beautiful little village contains the court-house and other county buildings of Monroe county. It is situated on the head waters of Indian creek, a branch of New river, about five miles from Peter's mountain, and twenty-three S. W. from White Sulphur. The village consists of about fifty dwellings, two churches, two hotels, two or three good schools, together with the customary supply of mechanics, and a population of about 500.

Sweet Sulphur Springs, a watering-place situated on the left bank of Indian creek, twenty-six miles south-west from White Sulphur, in the midst of a beautiful and romantic country.

The accommodations are sufficient for 250 persons, and from July until the middle of September, there is a large and agreeable society to be found here, consisting chiefly of families from the more southern states. About five hundred yards from this spring, in a south-west direction, is another called the

Salt Sulphur Springs, which contain nearly the same ingredients as the White Sulphur,

with the addition of a little sulphate of soda. The temperature of both, which is uniform at all seasons, is 50° of Fahrenheit.

The improvements consist of a large and handsome building, decorated with pillars; and the accommodations here are in no respect inferior to those of the other watering-places of this region.

Red Sulphur Springs, are also situated in Monroe county, on Indian creek, about forty miles south-west from White Sulphur.

It is one of the most beautiful and interesting objects in the Virginia mountains. It flows from the rock into a quadrangular reservoir, composed of four slabs of white marble, the lower edges of which rest on the rock from which the water gushes. The reservoir is about six feet long, five wide, and four and a half deep; and a beautiful red and mysterious substance covers the bottom, which, extending some distance up the sides, sheds through the transparency of the water, its own lovely hue.

The water is clear and cool, (its temperature being fifty-four of Fahrenheit,) is very strongly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and contains portions of several neutral salts. It possesses in a high degree, the valuable property of retarding a quick pulse, and is gently diuretic and aperient.

The spring is situated near one side of a little triangular plain, almost buried in mountains, and therefore cut short of its fair proportion of sunshine. It is covered by an octagon building, the second story of which is used as a chapel. The buildings, consisting of two large and commodious hotels and three

rows of cabins, are conveniently arranged upon the plain. The best row of cabins is called Philadelphia row, and each cabin contains two good rooms, in one of which is a fire-place.

The table and other accommodations are very good, and Mr. Burke, the proprietor, is making every effort, by new and expensive improvements, to increase the comforts of his future guests.

Peterstown, a village of twenty-five houses, situated in the extreme southern angle of Monroe county, on Rich creek, about two miles above its discharge into New river. The creek here affords a valuable water-power, which is partly employed by several mills, and in other mechanical operations.

Grey Sulphur Spring.—This is a new establishment, grown up as if by magic. It belongs to a gentleman of South Carolina, who, by his great enterprise and good taste, has made this lovely wilderness blossom like the rose, and bring forth the fruits of civilization and comfort. There is a comfortable new brick house standing near the middle of a gently sloping plain of about twenty acres, nearly cleared of trees, and entirely surrounded by forest-covered mountains, between whose base and the house are several beautiful conical hills, rendering the view from the portico exceedingly pleasing.

There are two springs under the same cover, within ten feet of each other; one containing bicarbonate of soda, which is an excellent anti-dyspeptic; the other contains some sulphuret-

ted hydrogen and several neutral salts, rendering it aperient and diuretic.

The little plain is skirted on one side by a rivulet, which flows close at the base of Chimney Ridge, a spur of Peter's mountain, and washes a very thick stratum of limestone, consisting almost entirely of casts of several genera of marine shells.

Sweet Springs, eighteen miles south-east from White Sulphur, in Giles county. The establishment here is one of the most ancient and celebrated watering places in the United States.

The aspect of the place is lovely, the harsh and rough features which belong to more recent clearings, having been mellowed and moulded into symmetry by the gentle touch of time, that great innovator; and in this part of the Virginia mountains, almost the sole improver.

You drive into a spacious green undulating area, shaded here and there with trees, and surrounded by motley groups of frame buildings of all shapes and ages, and you see in front of you, rising behind a row of modern cabins, a remarkably beautiful rounded hill, whose tree-clad top seems to lead by a gentle acclivity to a mountain range which bounds the view.

In a little valley on your left, is a frame building, containing two large and separate baths for the two sexes, and under its piazza is a famous spring, sweet in name, but slightly acidulous in taste, sparkling and spirit-stirring like champagne, and ever copiously flowing.

This spring, sends forth a large stream, and

it fills two plunging-baths, which is very agreeable, from the sparkling transparency and high temperature of the element. Its temperature is about 70° of Fahrenheit.

Blue Sulphur Spring, is situated on Kitchen's branch of Muddy river, about twenty miles W. N. W. from White Sulphur.

The buildings at this place are a large brick hotel, one hundred feet in front, and fifty feet deep, three stories high, with a finished garret and a three-storied piazza in front, wide enough to make it a convenient promenade. There is a dining-room one hundred feet long, by thirty wide, well aired and lighted; and there are two large parlours, and thirty lodging-rooms. There are twenty neat frame cabins, containing two or three rooms each, and hot mineral water and vapour baths, very conveniently arranged in a brick building. On the same line of front with the hotel, distant eighty-six feet, is a two-story brick building containing twelve single rooms; the front of this building is to be increased to one hundred and forty feet, and in the space between it and the hotel, is a ball-room and drawing-room, over which are lodging-rooms, and in front a piazza.

In front of the hotel is a beautiful plain, perfectly level, perhaps three hundred yards wide, and six hundred long, flanked on both sides by mountains, and bearing near the house a delightful grove of sugar-maples, and along its centre a wide, smooth walk, leading to the spring and baths.

The Blue Sulphur water, in taste, resembles the White so nearly, that the nicest palate would find it difficult to discriminate between

them. The spring is not so copious as the White, but more abundant than the Salt. It is at present contained in a rectangular wooden box, about two feet wide and four feet long; and the bottom is covered with a red substance, looking like that in the Red Sulphur, which lends the water a purplish hue; and there is deposited on the sides of the box, along the edge of the water, and extending a little below, a white substance, which looks like that at the White Sulphur.

This water contains much free sulphuretted hydrogen, and a small quantity of nitrogen, and carbonic acid.

Thirty-two cubic inches of the water contain about fourteen grains of solid matter, consisting of sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of soda, muriate of soda, muriate of magnesia, with a trace of organic matter, sulphur, &c.

The deposit, which is of a purplish colour, is analogous to that of the Red Sulphur, and some other springs in this state; and is a peculiar organic matter, mingled with a trace of sulphur.

It is of the nature of a substance found in some of the sulphuretted waters of France and Spain, and is called *Glairine*, or glarea.

New White Sulphur Spring.—This is a new establishment, situated in the valley of Dunlap's creek, about eighteen miles nearly due east from the other.

From White Sulphur Springs to Guyandot.

Lewisburg,	.	.	.	10
Shrewsbury,	.	.	.	79 89
Charleston,	.	.	.	7 96
Barboursville,	.	.	.	37 133
Guyandot,	.	.	.	4 137

Lewisburg, the seat of justice of Greenbrier county, is finely situated on the high grounds between Greenbrier river and Millegan's branch. Besides the court-house, there are about one hundred and twenty buildings, including a Presbyterian, a Baptist and a Methodist church; an academy; several schools; a printing-office, from which a weekly journal is issued; together with stores, taverns and workshops.

The place is rapidly improving, and now contains at least 800 inhabitants.

Shrewsbury, or Kanawha Saline, a small village on the right bank of the Kanawha, inhabited mostly by persons employed at the neighbouring salt-works. It contains twenty-five dwellings, two churches, &c.

Charleston, the seat of justice of Kanawha county, is a large and thriving town, finely situated on the Kanawha, at the mouth of Elk creek. There are about one hundred and fifty buildings in the town—mostly handsome and well finished structures. Among them are the court-house and county offices; two churches; an academy and several good schools; a bank;

a masonic hall. There are a colonization, a bible, a tract, and Sunday-school societies; besides many other institutions, which speak well for the intelligence and public spirit of its inhabitants. Stores, factories, and work-shops abound here, which furnish an abundant supply of all necessary articles. Population about 900.

The salt-works, which extend for several miles along both banks of the Kanawha, above the town, are well worthy of inspection.

Salt-water is obtained by boring the rock in the bottom of the river, to the depth of from three hundred to five hundred feet, when it ascends to the top of the rock, and is thence conducted to the surface through metal tubes, and along other pipes to the furnaces. Coal is used exclusively in the furnaces, to which it is conveyed from the adjacent mines on rail-roads.

Barboursville, a neat little village of some thirty or thirty-five houses, including a court-house, on the right bank of the Kanawha, in Cabell county, of which it is the seat of justice.

Guyandot, a village of Cabell county, situated on the Ohio, immediately above the mouth of Guyandot river.

It consists of about sixty buildings, including a free church, a public school, several grist and saw mills, a steam carding machine; together with the usual proportion of mechanics' shops, &c.

Guyandot is one of the principal landings for the numerous steam-boats which pass up and down the Ohio, by means of which the

traveller to the west is enabled to proceed without delay to his destination.

From Staunton to Fincastle, and thence to Big Lick.

Greenville,	.	.	.	12
Fairfield,	.	.	. 12	24
Lexington,	.	.	. 11	35
Natural Bridge,	.	.	. 14	49
Springfield,	.	.	. 2	51
Buchanan,	.	.	. 9	60
Fincastle,	.	.	. 12	72
Amsterdam,	.	.	. 6	78
Big Lick,	.	.	. 11	89

Greenville, a pleasant village in the southern part of Augusta county, containing about fifty dwellings, besides several stores and taverns.

Fairfield, a little village of some twenty or twenty-five buildings, including a free church, in the north-eastern part of Rockbridge county.

Lexington, seat of justice of Rockbridge county, beautifully situated on an elevated bank, on the west side of North river.

It was founded in 1778, and was originally composed of wooden buildings, almost exclusively, most of which were destroyed by fire in 1794. The town however, speedily recovered

from the effects of this catastrophe, and now consists of well built and handsome houses.

In addition to the county buildings, which are remarkably neat and appropriate, there are not less than one hundred and seventy dwellings, exclusive of an extensive arsenal, two churches, factories, work-shops, &c., and a printing-office, from which a weekly newspaper is issued.

This is the seat of Washington College, which is handsomely endowed. The edifice consists of two brick buildings, which afford accommodation for about sixty students, and one other for the philosophical apparatus.

Natural Bridge.—This wonder of Virginia is situated in the southern part of Rockbridge county, about two miles from the left bank of James river. Cedar creek, a small branch of James river, rises in the Short hills, and flowing in a general south-east direction, passes beneath the bridge, and enters James river, near the Bottetourt boundary. The bridge consists of an enormous rocky stratum of limestone, which extends across the abyss.

The bed of Cedar creek is more than two hundred feet below the surface of the plain, and the sides of the chasm, at the bottom of which the water flows, are composed of solid rock, maintaining a position almost vertical. These adamantine walls do not seem to be waterworn, but suggest the idea of an enormous cavern, that in remote ages may have been covered for miles by the continuation of that stratum of which all that now remains is the arch of the Natural Bridge. This stupendous object is no doubt, the ruin of a cave,

one of those antres vast, in which our limestone regions abound.

The first sensation of the beholder is one of double astonishment; first, at the absolute sublimity of the scene; next, at the total inadequacy of the descriptions he has read and the pictures he has seen, to produce in his mind the faintest idea of the reality. The great height gives the arch an air of grace and lightness that must be seen to be felt, and the power of speech is for a moment lost in contemplating the immense dimensions of the surrounding objects. The middle of the arch is forty-five feet in perpendicular thickness, which increases to sixty at its junction with the vast abutments. Its top, which is covered with soil supporting shrubs of various sizes, is two hundred and ten feet high. It is sixty feet wide, and its span is about ninety feet. Across the top passes a public road, and being in the same plane with the neighbouring country, you may cross it in a coach, without being aware of the interesting pass. There are several forest trees of large dimensions growing near the edge of the creek directly under the arch, which do not nearly reach its lowest part.

The most imposing view is from about sixty yards below the bridge close to the edge of the creek; from that position the arch appears thinner, lighter and loftier. From the edge of the creek at some distance above the bridge, you look at the thicker side of the arch, which from this point of view approaches somewhat to the Gothic. A little above the bridge, on the western side of the creek, the wall of rock is broken into buttress-like masses,

which rise almost vertically, to a height of nearly two hundred and fifty feet, terminating in separate pinnacles which overlook the bridge. It requires a strong head, to stand on one of these narrow eminences and look into the yawning gulph below.

When you are exactly under the arch and cast your glances upwards, the space appears immense; and the symmetry of the elliptical concave formed by the arch and the gigantic walls from which it springs, is wonderfully pleasing. From this position the views in both directions are sublime and striking, from the immense height of the rocky walls stretching away in various curves, covered in some places by the drapery of the forest, green and graceful, and in others without a bramble or a bush, bare and blue.

No adequate idea of this magnificent work of nature can be obtained from the efforts of either the pencil or pen; and though both have been employed in its delineation, yet neither has done full justice to the subject. One of the best representations of the Natural Bridge yet attempted, is contained in a Map of North America, published some years since in Philadelphia.

Visiters to the "Natural Bridge of Virginia," will ever find a rich and varied field for observation; for, in addition to the objects of curiosity which have been enumerated and described, "the overhanging rocks" and numerous other grand and interesting objects up the valley and within the neighbourhood, there is "Powell's mountain," upon which are found various marine fossils and within which are "Johnson's cave," affording an easy descent among a variety of subterranean cavi-

ties, and "Chapin's cave," of yet unfathomable depth. And last, though not least, among the objects of consideration with visitors to these interesting and romantic scenes, Mr. Johnson, the gentlemanly and accommodating proprietor of the public house at the bridge, will afford every facility for their observation, and every means for their enjoyment.

Springfield, a small settlement in Rockbridge county.

Buchannan, a village of Bottetourt county, situated on the James river, immediately opposite to the little town of *Pattonsbury*, with which it is connected by a fine bridge.

Each of these villages has a population of about 200 persons, among whom are mechanics of nearly every description.

Fincastle, an incorporated town and seat of justice of Bottetourt county, is beautifully situated on the south-east declivity of Catawba valley.

It is a handsome and flourishing town, containing the county court-house, three or four churches, an academy and about three hundred dwellings. Among its public establishments are a fire company, a temperance society, a weekly newspaper, several good hotels, a manufacturing flour mill, and carding machine; together with the usual mechanics' shops. Population about 800.

Amsterdam, a village of some thirty-five or

forty houses, a free church, and about 1,500 inhabitants.

*Big Lick.**

LYNCHBURG.

This is the most important and extensive town in this part of the state, having a population of about 6,000. It occupies an advantageous and commanding position, on the south bank of James river, in the north-west corner of Campbell county. Its plan is regular, the streets intersecting each other at right-angles. The principal streets run in the direction of the river, and are generally well built, with good, substantial houses. Second and Third streets extend along a terrace, elevated upwards of one hundred feet above the river; and Fourth street, the next in order, is considerably higher. Owing to the rapid descent of the ground towards the river, those streets, or rather the alleys which cross the principal streets, are used as mere outlets for the buildings on the leading avenues.

There are nearly one thousand buildings in the place, which include a court-house; jail; market-house; seven large tobacco warehouses; two banks; eight churches, belonging to the Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Friends, respectively.—None of them can lay claim to architectural beauty.

Many of the private dwellings, however, are remarkably handsome, and present quite an ornamental appearance.

Among the manufactures of Lynchburg are, bricks, leather, tobacco, cotton goods, and an infinite variety of other articles, fabricated by the mechanics and artizans of the place.

A bible society, a colonization society, and temperance society, have been established in the town.

The town is supplied with excellent water, which is conducted through the principal streets by pipes, from an arm of James river, by which a valuable water-power is created.

The water is elevated by means of a forcing-pump, two hundred and forty feet above the river, into a capacious reservoir, from whence it is distributed through the town.

There are pretty good roads from Lynchburg to Charlottesville, to Richmond, to Lexington, passing near the Natural bridge, and thence to Covington, to Liberty, to Danville and Salem, North Carolina: respectively.

These roads are all travelled by stages, which start from Lynchburg almost daily.

ROUTES FROM LYNCHBURG.

From Lynchburg to Knoxville, Tenn., via Christiansburg and Abingdon.

New London,	.	.	.	11
Liberty,	.	.	.	15 26
Bufoꝛd's Gap,	.	.	.	16 42
Big Lick,	.	.	.	12 54
Salem,	.	.	.	7 61

Christiansburg,	.	.	.	27	88
Newbern,	.	.	.	17	105
Evansham,	.	.	.	27	132
Mt. Airy,	.	.	.	14	146
Abingdon,	.	.	.	41	187
Blountville, Tenn.,	.	.	.	24	211
Kingsport,	"	.	.	17	228
Rogersville,	"	.	.	26	254
Rutledge,	"	.	.	31	285
Knoxville,	"	.	.	32	317

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New London, an incorporated town, situated near the western confines of Campbell county, on a branch of Staunton river. Though it is one of the oldest towns in the state, having been founded a century ago, it contains only twenty-five or thirty buildings, besides a Methodist church and a handsome academy, with which a fine brick church is connected.

It was formerly a place of considerable importance, but within the last forty years its population has been greatly diminished, owing to the removal of the United States armory to Harper's Ferry, which was originally fixed here.

An agricultural society, composed of gentlemen of this and one of the adjoining counties, has been established here.

Liberty, the seat of justice of Bedford county, consists of the court-house, a free and two Baptist churches, and about eighty dwellings, with a population of 400.

The famous Peaks of Otter, heights on the

Blue Ridge, are situated about eight miles N. W. from Liberty. That towards the south is called "Flat Top Peak," which is supposed to be more than 4,500 feet above the ocean. It is the most elevated ground in Virginia, and forms a land-mark for more than a hundred miles around.

Buford's Gap, a pass in the Blue Ridge, on the line between Bedford and Botetourt counties.

Big Lick, a small village of Botttort county, situated at the intersection of the Fincastle road with that to Christiansburg.

Salem, a pretty village of seventy-five or eighty houses, situated on the left bank of the Roanoke, in the southern part of Botetourt county.

There are three churches, and several extensive factories, mills, carding machines, &c., in or near the town. The navigation of the Roanoke has been materially improved by means of dams and short canals, from Salem to tide-water at Weldon, a distance of 244 miles.

Christiansburg, seat of justice of Montgomery county, contains the court-house and other county buildings, two churches, and about fifty dwelling-houses.

Newbern, a large and beautifully located town of the same county, but recently established. It consists of upwards of one hundred and twenty buildings, which, being mostly new, present a fresh and very attractive appearance. There are several interesting objects of curios-

ity in the vicinity of Salem. Among these are the "Glass Windows," so called, which consist of vertical rocks, nearly 500 feet high, and forming the immediate bank of New River, for a distance of about four miles. The face of these rocks are perforated by a vast number of cavities, which no doubt, lead to cells or caves within the mountain. Some of these cells have been explored, and were found to contain salt-petre, stalactytes and other concretions. Mineral springs abound in the neighbourhood, some of which are said to possess valuable medicinal qualities.

Evanshom, the seat of justice of Wythe county, is a large and thriving town, of about one hundred and twenty-five buildings, including a handsome court-house, a methodist chapel, a large portion of mechanics' shops, and upwards of 700 inhabitants.

Mount Airy, a small village of a dozen or twenty houses, finely situated on an elevated ridge, at the sources of Glade and Holston rivers.

Abingdon, seat of justice of Washington county, in the south-western part of the state. This is by far the most considerable and active town in this section of Virginia. It contains upwards of two hundred buildings, besides the court-house, &c., and about 1,100 inhabitants. Many of the houses are of brick, well built, substantial and neat. The principal street is handsomely M'Adamized. There are four churches, two occupied by the Presbyterians, and two by the Methodists. One of the latter

is occasionally used by a society of Swedenborgians, which embraces a considerable portion of the inhabitants. All the other institutions, factories and work-shops, found in other towns of its class are established in Abingdon, which may be regarded as a manufacturing town, upon which a large portion of the surrounding country depends for supplies.

Blountville. This, as well as the four following towns are situated in the state of Tennessee. Blountville is located in the north-eastern part of the state, in the valley of the Holston, and is the seat of justice of Sullivan county.

Kingsport, formerly called the *Boat Yard*, a small village in the western part of the same county.

Rogersville, seat of justice of Hawkins county, is a neat village, situated on the north declivity of Holston river, about three miles from its bank.

Rutledge, the seat of justice of Hawkins county, is beautifully situated at the eastern base of Clinch mountain, on Richland creek.

Knoxville, the chief town of East Tennessee, occupies a beautiful site on the right bank of Holston river, in Knox county, of which it is also the seat of justice. Its population is about 3,000.

East Tennessee College, a thriving and well conducted institution, is located here. The Hiwassee Rail-road, which leaves the Western and Atlantic Rail-road of Georgia, near Ross-

ville, terminates at Knoxville, from whence it is proposed to extend it to meet the contemplated rail-road along the great valley of Virginia.

From Lynchburg to Jonesville, via White Sulphur Springs.

Balcony Falls,	.	.	.	25
Lexington,	.	.	17	42
Colliertown,	.	.	12	54
Covington,	.	.	28	82
White Sulphur Springs,	.	.	20	102
Union,	.	.	23	125
Grey Sulphur Springs,	.	.	29	154
Jeffersonville,	.	.	54	208
Lebanon,	.	.	42	250
Estillville,	.	.	40	290
Natural Bridge,	.	.	13	303
Jonesville,	.	.	24	327

Balcony Falls.—Here James river breaks through the Blue Ridge, and is precipitated over a dam constructed across the stream for the purpose of supplying the Blue Ridge Canal (a part of the James river navigation) with water. The country around the falls is romantic and picturesque to a high degree. Two of the highest peaks of the Blue Ridge are in sight, which serve to add grandeur to the scene.

*Lexington.**

Colliertown, a mere hamlet of some eight or

ten houses, situated on Collier creek, in the western part of Rockbridge county.

Covington, a neat and well built town in, and seat of justice of, Allegany county, beautifully situated among the mountains on Jackson's river, near its intersection with Potts creek, at the western terminus of James river navigation, and the commencement of the proposed rail-road to Loup Shoals, on the Kanawha. It contains about one hundred and twenty buildings, of all sorts, including those erected for the county courts, about sixty dwelling-houses, some of which are handsome brick structures, two churches, and the usual mercantile and manufacturing establishments. Population about 500.

White Sulphur Spring.*

Union.*

Grey Sulphur Spring.* About four miles south-east from these Springs, is Parisburg, the seat of justice of Giles county, beautifully seated in the valley of New River, at the gap of Wolf creek mountain. It contains, in addition to the county buildings, about forty stone dwelling-houses, and some others of wood, with a population of about 300.

"Pompey's Pillar," a huge basaltic rock, and "Cesar's Cave," two remarkable objects, are within a few miles of this place.

The great "*Salt Pond*" of Giles county, is also in this vicinity. It is situated on the top of an elevated mountain, and was originally what its name implies; but by some unknown

means, its waters found an outlet into an adjoining stream, by which its surplus waters escaped, and thus, in process of time, the pond was deprived of its saline qualities, and became what it now is, a "Salt pond," only in name.

Jeffersonville, seat of justice of Tazewell county, a village of about thirty-five buildings, including a court-house, jail, a free church, and the customary mechanics' shops, with a population of 200.

Lebanon, seat of justice of Russell county, containing a substantial stone court-house, and several dwellings and stores, mostly of wood. It is beautifully situated in the valley of Clinch river, and in the midst of a romantic and picturesque mountain region.

Estillville, a village of Scott county, of which it is the seat of justice, containing about eighty buildings, including a court-house, a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, a school-house, and the usual quantity of mechanics and tradesmen. It is advantageously and finely situated for manufacturing purposes, on the high ground between Holston and Clinch rivers and within a few miles of Holston Springs, which are much resorted to, by invalids and others. The waters, it is said, resemble, very closely, those of the White Sulphur.

Natural Bridge.—This interesting work of nature extends over Stock creek, a small tributary of Clinch river, in the south-west part of the state. The creek rises on an elevated plateau, which is abruptly terminated in the south-east,

by a rocky cliff, which appears to have been undermined by the creek, leaving the upper stratum of rock undisturbed. It is this portion of the cliff that now forms the bridge; the top of which, on its southern side, is nearly four hundred feet in height.

Jonesville.—This is the westernmost town in the state of Virginia. It is situated in the valley of Powell's river, in Lee county, of which it is the seat of justice. The town is located in one of the most rugged and mountainous regions of the state, having Walden's ridge on one side, and Stone mountain on the other. There are about fifty buildings, exclusive of a handsome court-house, and a free church. Population about 250.

From Lynchburg to Charlottesville.

Amherst C. H.	.	.	.	16
New Glasgow,	.	.	4	20
Lovingston,	.	.	18	38
Charlottesville,	.	.	32	70

Amherst Court House, a small village of some ten or fifteen dwellings, besides the county buildings.

New Glasgow, a mere hamlet of Amherst county.

Lovingston, a thriving town, and seat of jus-

tice of Nelson county, containing about one hundred and fifty buildings, including the court-house, jail, two churches, and the usual variety of mercantile and mechanical establishments.

The situation is one of uncommon beauty. Loving's Gap, and the Sugar-loaf mountain, are near the town. These, with many other interesting objects, give to its neighbourhood a romantic and attractive appearance.

*Charlottesville.**

From Lynchburg to Danville.

Ward's Bridge,	.	.	.	25
Ward's Spring,	.	.	. 15	40
Competition,	.	.	. 9	49
Danville,	.	.	. 18	67

Ward's Bridge, a noted crossing-place on Staunton river, about two miles below Otter river, in Campbell county.

Ward's Spring, one of the head fountains of White Thorn creek, in Pittsylvania county.

Competition, seat of justice of Pittsylvania county, situated near its centre, on the Cherry-stone branch of Banister river. It contains a court house, jail, a Methodist chapel, about one hundred and thirty dwellings, some remarkably

handsome brick structures, with nearly 300 inhabitants.

Danville, a handsome and thriving village of Pittsylvania county, consisting of about two hundred buildings, including two banks, branches of other banks, a masonic hall, two tobacco warehouses, two academies, a female boarding-school, a Sunday-school, several saw and grist mills, and an iron foundery, one printing-office, which issues a weekly journal, and the ordinary proportion of stores, shops and taverns. The population is not less than 1,200 and rapidly increasing.

Situated at the Great Falls of Dan river, this place possesses superior advantages as a manufacturing town. Its water-power is yet but partially employed, is extensive, and will, no doubt, soon be brought into active and profitable operation.

From Lynchburg to Richmond.

Maysville,*	.	.	.	24
New Canton,*	.	.	16	40
Cartersville,*	.	.	15	55
Scottsville,*	.	.	5	60
Tower Hill,*	.	.	14	74
Coal Mines,*	.	.	13	87
Richmond,*	.	.	45	132

WHEELING.

This highly important and flourishing city, is situated on the left bank of the Ohio, at the mouth of Wheeling creek. It is the seat of justice of Ohio county, and may, from its local position and extent, be regarded as the capital of Western Virginia.

The nucleus of Wheeling, like that of most other western towns, consisted of a military post, established shortly after the commencement of the revolutionary war. In 1783, the town plot was arranged, but owing to difficulties with the Indians, and other retarding causes, but little progress was made in its extension. Of late, however, it has advanced, and continues to advance, rapidly, the present population being, according to the census of 1840, 8,793 persons, of whom 373 only are coloured.

The public buildings in and about Wheeling, are, a handsome and commodious court-house, with its appendages; one Episcopalian, two Presbyterian, one Catholic, one Friends, one Baptist, one Campbellite, and two Methodist churches; an edifice for the Wheeling Institute; one academy; one theatre; and one masonic hall. The manufactories, which are numerous and extensive, consist, in part, of the Wheeling Iron-works, which produce sheet-iron, nails, &c., in great abundance; four or five iron foundries; four steam-engine factories; eight glass-houses, in some of which glass-cutting is carried on; one brewery; one or two distilleries; four woollen and cotton factories, and carding machines; two paper mills; three or four saw mills; three factories, employed in

making copperas, white-lead and sheet-lead; and upwards of 140 manufacturing flour mills; together with a vast number of other establishments of a similar description, which constitute Wheeling the most extensive manufacturing city, as it is the most important commercial place in Western Virginia.

Among the literary and scientific institutions of Wheeling, the following may be mentioned, the Wheeling Institute for the instruction of children in the various branches of an English education; the Wheeling Lancasterian Academy; the Wheeling Classical Academy; a female seminary; and two or three public journals.

The city is supplied with water from the Ohio, by means of steam works, lately erected, which send the water through all the principal streets.

Coal, which is used exclusively in the manufactories, is found in inexhaustible quantities near the city.

The commercial facilities of Wheeling are scarcely inferior to those for manufacturing. In addition to twenty or twenty-five steam-boats owned by citizens of Wheeling, nearly all those engaged in the navigation of this part of the Ohio, stop at its wharves, in both their up and down trips. The National road, from Cumberland to the west, passes through the city, by which, and the Maryland state turn-pike, a profitable communication is maintained with Baltimore and other eastern towns. Stages depart from Wheeling in all directions, nearly every hour of the day. These, with the innumerable steam-boats which are plying up and down the Ohio, enable the traveller, on his arrival here, to proceed on his journey without

ROUTES FROM WHEELING. 501

any delay. The vast multitudes of emigrants and others, who are constantly passing through the town, on their way to the far west, increase greatly, the trade of Wheeling, and give it an air of bustle and business, peculiarly animating.

ROUTES FROM WHEELING.

From Wheeling to Cincinnati, by Steam-boat.

Elizabethtown,	.	.	.	13
Sistersville,	.	.	35	48
Newport,	.	.	17	65
Marietta,	.	.	16	81
Parkersburg,	.	.	13	84
Belleville,	.	.	17	111
Letart's Rapids,	.	.	30	141
Point Pleasant,	.	.	29	170
Gallipolis,	.	.	3	173
Guyandot,	.	.	34	207
Burlington,	.	.	7	214
Portsmouth,	.	.	41	255
Manchester	.	.	36	291
Maysville,	.	.	10	301
Cincinnati,	.	.	57	358

Elizabethtown, a small village of Ohio county, Va., situated on Little Grove creek, about a mile from its discharge into the Ohio. There are several Indian mounds in the vicinity of this village, which deserve the attention of antiquarians. One of these is very large, of a conical form, and surrounded by a ditch.

Sistersville, a pretty little village and steam-boat landing, finely situated on the left bank of the Ohio, in Tyler county, Va., consisting of thirty or thirty-five dwellings, three stores, two taverns, and a school-house.

Newport, a town of Washington county, Ohio, situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, below the mouth of French creek. It contains about eighty dwellings, a church, two school-houses, and several mechanics' shops.

Marietta, an incorporated town and seat of justice of Washington county, situated on the Ohio, on both sides of the Muskingum. This is the oldest town in the state of Ohio, having been founded in 1788. It is regularly laid into squares, with wide and airy streets, compactly built, with ornamented grounds in front. The remains of old Fort Harmer are still to be seen, on the Ohio, immediately below the Muskingum. There are, besides the county buildings, which are handsome structures, four churches, a banking-house, a library building, a market-house, a collegiate institute, (a four-story handsome building,) an incorporated academy, two steam saw mills, and a large flour-mill, two carding machines, an iron foundery, a steam-boat and ship yard, rope-walk, about 200 dwelling-houses, and 1,300 inhabitants. There also are extensive and interesting tumuli, which invite and will reward investigation.

Parkersburg, seat of justice of Wood county, Virginia, is pleasantly seated on the Ohio, at the mouth of Little Kanawha river. The buildings consist of a court-house, jail, church,

school-house, and about eighty dwellings, with a population of about 450.

About three miles below Parkersburg, is the beautiful island, which was formerly the residence of Mr. Blennerhassett. The beauty and charms of this delightful spot, like the once cheering prospects of its former possessor, have long since departed.

Belleville, a small village of the same county, containing some fifteen or twenty houses.

Letart's Rapids.—These rapids, improperly so called, are situated in the Ohio river, a few miles below Mill creek, in Monroe county. Owing to an abrupt bend in the river, which serves to contract its width, the velocity of the current is somewhat augmented, but in so slight a degree as to be almost imperceptible, unless during the lowest stages of the water.

Point Pleasant, a small but very neat village situated on the Ohio, immediately above the mouth of Kanawha river, in Mason county, Va., of which it is the seat of justice. It contains a court-house, jail, and about fifty dwelling-houses, with 300 inhabitants.

Gallipolis, seat of justice of Gallia county, Ohio. It occupies an elevated position on the bank of the Ohio, commanding a fine view of the river and adjacent country.

There are in the town, a court-house, jail, an academy, three steam mills, a printing-office, and about eighty private dwellings, mostly built of brick, and handsomely finished. Present population about 800.

There is a circular mound, about three hundred feet in circumference, near the academy, the work of the Indians.

*Guyandot.**

Burlington, seat of justice of Lawrence county, Ohio, situated in the apex of the great bend of the Ohio, nearly opposite the outlet of Big Sandy river. It contains a population of about 250. The public buildings consist of a court-house, jail, one Presbyterian and one Methodist church, a school-house, a steam saw mill, two carding machines, two potteries; together with the ordinary mechanics' shops, stores and taverns.

Portsmouth, a large and flourishing town, and seat of justice of Scioto county, Ohio, situated on the right bank of the Ohio, at the mouth of Scioto river. Its population at present (1841) cannot be less than 1,500 and is rapidly increasing, in consequence of the completion of the Ohio and Erie Canal, which terminates here. Besides the county buildings, there are three or four churches, a bank, a steam saw and grist mill, one flouring mill, one rolling and slitting mill, a nail factory, an iron foundry, one carding machine, and a vast number of mechanics' work-shops. The town is supplied with water from the Ohio.

Manchester, a small village of some thirty or thirty-five houses, and a population of 200, situated on the north bank of the Ohio, in Adams county.

Maysville, seat of justice of Mason county, Kentucky, containing the court-house, jail, and other county offices, and several neat, and some handsome dwellings. This is one of the chief steam-boat landings. Passengers from above, who are destined for Lexington, Frankfort, &c., in Kentucky, usually land at Maysville, from whence a good turnpike extends to the former place.

Cincinnati.—This is the great commercial emporium of this state—and, next to New Orleans, the largest city in the Valley of the Mississippi. It is situated on the right or northern bank of the Ohio, at north latitude $39^{\circ} 06'$, and west longitude $7^{\circ} 25'$. It stands on the first and second banks of the river—the former of which is above ordinary high water, and the latter generally rises about sixty feet more, and then spreads out in an extended, level plain.

No city has a more beautiful site than that which Cincinnati occupies. The Ohio here pursues its meandering way towards the west. Immediately opposite to the city, it runs nearly due west; consequently, the city faces the south. But the river bends, both above and below the city, and pursues a straight course but a short distance.

The reader will have a good idea of Cincinnati, by imagining an extensive circular plain, bounded by high wooded hills, forming a circumference of about twelve miles; and that this plain is divided by a gently meandering and beautiful river, flowing through it on its westward way. The city spreads out on the northern bank, whilst opposite stand the beau-

tiful and rapidly growing villages of Newport and Covington, divided by the Licking river, which here flows into the Ohio. When viewed from the top of the hills which bound the horizon, this extensive plain is covered in the central part with a growing city, extending up and down the river, with its bustle, and its beautiful houses; whilst around are spread fertile fields, and the river is adorned with boats of various descriptions, from the humble flat-boat to the noble steamers which are almost constantly hovering in sight, rounding to the wharf, or setting out for a distant port.

Cincinnati was founded in 1789. But it was not until 1808, that it began to grow rapidly. At that period the government sold the land on which it stands. Fort Washington, erected many years before, stood on this site. In 1826, the population was 16,230; in 1830, 26,515; and in 1831, 28,014. At present, according to the census of 1840, it is 46,382, exclusive of a floating population of 2,000 or 3,000.

From Wheeling to Pittsburg, by Steam-boat.

Warrenton,*	.	.	.	8
Wellsburg,*	.	.	6	14
Stuebenville,*	.	.	7	21
East Liverpool,*	.	.	22	43
Beavertown,*	.	.	19	62
Middletown,*	.	.	18	80
Pittsburg,*	.	.	11	91

From Wheeling to Pittsburg by Stage.

West Alexandria,*	.	.	.	16
Claysville,*	.	.	6	22
Martinsburg,*	.	.	4	26
Washington,*	.	.	5	31
Findlaysville,*	.	.	11	42
Pittsburg,*	.	.	13	55

From Wheeling to Cumberland, by the National Road, and thence to Baltimore, by State Turnpike.

West Alexandria,*	.	.	.	16
Washington,*	.	.	15	31
Hillsboro,*	.	.	12	43
Brownsville,*	.	.	11	54
Union,*	.	.	12	66
Smythfield,*	.	.	21	87
Petersburg,*	.	.	4	91
Mt. Pleasant,*	.	.	24	116
Cumberland,*	.	.	10	126
Baltimore,*	.	.	94	220

From Wheeling to Zanesville, Ohio, by the National Road.

St. Clairsville,	.	.	.	10
Morristown,	.	.	12	22
Fairview,	.	.	12	34
Washington,	.	.	14	48
Cambridge,	.	.	7	55
Norwich,	.	.	15	70
Zanesville,	.	.	10	80

St. Clairsville, seat of justice of Belmont county, Ohio, situated near the north-east quarter of the county, in an elevated plain, in the midst of a rich and populous neighbourhood. It contains the usual county buildings, six churches, a market-house, a masonic hall, a town hall, an academy and a banking-house, with about 1000 inhabitants.

Morristown, a village situated near the centre of Belmont county, containing about sixty buildings, including a Presbyterian church, a carding machine, and fulling-mill, four taverns, with several mechanics' shops. Population about 300.

Fairview, a village of Guernsey county, O., containing about 220 inhabitants.

Washington, a flourishing town of Guernsey county, O., consisting of eighty buildings, including four churches, several stores, and about 400 inhabitants.

Cambridge, a large and thriving town, and seat of justice of Guernsey county, O., situated on the right bank of Wills creek. It contains about one hundred and thirty buildings, including the court-house, jail, &c., and nearly 700 inhabitants.

Norwich, a town of one hundred and twenty dwellings, two churches, a brewery, a steam saw mill, two school-houses, and about 600 inhabitants.

Zanesville, a flourishing town, and seat of

justice of Muskingum county, beautifully seated on the left bank of Muskingum river. The public buildings are, a handsome and appropriate court-house, and its appendages; a market-house; two banking-houses; two academies; an atheneum; a public library, consisting of 1,100 volumes; a cabinet of minerals; a lyceum and reading-room; nine churches; eight or ten mills; an insurance office; three woollen and one cotton manufactory; two breweries; three carriage manufactories; two glass-works; three iron founderies; six saw and paper mills; five printing-offices, from four of which newspapers are issued; together with an abundance of minor establishments of a like kind, mechanics' shops, &c., &c. Zanesville, including several small adjacent villages, contains about 7,000 inhabitants. The river is crossed by two fine bridges.

The navigation, as well as the water-power, of the Muskingum, has been greatly improved by means of dams, locks and side canals.

From Wheeling to Romney, via Morgantown.

Stottersville,	.	.	.	52
Morgantown,	.	.	. 12	64
Kingwood,	.	.	. 23	87
Burlington,	.	.	. 40	127
Romney,	.	.	. 10	137

Morgantown, the seat of justice of Monongalia county, situated on the right bank of the

Monongahela, is the thriving centre of an extensive manufacturing region, in the north-west part of Virginia.

It contains a court-house, &c., two churches, an incorporated academy, several well conducted schools, including a sunday-school, a bible society, two temperance and one colonization society; together with a due proportion of mechanical establishments, and a population of about 700.

Kingwood, a pleasant little town, and seat of justice of Preston county, containing a court-house, jail, about thirty dwellings and 200 inhabitants.

Burlington, a small village of Hampshire county, consisting of a free church, a tavern, and a few dwellings.

Romney.*

From Wheeling to Clarksburg.

Elizabethtown,	.	.	.	13
Sistersville,	.	.	.	35 48
Middlebourn,	.	.	.	10 58
Clarksburg,	.	.	.	41 99

Elizabethtown.*

Sistersville.*

Middlebourn, seat of justice of Tyler county, situated on the north bank of Middle Island creek, consists of the county buildings, and some thirty or thirty-five dwellings, a methodist chapel, work-shops, &c.

Clarksburg, an incorporated town of Harrison county, of which it is the seat of justice, finely situated on the Monongahela, near the centre of the county. There are, besides the court-house, jail, &c., upwards of one hundred and twenty well built dwellings, with nearly 800 inhabitants, a Methodist chapel, and several schools, including a Sunday-school. Here are also some active societies for the promotion of the temperance cause, and the distribution of the bible. A weekly newspaper, is published here.

ROUTES FROM CLARKSBURG.

From Clarksburg to Lewisburg.

Milford,	.	.	.	7
Westfield,	.	.	11	18
Weston,	.	.	6	24
Bulltown,	.	.	22	46
Summerville,	.	.	40	86
Lewisburg,	.	.	45	131

Milford, a neat little hamlet of some twenty or twenty-five buildings, including a Methodist chapel and several mills, situated in the midst

of an extensive grazing district, in the southern part of Harrison county.

Westfield, a small village of Lewis county, situated in the Monongahela valley.

Weston, seat of justice for Lewis county, in the same valley, consists of the court-house and its offices, and about forty dwellings, several schools, mechanics' shops, &c.

Bulltown.—This is merely the site of an old Indian village, long since abandoned, situated in the valley of Little Kanawha.

Summersville, seat of justice of Nicholas county, consists of a court-house, a jail, and about twenty dwellings, with a population of 130.

Lewisburg.*

From Clarksburg to Harrisonburg.

Weston,	.	.	.	.	24
Beverly,	.	.	.	39	63
Franklin,	.	.	.	55	118
Harrisonburg,	.	.	.	43	161

Weston.*

Beverly, seat of justice of Randolph county, contains about twenty-five buildings, including

a court-house, jail, and other county offices. It is surrounded by a fertile and well cultivated and populous country, which resembles an extended village for several miles in all directions.

Franklin, county seat of Pendleton, prettily situated on the west declivity of the south branch of Potomac. Besides the usual county buildings, there are about forty other dwellings and other houses. Among its public institutions, a temperance and a bible society, schools, &c.

Harrisonburg.*

A LIST OF THE
CANALS AND RAIL-ROADS

IN VIRGINIA.

RAIL-ROADS.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, fr. Richmond to Aquia creek,	75.00
Louisa Br. fr. 24 m. from Richmond to Gordonsville,	49.00
Rich'd and Petersb. fr. Rich. to Petersb.	23.00
Petersb. and Roanoke, fr. Petersb. to Weldon,	59.00
Greensville, fr. near Hicksford to Gaston, N. C.,	18.00
City Point, fr. Petersb. to City Point,	12.00
Chetterf'd, fr. Coal Mines to Richmond,	13.50
Portsm'th and Roanoke, from Portsm'th to Weldon, N. C.	80.00
Winch. and Potomac, fr. Harper's Ferry Winchester,	32.00

CANALS.

Alexandria Canal, fr. Georgt. to Alexan.	7.25
James River and Kanawha, from Richmond to Buchanan,	175.00
Dismal Swamp, fr. Deep Cr. to Joyce's Creek,	23.00
Branches,	11.00

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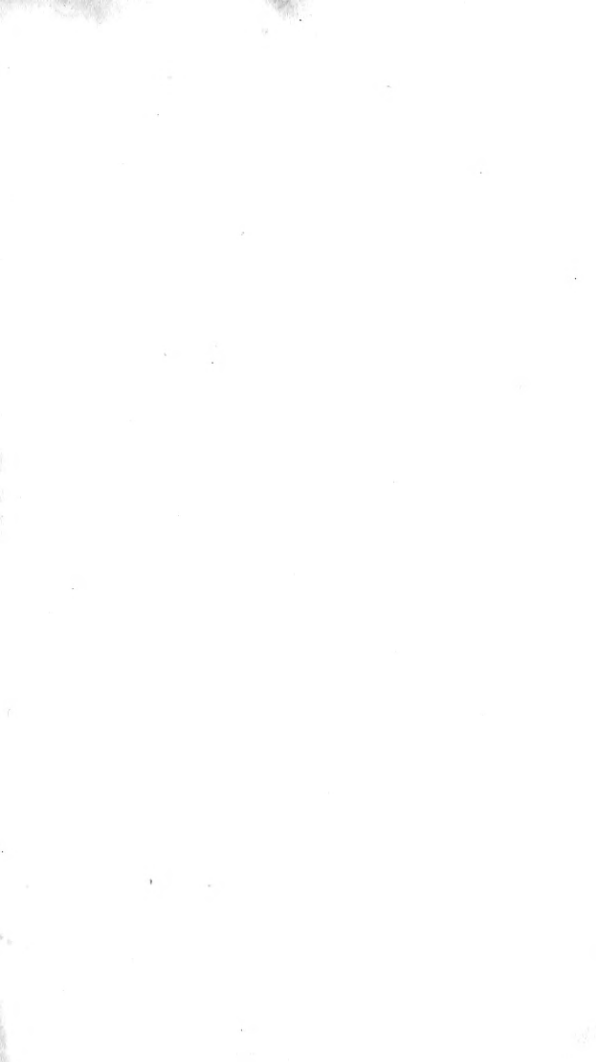
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Prattsville	342	Schooley's Mt. Sp.	214
Prince Frederick	377	Schuylkill Viad.	131
Prince George, Va.	427	Schuylkill Haven	193
Princeton	252	Scotch Plains	270
		Scottsville	443
QUAKERTOWN	142	Scuffletown	437
		Seaford	290
RAHWAY	254	Selinsgrove	180
R. Roads of Pa.	240	Sellersville	142
R. Roads of N. J.	284	Seneca Mills	378
R. Roads in Del.	293	Shellsburg	190
R. Roads in Md.	345	Shenandoah Riv.	386
R. Roads of Va.	514	Shippensburg	172
Rancocus Creek	155	Shippensville	203
Reading	191	Shoemakertown	138
Red Lion	293	Shrewsbury, N. J.	274
Red Sulph. Spr.	475	Shrewsbury, Va.	480
Reedy Island	152	Shumate's	469
Richmond, Va.	413	Sinking Spring	188
Ringoes	258	Sistersville	502
Ringwood	510	Smithfield	203
Rocktown	258	Smithfield, Va.	428
Rockfish Gap	440	Smyrna, Del.	292
Rockville	378	Smythfield	343
Rogersville	492	Snickersville	453
Romney	458	Snidertown	258
Rutledge	492	Snufftown	266
		Somerville	271
SALEM, N. J.	283	Soudersburg	135
Salem, Va.	455	South Amboy	146
Salem, Va.	490	South Orange	216
Salisbury, Del.	292	Sparta	268
Salt Pond	494	Spottswood	146
Salt Sulph Spr.	474	Springfield, N. J.	270

Springfield, Va.	486	U. S. Armory	449
St. Clairsville	508	Upperville	385
St. George, ' "	292		
St. John's	290	VANSVILLE	334
Stannardsville	435	Vienna, Md.	290
Staunton	461	Virginia, State of	389
Steubenville	232		
Stoney Creek	426	WARD'S BRIDGE	497
Stouchestown	188	Ward's Spring	497
Stoughstown	172	Warm Springs	464
Stoystown	190	Warren	271
Strasburg, Pa.	337	Warrentown	178
Strasburg, Va.	459	Warrensburg	138
Sugarloaf Mt.	497	Warrenton, O.	233
Summersville	512	Warrenton, Va.	384
Sunbury	180	Washington, D. C.	351
Sunville	140	Washington, N. J.	158
Surry C. H.	428	Washington, N. J.	271
Sweet Springs	476	Washington Pa.	230
Sweet Sulph. Spr.	474	Waterfordville	154
		Waterford	205
TAMAQUA	206	Waynesboro, Va.	440
Tappahannock	434	Waynesburg	175
Teatown	290	Weldon	427
Thompsontown	174	Wellsburg	232
Tower Hill	443	West Alexandria	231
Towsontown	337	West Chester	132
Trap, Pa.	137	Westfield	278
Trap, Del.	292	Westfield, Va.	512
Trenton	248	Weston	512
Trexlerstown	193	Wetherill	206
Tuekahoe Creek	437	Weyer's Cave	462
Tuckerton	158	Weymouth	280
Tuscarora	206	Wheeling	499
		Whiskey Insur.	227
UNION, PA.	343	Whitehouse	276
Union, Va.	474	White Sulph. Spr.	46

Wilkesbarre	183	Woodbury	156
Williams, Del.	289	Woodville	228
Williamsburg, Pa.	176	Woodstock	460
Williamsburg, Va.	131	Woodstown	283
Williamsport	181	Wyoming Valley	185
Williamsport	191		
Williamsport, Md.	342	YELLOW SPRINGS	134
Willow Grove	139	York	165
Wilmington	149	York, Va.	440
Winchester	444	Yorktown	432
Wind Gap	213		
Wemelsdorf	188	ZANESVILLE	508





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