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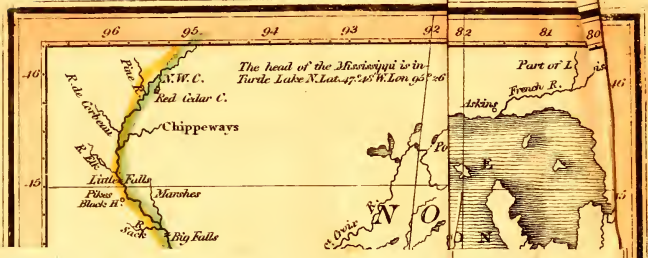
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JOURNAL OF TRAVELS

IN THE

United States

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

AND IN

LOWER CANADA,

PERFORMED IN THE YEAR 1817;

CONTAINING

PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE PRICES OF LAND AND PROVISIONS,

REMARKS ON THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE,

INTERESTING ANECDOTES,

AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE

Commerce, Trade, and Present State

OF

WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,

BOSTON, BALTIMORE, ALBANY, CINCINNATI,

PITTSBURG, LEXINGTON, QUEBEC, MONTREAL, &c.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

*A Description of OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and MISSOURI, and a Variety
of other useful Information.*

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP,

DELINEATING ALL THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

BY JOHN PALMER.

*of
Lynn, Eng.*

London:

PRINTED FOR SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES,

PATERNOSTER-ROW.

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PREFACE.

I AM aware, that numerous writers have preceded me in a description of the UNITED STATES, some of whom have been professed authors; but I am not acquainted with any work that gives a full account of any part of them as they now exist. “Morse’s Gazetteer,” “Winterbotham’s America,” and “Brissot on the United States,” although valuable works, convey but a faint, and often, incorrect account of the present situation of America. Most of the travels I have seen, are full of prejudice and invective against America and Americans, which, in some instances, the authors could scarcely feel;

and who, perhaps, inserted them from no worse motive, than to make their publications palatable to their readers. This is particularly the case in "Janson," "Parkinson," and "Ashe." Some travels in the UNITED STATES, however, are free from prejudice, such as "Lambert's," "Michaux's," and "Wansey's;" "Bradbury's" also, of more recent date, is a valuable work.

But if the works published a few years ago, do give correct and valuable information of what the UNITED STATES were then, and I readily admit some do; the rapid changes that have occurred in the sudden and prosperous rise of literally hundreds of villages, towns, and cities, the formation of new districts, territorial governments, and independent States, with the consequent improvement and changes in society, all bear me out in the propriety of publishing

the present work. Besides, from the extraordinary pressure of the times, many persons are turning their attention to the NEW WORLD. *Information to these, has been my first study.*

In the Journal, I have copied, almost *verbatim*, from my note book; which will, in some measure, account for the little method observed in the arrangement: indeed, the whole book is but a collection of observations, made at the moment, of recollections, and extracts. The frequent mention of the quality of the soil, appearance of the landscape, prices of farms and provisions, costs of travelling, &c. with the notes and anecdotes which are introduced, will, I conceive, give the reader a more correct idea of the country and state of society, than more diffused notices, or the most elaborate periods of eloquence.

As the intention of this publication, is, principally to supply an account of the most interesting parts of the UNITED STATES, I have compressed my Journal, so as to be able to give descriptions of the States of Ohio and Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri. They are extracted from the "Western Gazetteer," a recent publication by S. R. Brown, of Auburn, New York. He travelled over much of that country himself. I have also made free with his useful book in describing Cincinnati, and Lexington, and in several other instances. The description of Philadelphia, is partly from "Mease's Picture of Philadelphia;" and that of New York is much of it copied from "Blount's Stranger's Guide to the City of New York," and "Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New York." I have also received some assistance from the American edition of

“Morse’s Gazetteer.” For the extracts I have taken the liberty of making from American authors, I can only request their indulgence; the design of the work would have been incomplete without them. In the Miscellany, at the end of the work, will be found some useful Tables and information.

To conclude, I may have mentioned facts unpleasant to some; but I can safely affirm, I am not conscious of having deviated in the following pages from the *real* state of things; and, as Mr. Bradbury observes, in the Preface to his Travels, “I can see no reason why I should not speak the truth.”

JOHN PALMER.

Lynn, July 4th, 1818.

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is a history of the progress of the human mind, and of the development of the human soul. It is a history of the human race, and of the human mind, and of the human soul. It is a history of the human race, and of the human mind, and of the human soul.

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A
JOURNAL,
&c.

CHAPTER I.

*Leave home—voyage—Mr. Cobbett—New York
—journey to Philadelphia—excursions to the
falls of Schuylkill, Germantown, Bustletown,
and Wilmington.*

ON the 7th of March, 1817, I left Lynn, in Norfolk, and in company with Mr. W. Reynolds, of Walsoken, and Mr. John Clemenson, of Upwell, proceeded to Liverpool, where we arrived safely on the 10th, and there joined several friends from Norfolk and Lincolnshire, who were going out to settle in the United States.

Our first care was to enquire for a good ship. We were recommended to the Importer, Captain Ogden, bound to New York; finding her a vessel with excellent accommodations, we engaged for our passage in the steerage, paying 14*l.* each; to be found with beef, biscuit, soup, flour once a week, cooking and water.

B.

Having passed the necessary examination at the custom house, and laid in our tea, sugar, and other stores, on the 28th of March we got under weigh, mustering near forty passengers, cabin and steerage, having proceeded to Black rock, four miles below Liverpool, we came to anchor. At 11 P. M. the celebrated political writer, Mr. William Cobbett, and his two sons, John and William, came on board as passengers ; it was a very boisterous night, but Mr. Cobbett knowing we were to sail early in the morning, and fearing pursuit under the Suspension Act, risked his life, to avoid incarceration.

Next morning, after being examined by the officers, and boarded by a custom-house boat, whilst under weigh, and again examined, we proceeded to sea, and were detained a week in the Irish channel, buffeted by contrary winds. As usual, on a first voyage, most of the passengers were sick for a few days, but this soon wore off, and we made the beef and biscuit casks pay for our temporary abstinence.

On the 5th of April we cleared the coast of Ireland, and had a fine fair breeze for sixteen days, which brought us on the verge of the banks of Newfoundland, when we began to experience head winds and bad weather, being almost continually laying to. We carried away several sails, and were driven into the stream which sets out from

the bay of Mexico, where we experienced a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, during a gale of wind. The electric fluid struck the main mast twice in an interval of a few minutes, shivered it from top to bottom, and struck down several men, killing one, most of the passengers below felt the shock in various parts of their bodies, the lightning flying from conductor to conductor, snapping and flashing like musketry. The gust was soon past, but we experienced squalls and dead calms, until we made the land on May-day. On the 4th of May, the highlands of Navesink in sight, (called by the seamen, from the distance at which they may be seen, *Never-sink*); in the evening Sandy Hook light-house in sight; boarded by a pilot at 11 P. M. and brought to anchor, early in the morning, within the Hook.

5th of May. Weighed anchor early this morning, and stood in for New York. Passed the narrows, guarded by two forts, where the bay is about 1000 yards wide, and again came to anchor at the quarantine ground; the shipping and spires of New York, about eight miles off, plainly to be discerned. After a slight examination by the quarantine doctor, being all healthy, we were permitted to proceed. A trifling sum is charged each passenger, towards the support of the quarantine, (I forget what, but it did not

amount to a dollar). As we approached the city, the bay spread out seven or eight miles wide, delightfully variegated with islands, (on all of which there are forts) many neat white farm-houses, and several villages.

The fields were covered with the rich verdure of nature, the peach and apple were in full bloom, whilst the white canvas of the sailing vessels, the smoky volumes of the steam boats, the immense forests of masts, and the many spires of the first commercial city of the New World, added to the scene, coming off a tempestuous ocean, every thing appeared to wear the face of enchantment. Towards evening we arrived, and were safely moored at Coffee House Slip, and with joyful sensations prepared to land.

As some of my readers may wish to hear of Mr. Cobbett, and how he conducted himself on board, I shall devote a page to that subject. I did not see Mr. Cobbett on his first coming on board, till next morning, when we were examined by the custom house officer. There were several gentlemen belonging to Liverpool, besides the passengers all on deck, and from the habit we are sometimes in of figuring a man in our minds, whom we have never seen, I was quite lost. I had fancied him a thin pale man; he was the last man in the ship I should have

supposed to be Mr. Cobbett, the great writer. He is tall, athletic, and florid, with all the appearance of an English yeoman.

During the voyage, he unfortunately was at considerable variance with the captain, originating in a quarrel about the cabin provisions. The ducks and hens were all old ; and if I had met with them in the States, I must confess, I should have been tempted to suppose, they were brought over by some of the first settlers ! To the rest on board (excepting one or two violent aristocrats in the cabin) his manners were free and communicative. He would be as often in the steerage as in the cabin, and smoke his pipe and converse on various subjects with considerable good humour. His language, like his Registers, is plain and nervous, often dashed, when warm, or on politics, with the vile habit of swearing. Of his son John I can say but little, never having had any conversation with him ; William is conversable and pleasant.

It was dark when we landed ; Mr. Liester, Mr. Reynolds, and myself, called on Mr. Hodgkinson, an Englishman, corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets ; Mr. L. had business with him. We spent a very agreeable evening ; and I take this opportunity of returning him my acknowledgements for the handsome manner in which I, a

perfect stranger, was entertained the first evening I spent in America.

6th of May. Several of us took lodgings at Greenwich, a pleasant and populous suburb of New York. Price of board and lodging, four dollars, or eighteen shillings sterling, per week. At the best taverns and boarding-houses in the city, you cannot be boarded and lodged under two dollars per day.

The things that most struck me on my first walks in the city, were the wooden houses, the smallness, but neatness, of the churches, the coloured people, the custom of smoking segars in the streets, (even followed by some of the children,) and the number and nuisance of the pigs permitted to be at large *; as to the rest, it is much like a large English town, but I shall at present defer a particular description, and proceed to other subjects.

13th May. To-day, in company with Mr. Clemenson, who proposed to accompany me to the westward, I engaged a passage for Philadel-

* In the city of New York, on a moderate calculation, several thousand pigs are suffered to roam about the streets, to the disgrace of the corporation and danger of passengers. A law was passed, prohibiting their being at large after January, 1818, but before it went into operation, it was repealed.

phia ; fare throughout five dollars. The line proceeding by Amboy, we sailed down the bay in a small packet, and arrived, at four in the afternoon, at Perth Amboy, an incorporated city of New Jersey, thirty miles from New York ; the compact part does not contain one hundred houses ; it has an excellent harbour, and the legislature of New Jersey expected it would rise to considerable importance, which will never be the case ; it is too near and between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, without any of their advantages, except the harbour.

On landing we found two stages waiting to convey us forward. We proceeded through a barren uninteresting country, to a stage-house about twenty miles on the road, where we slept, or rather staid, for the night. Several fresh imported low characters, who came in one of the stages, were *carrying on a little*, as they called it, keeping us and the harassed innkeeper and his family, who were friends, in tribulation all night.

Early next morning, we proceeded on our journey, over an indifferent, and, in some parts, bad road, but a much better country, than we passed yesterday, several small villages, houses mostly of wood, many good farms and orchards. At one o'clock, we reached Bordentown, New Jersey, a handsome village of one wide street,

planted with trees on each side; it is situate on a high bank of the Delaware, twenty-four miles from Philadelphia, and commands an exquisite view of the windings of the Delaware, part of Pennsylvania, the elegant seat of Joseph Buonaparte on the Jersey side, &c. After dinner, we proceeded on board the steam-boat *Etna*, part or whole owned by the above-named ex-king. Having never been in a steam-boat, I was much pleased with her size, beauty, convenience, and swiftness, going six miles an hour against the tide.

In descending the river, which is from half a mile to a mile wide, we staid a few minutes to land and receive passengers, at Bristol, on the Pennsylvania, and the city of Burlington, on the Jersey side, both small, but neat and well-built places. There are many pretty country seats on the banks of the river. At six in the afternoon, arrived at Market-street Wharf, Philadelphia. As soon as the steam-boat reached the wharf, we were boarded by a number of black ticket-porters, who possess a considerable share of impudence, and if not bargained with, will try to impose. I went to board at Mr. Louthier Taylor's boarding-house, 264, Market Street, between Seventh and Eighth Street. Price of board and lodging, five dollars per week; very good accommodation.

19th May. Having penetrated this beautiful

city in most directions, making observations which will be given in a future chapter, several of us Englishmen made a party to proceed in a stage on a visit to the Falls of Schuylkill, (a few miles above Philadelphia) and the surrounding country; the land is beautifully undulated in this direction, and the scenery of the Falls is picturesque; the Falls themselves are no curiosity, except perhaps to the inhabitants of the city. The greatest curiosity is a wire foot-bridge, about a foot and a half wide, suspended from the trees, and stretching across the rocky bed of the river two hundred feet, (I speak from memory;) when crossed, it vibrates amazingly. It being pleasant weather, we decided to walk home on the opposite side of the Schuylkill. In our walk, we saw several boys fishing; they seemed to have tolerable sport. A fisherman whom we accosted proved to be an Englishman; he was satisfied with his situation, and said he could earn at his profession, from fifteen to twenty dollars per month. The banks of the river has numerous pleasant cottages and seats on its margin. Woodlands, the seat of Mr. Hamilton, is particularly elegant. We entered the precincts of the city over the best single arched bridge I have ever seen; a little below is the permanent bridge, at the end of Market Street; these two are the handsomest wooden bridges in the United States.

25th May, Sunday. This morning, Mr. Clemenson and myself, took our seats in a Germantown stage, on an excursion into the country; we had a stage full of people, and the conversation was on religious topics. I was much amused by the observations of a middle-aged genteel looking lady, and should have thought her deranged, if I had not noticed several of the passengers paid her opinions great attention. She talked of the Bible Societies; and, amongst other things, said, that "as the Gospel had now found its way to all the whole world, it ought to convince all, especially Deists and Mahomets, of its divine origin." Commenting on the sins of the world, she observed "if it was not for the praying people," (meaning probably her sect,) "she had no doubt the wicked city of Philadelphia would be consumed by fire, or something worse, from heaven!" In the midst of her discourse, she suddenly exclaimed, on seeing a style leading into a field, "Ah! that style always reminds me of poor Bunyan's style!" Coming from England, where such fanatical conversation in a stage-coach, is rare, and finding several assisted and helped her out with her remarks, I took out a note-book, and began to take the conversation down; I soon found I was suspected, and an almost dead silence ensued.

The road is good and thickly inhabited. We

observed several curious tavern signs in Philadelphia; and on the road side, amongst others, Noah's ark, a variety of apostles, Bunyan's pilgrim, a cock on a lion's back, crowing, with the word *Liberty* issuing from his beak, naval engagements, in which the British ships are in a *desperate situation*, &c. ; the most common signs are eagles, heads of public characters, Indian kings, &c.

The stage-coach in which we travelled, was of the kind generally used in America. They are a sort of light waggon on springs, having leather curtains, that roll up; the roof is supported with eight pillars, they hold about fourteen passengers, all inside, and are well adapted to this country, the driver sits on the front seat very little elevated above the passengers.

Germantown is seven miles from Philadelphia, and consists of one long street of stone houses, the inhabitants are almost all German descendants, it is a corporate town, and contains near 5000 inhabitants; their religion German-calvinist, Lutheran, Friends, Methodists, and an extraordinary sect called Mennonists. Morse gives the following account of them: "The principal congregation of the Mennonists, and the mother of that sect in America, is at Germantown. They derive their name from Menno Simon, a learned man of Wismar in Germany, one of the re-

formers, born in 1505. Some of his followers came into Pennsylvania from New York in 1692. There are about 4000 of them in the state. They do not like the *Tunkers* (another extraordinary sect) believe in general salvation, yet, like them, they will neither fight, swear, bear any civil office, go to law, or take interest for money. They use great plainness in their dress, and practice many of the rites of the primitive Church."

Germantown is famous for an obstinate attack made on the British, on the 4th of Oct. 1777, by the Americans under Washington. A large house garrisoned by the British, near which much slaughter was made, remains in the same state it was left by the British. Our landlady was a young woman at the time, and assisted to dress the wounds of the Americans after the battle, on which she descanted with a considerable display of feeling and patriotism.

We left Germantown on foot; the evening was fine; quantities of a beautiful insect called fire-fly were playing about, they are half an inch in length, and send forth a brilliant light from under their wings. As the shades of evening increased, the grass and air seemed on fire with their numbers; they are perfectly harmless. For the first time, I saw and *heard* a bull frog, they are something larger than the largest frog in England, and bellow as loud as a bull!

26th May, Monday. In the afternoon we proceeded on foot to visit Mr. Long, a gentleman lately from England, who lives at Bustletown, ten miles to the north of Philadelphia. The roads all round Philadelphia are laid out wide, with post and rail, no ditches or quick hedges, both of which are uncommon in America. There are many good houses and country-seats on both sides of the road. We stayed at Frankfort, a neat village five miles from Philadelphia. Our supper consisted (and supper and breakfast boasts of a similar mixture of good things in all parts of the Union) of beef steaks, fried bacon, peach preserves, short cakes, bread and butter, &c. with coffee and tea, for which, a bed and two glasses of toddy, we paid seventy-five cents, each *. Whilst here, we were witness of the republican simplicity, so common in the States; Major-general Isaac Worrell, a soldier of the Revolution, living in the vicinity, called at the tavern for a glass, he was accosted by his former title by several farmers and tradesmen, assembled under the tavern portico, and conversed with them quite at his ease. He wears a cocked hat, and was dressed in a coat of the cut of 1776, drives his own waggon, and is quite a Cincinnatus.

The universal custom in America is, when once a man has been a general, captain, or judge, &c.

* A cent is the hundredth part of a dollar.

he is always addressed by his title, the judge, instead of Mr. is sometimes called squire; this, with the title of his excellency, given to the President during office, and honourable, &c. applied to certain state officers, is the utmost stretch titles have reached in this country.

27th May, Tuesday. After a pleasant walk we arrived at Mr. Long's house, having known him in England, he received us with great pleasure, he works a merchant and grist water-mill, of extensive powers, and having a large family, several sons men, will be enabled to manage it without much additional help. In the afternoon two of his sons accompanied us in a walk to view the neighbourhood, we passed through the town which is small, in the course of our walk visiting the house in which Mr. Cobbett formerly lived, and wrote in favour of European politics, and against those of the United States, when to use his own observation he knew no better.

The country is gently undulated, soil, clay mixed with sand; the farm-houses are almost all of stone, and very substantial, with good barns and barracks to preserve their grain; the barracks have a moveable roof, supported on posts, in which holes are bored and the roof raised and lowered at pleasure. We called at several houses, every thing, though homely, indicated ease and plenty. The chairs and tables were plainly made, the

windows, which are numerous, all sashes (I never saw a casement in the United States) the best room displayed a list carpet of home manufacture; (very few have figured carpets) the fire-places were all on the hearth, with hand irons to support the wood; in the best room some have an iron fire-place (on the hearth plan) called a Franklin; these look very neat, and will much sooner heat a room than the open fire-place.

We visited a natural curiosity, the Rock of Ages, about a mile and a half from Bustletown; it is near 200 feet high, very rugged, and full of chasms, overhanging a small creek, called Pena-peck. It is a tradition, that one of the principal Revolutionists of 1649, hid himself here from the fury of Charles II. which without very strict search on the immediate spot, might very easily be effected. Here is a mineral spring, of which we drank, grateful to the palate, slightly impregnated with sulphur, magnesia, and iron.

Whilst with Mr. Long, he gave me the following information:

Farms in the neighbourhood seldom exceed 200 acres; price of the best farms, with a good stone house and offices, 100 to 120 dollars per acre; rent from four to eight dollars per acre. They have been dearer, but so many farmers are proceeding to the western states, that the price is reduced. The grain crops, on account of their

rapid growth, are seldom choaked with weeds. It is common to get a crop of buck wheat after other grain. The manure used is dung, plaster, or lime. But little machinery is used, most of the work being done by manual labour; the price of a labourer from 12 to 20 dollars per month, and his board. Fencing with post and rail, four feet high, cost one dollar for twelve running feet. Virginia, or zigzag fence, which is the roughest sort, being split rails laid on each other, fastened by cross pieces, and continued almost in the form of a W, the angles not so acute; thirty-five cents for nearly the same length. Horses are middle-sized, but hardy; any thing of a team of four, costs 400 dollars. For horse feed, some of the farmers use rye, coarse ground, mixed with cut straw; on this they say the horses do well; a handful of salt is given them once or twice a week, of which they are extravagantly fond; it is considered of great use. Instead of the bloody barbarian practice of nicking a grown horse, they have a practice (introduced by Mr. Sheerer, of Bustletown) of taking a foal immediately on its being cast, and bending the tail flat to its back, with a knife, the operator cuts off the superfluous part; without any other nicking, when grown, it carries the tail as if nicked with the greatest art.

Sheep are not kept but in small flocks; there

are no large flocks with regular bred shepherds, as in England or Spain. Pigs are plenty, and of a pretty good sort, worth ten or eleven dollars per cwt. Raising poultry for the city market is a universal practice. Taxes of all sorts on farms in Philadelphia county not more than one penny in the pound sterling.

Produce and price of corn and grain*.

Produce to the Acre.	Price. Dollars
Wheat 16 to 30 bushels	2 0 per bushel.
Barley not much grown, could not get the produce.	
Oats .. 30 to 40 bushels	0 50 per bushel.
Rye .. 20 — 30 ———	1 25
Corn .. 30 — 40 ———	1 0
Clover 1½ — 2 ton	25 to 30 dollars per ton.

Wheat is sold by the bushel, which is considered to weigh 60lbs.; if it weighs but 57lbs. it is held to be unmarketable, and a buyer may call off. The farmer has no regular corn exchange to go to, he must carry it in bulk to market, or sell it to a neighbouring merchant or miller, which he can always readily do at market price.

28th May, Wednesday. At one in the afternoon, embarked in the steam boat, Superior, in company with Mr. Long, sen. and Mr. Clemenson, intending to proceed to Wilmington in

* Corn always means maize. Wheat, oats, &c. are called grain by way of distinction.

the state of Delaware. The boat was full of passengers for Baltimore. I observed an amazing quantity of trunks and portmanteaus are used by American travellers, and even people going a short visit; I think we had two waggon load on board, and not a box amongst them. The people on board appeared almost invariably genteel in their dress and manners; the reason for this is, I conceive, that equality which reigns amongst Americans, no distinction being made, all having the same cabin to sit in, and the same table to dine at; the passenger who aspires to be thought respectable, knowing the rule, spruces himself up accordingly. The ladies have a cabin to which they can retire at pleasure. No smoking is allowed between decks. The Religious Tract Society of Philadelphia have a collection of pamphlets on board, to which all passengers have access. Some of these tracts are excellent, especially those on the ruinous effects of idleness, drunkenness, and gambling; but others, on the conversion of little children, and hardened sinners, borrowed chiefly from London copies, seem to be intended for very weak minds, and what is essential to true religion; I thought some of them wanted a portion of both truth and reason.

On both sides of the river the shore is low; on the Jersey side almost one continued forest; the Pennsylvania side is rich land and well farmed.

Seven miles below Philadelphia we passed Red Bank and Fort Mifflin, places of historical note for the defence made during the Revolution against the British forces. As we approached Wilmington, it appeared to advantage on a considerable eminence long before we reached it. In passing up Christiana Creek, the ruins of a church built by the first Swedish settlers attracted our attention. At six in the evening we arrived at our destination, and put up at the Washington. A circumstance happened on landing worth mentioning: there was a man on board the steam boat, who had a negro with him in chains; this negro, he said, was his slave, and had run away from his plantation some time since; no sooner was he on shore with his slave, than he was surrounded by fifty or sixty blacks, who manifested a determination of freeing their countryman; the slave-holder was alarmed, and requested the aid of the whites, who were near, to assist him in securing his *property*; in the interim, some Friends, members of the Abolition Society, came and secured the poor fellow till the man who conducted him could produce proofs of his being a run-away. Stealing free blacks, by some of the slave-dealing monsters, is by no means uncommon. The District Court is now sitting here, and have sentenced four men concerned in stealing negroes, "to be whipped, and their ears nailed

to the pillory, and the part nailed to be cut off!" The punishment is not common, it is cruel; but the wretches deserve it. Pillory and whipping is almost, or exclusively, confined to the slave states, and seems wearing out there.

Wilmington is situate between Christiana and Brandywine creeks, on the S. W. side of a hill, vessels of twelve feet water come up to the town; the houses are good, of brick and frame, and stand regularly in strait streets; the inhabitants are 5,000, many blacks, slaves and free, the place is tolerably healthy, more so than most parts of the States of Delaware; there appears little opening for either mechanic, store keeper, or merchant.

29th May, Thursday. Breakfast over, we walked to view some mills situate on Brandywine Creek, wishing particularly to see the celebrated flour mills; our walk after reaching the creek was very romantic, the rocky soil covered with a forest of pines, cedars, oaks, &c. rising gradually on each side of the stream to a height of 300 to 500 feet; here and there as we wound by the side of the rapid current, an opening presented a little village of white cottages, and a manufactory or mill, whose noisy wheel broke the solemn silence that else prevailed. At one of these mills, Mr. Long introduced us to Mr. Thomas Oakes, a very ingenious mill-wright,

from England, who readily promised to introduce us to see several mills, he first took us to a paper-mill just finished building, it is upon a considerable scale, rooms eighty feet by forty feet, every process to be done by machinery ; from this we went to see a paper-mill at work, the appearance of the women and girls who were cutting the rags, was strikingly neat, and very different from that of the same class in England. Mr. Oakes, says, there are ninety-six mills on this creek, all within a few miles, several of them cotton and woollen on improved principles. Messrs. Duponts' celebrated powder mills * are on this creek. The Duponts' have also two or three other manufacturing establishments. One a tannery, which by a particular process will tan a hide as well and as thoroughly in two months as in ten years. Speaking of emigration, Mr. Oakes observed, the British government need not be so strict in preventing, without exception, artificers and manufacturers coming to America. As to weavers, there was as many or more than could get employment, and concluded by observing, that in mill

* In March, 1818, two of these mills were blown up by accident, and thirty people killed and wounded by the explosion ; a store-house, containing near sixty ton of powder escaped uninjured. The loss of property is estimated at 30,000 dollars. Philadelphia Paper.

machinery the Americans were equal if not superior to the British.

After viewing several other mills which were building, we returned down the creek, and called on Mr. Pool, one of the proprietors of the flour mills, situated about three quarters of a mile from Wilmington. Mr. Pool very obligingly took us to see the largest; it works six pair of stones, and does every process by machinery, the patent elevators (I believe an American invention) assisting materially. Seven men do the work of this mill, taking in grain from the vessels, which can lay immediately under the mills, and attending to the machinery, which prepares from 800 to 1000 barrels of flour per week (a barrel of flour is 196 pounds,) there are thirteen of these flour mills, all within half a mile, and all owned by members of the Society of Friends.

30th May, Friday. Returned to Philadelphia. The approach to Philadelphia up the river is much superior to its approach from Burlington. As we passed near Camden, a small village in Jersey, opposite, we had a fine view; to the left of the city, at the navy yard, lay the Franklin seventy-four, ready for sea, the city itself stretching in the form of a half moon for near three miles, with its tree-shaded foot-walks, appeared, if I may use the expression, as if in a garden. The merchant shipping at the wharfs, the nume-

rous steam, team, and pleasure boats, gliding along on the broad bosom of the noble Delaware, gave animation to the prospect, and inspired a train of the most pleasing ideas.

CHAPTER II.

Journey to Baltimore—Washington City, and Georgetown—Description of those Places—Locusts — Domesticated wild Geese — Virginia Farming.

2nd June, Monday. Mr. Clemenson and myself having letters of introduction to an English gentleman, Mr. Wright, who lives at Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, we decided to proceed on our excursion by that route. In the afternoon we embarked in the steam boat, Philadelphia, for Newcastle, in the State of Delaware, five miles below Wilmington. On arriving, found it a dull gloomy place, several houses shut up, and the general appearance of the town decaying.

3rd June, Tuesday. At four in the morning the stage was ready to convey us to Frenchtown, at the head of Chesapeak bay. The roads and bridges are better than in the part of Jersey we traversed. The soil is under cultivation, but mostly silty; in the woods, oaks predominate.

Frenchtown is a hamlet in appearance, distant sixteen miles from Newcastle, we arrived at

seven o'clock, and immediately embarked for Baltimore, on board the Chesapeak steam boat; the scenery on each side of the bay is wild and very picturesque, with but few farms to be seen. Our dinner (of which above sixty partook) was excellent; amongst other luxuries, green peas and cherries. About two in the afternoon we passed the Patapsco steam boat, having on board James Munro, President of the United States, he appeared a plain middle sized man, it rained, and he stood on deck with an umbrella, viewing us as we glided by; he was proceeding on an extensive tour, to view the northern frontiers. After dinner we passed our time agreeably, listening to the discourse of several Frenchmen, one had been a Chasseur officer under Buonaparte, at the battle of Waterloo, he endeavoured to explain to us the errors of Buonaparte and his officers, observing, he could not fight a losing battle; that the left wing of the allies, composed of Dutch, &c. were coming over to them, and that the British troops were positively retiring when the Prussians came up, and that, &c. &c. according to him, Buonaparte's great error was flying, instead of taking a defensive position. He had been on a visit to Joseph Buonaparte, and says, he has not a mind formed for decisive actions, but is quite a domestic man, fond of Americans and a republic.

On entering the Patapsco river, on which Baltimore is seated, we passed near where the British landed, in their unsuccessful attack on Baltimore. Arriving at Baltimore, we put up at the Fountain, kept by Mr. Barney, brother of the commodore of that name. Our names were taken down at the bar, which is a custom usually pursued with strangers, who from that time till quitting are considered as boarders. Another custom is common in various parts: when you ask for a glass of spirits and water (rum is always called *spirits* in the United States) or brandy and water, the bottle, &c. is handed for you to help yourself at pleasure; the usual charge is one-eighth of a dollar, or twelve and a half cents.

BALTIMORE is situated on the north side of the Patapsco, a short distance from Chesapeak Bay; the harbour has eighteen feet water at Fell Point. Large ships cannot enter the bason. The harbour is defended by a strong fort (M^cHenry) on Observation Hill, from whence you have a fine view of the bason, shipping and houses, stretching from Fell Point to the left, which is thickest built, about two miles.

Baltimore has had the most rapid growth of any place in the United States; there are people yet living, who can recollect when there was not twenty houses in Baltimore, or a vessel belonging to the port. In 1791 it contained 2000

houses, and 13,503 inhabitants; in 1810 the census gave 46,487 inhabitants; now (1817) it is computed to contain near 60,000 souls. The houses are built of a durable red brick. Market, Calvert, Gay, and a few others, are handsome, good streets. At present the streets are not labelled with their names, as at Philadelphia and New-York, which is a great inconvenience to strangers. The shops are well supplied with every luxury, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Western States, the West-Indies, and most parts of the world. In 1816 the foreign entries were 533, and coastwise 401. The shipping owned in this port,

In 1790 amounted to	13,564 tons
In 1798	59,837 do.
In 1805	72,210 do.
In 1810	103,444 do.

Baltimore schooners are allowed to be the first in the world.

The merchants here are a most enterprising set of men, and many individuals are concerned in the privateering carried on by the South American patriots.

The public buildings are worthy of the size and importance of the town. Peal has a Museum here; and the theatre, to which we went, is a neat brick building, during the performance lighted with gas, as are the principal streets.

The people, who are a mixed race of French, Irish, Scotch, English, Germans, and their descendants, appear very healthy, and are noted for hospitality and staunch republicanism. There are many blacks in Baltimore, free and slaves.

Improvements are rapidly going on, public and private buildings are rising in every street; amongst others an Exchange. From the short view we had of the whole, I should think Baltimore is still one of the most thriving places in the United States, and well deserves a more minute description.

5th June, Thursday. Left Baltimore in the Expedition, for Georgetown, distance forty-four miles; the road is bad, and much of the land of an indifferent quality, and uncultivated; from its proximity to Baltimore and the district of Columbia, it must, in time, become valuable. The present price for uncleared land is twenty dollars per acre; cultivated farms, which are generally the best land, will sell for eighty and one hundred dollars per acre.

On our ride we observed vast quantities of locusts (this being what is called a locust year,) they are in size and appearance like, if not the same, as a cockchafer. Carver, in his travels says, they appear once in seven years; the people told us, that they appeared in the greatest quantities once in seventeen years. Carver also says, they do

much mischief; in this he certainly errs, as we saw them for several hundred miles, and never heard a complaint of their injuring the grasses or grain: certain trees are favourites with them, on and round which they swarm, making a buzzing to be heard a great way off. I believe they deposit their eggs at the end of the branches, destroying about six inches of the extremity, which is all the mischief they do: indeed, I do not believe they eat at all! as I have examined trees and shrubs, on which they hung very thick, and never saw any of the leaves perforated. If they eat, it must be very little indeed, as the myriads we saw were sufficient to strip the forests and fields of every green thing. They last about six weeks, and then disappear.

Where we staid to water, some fine wild geese were domesticated; the landlord procured the eggs, and put them under a common goose; they are lighter, and rove about more than the farm-yard goose.

The road became good turnpike as we approached Bladensburg, and the land is better and more cultivated. Bladensburg is a small village, about eight miles from Washington, through which the British forces, under General Ross and Admiral Cockburn, passed on their successful expedition to the capital; what little skirmishing there was, commenced here. After passing the

bridge over the eastern branch, we saw several graves of those who fell under the grape of Commodore Barney, they mostly had a stake drove in them ; I suppose to mark the spot. We were informed that some of the bodies, which were buried at random in the gullies by the road-side, have been washed up, and reburied.

About five miles from Bladensburg we found ourselves in the bounds of the Federal City, before we were out of the scenery of fields and woods ; we entered North Capitol Street, which has not yet been built on, and, rising on an eminence, caught the first view of the Capitol, &c. and houses stretching along, at intervals, from left to right, in a *seeming* irregular manner. Having reached the Capitol, and turned into Pennsylvania Avenue, the beauty of the plan of the city at once appears ; it is wide and straight, having a spacious foot-walk, planted on each side with a double row of Lombardy poplars. Most part of the avenue between the Capitol and President's house is regularly built, for about one mile, with three story good brick houses. Passing the President's house, we proceed about another mile through houses here and there, many neat ranges, till we arrived at Rock Creek, which separates the city from Georgetown. Of Georgetown we had a fine view, after passing the President's house ; indeed (excepting the public

buildings) it appears most like a city, being compactly built with good brick houses. Put up at the Union Tavern, Georgetown; board one dollar and a half per day.

6th June, Friday. This morning, in company with Mr. Coote, an Englishman, who has a brew-house in the city, and to whom we had a letter of introduction, we walked to see the far-famed metropolis of the United Republics of America. Crossing Rock Creek, over a trumpery wooden bridge, (which I should suppose will soon be replaced by a good one) we are immediately in the city, but there are no good houses near, except the British ambassador's. We walked to the right, near the Potomac river, and ascending a little rising, which had formerly been a grave-yard, we had a fine view of the city. It certainly stands most elegantly, the whole district being gently undulated; perhaps, on an average, one hundred feet from the bed of the Potomac. From right to left, *i. e.* from Eastern Branch to Rock Creek, it may be near three miles, and the building of the city between these two points present the appearance of five distinct villages; the buildings near the barracks and navy-yard, on Eastern Branch, are the thickest; the most genteel part is near the Capitol, and west of the President's house; the principal stores are in Pennsylvania Avenue.

The public buildings, when destroyed by General Ross and Admiral Cockburn, were by no means finished; not more than 1,000,000 dollars had been expended, but there was considerable other public property destroyed; at present public improvement is rapidly progressing. The Capitol and President's house are noble buildings of stone and marble; the President's house is nearly finished, and the Capitol is rising fast from its ashes, the two parts which were partially destroyed are almost finished, superior to their former state, and additions, to contain eighty other rooms, are about to be erected. On each side of the President's house are two large new buildings, of red brick, one is the treasury-office, the other contains the war and navy offices. The public buildings, &c. besides, are a navy-yard, at which ships of the largest class can be built (a ninety-six gun ship is now on the stocks); barracks, the general post-office, the patent-office, a small theatre, a jail, several meeting-houses, and a neat episcopalian church. The Potomac is near or quite a mile wide opposite the city, and over it is a wooden bridge, with a draw for shipping. A canal is partly executed: from the Potomac it is brought nearly two miles; after striking Pennsylvania Avenue, it runs along due west towards the bottom of the President's park, that is to be. It will be of considerable convenience, if the city should ever be populous. It

is intended to be built with houses on each side. The President, in his last message to Congress, has proposed to erect a University, on a suitable scale, for students from all parts of the Union. This, if adopted, will be an excellent establishment, and tend greatly to cement the federal government.

Georgetown and Alexandria* are both in the district of Columbia, which is ten miles square, and includes the federal city: at present they are powerful and successful rivals to the commerce and increase of Washington. However, ground lots are extravagantly dear in the best part of the city, and it is supposed will not be lower; there are but few houses building at present, and some built ones are unoccupied; it is expected to rise faster, several lots having been bought of the commissioners this year, under the express stipulation of building within a certain time, (three years I believe). All houses in the city of Washington must be built three stories high, of brick or stone, in a right line with the streets, and according to the plan laid down. The district has several small streams and springs of water, and all the city part is cleared and laid out for several hundred of acres, and is, as I understand, pos-

* In 1816, the custom-house entries of Alexandria were, foreign 112, coastwise 322.

sessed at present as a common right; the poorer inhabitants turning their cows on it, to the amount of two or three hundred. Labour is dear in the city and neighbourhood: stone-masons, carpenters, and bricklayers, have been much wanted.

Price of provisions at Washington, June 1817.

Meat	12½	cents per lb.
Butter.....	37½	ditto, do.
Flour	75	ditto, per stone.
Beer and Porter.....	12½	ditto, per bottle.
Cyder	6¼	ditto, per quart.
Milk	10	ditto, do.
Strawberries	8	ditto, do.

River fish, fowls, and wild fowl dear; vegetables very dear.

The population of the district, in 1810, was as follows :

Washington City	8,208
Georgetown	4,948
Alexandria	7,227
All the other parts of the district	3,640
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Total of the district of ten } miles square	24,023
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The whole population is probably now little short of 30,000.

7th June, Saturday. Having a letter of introduction to Mr. Wright, of Georgetown, called on him, and was received politely. Mr. Wright is an instance of successful enterprize; he came to

America with but little, and is now a man of property, and one of the first merchants in Georgetown; his family is large, and his wife an amiable and obliging woman. Having taken dinner, Mr. Wright accompanied us in a walk round the environs of Georgetown. We inspected a large cannon foundery on the Potomac, a little above Georgetown, and saw the workmen go through the process of casting. The country is broken into small hills and vales; in one of these vales we saw some young men playing at quoits, with flat circular stones: this is the way quoits are commonly played in America, though in some instances iron quoits are used. Returning, we passed a Catholic college, at which Mr. Wright (although he is not of that religious persuasion) has a son; it is in a flourishing state.

Georgetown is situate on several hills, and increases considerably; much improvement of roads and building houses is now going on. It is laid out regularly, has many excellent houses, stores, and warehouses. Several sloops and schooners belong to the port. There are many English families live at Georgetown, and in the district, which, upon the whole, must be a very pleasant place for a man of fortune.

Price of farms, ten miles from Georgetown, with a farmhouse and outhouses, twenty to forty dollars per acre.

I received the following information from the Rev. James Dunn, an Englishman, minister of the episcopalian church at Leesburg, London County, Virginia.

Leesburg is pleasantly situated near the Potomac river, about forty miles above Washington. Size of farms from 100 to 600 acres. Price of farms, with buildings, thirty to fifty dollars per acre. If hired in shares (which is sometimes practised) the landlord finds plaster, and the tenant pays him in kind half the crop.

Farms are generally worked by slaves; they are to be hired for seventy dollars per annum, and their board.

The land requires plaster, one bushel to the acre; cost, per bushel, one dollar. The plaster is sown on grain and grass as soon as it vegetates.

Wheat produces on the average eighteen, corn twenty, rye ten, bushels per acre. They sometimes drill corn, but mostly plant it with the hoe. A harrow is used to freshen it whilst growing. Grain is mostly thrashed by hand, or trod out by horses; but little machinery is used.

The pastures are shut up from the fall till spring, when lean cattle from the western states are bought, at about seventeen dollars per head, and turned in to fatten: they generally double the cost price when fat.

CHAP. III.

Journey to Pittsburg, Hagerstown, Mountain Roads, and Scenery. Pittsburg described.

8th June, Sunday. HAVING taken our places in the Pittsburg stage overnight, for which we paid twenty-three dollars, distance 230 miles, early this morning we proceeded on our journey. The road is very indifferent to Frederic (Maryland,) a handsome town, of near 5000 inhabitants, distant forty-four miles from Washington. As we approach Frederic, the country very much improves in appearance, and the farms present a succession of fine fields of young Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and clover. The orchards do not seem to succeed well, many of the trees being full of caterpillars; we saw many small wood-pigeons, about half the size of the common domestic pigeon, and swarms of locusts. Leaving Frederic, we approached the first ridge of that extensive range of mountains which commence in the state of New York, and run S. W. in numberless great and little ridges, for 900 miles, spreading as you proceed south, and terminating abruptly, or subsiding gradually to level

country; in the rout we had to proceed, the ridges extend one behind another considerably above 100 miles.

With great labour to the horses, and considerable toil to ourselves, we reached the summit of the blue ridge, and began to descend, when our axle-tree broke, at the distance of eight miles from Hagerstown, our destination for the night; it was getting dark, and we had no resource left but to find our way on foot as well as we could. The driver did not accompany us, staying to put his vehicle in order, but gave us directions how to proceed. Any one acquainted with the state of roads in America, will readily suppose we got lost, which was the case several times; but the country being pretty well inhabited, after penetrating the woods in various directions, we at last succeeded in finding the town, very much fatigued, and happy to find a good supper on the table, and Mr. Edwards, our landlord, ready to accommodate.

The stage setting off very early on the following morning, we expressed a wish to stay till Wednesday, to recruit ourselves; to which Mr. Edwards, who is a stage-master, readily assented, saying, "it would make no difference."

Hagerstown (Maryland,) is situated in the fertile valley of Conegocheaque, seventy miles from Washington. It is laid out at right angles, the

houses, three or four hundred in number, are of brick or stone; the public buildings are a court-house, stone jail, market-house, and bank. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, and Methodists, have each a meeting-house. There are several good stores in the town, and a number of mills are situate on Antietam Creek. Considerable trade is carried on with the western country. Billiards, played with two red balls, was a common amusement of the young farmers and planters who frequented our quarters; several of them also betrayed a great partiality for *slings* and *mint juleps*, certain cordials, but I saw none drink to great excess.

Price of Provisions at Hagerstown, June, 1817:

Meat	8 cents per lb.
Butter	16 ditto, do.
Cheese	13 ditto, do.
Whiskey	50 ditto, per gallon.
Flour	50 ditto, per stone.
Milk	8 ditto, per quart.
Beer	12½ ditto, do.
Cyder	6¼ ditto, do.

The size of farms, near Hagerstown, is 200 acres, often half in wood. The soil is of excellent quality. Price of farms, with improvements, near 100 dollars per acre. Farm horses 100 dollars, cows from ten to thirty each. Labour, if a

white man, twelve to fourteen dollars a month, and board; or one dollar per day.

Taxes, of all sorts, do not exceed three dollars to 1000 dollars worth of property owned.

	Produce per Acre.		Price per Bushel.	
			DOL.	CENTS.
Wheat.....	25	to 30	.... 1	40
Oats	20	— 25	.... 0	40
Rye	0	— 25	.... 0	90
Buck wheat ..	0	— 15	.... 0	35
Corn	0	— 35	.... 0	60
Clover	2 ton	.....	12	0

11th June, Wednesday. Left Hagerstown this morning, at three o'clock; a very rugged road, the hills covered with oak, pine, locust, &c. the bottoms and sides cultivated. Entered the state of Pennsylvania, and breakfasted at Mercersberg, a small village of log-houses. A short distance from Mercersburg we ascended the north ridge, a stupendous height, on a handsome new turnpike road, carried in sinuosities to the top. When at the height, a view presents itself not easily to be surpassed: to the left and before us the prospect is unconfined, and the majesty of nature almost overpowers the spectator; successive hills and mountains, forest heap upon forest, awful precipices, &c. and beneath us a delightful view of a small village (M'Connel,) and its surround-

ing fertile cultivation, which at the distance below looked like a map!

Descending, the road often runs by the very side of the mountain, and, without any fencing, the distance below is awful; the least mismanagement would precipitate the unwary to certain death. Leaving M'Connel, the road is execrable; it is impossible for an Englishman to conceive how bad. Pieces of rock, great stones, stumps, logs, and whole trees, besides continual acclivities and declivities, rendered our journey very perilous. We saw several loaded waggons upset in this part of our journey, and was informed that, in spite of precaution, waggons between Pittsburg and Philadelphia are overturned every day. Where the road, which was sometimes a mere tract, was very bad, our driver would request us to trim the coach by the following laconic sentences: "To the right, gentlemen!—Gentlemen, to the left!" If we had not obeyed this caution we must have upset, indeed we several times got out and held the stage up as it passed some very hilly places! After this picture of these mountain roads, I feel pleasure in adding, the persevering legislatures of Pennsylvania and Maryland have begun turnpikes, which are to reach from their respective commercial capitals, across the whole range of mountains to Pittsburg; they are rapidly advancing, near half

the distance between Philadelphia and Pittsburg is already completed; they are formed of stone, which is plenty in every direction. The bridges in this part of Pennsylvania, are on piers of stone, piled on each other, without mortar, they last a number of years. If arched with stone, cement is used.

Slept at the General Washington, Mr. Householder, at the crossing of the Juniata. Distance from Hagerstown, forty miles.

12th June, Thursday. Off before break of day. The same magnificent scenery, and the same bad roads. It is astonishing, how good the stage horses are in this rugged country. You seldom see any blind, spavined, or lame. Our driver informs us, they are very hardy, and with gentle driving never tire. A team of four prime, and matches, is worth six hundred dollars, and will fetch seven hundred dollars in Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Small flies do not trouble the horses here, as in England, never pursuing them in a swarm round each horse's head. There is a small brown swamp horse fly, and two sorts of hornets, black and yellow, rather numerous, and occasionally troublesome.

Crossed a creek, called Bloody Run, (near it a battle was fought between the early settlers and Indians) and breakfasted at Bedford, a neat

and improving country town, of almost all good brick houses.

In the course of the day, we crossed the Endless and Alleghany Mountains, and after a rough day's journey of forty miles, arrived at Stoyston, a small village. We had six horses to our light stage, and were seventeen hours performing the distance.

We passed many west country teams to day, on their rout between Pittsburg, and Philadelphia, and Baltimore; they are made light and strong, well tilted, and worked with a pole and five horses, two and two with a leader. The driver always rides the near shaft horse, and guides the team by means of reins, a whip, and his voice. The *right hand* is the side which all carriages take, according to law.

Women all travel on horse-back in these mountainous regions. It would be next to impossible for them to travel any other way, till the turnpikes are compleated. Our last driver informed us, that he has eighteen dollars per month; he drives one stage every day, which generally occupies him four hours. Some have but sixteen dollars per month, and some twenty dollars, according to their work.

13th June, Friday. To day we crossed the Laurel and Chesnut Mountains, so named from

their respective growth of trees. The scenery of these mountains is wild, and deer are yet plentiful. Sometimes we observed the trees on the whole side of a mountain had been burnt by the hunters, in their search after game, some hundreds of acres in a place. The naked and barren trunks and branches gave the landscape a rude and dreary appearance. The country, in spite of its uneven surface, is, however, improving, and many new farms are cleared yearly. We saw some very picturesquely situated, some hundreds of feet above the vales, on the sides of hills, and even tops of mountains, surrounded every way by the primeval forests. Slept at Greensburg, an improving and well built town, thirty miles from Pittsburg.

14th June, Saturday. To day the country is not so mountainous, but still hilly; it is nearly all under cultivation. Many fine farms, orchards, and good brick farm houses. Oxen is much used for draught by the farmers.

The inhabitants of this part of Pennsylvania, are many of them German descendants. They have generally lost their native language, and adopted the English. They are a hardy, well made, and industrious people. The features of both men and women are pretty well bronzed by the sun. They appear healthy, and

the wives and daughters of the farmers, when about their work, often go without shoes and stockings. In this country, such an appearance does not indicate poverty ; it is choice. Some of these naked legged *fair* often having forty or fifty pair of stockings by them, of their own knitting.

Our charges on the road amounted to thirty-seven and a half, or fifty cents per meal. Bed twelve and a half cents.

We arrived at Pittsburg by two in the afternoon, and put up at the Pittsburg hotel ; board and lodging one dollar per day.

In travelling this rout, by stage coaches, great care is requisite in packing your baggage close. We found our clothes considerably injured ; and a Scotchman, who was at our hotel, and had travelled by the same sort of conveyance, complained to us, that some dollars he had packed with his clothes, from the continual jolting, had broken their confinement, and literally cut his shirts and clothes to pieces. The heavy baggage is strapped to the back of the stage, on a rack, distinct from the springs.

The CITY of PITTSBURG, the capital and emporium of the western country, is finely situate on a small plain, surrounded by lofty hills, at the juncture of the rivers Alleghany and Monon-

gahela *, and commencement of the Ohio, 1180 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi, and continuing the course down the Mississippi, 2188 miles from Orleans.

It is laid out in strait streets, forty and fifty feet wide, having foot-walks on each side. Watch-boxes are placed at convenient distances, and the police of the city (except in lighting) is well regulated. From the number of manufactures, and the inhabitants burning coal, the buildings have not that clean appearance so conspicuous in most American towns. The houses are frame and brick, in the principal street three story high.

Outside of the town, some log houses yet remain. The number of inhabitants in 1810, was 4768 ; they are supposed to be now near 8000. The manufactures, carried on in the neighbourhood, out of the borough, employ many hundred people. The inhabitants, are Americans, Irish, and English. The Americans are most of them of German and Irish descent. The public buildings are a jail, fort Fayette barracks, a court house, market house, bank, and several churches.

* Each of these rivers, previous to their juncture, meander through a fine rapidly improving country, for nearly two hundred miles. They are near a furlong wide at Pittsburg. The Monongahela is the widest.

There are many good stores in Pittsburg, and a great trade is carried on with Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, &c. ; exclusive of the carrying trade, and the number of boats that are always proceeding down the Ohio, with vast quantities of foreign merchandize, destined to Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, &c. The inhabitants send up the Alleghany, Monongahela, and their forks, whisky, cyder, bacon, apples, iron, and castings, glass and foreign merchandize ; in return they receive many thousand bushels of salt from Onondago, and immense rafts from Alleghany and French creeks. The quantity of rafts imported into Pittsburg annually, is computed at 4,000,000 feet ; average nine dollars per 1000 feet.

The articles sent down the Ohio and Mississippi, are flour, whisky, cyder, peaches and apples, brandy, bar iron and castings, tin and copper wares, glass, cabinet work, mill-stones, grind-stones, nails, &c. for which they receive by the return of the keel and steam boats, cotton, lead, furs and peltry, hemp, leaf tobacco, salt, &c.

Numbers of manufactures, of almost all kinds, are carried on in Pittsburg, and the vicinity. The country is admirably adapted to the purpose, having plenty of water-falls, mountains of coals, and the majestic Ohio, and its tributaries,

to convey their wares to all parts of the western country.

The manufactures established at Pittsburg, and in the immediate neighbourhood, in 1811, according to Cramer, Spear, and Eichbaum's navigator, printed and published by them, were as follows :

One steam flour mill, four stories high, two pair of stones ; her steam power calculated for three pair of stones. One cotton manufactory, having a mule of 120 threads, a spinning jenny of forty threads, 4 looms, and a wool-carding machine under the same roof. One cotton manufactory, having 234 spindles in operation, turned by horse power. Three glass works. One glass cutter and chandelier manufactory ; the articles manufactured are excellent. President Munro's house is furnished with chandeliers, &c. from this establishment.

Three breweries, three distilleries, two air furnaces, two steam engine manufactories, four nail factories (one of these make 100 ton of cut and hammered nails per annum), seven copper smiths, tin plate workers, and japanners, one wire weaving and riddle manufactory, one brass foundery, six sadlers and harness makers, two gun smiths, three tobacconists, four tallow chandlers, one bell maker, one brush maker, one trunk maker, five coopers, three wheelwrights, one

pump maker, two potteries (common), six hatters, one turner, one delft pottery, seven cabinet makers, one comb maker, one spinning wheel maker, four plane makers, thirteen small weavers, ten blue dyers, one looking glass maker, one stocking weaver, two locksmiths, eight boat builders, seven tan yards, two rope walks, one marble paper maker, one cutler, twenty-one boot and shoe makers, five chair makers, one skin dresser, one button factory, six brick makers, four printing offices, one ink powder factory, one wool card factory, one pipe factory, one white lead manufactory, one wire drawing steam factory, eighteen blacksmiths, who manufacture all kinds of kitchen and edged tools, and one file and gimblet factory.

Since the above were established, several iron, glass, and metal works, a cotton manufactory, two distilleries, saw mills, a paper mill, boat and steam-boat yards, &c. have been established; every thing, though in a small way, compared to European factories, seems to flourish. The trades and professions established, not mentioned above, are as follows: eight bakers, ten butchers, three barbers, four physicians, three straw-bonnet makers, six milliners, twelve mantua-makers, two book-binders, four house and sign painters, two portrait painters, one mattress-maker, five watch and clock makers and silversmiths, five bricklayers, five

plasterers, thirty-three taverns, six stone-cutters and masons, two book stores, thirty-two house carpenters, fourteen taylors, twelve school-masters, four school-mistresses, four wood sellers, &c. and about seventy merchant stores and shops ; besides the manufactures above enumerated, there is a pretty manufacturing village opposite Pittsburg, across the Monongahela, called Manchester ; and the banks of the Alleghany, Monongahela, and their tributaries, are covered with mills, forges, and small manufactories of almost every kind, particularly near Fredericktown, Redstone, and M'Keesport, on the Monongahela. Steam-boat, ark, Kentucky, barge, and keel-boat building, is carried on to a considerable extent. Sea vessels have been built here, but the navigation is too far from the sea, and attended with too much hazard for it to answer. The following vessels, besides steam-boats, have been built at Pittsburg and on its rivers : *ships*, Pittsburg, Louisiana, General Butler, and Western Trader ; *brigs*, Dean, Black Walnut, Monongahela Farmer, and Ann Jean ; *schooners*, Amity, Alleghany, and Conquest*, (*navigator.*)

* I have seen a pleasant anecdote of one of these (vessels, recorded in the Picture of Cincinnati, published at Cincinnati,) she had entered a port in the Mediterranean, and when the captain presented his papers, the examining officer read in his clearance, Pittsburg, state of

The inhabitants of Pittsburg are fond of music ; in our evening walks, we were sure to hear performers on the violin, clarionet, flute, and occasionally the piano-forte. Concerts are not unusual. The houses of the principal streets have benches in front, on which the family and neighbours sit and enjoy the placidity of their summer evenings. Brissot mentions this as common in Philadelphia ; it might be so twenty years ago, but now there is no such custom there, and perhaps there will be little of it here twenty years hence. We noticed a custom here of selling horses, (common in the Western States,) if a man wishes to sell one, he rides up and down the market and streets, showing his paces, and starts it, *say* twenty dollars, calling out, as he rides along, " Twenty dollars ! twenty dollars ! and a capital one to *rack*, &c." (*racking* is a favourite ambling pace ;) when he gets a fresh bid, he announces it ; the last bidder has the horse. If the owner does not approve of being

Pennsylvania, " Pittsburg, Pennsylvania," said he, " there is no such port ; your papers must be forged ; here is some deception or piracy ; we shall detain your papers and ship till we see farther into this." The American captain tried for some time, in vain, to convince him ; till by the aid of the American consul and a map, he reluctantly admitted the possibility of there being such a place, from which a ship could be navigated, although two thousand miles from the ocean.

his own auctioneer, it is done by one of the city officers for a small premium.

There are a considerable number of free negroes in the city. Whilst here, we saw a funeral attended by these people ; sixty or seventy couple, two and two in the manner of the Philadelphians.

Smoking segars, and whiskey and cherry bounce drinking, is a habit to which the working class are considerably addicted.

The United States have a recruiting establishment here, conducted by beat of drum, in the English manner. They are very successful on account of the quantity of foreigners and emigrants always here, who, getting into bad habits, are often tempted, for the sake of a drunken frolic, to sell that freedom, to gain which, many have undergone much hardship.

Fort du Quésne, built by the French, formerly stood here ; its site has almost disappeared in the Ohio. The remains of Fort Pitt (from whence the town has its name) are very faint ; we can yet perceive part of the ditch, its salient angles and bastions, &c. but several houses, stores, and a brewhouse, are built on the ground.

Grant's Hill is within the bounds of the city, and is remarkable for having eight hundred Scots under Colonel Grant, killed on it, by the French and Indians, in the war which ended in 1763.

Col. Grant had marched from the sea board, and reached this hill unperceived ; thinking himself sure of the garrison, in the pride of his heart, he foolishly beat the reveille ; this gave the astonished French timely notice, which they immediately improved by surprizing and cutting the whole to pieces. This hill is also remarkable for an Indian tumuli in the garden of Mr. Ross, which he obligingly permitted us to view. It is in the form of a truncated cone, thirty feet diameter by ten feet high.

General Braddock met with his famous defeat a few miles from Pittsburg, up the Monongahela, at the time the illustrious Washington served under him with the Virginian militia.

Although Pittsburg, a few years since, was surrounded by Indians, it is now a curiosity to see any there ; a few traders sometimes come down the Alleghany, with seneca oil *, &c.

Pittsburg and its vicinity is fast improving ; a stone bridge is building across the Monongahela, and there is no doubt, but on account of the excellence of its situation, it will ultimately be a large commercial city.

* This oil floats on the top of a spring, and is similar to Barbadoes tar ; several gallons may be gathered by a person in a day ; it is considered efficacious in rheumatic pains, rubbed on the part affected ; taken internally it operates as a gentle cathartic.

The following table will illustrate the steady price of provisions for the last few years; the first column is copied verbatim from a list published in the "Navigator," the second is from my own enquiries.

	1810.		Average.	
	Dol.	Cts.	Dol.	Cts.
Beef	0	4	per lb.	0 5
Flour.....	2	12	per cwt. ..	3 0
Indian corn	0	33	per bushel	0 40
Potatoes	0	40	ditto.....	0 40
Turnips	0	18	ditto.	
Cabbages	0	4	each	0 5
Butter	0	15	per lb.	0 20
Ducks	0	50	per pair.	
Geese	0	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.	
Turkies	1	0	ditto.	
Pullets	0	20	ditto	0 25
Venison	0	3	per lb.	0 3
Pork	0	4	ditto	0 5
Hog's-lard.....	0	8	ditto.	
Mutton	0	4	ditto	0 4
Veal	0	3	ditto	0 5
Cheese	0	10	ditto (indifferent)	0 12
Eggs	0	10	per doz.	0 10
Onions	0	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	per bushel.	
Indian corn meal ..	0	40	ditto	0 50
Soup beans	1	0	ditto.	
Bacon	0	8	per lb.	
Whiskey	0	40	per gal.	0 50
Cyder	3	0	per barrel.....	3 0
Peach brandy	0	80	per gal.	1 0
Beer, table	5	0	per barrel.....	5 0

		Average.	
1810.		1817.	
<i>Dol. Cts.</i>		<i>Dol. Cts.</i>	
Dried apples	1 0	per bushel	1 25
— peaches ...	1 0	ditto.....	1 25
Green ditto	0 30	ditto.	
Salt	1 50	ditto.....	1 0
River fish	0 2	per lb.	0 6½
Maple sugar	0 11	ditto	0 12½

To which I may add :

	<i>Dol. Cts.</i>	
Hams	0	10 per lb.
Ditto, Venison	0	50 each, if fine.
Cord of wood, eight feet long, four feet by four feet.....	2	50
Coals	0	8 per bushel.

West India sugar, tea, coffee, and cotton and woollen goods, rather dearer than in England. Vegetables dear; taxes slight; farms within a few miles, if improved, ten to thirty dollars per acre; labour, twenty dollars per month, or one dollar per day. Orchards do well here, except peach trees, which have lately been much cut by hard winters.

CHAPTER IV.

*Voyage to Cincinnati—Beaver—Steubenville—
Wheeling — Marietta — Galiopolis — Ports-
mouth — Alexandria—Shawanese Remains—
Manchester—Limestone—Augusta—Cincin-
nati.*

19th. June, Thursday. In company with Mr. Fordham (an English gentleman who was proceeding to join Mr. Birkbeck in his new settlement,) we this day embarked for Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, 522 miles below Pittsburg, as the river runs. Our conveyance was one of the long Kentucky boats, in common use here for transporting produce and manufactures *down* the Ohio; they are shaped something like a box, forty or fifty feet long, having a flat bottom, with upright sides and end. Three-fourths of the boat nearest the stern is roofed in; two oars are occasionally worked at the bows; and a large sweep on a pivot serves as a rudder. We paid five dollars each for our passage. After pulling out in the stream, our Captain, as they styled him, let the boat drift with the current at the rate of three miles an hour. The banks are

covered with oak, walnut, mulberry, ash, poplar, dogwood, &c. The left bank is much the highest. Here and there we caught sight of an opening with cultivated fields and farm-houses. Came to mooring near Legionsville, the encampment ground of General Wayne, in the Indian campaign of 1792; distance about twenty from Pittsburg. These boats are brought up by pulling in past a point, by the assistance of the two oars and immense sweep; as soon as the boat grounds, a man, who stands ready, jumps on shore with a rope, and winds it round the nearest tree.

20th June, Friday. Early this morning, we passed the town of Beaver*, a poor looking place of about fifty houses; Georgetown, in Beaver county, twelve miles farther down, and arrived at Steubenville (Ohio,) thirty-eight miles from Pittsburg by land, and by the course of the river, seventy-three; here we staid for the night. The scenery of the river banks was

* In Beaver county unimproved farms sell for four dollars per acre, improved farms from six to twelve dollars. Price of wheat one dollar twelve and a half cents, rye eighty-seven and a half cents, barley one dollar, corn seventy-five cents, oats thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel; beef five dollars, and pork six dollars fifty cents per cwt.; salt seven dollars per barrel of five bushels, or 250 lb. net weight. *West. Gaz.* 1817.

much the same as yesterday, interspersed with poor looking log farm-houses.

Steubenville contains four hundred houses, and about two thousand inhabitants ; it was laid out in 1798, since which its growth has been rapid ; it contains a court-house, stone jail, bank, post-office, land office, and presbyterian church. The manufactures established in 1817, are a woollen manufactory, the machinery of which is propelled by steam, a steam paper mill, steam flour mill, cotton factory, soap and candle factory, brewery, and distillery ; it has forty mercantile stores, six taverns, and a printing-office, at which is published the “ Western Herald *.”

21st June, Saturday. This morning, in our progress down the river, we passed Wheeling. Mr. Fordham and myself took the skiff, and rowed to shore. We found the town contained several good streets, many brick houses, and mercantile stores. Wheeling stands on the Virginia side, and is a place where numbers embark for the western settlements, consequently a small trade in boat-building is carried on. Leaving Wheeling, we pass Grave Creek, remarkable for Indian fortifications and mounds ; one mound has the astonishing elevation of seventy-five feet. The hills on both sides of the Ohio, from Pittsburg to Grave Creek, abound with coals ;

* Emigrant's Directory.

below the Creek they are scarce, and when found, of an inferior quality. The farm-houses are better looking to-day, with plenty of stock about them. We saw plantations of hops, flax, and hemp, on some of the farms. As we were coming too for the night, a thunder gust overtook us, the lightning very vivid, and the thunder uncommonly loud.

22nd. Sunday. To day we entered a beautiful part of the river about a mile wide and strait as a canal, as far as the eye could reach, here and there interspersed with beautiful islands, the whole scenery exquisitely beautiful.

23rd. Monday. At six this morning we arrived at Marietta, (Ohio) and stayed some time to deliver goods.

Freight from Pittsburg to Marietta is about one dollar per barrel of five bushels, or fifty cents per hundred weight for dry goods.

The settlement of Marietta was commenced about twenty-seven years since, it stands on a fertile plain, at the mouth of the river Muskingum, is distant from Pittsburg 172 miles, and 460 from Philadelphia; it is laid out at right angles, and contains 2000 inhabitants, New Englanders. It has a court-house, jail, market-house, academy, two meeting-houses, a bank, post office, two rope-walks, a steam grist mill, and several stores. The town is not much increasing, and

the building of a meeting-house has been some time at a stand for want of funds. Ship building has been carried on here, and some of Mr. Madison's gun boats were built at Marietta. Whilst here, we took the opportunity of walking to see some extensive Indian fortifications within the town ; they cover a considerable space of ground, and consist of banks, ditches, and excavations, exhibiting proofs of considerable skill and design.

A very handsome well-built village of about forty houses, stands opposite Marietta, where Fort Harmer formerly stood. Between it and the town there is a good ferry across the Muskingum, on the following curious plan : The boat is secured by a painter, or small rope, at each end, fastened to a strong rope stretched from bank to bank ; to the end of each painter is fixed a travelling block, which runs along the rope. When they ferry over, a lee-board on the upper side is let down, and the stern painter slackened about two feet ; with this simple contrivance the boat is propelled over by the force of the current ; in returning they take in the slack rope, and slack out the one at the other end, when the current again operates as before, passing the boat back to the opposite shore. A boy is sufficient to manage a large boat of this kind, when on

account of the current, ten men could hardly cross over with a boat of the same size.

Zanesville, for a few years the capital of the State of Ohio, is situate on the Muskingum, in a fine well settled country, about fifty miles above Marietta.

Whilst we lay here, in consequence of late rains, the river began to rise very fast, bringing down an astonishing, and to a European, (or even an American from the eastward) an inconceivable quantity of logs, branches, drift wood, and immense trees, the bosom of the river was covered above and below. On setting of again we had to keep a good look out to prevent accidents.

We saw many pleasant settlements to day. Orchards appear to do well. Many of the lands in the Ohio are under cultivation, one we passed is called Blannerhasset, from a gentleran of that name who lived there, and kept it highly cultivated. The house and gardens are now in ruins, Mr. Blannerhasset having been unfortunately engaged in the celebrated Aaron Burr expedition. We passed Letart's Falls in the course of the day, the only obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio, except the rapids at Louisville. They are of slight difficulty, and by no means justify Ashe's *terrific* account of them, he passed them in the same month as we did, and talks of

breakers, rocks, most tremendous sounds, mists of the dashing water, &c. * like great part of his book, it is all romance.

24th June, Tuesday. At seven this morning, Point Pleasant, a small settlement in Virginia, at the mouth of the great Kenhawa †, on our left, and Galiopolis, a French settlement on our right. The houses in Galiopolis are about seventy in number. The best house in the town we are told belongs to a Frenchman, who started in life as a pedlar.

The inhabitants of Galiopolis have beautiful gardens and vineyards, one of six acres they calculate will produce this season, 1000 gallons of wine; some remains of ancient works are situate in the town.

In some parts of the river we have seen boats, or floating rooms, with a small flag, indicating that it was a store or shop. They are shelved all round, and contain tin ware, drapery, groceries,

* Ash's Travels, p. 140.

† About seventy miles up this river are extensive salt works, from seemingly inexhaustible springs of salt water, issuing out of the rocks, the water is reduced by boiling, and is so strong that 90 to 130 gallons make a bushel of salt. Other salt works in this country require some 250, and some 500, and some even 800 gallons of water to make one bushel of salt. Near 600 bushels of salt are made daily at the Kenhawa salt works.

&c. Floating grist mills are sometimes to be seen, the owners proceeding from settlement to settlement, pursuing their avocation.

Our boatmen are a rough set, amongst each other, and passing other boats, are sure to black-guard for amusement; the insulted boat's crew never fail retorting, sometimes with interest, he that can silence the other, by vulgar wit, is considered the conqueror; a favourite practice of one of our men (who had been amongst the Indians) was to salute passing boats with an Indian war whoop, or an imitation of the bark of a wolf. At night the boatmen spread their blankets on deck, and sleep there, in preference to below; notwithstanding this rugged behaviour, they were civil to us, and luckily we found ourselves cooking by turns.

To day we were boarded by two canoes, and offered wild honey at one dollar per gallon, they would have taken seventy-five cents.

We saw some people on the banks of the river charming domestic bees to a hive, according to the old English fashion, with frying-pans, &c. Wolves abound, and at night we could hear their dismal barkings on both sides of us.

25th June, Wednesday. This morning we stopped several hours at Portsmouth, (Ohio) situate on the bank of Big Sciota, on a peninstula at its mouth, 390 miles below Pittsburg. It is a

fast increasing town lately laid out ; a court-house and twenty or thirty good houses are building ; and a carding and spinning machine are established ; oxen are much used for carting.

We looked into a tavern, and found a number of emigrants foolishly spending their time and money in getting intoxicated. The trees in the vicinity of Portsmouth are very large and lofty, particularly the Sycamore ; many of them are covered to the top with immense grape vines, some seventy and eighty feet high, the fruit for want of cultivation good for little.

Alexandria *, a small village of about twenty old log houses, stands across the Sciota, opposite Portsmouth.

COLUMBUS, the present capital of Ohio and Chillicothe, a flourishing town, is situate on the Sciota, which is navigable near 200 miles for keels and small craft almost to its source, having a portage of only four miles to Sandusky, which empties into Lake Erie.

* Alexandria was intended for the capital of the county when first settled, but, for want of sufficient foresight in the proprietors, was planned so low, that an extraordinary freshet of the river inundated all the houses. This is the case with several other settlements on the Ohio. The swell of the river in freshets is astonishing, sometimes in a few days it will rise to the astonishing height of fifty and sixty feet above its ordinary level. From the time we began to descend to our arrival at Portsmouth, it had risen twenty feet.

In the afternoon we took the boat and rowed across the river to the Kentucky side, where we fell in conversation with a brick-maker, (and militia captain) he says that between Portsmouth and Chillicothe, a farm partly cleared, good land, with a log house, is worth ten dollars per acre, labour fifteen dollars per month and board ; his brick-makers earn from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month, and are found in victuals, which he reckons at two dollars per week.

This gentleman lives near the site of a large Shawanese town, the Indians who inhabited it gave the early settlers of Kentucky considerable trouble, and at last, finding the whites too strong, emigrated down the Ohio, in 1755. We went to view the situation, which is directly opposite the mouth of the Sciota ; it consists of a ditch and banks, mounds, walls of earth, &c. The plough passes over part of the remains, and pikes, sword blades, &c. are often turned up.

The timber on this side consists of oak, hickory, beech, maple, &c. some of them very large.

26th June, Thursday. Passed Adamsville, (Ohio,) and arrived at Manchester, (Ohio); though the land seems of good quality, it is a dull, poor looking place. We searched almost every house, (about forty in number) for some bread, but in vain. Here the boys were out in canoes made of poplar, picking up the most valuable of

the logs, that still accompanied us. They displayed considerable dexterity in bringing their prizes to shore.

Leaving Manchester, we arrived at Maysville or Limestone, in Kentucky, by five in the afternoon, and having near half our cargo to deliver, brought our boat into the creek.

About an hour after we landed, a large boat (something like a river barge) of 100 tons, carrying two masts, and manned by fourteen or sixteen hands, arrived with West India produce from New Orleans, 1730 miles below; she had been near three months ascending the river, the men having to pole up most part of the way. Boats descend the same distance in twenty or twenty-five days. The safe arrival of one of these barges being considered a fortunate circumstance, the owners were manifesting their joy by firing salutes of small cannon from each side of the river.

The men who navigate these boats, from the action of the sun and air upon their features, looked swarthy as Indians. Being the day of their arrival, they were offering libations of their favourite whisky till a late hour; indeed most of the boatmen of the Ohio have adopted Dr. Aldrich's five reasons for drinking

Whisky, a friend, or being dry,
Or least, we should be by and by,
Or, any other reason why.

Limestone is situated on a high bank backed by high limestone land, 460 miles below Pittsburg by the course of the river; it is laid out in several straight streets, and has the appearance of increase and business. The houses (perhaps 100 in number) are most of them brick, there are some good stores and taverns. The inhabitants are Virginian descendants, free blacks, and slaves.

The prospect from the hills at the back of the town is elegant, you see at one view the town, the windings of the majestic Ohio, part of the states of Kentucky and Ohio, enriched with the native forests, beautiful farms, green fields, herds of cattle, &c. We gathered several curious specimens of limestone composed of leaves, insects, shells, and earth intimately mixed, yet plainly to be discerned; the shells are similar to those found in the sea. If they are sea shells, how came they here? has the sea ever flowed up the Mississippi and Ohio?

The land near Limestone, is a rich black soil over a limestone bottom, and will produce most abundantly.

27th June, Friday. A company of strolling players from England, having given out handbills, purporting that the play of the Honey Moon, and the entertainment of 'Tis all a Farce, was to be performed in the evening at a frame

building, appropriated to theatrical purposes, admittance one dollar, we attended. The scenery and performance was miserable; but the buffoonery of the farce, and an orchestra of negroes, who performed *two* tunes, with *two* fiddles and *two* triangles, kept the audience in good humour; segar smoking during the performance was practised by most of the men.

Whilst we lay here, several emigrants arks passed the town; such is the constant tide of population to the back country.

28th June, Saturday. We reached Augusta (Kentucky) twenty-one miles below Limestone, and stayed there during the day. Augusta is a handsome town, of three or four streets, the principal one fronting the Ohio, is composed of excellent brick houses. The town has a small market, where we enquired the price of beef, and could have bought plenty at five cents per pound.

29th June, Sunday. Arrived at Cincinnati, forty-five miles below Augusta, of which, and the towns of Newport and Covington, and the Kentucky side, with the surrounding fine country, whilst on the river, we had a delightful view. The Cincinnati Hotel being full, we put up at Mr. Rice's boarding-house, opposite the United States Bank, Main Street.

CHAPTER V.

Cincinnati.

[As Cincinnati is the commercial capital of the state of Ohio, a state which twenty-five years ago contained but a few thousand inhabitants, and now is well settled by half a million white inhabitants, I have been somewhat particular in describing its commerce, manufactures, and inhabitants.]

The city of CINCINNATI (named after the Roman Cincinnatus) stands on two gentle swells of land, its front street is immediately on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Licking River, and the towns of Newport, Covington, and Kentucky, north lat. 39 deg. 6 min. 30 sec. west longitude from Washington 7 deg. 24 min. 45 sec.; it is nearly in the centre of the western country, distant from Pittsburg, in a S. W. direction by land, 300 miles, by the river, 520.

The general appearance of the city is clean and handsome, indeed elegant and astonishing, when we reflect that less than forty years ago it was the resort of Indians, and the whole sur-

rounding country a wilderness, full of wild beasts and savages.

The first plain, called the Bottom, is 70 feet above low water mark, and extends 800 feet back, and three miles on the river, between Deer and Mill Creeks; the second, called the Hill, is about fifty feet higher than the first, and extends about one mile in width, bounded on the north by hills. The streets are laid out at right lines, after the manner of Philadelphia; nine streets run from the Ohio in a N. W. direction, called Main, Sycamore, Miami, Walnut, Vine, Race, Elm, Plum, and Western Streets; these are crossed by others, called, Water, Front, Second, Third, Fourth Street, &c.; their general width is sixty-six feet; in the principal streets they are neatly paved, with brick side walks, and pumps are placed for general accommodation*.

The number of public buildings and dwellings in July, 1815, were 1100, and the population at that time was estimated at 6000; since that time there has been a regular influx of New Englanders, Kentuckians, Virginians, British, French, and Germans. The present number of

* The pump water, though commonly used, is not good in hot weather, neither is the water of the Ohio; at a considerable expense they might be supplied with good water. I should think this important subject will meet the early attention of the enlightened inhabitants.

buildings may be between 13 and 1400, and the number of inhabitants 8000, all whites, the laws of Ohio prohibiting even free negroes, (except in certain cases) from settling in the state. Near 400 of the houses are built of stone or brick, many of them three story high, and in a very neat modern style; the rest of the houses are frame, most of them neatly painted.

The stores in Front, Water, and Main Street, have always an excellent supply of goods from the East and West Indies, Europe, and of the produce of their immediate neighbourhood; a considerable barter and cash trade is carried on with the interior, by means of waggons, and with Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the states of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and the territory of Missouri, by the rivers Ohio, Mississippi, and their tributary streams. Trading boats regularly proceed to New Orleans, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and various other places. Steam boats from Orleans and Pittsburg, call and deliver, and receive goods and passengers; and numbers of arks, with emigrants and their families, bound to various parts of the western country, are generally near the landing. Whilst we were here, I counted the different craft which then lay in the river, and as it may convey some information, I shall state their number.

Seven Kentucky boats, similar to ours, with coal, iron, and dry goods, from Pittsburg.

Four barges, or keel boats; one was at least 150 ton, and had two masts. These boats trade up and down the rivers, exchanging and freighting goods to and from Orleans, Pittsburg, &c.

Four large flats, or scows, with stones for building, salt from the Kenhawa works, &c.

Six arks, laden with emigrants, and their furniture. Emigrants descending the Ohio mostly call at Cincinnati to purchase provisions, and collect information. These arks are similar to the Kentucky boats, only smaller; they can only descend the river. Those which stay here are either sold to emigrants, who intend to proceed lower down, or broke up*.

Manufactories are established here and in the vicinity: the following are the principal.

A steam flour mill, built upon the beach of the river; at its base it is sixty-two by eighty-seven feet, its walls are ten feet thick; the height is 110 feet, the number of stories nine; to the height of forty feet the walls are drawn in, and gradually diminish in thickness; above they are

* Mr. Morris Birkbeck, author of "Notes on a Journey in America," left Cincinnati whilst we were here, purposing to buy land on the Wabash, and settle a colony near Princetown (Indiana.) There is little doubt but a respectable establishment will soon be formed.

perpendicular. According to the "*Picture of Cincinnati*," in its construction it swallowed up "6620 perches of stone, 90,000 bricks, 14,000 bushels of lime, and 81,200 cubic feet of timber." The building cost 120,000 dollars, and the machine is driven by a seventy horse power. There are six pair of stones, and when in complete operation, it makes near 1000 barrels of fine flour per week.

A steam saw mill, of twenty horse power. This mill works four saws, and I was astonished to see the dispatch of the machinery; four large trees, above twenty-five feet long, are cut into inch plank in about an hour.

A cotton and woollen factory, carrying 3,300 spindles for cotton, and 400 for woollen.

Four cotton spinning establishments, containing together 1,500 spindles.

A woollen manufactory, yielding sixty yards of broad cloth per day.

Several wool carders and cloth dressers.

Two rope walks.

A white and red lead manufactory; the quantity manufactured per week is six ton.

Two glass houses.

A saw mill, worked by two pair of oxen, on an inclined wheel, forty feet diameter; the weight of the bullocks ascending the wheel, works the machinery, without their drafting at the collar.

A smith's shop, the bellows worked by a single ox, on an inclined wheel.

A foundery, on a large scale.

Another now building.

An air furnace, now constructing on a new and expected powerful construction.

Two or more distilleries.

One other establishing.

Two brick yards.

There are many other small manufactures in grain, skins, wood, clay, &c. Whilst I am writing, I have no doubt these establishments increase in number and importance; the central situation of Cincinnati, and very rapid increase of the inhabitants in the neighbouring states, prove it to be an eligible spot for manufacturing companies and individuals.

The exports of Cincinnati consist of flour, corn, beef, pork, butter, lard, bacon; whiskey, peach-brandy, beer, porter; pot and pearl ashes; cheese, soap, candles; hats, hemp, spun yarn, saddles, rifles, cherry and black ash boards, staves and scantling, cabinet furniture and chairs. East India and European goods are imported from Baltimore and Philadelphia by way of Pittsburg. Lead is procured from St. Louis. Rum, sugar, molasses, and some dry goods, are received from New Orleans; salt from various salt works in the vicinity; coal from Pittsburg; and Wheeling

pine boards, and shingles, from Hamilton on Alleghany.

The United States have a branch bank here, in a handsome building in Main-street, and there are two chartered and one unchartered bank, in good credit.

Two newspapers are published here, the *Western Spy* and *Cincinnati Gazette*, each issue about 1,500 papers weekly. Several respectable books have been printed.

Here is also a good public library, a grand lodge of Freemasons, a school of literature and arts, a university, (a nominal institution) a land office, and post office, at which nine mails arrive every week.

The public buildings are of brick, and would ornament an European city. The new Court house is a stately edifice, fifty-six by sixty-six feet, and one hundred feet high; the apartments are fire proof. Presbyterians, Baptists, Friends, and Methodists, have each a meeting house. Those belonging to the Presbyterians and Baptists are finished with taste. The Friends meeting house is a temporary wooden building. The Lancasterian seminary is a capacious structure, calculated to contain 1,100 scholars, male and female. There are three brick market houses, the largest is upwards of 300 feet long. The market days are four weekly, and the markets

are well supplied with beef, veal, pork, mutton, bears flesh, venison, live fowls, tame and wild turkies, geese, ducks, butter, cheese, honey, vegetables, fruit, &c. I have counted near sixty tilted waggons from the country on a market day, chiefly with produce, which is brought to market by the farmer, and sold from the waggons. The markets commence early in the morning, and again in the afternoon.

The police of the city is respectable; they have, however, no lamps or watch, nor do they seem to require any. We boarded in the heart of the town, and our doors were mostly open night and day. Theft is very rare, the lowest characters seem to be above it.

They have but one fire engine; all the citizens readily turn out to assist in case of fire (one of the laws of the State requires all citizens to assist at fires, I do not think it is a wise law, but so it is.)

The Methodists of Cincinnati are very zealous, and have what they call "*a revival*" in the country. From curiosity we attended their worship several times, it commenced most evenings at eight o'clock, and continued some times till twelve. The manner of the preachers, prayers, and people, were very extravagant, the leaders in the course of their exhortations making violent gestures and noises, clapping and rubbing

their hands, and exclaiming till the perspiration absolutely rolled down their bodies ; the audience, and even little boys and girls, appeared to be affected in a similar manner, calling out according to the sense of every passage, bless God ! glory ! amen ! God grant ! &c. towards night there would generally be some weak constitutioned enthusiast faint away, whence I understand the new-birth is dated. Notwithstanding these extravagancies, I believe the society of Methodists are of service, in taking many from the vile habits of drinking and gambling, and causing them to lead a life of industry and sobriety.

Baptism by immersion is common, the second Sunday we were here seven people were baptized in the Ohio.

Education is well provided for, partly by the State, and some part by subscription ; 12,000 dollars were subscribed by the inhabitants towards the public seminary previously mentioned.

The climate is healthy, if we may judge from the appearance of the inhabitants, at this season (July) the mornings and evenings are delightful, mid-day hot, but not too hot to do any out-door work. The American inhabitants say they have more cloudy weather than New England experiences ; this may proceed from the rivers, lakes,

hills, and uncleared forests, by which they are surrounded. The winters are short and pleasant.

The manners of most of the inhabitants are social and refined, without jealousy of foreigners (which is sometimes the case with the ignorant or interested, in the eastern and middle States) they are pleased to see a respectable European settle amongst them. Many cultivate the fine arts, painting, engraving, and music. With few exceptions, we found the English language spoken with purity (as indeed it is in most parts of the States, there being no county, and hardly any State dialects.)

Some of the labourers and mechanics, as Michaux observes of the Kentuckians, are "great amateurs of whiskey." I saw but one man intoxicated whilst we were here, and that on the fourth of July, which for an American, amounts almost to an excuse.

The inhabitants dress much in the English fashion. In summer, many of both sexes wear domestic or home manufactured gingham, and straw hats. Gentlemen, and many tradesmen, wear superfine cloth coats; blue and black are prevailing colours. The ladies dress elegantly, in muslin, short waisted gowns, vandyked frill or ruffle round the neck, and an English cottage, or French straw hat. When about their house-

hold concerns, they wear a large long peaked hat, to defend their features from the swarthing influence of the sun and air.

Whilst here, I attended a small theatre, somewhat better fitted up than that at Limestone, admission one dollar; the play was *Barbarossa*, farce, *Darkness Visible*. Although I am not disposed to censure innocent amusements, yet as plays are conducted (and perhaps to pay the performers, must be conducted) I certainly think they do the cause of morality much harm, and ought not to be admitted, especially in a new country like this. The propensity to laughter is often encouraged at the expence of age and infirmity, the audience are grossly flattered at every convenient opportunity, double entendres of no very chaste conceits are introduced, with stupid and unnatural scenes of love, running away from *cruel* parents, swearing, &c.; all evidently tending to demoralize.

The fourth of July, and anniversary of American independence, occurred whilst we were here, and was celebrated with much energy. The morning was ushered in by bands of music parading the streets, and firing of cannon, (which continued at intervals through the day.) At eleven o'clock, three companies of volunteers, (consisting of a rifle corps, and two companies of infantry, one a fine company, just raised,

called the Cincinnati guards) assembled near the landing, and accompanied by many citizens, two and two, marched in procession to the Presbyterian Church, the band playing, Hail Columbia! Yankee doodle! &c. the Church was crowded; numbers of well dressed females occupied the front seats. The ceremony commenced with an appropriate prayer and psalm; then the declaration of independence (as made by the colonists) was read; after which, an impressive national hymn was sung by the whole congregation, the chorus repeating at the end of each stanza:

Fathers, sires, heroes brave,
Who fought and bled for liberty,
The heavenly boon, we swear to save,
Whilst freedom has a votary!

When the enthusiasm occasioned by this hymn had subsided, an orator stepped forth, having the national flag on one side, and a decorated cap of liberty on the other; his manner and language was rhetorical. He dwelt on the mild laws, the liberty, plenty, and comforts, which in common with their fellow citizens, the inhabitants of Cincinnati experienced; observing, what a delightful sight it was (and I thought so) to see men of all nations united as a band of brothers,

to rejoice and praise the Almighty for the free government and numerous blessings which they happily enjoyed. Before parting, another hymn was sung, containing too much boasting and bombast; the two first verses and chorus were as follows :

When first the sun o'er ocean glow'd,
And earth unveil'd her virgin breast ;
Supreme 'mid nature's vast abode,
Was heard the Almighty's dread behest.
Rise Columbia, brave and free,
Poise the earth, and rule the sea !
In darkness wrapp'd, with fetters chain'd,
Will ages grope, debased and blind ;
With blood the human hand be stain'd,
With tyrant power the human mind.

After Church, the citizens and strangers, who desired, adjourned to a good dinner, provided at the principal tavern ; where the day was concluded with conviviality, many national and philanthropic toasts and sentiments being given *.

The ancient remains of Indian nations are numerous here, consisting of low circular banks,

* A similar ceremony to the above described, is performed on the fourth of July, in every village, town, and city, in the United States. The largest Church, it is no consideration what religion, is used, with permission, for the occasion.

mounds, tumuli, &c. A house at the corner of Third and Main-street stands on the very site of a tumuli, from which, in levelling it, many human bones, and a variety of curious Indian utensils, &c. were taken; several streets intersect the remains, and in a few years, scarce a vestige will remain, but what may be preserved in the gardens of the curious.

The city, in all probability, will soon be the largest in the West; it is rapidly improving in size; sixty new brick and frame houses have been occupied since last fall; and at least as many more are now building, besides several manufacturing shops and factories. There is more taste displayed in building and laying out grounds and gardens, than I have yet observed, west of the Alleghany mountains.

The price of town lots is high, and houses in the principal streets difficult to obtain on hire. The lots in Main, first and second streets, sell for 200 dollars per foot, measuring on the front line; those possessing less local advantages, sell from fifty to ten dollars, out lots, and land very near the town sells for 500 dollars per acre. Taxes are very moderate. Several manufactures and trades would succeed if established *now*. I believe there are few common trades but what an industrious man may get a living in. From the continued influx of settlers, no doubt, some

situations that now offer will speedily be filled. The price of labour is one dollar per day. Mechanics earn two dollars. Boarding is from two to three, and five dollars per week. Five dollars per week is the price of the best hotel in the city; we paid three dollars per week, had a room to ourselves, and our living was excellent; at *breakfast*, plenty of beef steaks, bacon, eggs, white bread, johnny cakes (of Indian meal) butter, tea and coffee. *Dinner*, two or three dishes of fowls, roast meat, kidney beans, peas, new potatoes, preserves, cherry pie, &c.; *supper* nearly the same as breakfast. Living is very cheap here, and it is easily to be accounted for, in the cheapness and fertility of the surrounding country, the scarcity of tax-gatherers, and the distance of a market for the surplus. You can have very decent board, washing, and lodging, by the year, for 150 dollars.

The following was the price of provisions at Cincinnati, in July, 1817.

	Dol.	Cents.	
Beef	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	per pound.
Pork	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.
Mutton	0	5	ditto.
Veal	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.
Hams	0	9	ditto.
Fresh Venison	0	2	ditto.
Butter	0	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.

	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	
Cheese	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	per pound.
Wheat, fine Flour	3	0	per cwt.
Corn Flour	0	50	per bushel.
Salt	1	0	ditto.
Potatoes	0	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.
Coals	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Venison Hams	0	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	each.
Turkeys and Geese	0	80	per pair.
Pullets	1	0	per dozen.
Partridges	0	25	ditto.
Eggs	0	9	ditto.
Milk	0	25	gallon.
Honey	1	0	ditto.
Whiskey	0	50	ditto.
Peach Brandy	1	0	ditto.
Porter, Mead, and } Spruce Beer..... }	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	per quart.

A cord of wood, two dollars, fifty cents. Preserved, or dried fruit, as apples, peaches, &c. about one dollar per bushel. Vegetables dear. French and port wine, sugar, tea and coffee, dearer than in England *. Woollen, cotton, and European goods very dear. Cherries, raspber-

* It is anticipated, that the United States, in the course of a few years, will produce wine and sugar, sufficient for home consumption, and even exportation. Several successful experiments, some on a large scale, have been made on the banks of the Mississippi.

ries; strawberries, peaches and apples, very reasonable. River fish of various sorts, plentiful and cheap*. The general price of a barrel of flour (196 pounds) is three dollars and fifty cents, or four dollars; it never has been dearer than when we were here.

The land round Cincinnati is good. Price, a mile or two from the city, fifty, eighty, and one hundred dollars per acre, according to quality and other advantages. This same land, a few years ago, was bought for two and five dollars per acre. Farms, with improvements, ten miles from the town, sell for thirty and forty dollars per acre. Fifty, sixty, and one hundred miles up the country, good uncleared land may be bought for from two dollars to five dollars per acre. The farms are generally worked by the farmer and his family. Labour is dear, and not to be had under fourteen or sixteen dollars per month, and board. They have but little machinery, and no plaister or compost, but what is made by the farmer is used for manure. Taxes, in the country, are a mere nothing. Farmers, in any part of the state of Ohio, who

* The fish of the western country are of various kinds. Black and yellow cat, some weighing one hundred pounds; buffaloe, from five to thirty ditto; pike, from four to fifteen ditto; sturgeon, from four to forty ditto; perch, some weighing twelve ditto; sucker, six ditto; eels, &c. &c.

have 100 acres of their own, well stocked, do not pay above five to ten dollars per annum *.

Covington, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, is a post town, lately laid out in such a manner, that when you stand a considerable way up Main Street, Cincinnati (the Ohio being hid by its banks from sight) the principal street and houses of Covington appear a continuation of Main Street, Cincinnati.

Newport, a post town, joins Covington immediately on the upper side of Lieking River ; it is the oldest and largest town, and increasing. Here are several good brick houses, a court house, now building, jail, market house, and an academy, endowed with 6000 acres of land. They are also about to organise a school on the Lancasterian plan. There is a Baptist and Methodist congregation, but at present no permanent meeting houses. The United States have a garrison and arsenal here. Mr. Clemenson and myself were going past it, in one of our walks of observation, when the commanding officer seeing us strangers, politely offered to conduct us through the premises. The arsenal

* All the United States internal taxes are now (1818) taken off, the general government existing and performing all its functions, by the sale of public lands, and duties on imports ; so that now the people of the United States have none but state, county, and town taxes remaining.

consists of a brick armoury, two stories high, and a fire-proof powder magazine. The barracks are of wood, and capable of containing two regiments of men; the whole is enclosed with a stockade, and kept in neat order. There are very few soldiers here at present; the most part of them are fresh recruits, intended for the frontier forts. The old gentleman who commands here, is named Marten, he is one of the survivors of the revolution, and was a long time prisoner to the British at New York. He told us some interesting anecdotes of Lord Rawdon, Carleton, and Major Andre; with the unfortunate Andre he dined the day previous to his execution. The old veteran has been forty-two years a soldier, mostly serving on the frontiers, and is now finishing his days in active service, surrounded by a numerous family, for whom he has acquired a fortune, principally in lands, of 40 or 50,000 dollars.

Whilst walking on the banks of the Ohio, we saw a small sail boat going with a wind, at a good rate, against the current. Those on board proved to be well-dressed civilized Indians, from the Mohawk river, (New York.) They arrived here in thirty days, by way of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and I believe the Miami River, having only postages of nineteen miles in all. They hold commissions in the army of the United States.

When on the Kentucky side of the river, they fired a salute, and gave as a sentiment, "The Brave Kentuckians." Arriving on the Ohio side, with a similar ceremony, they gave "The State of Ohio, and may a Slave never tread its Bounds." These sentiments, so applied, are a proof of discrimination, which would do any men honour.

CHAPTER VI.

Excursion to Lebanon and Union in the State of Ohio.

12th July, Saturday. After an early dinner, we rode out between the two Miamis, of which land, report spoke so high, intending to call at Union, a celebrated settlement of *Shakers*, about thirty miles from Cincinnati. We passed through a thickly, but lately settled country, frame and log-houses, and cabins, and fine farms of corn, wheat, rye, and oats, on both sides of the road, many just redeemed from nature; the smoke of the fires, made in burning the trees and underwood, rising around us, and large fields of naked trunks and branches of the girdled trees, met the eye at every turn of the road.

A frame house is the best sort of wooden house, being weather tight, sashed, and often very neatly painted. A log-house is built with rough hewn trunks of trees, notched at the end, and laid on each other; the roof is made with smaller trunks, or boarded, and the chimney is often of brick, or stone. A cabin is the roughest

sort, much smaller than the substantial log house, but built of the same materials. It is often without glazing, and the chimney rarely built of any thing but small logs, piled across each other, and the interstices filled with clay. The chimney of the log-house and cabin, is often built outside of the gable, so that the fire-place is flush with the end of the house.

In the course of our ride, we had some conversation with a farmer, who was going the same road. He was one of the first settlers of Ohio, and helped to survey the state when there was not 1000 whites settled in the whole country. He says, the population has been so rapid, that many good towns and villages have risen on different streams, but a few miles distant from each other, between which there is at present hardly any road or communication. Since the war, the legislature of the state have turned their particular attention to the important objects of making convenient roads.

At dusk we put up at the house of Judge Lowe, who keeps a house of entertainment, though not a tavern, distant twenty-two miles from Cincinnati. His lady made tea, and did the honours of the table with much affability. He too was very attentive, seeing after the horses, &c. and fetching the slippers himself. We had no idea of the judge till next morning.

His farm is excellent; part of it a rich black soil, the upland part is a prolific loam. It is under good cultivation, in fine fields of corn, small grain, clover, meadows, and a young orchard of perhaps two acres. Mr. Lowe informed us, that the land between the two Miamis, to Dayton and Urbanna, and even to Lake Erie, was much of it as good as his farm, and all settling with rapidity. It no doubt seems singular to the English reader, to hear of judges and captains keeping taverns, &c. but it is very common in this republican country. Sutcliff, an Englishman, in his travels, (published at Philadelphia) observes, "being told, the miller was a judge, I expressed some surprise that tradesmen, should be so commonly entrusted with so high an office, the answer I received was pertinent. 'We don't know what you do in England, but here, in choosing a public officer, we look for talents, not wealth.'" By the way, I must observe, wealth carries great influence in the States, as well as elsewhere, and generally entitles a man *respectable*.

13th July, Sunday. We passed through the same improving country as yesterday to Lebanon, a beautiful village of about seventy houses, many good brick. Distance thirty miles from Cincinnati. Thence to Union the distance is four miles. On approaching Union, we were sur-

prized to find these eccentric people possessed of the best farm we had seen in America, with an orchard, a garden, and nursery, all under superior cultivation, and their cows and horses looked remarkably well. The settlement consists of several large frame and log-houses, and one or two smaller, all neatly painted and finished. In front of the meeting-house a number of light waggons and horses were ranged, belonging to persons, who had been drawn together, from the adjoining settlements, out of curiosity. The meeting was beginning when we arrived; and having tied our horses to the rails, we followed several of the elders into the house, and although prepared to see something strange, I was struck with astonishment by the scene. On the left hand sat sixty or seventy men, squatting on the floor, with their knees up and their hands clasped round them, their hats were off. Opposite, in exactly the same curious posture, sat as many women; both men and women were dressed very plain, like the stiffest of the Friends. The women looked like dead bodies; and never did I see such a sepulchral appearance as their dress and colourless faces exhibited, they were all dressed alike in drab gowns, white neck kerchiefs, and a cap fitting close over their ears, and fastened under the chin, the same sort as are placed on a corps. Each held a small chequered

pocket handkerchief in their hand. After setting some time, they all rose and sang a pleasing, yet melancholy hymn, expressive of their contempt of death and the world. During singing, the women kept time by elevating themselves on their toes in a ludicrous manner. After the hymn, a leader stepped forward and explained their tenets. He said, his call was from God, many years ago, when he lived in Kentucky; that in consequence, he had given his slaves their liberty, and with some others, came over to the present situation, and established a church; that, their principal tenets were, they considered themselves perfect; that, confession of sins, one to another, was necessary to this state of perfection; that, a true church of Christ ought to have all things in common; and that, none of the church ought to marry, or, if previously married, to have any intercourse, after joining the society, but be literally virgins. To dance and be merry, is a principal part of their creed; see Jeremiah, 31st chapter, from whence he deduced that part of their faith. The discourse being finished, at the close of which he severely reprehended some of the spectators, who were, and had been laughing and talking, I observed an uncommon bustle, and pulling off their coats and waistcoats amongst the men. When all was prepared, one of the brethren stepped forth in

the centre of the room, and gave out, with a Stentorian voice, a quick tune, beating time violently with his foot, and singing the following words *lal lal la, lal lal lal la!* &c. in which he was joined by the whole society, men and women, all jumping as high as they could, clapping their hands; and at certain parts, twirling round to our great amazement. They kept up this violent exercise, about a quarter of an hour, the prime mover still keeping up his *lal lal lal la*. I have no doubt it is this exertion, together with other causes, which makes them, particularly the women, such a death-like assemblage. Absurd it is to call them, as is the common appellation, *Shaking Quakers*; the Quakers do not possess one tenet in common with them, except plainness in dress; a more appropriate title would be bewildered jumpers. There is one or more societies of shakers in almost every state; the largest, consisting of near seven hundred, is in Mason county, Kentucky. However sensible men must reprehend such a form of worship, it, and all other forms, that do not interfere with civil order, are equally protected by law. I should suppose the good sense of the American people will not admit of any great extension of these societies.

It being Sunday, we could not look over their establishment. Taking our horses, we returned

by a different route to Reading, ten miles from Cincinnati, where we put up for the night. Reading is a small village of log houses, where farms, that twenty years ago, sold for one dollar per acre, now sell for forty dollars.

During our afternoon's ride, we passed a meeting-house, situate in a wood, as the people were coming out, and rode along with about a dozen young men, and about as many well-dressed young females, all on horseback; coming to a new settlement, where some logs were on fire, the men alighted, and pulling out their segar boxes, handed them about; each lighted a segar, and mounting their horses, went on smoking and talking with the ladies.

14th July, Monday. Arrived at Cincinnati, by the Hamilton road, which has many substantial brick farm houses on its borders. The roads are often bad; the bridges better than to be expected in so new a country. Our travelling charges amounted to one dollar twenty-five cents per day, man and horse. The land is a rich level or bottom, with gentle swell, not above half cleared. We have observed several fields of wheat and rye cut; our landlord at Reading says the wheat averages twenty-five bushels per acre. Common horses are worth fifty dollars; best riding horse two hundred dollars. Cows are

worth twenty dollars ; sheep and pigs very cheap. A New England man, that understands farming on the back wood plan, will commence with not more than two hundred dollars in his pocket ; hiring a quarter section, 160 acres, and paying in produce. There are many apparent reasons to hinder an Englishman from commencing with the same limited capital. The woods abound with a variety of large trees ; the sugar maple is common ; and vines run to the tops of the tallest trees. Hunting and fishing are excellent in their respective seasons. On the road side, especially where there was a farm in the woods, we sometimes say fifty or sixty squirrels at a time, of several species, one black ; on our approach, they would all start out of the fields of small grain, and instinctively run up the trees. There is an amazing quantity and variety of woodpeckers ; we saw many small grouse, called partridges ; wood-pigeons are as thick as rooks and sparrows in England. Plenty of deer, bears, wolves, and foxes, infest the settlements higher up. We saw several of a large species of vulture (called here turkey-buzzard) hovering over a dead carcass, and now and then descending to solace themselves with the putrid dainty, which is their favourite and only food ; the people never kill these birds on account of their usefulness. From

the general appearance of the country, and information obtained, I think the tract already populous, between the two Miamis, reaching back from Cincinnati, northward towards Lake Erie, will soon be the best settled and flourishing of the State of Ohio.

CHAPTER VII.

Journey to Lexington—Big Bone Lick—Disorder of Cattle and People—Turpitude of a Back Woods Man—Barbacue Frolic—Thunder Gust—Election and Parties, &c.

17th July, Thursday. Having given up an idea which we had entertained of proceeding to New Orleans, on account of the yellow fever being there, we procured horses, and this morning left Cincinnati, on a tour through the States of Kentucky and Virginia, meaning occasionally to turn out of the road to inspect objects worth notice. We ferried across the Ohio to Covington; fare, man and horse, twenty-five cents; and proceeded through a country of much good bottom land, all heavily timbered, and but little settled, to Big Bone Lick, situate in a vale, two miles from the Ohio river, and twenty from Cincinnati. Here are but two houses, the largest is a tavern for the entertainment of those who come to the Licks out of curiosity, or to drink the waters. After dinner, we walked down to the springs, which are about two hundred yards from the house: on approaching the principal spring,

where some workmen were turning up the earth, our olfactory nerves were saluted with a strong smell, similar to the washings of a gun barrel. The water is very nauseous to the palate, being strongly impregnated with sulphur and salt. Several people were in the spring house, drinking the water, tumbler after tumbler, *for their health*. A lady informed us, she drank as many as fifteen pints a day, *perhaps to strengthen her nerves*. Several Bell's Weekly Messengers were laying about, which surprized us, till we were informed they belonged to an English family from Ohio, at the springs. General Wingrove, who rents the place, is making considerable improvements; adding to his house, inclosing the best springs, laying out a walk from the tavern to them, &c. This valley is well worth a visit. It was formerly the principal place of resort for bears, elks, deer, buffaloes, and that astonishing *extinct* animal, the mammoth. They came in droves to lick the salt water springs, and from the quaggy nature of the ground, are supposed, nay, must have sunk and been smothered by the mud. Great quantities of bones are scattered up and down the valley, even on the surface; and in digging, numbers of skeletons are found. Our landlord has picked up various mammoth bones and teeth, which we saw; one was an extraordinary curiosity; it was a *small*

double one, measuring fourteen inches in circumference, and weighing fourteen pounds; the earth inside the hollow was petrified to limestone. Morse says, "horns or tusks have been found here, sixteen feet long, each weighing 150 pounds, and a thigh-bone measuring in length forty-nine inches *."

Whilst we staid here, a man arrived at the springs, on his way to Ohio, from New Orleans. He left there only twenty-two days previous, and had travelled alone through the wilderness, where he had bought a handsome Chickasaw poney of the Indians, for a few dollars; he said he had rode her at the rate of near fifty miles per day, for ten days; her appearance bespoke exhaustion, and her back was much galled with the saddle. This man had been navigating a boat down to Orleans, and had chosen to come back by land to his home. Many of the boatmen who do not get hired to go up the river, walk or ride home, through the wilderness, a

* Dr. Goforth and Mr. Reeder, of Cincinnati, collected several waggon load of mammoth bones at these licks. Ashe, the author of *Travels in the United States, &c.* got them in his possession, and shipped them for England; when he arrived at Liverpool, he had not sufficient money to pay the duty required before the bones could be landed; in consequence, he was necessitated to sell them to Mr. Bullock, for £200. This sale he bitterly laments in his "*Life and Confessions.*"

distance of about one thousand miles! There are instances of their taking passage for Philadelphia, and going home by way of Pittsburg.

18th July, Friday. Proceeded on our journey to Lexington, through a fine improving country, to the Widow Clarke's, twenty-eight miles; she informed us, many of the people in the neighbourhood were sick, from drinking milk. The cows eat some poisonous herb, in their uncontrolled ranges, which not only affects their milk, but gives them tremblings and the staggers; calves that suck are affected the same way, and often die. This account was confirmed by several farmers. The old lady was very much alarmed, when we told her we had been at Limestone; she had heard that the small pox was then at Louisville; we quieted her uneasiness by declaring we had it whilst young. Vaccination is coming into vogue; she had sent for a physician to inoculate her family.

Another traveller from the Indian country staid here to-night; he was conversant, but betrayed a disgusting turpitude towards the Indians; he wore a dagger concealed in his bosom; and said he should have no objection to plunge it into the breast of any Indian; in his estimation they were mere dogs. The antipathy of many of the back woods men to Indians, of which more will be said hereafter, proceeds, amongst

more recent causes, from the dreadful tales they have heard their fathers tell, of Indian cruelty and massacres done by them on the often defenceless first settlers.

19th July, Saturday. This morning we found the road very intricate, being little more than a horse-path crossed by numerous others, the track of wheels being hid in the grass. After some time, we found the road more difficult, trees crossing the narrow path, and every indication of having lost our way, however we kept the only path we could see, till we observed a log-house, situate in a fine vale, about half a mile to our right, and embosomed in the surrounding forest. I dismounted, and went to enquire our route; the farmer directed me, but expecting, or as he said, *suspecting*, we should go wrong, he obligingly came after us, kept along with our horses some time, and at parting, directed us to ride about a furlong up the stony bed of a shallow creek, and then take the right side, and bear towards the sun till we came to the road, which was about a mile off; following his directions, we easily found it.

In the afternoon we passed a party of about a hundred young men and women holding a *barbacue* frolic. It consists of a dinner in which a roast hog in the Indian style, is the prominent article; and after it, dancing, wrestling, jump-

ing, squirrel shooting, &c. Where they all came from, seemed to be the wonder, we had hardly seen a house the last ten miles.

We are informed that much of the country hereabouts is owned by land speculators, who have outstood their market, the States beyond the Ohio, having got the name. In the forests we passed to-day, the trees were notched with various numbers, and at certain parts, brushwood and whole trees were placed as land-marks, indicating private property. Slept at Mr. Thornbury's, twenty-seven miles.

20th July, Sunday. This morning we find the country more populous. Breakfasted at Georgetown, a neat improving place, laid out at right angles, and containing about one hundred brick houses. My horse having slipped a shoe, I sent for a blacksmith to put one on, he made considerable difficulty about "working on the Sabbath-day;" however, with some coaxing, he was persuaded; and having finished the job, satisfied his conscience by charging an extra quarter dollar.

Leaving Georgetown, we were surprised, when within a few miles of Lexington, by a sudden thunder gust, accompanied with wind, and a deluge of rain; luckily, we were near a log-house, into which, having hastily tied our horses to some rails, we darted for shelter, and caught

a respectable looking young woman smoking a segar ! Her mother having made us welcome, the girl recovered from our intrusion, and again commenced smoking, joining in the discourse with intelligence.

The storm partly clearing up, we proceeded onwards, and arrived at Lexington, at four in the afternoon, and put up at the Chesapeake tavern, Mr. Vegus. The first news we heard, was, that the electric fluid had struck the Presbyterian church, descended by the chandelier, which hung in the center, and, unfortunately, killed two females. What rendered the accident peculiarly melancholy, was, the elders had the conductors, and every apparatus by them, ready for fixing, some time previous.

The thunder-storms of America are very severe. Often, when they occur, the horizon is splendidly illuminated, and the forked fluid, attended with loud and continued peals of thunder, darts with awful brilliancy to the earth. Franklins, or conductors, are a certain safe-guard, and generally used. No building has been known to be materially injured where they are properly placed.

LEXINGTON is beautifully situated in the heart of a well cultivated, thickly populated, and fertile country. In 1775 it was but a hunter's camp, when news arriving of the "battle

of Lexington," in Massachussets, the circumstance gave joy to their feelings, and they unanimously agreed to call their infant establishment, "Lexington." From that time it has gradually progressed to its present flourishing condition. It is, at present, the largest *inland* town west of the Alleghany Mountains, and the second largest in the United States.

The town is laid out on Penn's plan, and contains many good houses, many of them three stories high. The inhabitants are principally from Virginia. Negroes are numerous ; and some that are free, keep small stores. The price of a young Negro man is from 500 to 700 dollars.

The population in 1790 was 1,500.

1796 — 2,000.

1806 — 3,900.

1810 census 4,326.

1817 about 6,000.

The stores and shops of Lexington are very numerous, and well supplied with domestic and foreign goods. The trade of the town is very considerable.

Several manufactures are upon a larger scale here than in any part of the western country.

“ There are three or four cotton and muslin manufactures, one extensive cotton manufactory, and one woollen manufactory on the creek, about a mile out of town, each employing 150

hands, these went into operation in June, 1816. An oil cloth and oil carpet manufactory, a steam rope manufactory, one brewery, and one just establishing. Four nail factories, which manufacture seventy tons of nails yearly. Two copper and tin manufactures, three steam grist mills, three steam paper mills, several rope walks and bagging manufactures, which consume 14,000 tons of hemp annually; ten saddlers' shops, five chair makers, five cabinet shops, three painters, seven taylor, one umbrella manufactory, twelve blacksmiths, two gunsmiths, three dyers, six hatters, sixteen shoemakers, two stocking weavers, several jewellers, silversmiths, and tobacconists; besides tanneries, distilleries, cooperies, brick-yards, and carding machines. Here are also three printing offices, issuing newspapers weekly. The cotton factory, makes cotton yarns, sheeting, shirting, bed-ticking, counterpanes, table cloths, chambrays, cassinets, sattinets, &c. The woollen factory makes broad cloth, cassimeres, blankets, and flannels." *Western Gazeteer and Navigator.*

The public buildings, &c. are, a court house, jail, three good market houses, or shambles, finely placed over a small run of spring water, in the center of the town, each is 390 feet long. They are well supplied with all kinds of produce from the adjacent rich country. Prices of

provisions much the same as at Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

Here are several banks, one a branch of the United States bank, three Presbyterian churches, of brick, one Episcopalian church, neatly built of brick, one Methodist, and one Catholic church. A new college is just erected 150 feet by 50; there is, besides, a public academy, a Lancasterian school, an excellent female academy, several other well regulated schools, and a public library. A wing of the first public hospital, west of the mountains, is now building, it is one hundred feet by fifty.

Here is also a public theatre, and several neatly constructed warm and cold baths.

The grand lodge of Kentucky freemasons, hold their stated sittings here in the masonic hall, having forty subordinate lodges under them, situate in the state, and in different states. One royal arch chapter, and three subordinate lodges also meet in the town. When any state has five lodges, it can erect a grand state lodge.

The police of the town is not well conducted, the streets are badly paved, and the public lamps have not been lighted for some time. Religion does not receive particular attention from many of the inhabitants, and some of the working classes are immoral, particularly the free blacks, who are often dissipated and thievish, and the

coloured women are many of them prostitutes. This evil is carried to much greater lengths here, than any where else in the Western States, where, generally speaking, it is but little known. On account of the dissipation practised, the authorities of the town, have found it necessary to establish a nightly watch; twelve is the present number.

The manners of the better sort of inhabitants are open and hospitable. Some of the wealthy are showy in houses, furniture, and carriages; and there are more hack carriages kept in Lexington, than in any town in the Union of twice its size.

The volunteer corps of the town are mostly rifle. They carry a cartouche for balls in front, having the powder horn slung at their backs*. The climate appears to be salubrious, and the inhabitants healthy.

The town is improving in appearance and

* When any of the Kentuckians volunteer for the frontiers, they carry the tomahawk and scalping knife. In the last war some few of them behaved very unmanly, particularly in an affair near the river Raisin, where, after having scalped the fallen Indians, they proceeded to cut razor-straps off their backs, and used other shameful indignities; for which unnecessary and brutal wantonness, many of their brethren suffered a few days afterwards, being massacred as a retribution, in cold blood, by the Indians.

size, several good brick houses are building, and new stores opening; town lots are to be had at a reasonable rate, labourers earn one dollar per day, and mechanics two dollars. The rate of boarding, is from two dollars and fifty cents, to seven dollars.

Whilst we stayed here, in company with our landlord, we rode round the environs. It is almost impossible to do justice to the beauty of the surrounding country, and the fertility of the soil, which is a dark mould, similar, and nearly as rich as a well manured garden. Numerous gentlemen's seats are scattered about; amongst others, the fine mansion of Mr. Clay; and the farms covered with wheat, rye, oats, and corn, appeared to great advantage. Extensive fields of the latter, with its broad waving leaf and large ear, (near a foot long, and thick in proportion) stood from ten to twelve feet in height.

The vicinity of this town may be an eligible place for an emigrant, who does not object to Negroes and Negro-slavery. Prime farms of first and second rate land, sufficiently cleared, and having a suitable house and offices, can be purchased for forty to fifty dollars per acre, within five miles of the town. Manure does not appear to be much sought after; our landlord pays eighteen cents and three quarters for every cart-load of dung taken out of his yard. The climate

is favourable to the growth of hemp, flax, all kinds of grain and tobacco ; cotton is partially cultivated ; the produce of wheat is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre ; corn fifty bushels. The market for surplus produce is the millers and merchants of the neighbourhood, or the merchants at Limestone and Louisville, on the Ohio ; many growers send it down to New Orleans, where there is always a sure and good market, more than paying the expences.

The Kentuckians are all great politicians, and an election for governor being about to take place, the newspapers were filled with party squibs and *eloquence*, the editors all taking either the federalist or democratic side. The federalists are moderate republicans, and are accused of leaning towards European politics, particularly British. The democrats are violent and unyielding republicans. The complete liberty of the press, except in case of personal libel, gives room for much squabbling, abuse of each party, and virulence ; it is an evil, but restricting that powerful protector of the liberties of the people, would be incalculably greater ; and I understand, as soon as an election is decided, the storm of party spirit is immediately hushed.

CHAPTER VIII.

*Nicholasville—Scenery of Kentucky River—
Indian Doctors—Wilderness—Cumberland
and Clinch Mountains—A Settler—Sublime
Scene—Electioneering—Blades—Chickasaw
Bullocks.*

25th July, Friday. After breakfast we left Lexington, intending to strike the mail road from Washington to New Orleans, at Rogersville, in East Tennessee. Passed through a fertile cultivated country, and dined at Nicholasville, a neat little country town of about 60 houses, fourteen miles from Lexington. The court was sitting, and several officers were holding a court-martial, or court of enquiry, over delinquents. The dress of some was dark blue pantaloons with red trimmings, a dark blue linen or cotton hunting shirt, fastened round the waist with a belt, which also serves for the tomahawk and knife! The tavern where we stayed was full of them, and we sat down to dinner, as is the usual custom for strangers, with about fifty, some farmers; we found them unobtrusive, civil, and obliging.

Leaving Nicholasville, the scene began to change, from farm houses and fertile fields, to all the rugged majesty of nature, the road winding amongst precipitous rocks, and primeval forests, till we reached the Kentucky river, where we stayed at a small tavern for the night, twenty-two miles from Lexington.

26th July, Saturday. This morning we crossed the Kentucky; the banks of the river are high and steep, and in some places the perpendicular rock rises two or three hundred feet. The stream runs very rapid, and is very dangerous; boats with produce often get staved in descending to the Ohio. The first part of our morning's ride was extremely romantic, there wanted nothing but *a young lady and her lover, an old castle, and a few banditti*, to constitute a very pretty romance; the scenery was amply sufficient for pages of description.

We passed through Lancaster and Crab-orchard, two increasing little villages, situated in the best part of the surrounding country, and put up at a tavern kept by a widow, thirty miles from the Kentucky.

On passing a Kentuckian, they are mostly descended from the English settlers of Virginia, he invariably salutes you with the old fashioned term, "your servant, sir," or "your most obedient."

We conversed with a farmer on the road, who told us "his son was sick, and he was going to the Indian doctor, who he had heard was very skilful." He had to perform a journey of above sixty miles. From his conversation we learnt that the country people placed great confidence in these generally ignorant fellows, who compose medicines of herbs; and prey upon the credulity of the natives, draining their pockets, and no doubt, "killing at least as many as they cure." Though termed Indian doctors they are whites; it is because they practise after the Indian manner, that they are so called.

The widow with whom we lodged, was just converted by an itinerant methodist, with an account of whose exertions, and the "great revival," she entertained us whilst at supper.

27th July, Sunday. This day we passed through forests, and over hills composed of limestone, coarse marble, spar, and beds of gravel, to Mount Vernon, a small stationary settlement, to breakfast; on our road we saw a flock of wild turkies feeding on the ground, they paid but little attention, letting us get within twenty yards of them, and then running into the thicket

Our landlord at Mount Vernon, has got a beautiful female deer, which he domesticated when young, this spring, after being lost some time, she returned with a fawn by her side!

Our afternoon's ride was through the woods, where we saw many tracks of deer; one noble buck passed us within gun shot at an easy trot. We observed several hunters' and travellers' encampments during the day. They are chosen on an elevated spot of ground; poles, sticks, and branches, constructed very roughly into a temporary hut. Stayed for the night at Broder's house of entertainment, thirty miles; here we fell in with a farmer and his wife, travelling on horseback from Louisville on the Ohio, to Albemarle in Virginia, a distance there and back of near 1600 miles. This journey they were performing merely to visit their friends, having emigrated from those parts some years since. He gives a favourable description of Louisville, and says "it is nearly as large as Lexington, and that the vicinity is a fine level country, and as rich as any in Kentucky. The price of improved farms, from twenty to thirty dollars per acre."

28th July, Monday. We are now in that part of Kentucky which is yet called "the wilderness." Twenty years ago it was infested by hostile bands of thievish and murdering Indians, and travellers intending to pass it, were obliged to stay in the settlements and collect in armed bands of fifty or an hundred: now there is no danger, the whole route is more or less settled, and no Indian can come near to molest the tra-

veller. The country is still very wild, and full of game, and wild beasts; every farmer keeps five or six mongrel dogs, and the sheep, hogs, and fowls are carefully penned every night.

Mr. Freeman, where we breakfasted, tells us he can always buy a deer's carcass, even if it weighs a hundred weight for a dollar, and the skin is worth as much more. He says some of the expert hunters will kill seventy or eighty in a season, besides bears, wolves, foxes, turkeys, and other game. Buffaloes, elks, and moose, used to be common here, but they have lately emigrated across the Mississippi and Ohio. Beavers have also disappeared.

Slept at Mr. Rochester's, having travelled but twenty miles. Here the water comes over beds of free-stone, and is very bad, and the people look sickly. We have noticed that water which runs over limestone, as is generally the case in Kentucky, is excellent. We observed geese stripped of their feathers, as is the custom in Lincolnshire.

29th July, Tuesday. This day's ride was through a wild unsettled country, hilly, and full of creeks; towards evening we crossed the Cumberland, a considerable river, and put up at Mr. Sims', at the foot of the Cumberland mountains. The banks of the Cumberland are com-

posed of free-stone and rock, very steep and perpendicular ; in some places 600 feet high.

30th July, Wednesday. This morning we crossed the mountain, which is several miles journey, and proceeded, surrounded by fine scenery, over several hills, to Tazeville, the county town of Clairborne, state of Tennessee. It is situated in a fertile vale, surrounded by swelling hills ; the houses, twenty or thirty in number, are all log. In the afternoon we crossed Clinch River, over a good bridge, which is what we had not lately seen, having some time previous, had to ford, and began to ascend the Clinch Mountain, when we were overtaken by a thunder gust, and took shelter in a miserable log house just built, where the settler, an American, informed us, he had bought 100 acres of the land, vale, and hill, all in wood, for two dollars per acre, to pay in produce by instalments at his leisure. His house was very dirty, cocks and hens being perched about in all parts of it, and his children were so filthy, that we in vain endeavoured to see the colour of their skin ; I never saw any other house so disagreeable ; I suppose the man must be poor, and his wife lazy. The storm being over, we parted with our host, and arrived on the height of the mountain, and there were enchained to the mountain by a view seldom

equalled: the "King of day" was setting in glory behind us, and faintly gilded the tops of numerous mountains that were *beneath our feet*. As the eye roved forward, ridge behind ridge, like waves on the ocean, succeeded on the vision; the white mists of the evening rising between the forest clad eminences, and here and there a picturesque farm hanging on the brow of hills covered with eternal verdure, presented a scene of enchantment such as I never before beheld. The blue summit of the farthest ridge was plainly to be seen, forty or fifty miles off; and in N. Carolina. Whilst taken up with contemplating this picture, which is still present to my imagination in all its majestic wildness, the shades of evening began to envelope us, and no house near for some miles. We hastened to descend the lofty height, and by the time we were in the vale all was darkness; the bark of wolves, and the plaintive notes of the night bird, whip-poor-will, heightened the effects of the gloom. Our road was indistinct, and lay through the forest. However, after groping about for two or three hours, and riding above a mile up the bed of a small creek, because we *supposed* that was the direction we ought to proceed, we saw lights, and pushing forward, gained the tavern of Mr. Lipscome, at a place of three or four houses, called Bean Station.—Twenty-eight miles to day. This was the hottest

day we had experienced; the thermometer at noon being 102 in the shade.

31st July, Thursday. Our morning's ride was through a beautiful cultivated vale. After breakfast more hilly; soil, black earth, sand, and bright red clay; the vales all cultivated; dined at Rogersville, Tennessee, a port town of forty or fifty houses, most of them log. The mail road from Washington to the western country and Orleans runs through this town.

Staid for the night at a plantation nine miles from Rogersville, having rode about thirty miles.

The business of electioneering is very simple in Tennessee, and the western states generally. At a tavern where we stopped during the day, a plain looking farmer, rode up to the door; after having dismounted, and lighted his pipe, he enquired for the landlord by name; when he appeared, the farmer addressed him: Mr. ——— I suppose you have heard that I have declined standing poll at the election for representatives?

Landlord.—Yes.

Farmer.—'Tis no such thing.—As I heard my political opponents had given out the report, I am just riding round to let the neighbours know I shall stand for the election.

Landlord.—Why not, Sir? I calculate you'll do the best you can for us, as far as you know.

Farmer.—I have lived in the state twenty-five years, and believe no one knows any thing wrong of me. If I am elected, I shall do what's right as far as my vote goes.

After some farther discourse, the candidate, requesting to be reported as standing poll, rode off to make similar calls elsewhere. Here was no cringing, no bribing, no art; all was plain and as it should be. When poll day arrives, he stands upon the opinion the electors have of his merit, and on that alone he is elected or rejected.

1st August, Friday. Rode through a thickly settled country, to what we have lately witnessed. Where we breakfasted, the landlord, Mac Williams, having no new oats threshed out, gave our horses some *blades*, i. e. large dried leaves of Indian corn; the horses eat them greedily*. After breakfast, we joined a jockey from Illinois, with mules for the Richmond market; they followed him through the woods and creeks like so

* Parkinson, who emigrated from England, and made some farming speculations, in which he was the loser, and thereby became disgusted with America, speaking of Maryland, says, something like the following: "There is no grass in this country as in England, and they are *forced* to give the horses the dried leaves of Indian corn." I have been in several parts of Maryland, and always saw plenty of grass and clover; the blades are nourishing, and the horses and cattle are too fond of them for the careful farmer to neglect or spoil any.

many dogs, often stopping to graze a quarter of a mile behind us ; when he wished them to follow closer, he gave something like an Indian war-whoop, and presently they would all come up.

This morning's ride the country is a thin soil, but well settled. In the afternoon we crossed the north fork of Holstein, no bridge or boat, and a very stony, deep, and dangerous ford. Again, for want of care, in company with our two Louisville friends, who had joined us, we lost our way, and received entertainment at a farm-house, Mr. James, about twenty-four miles from Abington, Virginia.

2d August, Saturday. We passed a drove of above 200 oxen, from the Chickasaw nation of Indians. The breed is horned, nearly as small as Scots ; and considering the distance they had been drove, and the hot weather, they looked sleek. A driver said they were going to market, to Old Virginia, and expected to make, when there, fourteen or sixteen dollars a head.

In the course of the day we passed through Abington, an old settlement and post town, containing fifty or sixty log, frame, and brick houses, some very good. Slept at an excellent tavern, kept by Mr. Greenway, beyond Abington. The farms in this part of the country are light, sandy, and many of them worn out.

CHAPTER IX.

Further Remarks on Kentucky and the part of Tennessee travelled through, from Cincinnati to Abington in Virginia—The manners of the people, &c.—Settlement—Face of the country—Living—Log houses—Dress and manners — Language — Couging — Farming, &c.

The whole of this country, in common with all west of the Alleghany Mountains. except two or three French settlements on the Mississippi, was unnoticed, and unsettled before the year 1766, when John Findlay, an Indian trader, travelled through it. In the year 1769, with Colonel Boon and some others, he again visited it, when the whole party, except Boon, were killed by the Indians; he escaped, and arrived safe to his home in North Carolina. In 1775, tempted by the fertility of the soil, Boon, with his own, and five other families, and forty expert hunters, again explored it, and erected a fort on the banks of the Kentucky. Being joined by numerous other adventurers, after many bloody battles with the natives, they succeeded in the settlement. So

rapid has been the population since that period, that at present (1817) Kentucky and Tennessee alone, are computed to contain 750,000 whites, and 160,000 Negro slaves, besides the remains of the once powerful Indians, who are now partly civilized, and about 10,000 in number; their lands are all in the state of Tennessee.

The general face of the country is undulated, hilly, and wild; great part of the soil is a rich loam, black, or mixed with reddish earth, almost all of it on a lime-stone bottom, which is often six feet below the surface.

The whole country is well watered, heavily timbered, and delightful. At the time we saw it the forest was a profusion of flowers, and of the most beautiful, striking, and varied foliage, that can be conceived; presenting a fine field for the botanist. The highest hills and mountains are covered with trees to their summits*. White clover

* The black maple, a native of most parts of North America, is common here. It yields a juice, the sap, from which good coarse sugar is easily made. A farmer and his family can make fourteen or sixteen hundred weight in a season, worth twelve and a half cents per pound. It is in common use at the tea-table, generally in a rough state; by refining, it can be made equal to the finest lump sugar. The process of procuring the juice, and making the sugar, is nearly as follows: a hole is perforated with an augur, in an ascending direction, and a spout of elder, or other suitable wood, is introduced into the aperture; below is placed a rough-hewn

is natural, and plentiful. Near Cumberland and Clinch rivers the scenery is the most varied and exquisite imaginable. The beds of torrents, which in the spring are often impassable rivers, are at this season dry ; they are a curiosity, being often full of shrubs and tall trees. Here is a variety of birds, many of them very gaudy, particularly the paroquet, some species of the woodpecker, the humming-bird, and several small birds ; which the people call red, blue, and yellow birds, according to their plumage ; few of them sing

trough, about eighteen inches long, to contain the sap. From these troughs it is taken to the boilers, common kitchen boilers answering ; every fifteen gallons of sap is boiled with a spoonful of slacked lime, the white of an egg, and a pint of milk, or the milk only according to the fancy of the farmer. In frosty weather the sap runs most, and a tree in a good season will yield from fifteen to twenty-five gallons of sap. “ From 500 trees, £,000 pounds of good maple sugar can be obtained ; and the whole can be done by one man and three or four boys. The sugar season lasts about six weeks, in the dead time of the year ; and the profits arising from working a sugar camp is so very considerable, that few farmers neglect embracing the opportunity of this yearly” *navigator*. In our various excursions, we almost invariably found the remains of the sugar camp, troughs, &c. near a farm-house, and sometimes in the woods, remote from any house ; indeed, if any neglected so easy a method of improving their property, we might reasonably conclude their whole plan of farming was slovenly and bad.

sweetly, the Virginia nightingale and mocking-bird excepted.

Travellers in the back woods of America should be provided with a pocket compass, and, if they have no desire to sleep in the woods, ought to be particular in enquiring their route for the day, and note the distances, &c. down. In thunder storms, which sometimes occur, accompanied with violent gusts of wind, the traveller, if in the forest, should if possible get to some open place; the old branches, limbs, and trees, which always crash around on such an occasion, are very dangerous, and have been known to severely wound, and even kill the unwary.

The roads, as may be expected, are indifferent, often little more than a horse-path, full of stumps, with trees and shrubs matted across; so that you have to lay down flat on your horse in passing: often a great tree intercepts your road, where you have no alternative but getting over it. Where a swampy place occurs, trunks of small trees are laid close together, and continued to the firm ground, this is called a "Dutch turnpike," from the early Dutch settlers first making them. These swamps are full of various species of frogs, which make a great chirping and noise; besides the bull-frog, there is the tree-frog, green-frog, water-frog, land-frog, bell-frog, and some other varieties. The reed-cane, which formerly grew

so plentiful here, is almost entirely destroyed by the hogs and cattle; several sorts of grass, pea-vine, &c. have sprung up and supplied its place.

Our living consisted almost invariably of coffee, hot short cakes, called biscuits, corn-bread, cucumbers, honey, eggs, bacon, and chicken. The traveller sometimes gets a change in boiled green ears of Indian corn, boiled last year's corn, called *homony*; fried squirrels, deviled pigeons, venison, &c. but chicken, eggs, and bacon, was our fare till we were tired of it. We often had a laugh about the chickens, and the manner of catching and dressing them.

As soon as you arrive at a tavern, or house of entertainment, and make known that you wish for breakfast, or dinner, or supper, a number of Negro children, who are always loitering about the door, receive a nod from their master or mistress; accustomed to the signal, off they start, sometimes ten or twelve, single out a pullet, and chase it round the offices, and through the zig-zag fences, shouting, and often tumbling over each other, this they continue till they tire it out, or pen and catch it; in a minute it is in a pot of boiling water, feathers and all, from whence it is speedily taken out, stripped of its feathers, opened, seasoned, grilled, or fried, with some bacon, and served up in less than half an hour. A glass is mostly set by each cup and saucer, and a large

pitcher of milk stands on the table, ready for those who wish it. Our charges were about one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, man and horse.

Except when on a hill, even in the settlements, you can rarely see above a furlong, or quarter of a mile, from the road side, all besides is interminable forest. The log-houses are often miserable looking places, full of great chinks; if with windows, a hat, or a petticoat, is often stuck through the broken panes; paint is rarely seen. The fires are all made on the hearth. A fire-place, like our English grates, is almost unknown. All this is no indication of poverty, but an almost certain one that you will be received with hospitality! I have seen good looking brick houses, with the broken windows decorated with hats and petticoats, and have been assured the inmates were people of considerable property: it is a custom, originating in the difficulty of procuring glass, and the habit of procrastination, in which mankind are so apt to indulge. The environs of the house are often ornamented with a peach or apple orchard, a small garden, patch of tobacco, cotton or indigo, and bee-hives (made of hollow pieces of logs, or square boxes;) hardly a farmhouse is without swallow boxes, attached to a pole, in the manner of pigeon-lockers, in these the swallows always build. Deer, or bear skins

are to be seen stretched to dry at the ends of most houses.

In several of the houses we were at, I saw a taste for reading prevailed; I recollect, besides Bibles and newspapers, seeing in many of them the *Salmagunda*, *Olive Branch*, and *History of the late War*; three standard works; travels and political pamphlets were also common. A love of liberty is cherished in the hearts of these rough, but high-minded, natives: national pictures, hymns and songs, hanging to the wall, remind them of the history of the revolution, the events of the late war; and, what is more essential, of the value and necessity of keeping unimpaired their rights and invaluable laws.

The inhabitants are all young and middle aged; we saw but one or two *old* people the whole journey; this scarcity of old men is not because the climate is unhealthy, but because the people are, or were a few years ago, almost all young settlers. Six or eight children, with little else but a shirt on, are generally playing about the door of every house; the country seems propitious to the increase of the human species. Almost every man owns one or two slaves, and the more a man owns the better he is looked upon, especially in a matrimonial case; as slaves, they are treated kindly, with very few exceptions.

The dress of the people is simple, the men wear either a home manufactured cotton coat, or a hunting shirt and pair of trowsers, with seldom any handkerchief round their necks; the women dress in plain gingham, or stripe, all domestic manufacture; they knit their own stockings, spin and weave their clothes and bedding, often make their own candles and shoes, and do almost every thing within themselves. The men are fond of roving about in the woods with their rifle and dog; they are excellent shots, to a certainty bringing down a squirrel or bird from the tallest trees; some of them make considerable profit in finding gensing and wild honey*. Too many neglect their farms, which in the end would prove more advantageous, and follow this life almost altogether. They are all good horsemen. I have seen four or five Kentuckians start, to race for a trifling bet, some with saddles and bridles, and some with nothing but a halter; or clapping an old saddle without girths on a horse, whisk out of sight in a few moments. They are said to be curious about travellers and their affairs; it is true they sometimes ask many

* Bees were introduced by the colonists; their increase has been truly astonishing; they have spread over the whole Western States, and even a long way West of the Mississippi, keeping pace in their migrations with the settlers.

questions that would be considered impertinent in England, but they will answer any you may propose to them, with the same freedom. The peculiar situation of the country, the thinness of its settlements, and the distance they live from old America, have sanctioned the custom. We had something like the following dialogue with a New England man, settled in Kentucky, which I copy, as giving a specimen of the worst English you can possibly hear in America. On arriving at the tavern door the landlord makes his appearance.

Landlord. Your servant, gentlemen, this is a fine day.

Answer. Very fine.

Land. You've got two *nice creatures*, they are *right elegant* matches.

Ans. Yes, we bought them for matches.

Land. They cost a *heap* of dollars (a pause, and knowing look) 200 I *calculate*.

Ans. Yes, they cost a good sum.

Land. *Possible!* (a pause) going westward to Ohio gentlemen?

Ans. We are going to Philadelphia.

Land. Philadelphia, ah! that's a *dreadful* large place, three or four times as *big* as Lexington.

Ans. Ten times as large.

Land. Is it by George! what a *mighty heap*

of houses (a pause) but I *reckon* you was not *reared* in Philadelphia.

Ans. Philadelphia is not our native place.

Land. Perhaps *away up* in Canada.

Ans. No, we are from England.

Land. *Is it possible!* well I *calculated* you were from abroad (pause) how long have you been from the *old country*?

Ans. We left England last March.

Land. And in August here you are in *Kentuck*. Well, I should have *guessed* you had been in the States some years; you speak almost as good English as we do!

This dialogue is not a literal copy, but it embraces most of the frequent and improper applications of words used in the back country, with a few New England phrases. By the log-house farmer and tavern keeper, they are used as often, and as erroneously, as they occur in the above discourse*.

* The other words and sayings that are peculiar to the United States, or differently applied to what they are in England, as far as I can recollect, are as follows (I took some pains to collect them, but there may be a few others.)

Smart, clever, active, industrious, as a *smart* man. *Sick*, unwell, they never use the word ill. *Log*, trunk of a tree when felled and the branches are off. *Right away*, strait along. *Hwich*, *Hwen*, &c. sometimes used for which, when, &c. *Madam*, the word spoken at full (except in the cities.)

From the rascality and quarrelsome behaviour of a few, the whole people have got a very bad character amongst the Sister States, especially for blackguardism, and their manner of fighting when intoxicated; but this is certainly confined to the lowest, and is optional to the fighters. I understand the question is generally asked, *will you fight fair, or take it rough and tumble? I can whip you either way by G——!* The English reader knows what fair fighting is, but can have little idea of *rough and tumble*; in the latter case, the combatants take every advantage, pull, bite, and kick, and with hellish ferocity strive to *gouge*, or turn each others eyes out of their sockets! I never saw a gouging match, and though often of necessity in the lowest company, never had any one offer to do me *that favour*. I believe it is not so common by any

Improved, occupied, as, *improved* as a tavern. *Ingen*, Indian. *Nigger*, Negro. *Lengthy*, long. *Progressing*, passing. *Tote*, pull. *Boss*, master, as my *boss*. *Chunk*, a small horse. *Tarnation*, annoying or excessive, as he is a *tarnation* fool or rogue. *Awful*, unpleasant, very, as *awful* hot. *Trade*, barter, as will you *trade* your horse, watch, &c.

In New England, particularly on the *lines*, they have a slight drawling pronunciation, and throughout the States many Indian words are pronounced, after the Indian manner, as *alabama*, *ol-aw-baw-ma*, &c. a man is said *to come out of the little end of the horn*, if he breaks on such an occasion, they also say, *he fell through*.

means, as is represented. I saw but two men who had been injured by this method of fighting, one had almost lost an eye, and the other, a free negro, was nearly, or totally sightless. They both lived on the banks of the Ohio, where this dreadful art is most practised; it was introduced from the Southern States. There certainly ought to be a strong law enacted, to prevent a resort to so brutal a practice; surely it is a disgrace and stigma to the legislature. Prize boxing is unknown in the United States.

Farms are to be had in any part of this country for from two to thirty and forty dollars, according to situation, quality, and improvements. The farmer grows but little artificial grass, potatoes, carrots, turnips, &c. Indian corn, and the wood ranges supply the place. Every farmer has a herd of pigs, that with the cows rove the woods for sustenance, which is ample at all times. The cows have a bell strapped round their necks, so as to be easily found; they almost always make toward home in the evening. The hogs are more troublesome in summer time, but generally attend the call; I am informed they get quite fat in the winter, feeding on the various mast with which the forests of the Western States are abundantly supplied.

CHAPTER X.

*Interval Road of West Virginia—Wolves—
Rattle-snakes—Pheasants—Court Day Re-
vels—Hares—Natural Bridge—Hessian—
Drove of Slaves—Germans—Winchester—
Harper Ferry.*

3d August, Sunday. This morning we left Mr. Greenway's tavern, and shaped our course for the interval road, between the Blue and North, or Alleghany ridges. The country is less broken than in Tennessee; the soil various, and much of it not so good as we have previously seen. Slept at Mrs. Atkins's (thirty-one miles.)

4th August, Monday. Through a fine undulated country; some fields of clover on the farms. The houses are of better appearance and materials than we have lately seen, being either good log-houses with limestone chimnies, or built entirely of blue and dark limestone, pointed with white mortar. We slept to night at the house of an Irishman (twenty-nine miles) who informs us the farmers on this road, for two hundred miles, think of no other market for their produce, than the tide of emigrants, who are continually passing

from the sea board ; and that farming and keeping a house of entertainment or tavern, is the best business in the country, as the cultivator, in that case, finds a certain and good market for all he can grow. This appears to be a fact, from the emigrants we have passed lately, at this dullest time of the whole year ; few beginning to emigrate till towards the fall.

Wolves are so very troublesome, that the legislature allows twelve dollars for a full grown scalp, and six dollars for a young one, on their being produced at the county court house. One man, a neighbour, had the luck to find several litters of young ones in a cave, to the amount of eighteen, whose scalps he presented at one time, and received the reward. He says, in the vicinity there is a rocky glen full of rattle-snakes, that hiss *mortally* when you approach their colony. We have neither seen nor heard any since we have been travelling ; excepting seeing a dead one, on the Laurel Ridge, with his rattles cut off.

Here are mines of lead, salt works, and plaster in the neighbourhood. Plaster, on the light high lands, is valuable manure.

This night we were troubled with *bugs*, the only instance I have experienced in the United States.

5th August, Tuesday. Crossed a fork of the

Kenhaway river to Newbern, a small place of ten houses, and breakfasted at Wades. In the afternoon, we saw several pheasants, which we were informed are very plentiful; they are a species of grouse, something bigger than the English partridge, and are called partridges in New England. Having crossed the New River, or principal branch of the Kenhaway, we arrived at Christiansburg, a county town, where we staid for the night, (thirty-four miles.) It had been a court-day, and many of the people at the tavern were intoxicated, which, on such days, is too common a practice with the Virginians: though we are not to judge of the majority, by the men who attend a village on these occasions, as many characters come for no other purpose than horse-racing and frolicking. Whilst here, an old drunken hunter amused us with giving various imitations and calls of birds and beasts, which he effected with considerable skill.

6th August, Wednesday. This morning we crossed the "back bone of the United States," or principal ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, and immediately observed the course of the springs and creeks were to the eastward. Breakfasted at Miller's; he is an old officer of the revolution, of which, as is natural, he conversed with great glee; he has a fine farm of fertile land, and a

most charming situation amidst beautiful scenery, between the north and south mountain ; it brought to my recollection the following lines.

When Sol appears with animating ray,
 And opens wide the golden gates of day,
 How sweet to rise and hail the dewy morn !
 Whilst echo answers to the winding horn.
 How passing sweet the mountain's brow to gain,
 And view from thence the scope of nature's reign.
 Far spreads the lawn, in tints of vivid green ;
 Thro' distant hills descends the dashing stream :
 The lake reflecting,—beams the borrowed rays,
 And fair creation glitters in the blaze ;
 Soft zephyrs moving o'er the azure height,
 Awake the senses to unthought delight ;
 The woodlands wave in majesty array'd,
 And all her ample beauties are display'd.

We passed through Salem, a neat town of thirty or forty brick and frame houses, the land second and third rate quality, to Dillard's tavern, (thirty-six miles.) I had been unwell the last few days of a bowel complaint, which prevails in the summer months amongst fresh settlers and children. It lasted ten or twelve days, and I believe was brought on by drinking cold water when warm, which is very dangerous, though hardly to be avoided in the summer months.

7th August, Thursday. Breakfasted at Fin- castle, a handsomely improved town of fifty

brick and frame houses, with a good court-house, jail, and meeting-house; the white inhabitants are near five hundred. The fellow who keeps the stage-house, where we breakfasted, I forget his name, charged exorbitantly for what we had. We have for some time found a difference in the charges in Virginia, compared to those of the Western country. The afternoon's ride was through a very romantic country, some of it pine, barren but undulated; the sides of most of the hills were cultivated. Crossed the head waters of James River, that falls into the sea near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, and through Pattonsburg, a small village situated in a rocky rugged country, abounding with iron ore, to Newall's house of entertainment, (twenty-eight miles.) Mr. Newall was very busy with his harvest, and we had the house almost all to ourselves; it stands on an elevation a little from the road side. At a distance of several miles, the cloud-shrouded peaks of Otter presented themselves to the view; they are said to be four thousand feet high, and are the highest part of the Blue Ridge.

8th August, Friday. Sometimes in riding along, this country has much the appearance of an English plantation; and the country people, especially the women, are often dressed exactly like our English peasantry. A scene of this kind occurred this morning; and a young woman trip-

ping along in a printed cotton gown, shawl, and English straw-hat, almost persuaded us, for a time, that we were in England. An encampment of emigrants on the road-side, dispelled the illusion; it consisted of two light tilted carts and several men, women, and children, at breakfast, the horses feeding near them. This is the usual way the poorer emigrants travel, buying their provision and grain of the farmers or tavern-keepers; always endeavouring to save as many dollars as possible, to start them, when they commence business, at the place of their destination. This morning we saw two young hares, playing near the road side; they are when full grown, about the size of a rabbit, which is the name they go by; they are by no means plentiful; these were the only two we had seen. After a pleasant morning's ride, we arrived at the Natural Bridge tavern to breakfast, where we put up for the day, intending to view a celebrated natural curiosity two miles off, from whence the tavern has its name.

Having satisfied the calls of hunger and received directions from our landlord, being impatient to accomplish the object of our stay, notwithstanding the day was approaching the meridian, and very warm, we sallied forth, and took a path through the woods, which became more intricate and hilly as we advanced; however, the

trees were *blazed** to direct the curious. With but little difficulty we found the place. On approaching the bridge, you come to the edge of the cliff, the ground being previously level, and looking down, view a stupendous scene! The valley over which the rock bridge reaches, is stony, narrow, awfully precipitous, and full of trees, which, at the depth below, appear little larger than bushes! Having contemplated the rude yet singular scene from above, we began to descend by a circuitous route, it is too steep to go directly down. Having reached the bottom, we had a full prospect of this wonder of Virginia. The arch is of a great thickness, formed by nature nearly as perfect as art; it stretches across the valley at a prodigious height, two hundred or two hundred and fifty feet; the span is forty or fifty feet; and the walls of rock are very nearly perpendicular. A small creek runs underneath, which in freshets, is increased to a considerable river. Trees of various sorts, deciduous and evergreen, grow along the valley, and on the jutting eminences, and perpendicular cliffs on each side. Viewed through the arch from below, it presents one of the most romantic pictures conceivable. There is a good and solid roadway

* *Blazing* is a common practice in America; it consists of taking about a foot of bark off every third or fourth tree on each side of a path.

over the bridge. During the last war, a shot manufactory was carried on from the top; it is discontinued. Whilst below, we observed a shellfish about three inches long, in every particular exactly like a lobster, having a jointed shell, the same number of legs, a pair of large claws, feelers, &c.

Returning to the tavern, we wrote our names down in a book kept for the purpose, in which we observed names from all parts of North America, and almost all parts of the world, as having this last year been visitors to the rock bridge.

At the tavern is a very old Hessian, nearly blind with age, who till this year, served as a guide to the bridge; the author of "Letters from the South," a recent American publication, mentions him in the following strain of pleasantry and censure. "Our guide was a most ancient and venerable Hessian, who, to use his own expression, was '*rented*' out to the King of England, by the legitimate Prince of Hesse Cassel, to cut the throats of people who never did him any injury, and never certainly came in his way, being at a distance of between three or four thousand miles. For this pleasant and Christian-like job, he received four pence three farthings per day, his Royal Highness the Prince of Hesse deducting one penny farthing from the sixpence paid him by King George for fighting the rebels.

The old man acted as some of the heroes of chivalry did before him, when young ladies used to go about tilting in armour, disguised. He first fought, and then fell in love with this blooming youthful land, and when the war was over, quietly remained behind, leaving King George to settle the account with his master as well as he could."

9th August, Saturday. To-day we breakfasted at Lexington, a delightfully situated small town of seventy or eighty good houses, brick and frame. Near the town is a college, formerly called *Liberty Hall Academy*, now *Washington College*; it is built of stone, and is handsomely endowed by the distinguished man whose name it bears. The country is hill and vale, surrounded by mountains. Farms second and third rate land, (when I mention second and third rate land, I do not mean exactly according to the American criterion of land; third rate land with *me* means inclined to poorness and sand.) This part of Virginia is full of medical springs, to which the sick, healthy, and rich, resort. The warm springs, and some at a village called *Bath*, are famous. Here are also various natural curiosities; the most remarkable is *Wior's cave*, which is private property. When viewed by torch-light, it presents an astonishing brilliant appearance. A bill was posted up at a tavern where we staid, informing the public, that it would be illuminated

and fire-works let off, some time in the next week. In the course of the day, we passed through a small village, Fairfield, near which we saw a flock of fifty or sixty vultures, hovering over a high hill. Passed the night at a small tavern on the road side, (thirty-two miles.)

10th August, Sunday. Breakfasted at Staunton, a town of one hundred and sixty good stone, brick, and frame houses. Here is a court-house, jail, and academy. This town is 126 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. Leaving Staunton, we observed some Negroes horse-hoeing the Indian corn, and others cradling small grain, on an extensive plantation; farther on was the *great man's* house; and, at a short distance, the thatched huts of the Negroes, like a little town, presented themselves to our view. These Negroes appeared happy, if we might judge from the loud whistle and laugh, in which they often indulged. To-night we staid under the hospitable roof of a German; (thirty miles.)

As we were sitting at the house door, smoking our segars, and indulging in a train of pleasing meditations, the whole were put to flight by seeing a drove of Negroes, the men chained in couples, followed by women and children, the weakest in a tilted cart; the whole number might be twenty-five or thirty, accompanied by a single trader, whose only visible means of defence, was

a dirk about a foot long, attached to his side by a belt. He stopped his cavalcade opposite the house, and enquired for lodgings for the night; our entertainer accommodated him. The Negroes were sent to the barn, to which they went, the girls singing, and seemingly quite merry. A few staid behind to prepare provisions for the rest. Although the women appear reconciled to their degrading situation, it is not the case with the men, who take every opportunity of escaping; if they can effect it, they are sure to be helped along from farm to farm, hiding in out-houses, and receiving food from the slaves who are on the premises. When the trader came in from settling his family to rest, our landlord, who had a desire to emigrate to the westward, finding he was from Louisiana, began conversation with him. He was communicative and intelligent, and gave an interesting account of that country, to which he was taking his present *gang* of slaves. He says the soil is very fertile, especially on Red River, where it is exceeded by none in the United States, producing, without manure, sixty bushels of Indian corn, and thirty of wheat, and 2000lb. of tobacco, per acre; that Red and Arkansaw rivers, are rapidly settling, and that the original settlers are much mixed with Indian blood, and live after their manner. All sorts of game, buffaloes, deer, elks, bears, wolves, ante-

lopes, panthers, beavers, wild horses, cats and dogs, are very plentiful. The upper part of the State of Louisiana, and the Missouri country are healthy; but the lower grounds are feverish and destructive to new comers; the extensive bottoms for half the year, in the freshets, being more or less under water.

11th August, Monday. This day's journey was through the same kind of scenery, of hill and dale, as previously described. Another drove of slaves passed us on the road, the men manacled as in the first gang; both this and the first drove were from Baltimore.

Slept at the General Jackson, Newcastle, a town with one street of about sixty brick and frame houses, (twenty-nine miles).

12th August, Tuesday. This morning we rode sixteen miles, through fine farms and some of the best land we had yet seen in Virginia. Breakfasted at Woodstock, a very neat little town of sixty good houses. In the afternoon the land was stony, but good, and all under cultivation, divided by stone fences. An American would not have some of this land at a gift, but these people are all Germans, and their clanish spirit causes much of the land to be farmed which otherwise would, at all events, be left till it was scarcer in the Western States. The love of their native country folks is so strong with

them, that it is somewhat rare for a German to marry a full-blooded American, except he or she be of German parents. Instances have been of their sending to Germany for young women to come out, which is often the case, and if industrious they are rarely disappointed of a good husband.

We saw a large breed of sheep here, not like any that I know of in England, being tall, broad, and short woolled.

Stayed for the night at Strasburg, (thirty-one miles) it contains about sixty houses, and is distant but 100 miles from the federal city.

13th August, Wednesday. Crossed the Shenandoah, and passed through Middleton, a place of perhaps thirty houses. Five miles further we arrived at Stephensburg, a bustling little place of sixty houses. Here we observed the shops of five or six waggon builders. Breakfasted at Kans-town, a place of ten houses. In the afternoon we passed the town of Winchester, the largest place in Virginia, west of the blue ridge; the principal street is straight and well-built, with brick houses, having many good stores; it is crossed by several others at right angles, it is paved in the main street, and we observed pumps were placed at intervals.

The public buildings are neat, and the place

has a lively appearance. Inhabitants, 2000 whites, and about 300 negroes. Slept at a house of entertainment kept by a German, (twenty-nine miles). Much of the soil passed to day has been a sandy or clayey loam.

14th August, Thursday. This day's ride was through a fine country, almost all excellent level land. Passed through Georgetown, a place of 100 neat brick houses, and arrived at Harper's Ferry, (eighteen miles), here we put up, intending to stay a day to view the interesting scenery of the celebrated passage of the rivers Shenendoah and Potomac, through the stupendous blue ridge along which we have so many days been travelling.

Harper's Ferry is a thriving village of sixty houses, brick and frame; it has a rifle musket and bayonet manufactory, and arsenal belonging to the United States, the whole contained in six or seven brick buildings. The situation of the village is most romantic, the street up the hill is very steep, and rises sharply to an elevation of perhaps 200 feet; the *point* is very narrow between the two rivers, and is so rugged that it will hardly admit of any thing like a street on the margin of either river. It is surrounded on all sides by hills and mountains. The Shenendoah is a rocky and very impetuous river, with many occupied mill seats. A company are improv-

ing its channel, that it may admit navigation in flats for the produce of the interior. A small canal, which avoids some falls and rocks, is finished on the Potomac. "The great curiosity to see which," says a celebrated philosopher and statesman, "is worth a voyage across the Atlantic," is the passage of the united rivers through the mountains. It certainly has every appearance that originally they met at the foot of the ridge, near where the passage now is, and forming a vast lake, the weight of water, searching a weak part of it, found or made a small passage, and once forming a current, dashed away every obstacle to its powerful and impetuous course. The rugged height of the hills around, the uninterrupted course of the blue ridge for many miles on both sides of the break, the immense rocks and stones that lay in the middle of the channel, all declare Jefferson's theory correct*.

The inn we put up at is the only good one in the place, and here we met with the second instance of an inclination to impose and overcharge. The landlord, besides charging fifty cents for each meal, and beds in proportion, charged twenty-five cents a gallon for his oats, when he could have bought as many bushels of new as he might

* See his Notes on Virginia.

desire for thirty-five or forty cents a bushel. We complained of the price, but he was unbending; the law did not allow him to charge above twelve cents and a half per gallon. Though we had information of this, we had no time or inclination to dispute it with him.

CHAPTER XI.

Further Remarks on the Country and People of West Virginia—Travellers Fare—Customs of an American Tavern—Germans—Slaves—Methodists—Militia—Climate—Farming,&c.

The face of the whole track, with few exceptions, is mountainous and ever varied. Trees and flowering shrubs are numerous, but not so many varieties as in Kentucky or Tennessee; the roads are often bad for a waggon or carriage, though excellent for horsemen. Rivers and creeks, with which the whole country abounds, have generally a wooden bridge thrown over them. Many of the taverns and farm houses are good brick edifices, with suitable offices. Every house in the new settled parts, will accommodate respectable travellers, and lodge them for the night. This is an excellent custom; some are, however, indifferently prepared, and the fare is accordingly*.

* Davis in his travels in the United States justly remarks, that as most of the country people of the United States will entertain travellers, when a splenetic traveller from Europe complains of the accommodation of an American tavern, he passes an encomium on the hospitality of the people,

Where the traveller does not know the road, or make suitable inquiries, he must not be surprized if he has to sleep two or even three in a bed, and perhaps on the ground floor, the last is rare; in some cases we had to look after our own horses, take off the saddles, rub them down, and feed them ourselves. There is not a croud of menials, except the owner has slaves, to obey the often imperious orders of the upstart and proud. On the other hand, the traveller is not pestered when leaving, by chambermaids, boots, and hostlers; what is done, which when any body is in the way is done with alacrity, is without any extra charge, this is universal through the States; our charges amounted on an average to two dollars per day, man and horse; with economy we could have reduced them to one dollar and fifty cents per day.

It may be amusing to mention the customs of an American tavern. If you arrive in a town after the usual dinner, or supper hour, you find some difficulty in getting any thing to eat; travellers have said you cannot, but we always could by a little persuasion. In towns, in the better sort of inns and boarding houses, a bell is rung twice previous to meals, once preparatory, and again when all is ready. Immediately the landlord, and sometimes his family, with all his guests without any distinction, there never being

but one table, are seated, and fall too with little ceremony. There is no formality used; the ladies are treated with great politeness, and invariably placed at the head of the table. After meals, which an American always dispatches with celerity, all retire, the men to the bar room, or piazzas, and whether it has been breakfast, dinner, or supper, most of them smoke a segar. They seldom or ever drink after dinner, but if asked by one ignorant of their customs, will say, "No sir, I have just dined." Their custom is, to drink a glass of spirits about an hour before dinner. At meals, even if a person is by himself, he is never left alone, having always some attendant, at breakfast and supper a female, to wait on him. A custom is, if you are a stranger, for the landlord to introduce you, especially if there is any prominent character in the room; all the inhabitants you are visiting do the same; a very useful custom, in a country whose population is composed of people from so many parts of the world.

Grist and other mills are sufficiently established for the accommodation of the farmer and inhabitants, and several mines of iron, salt, coal, and plaster are worked in different parts of the mountains. In the whole range of 400 miles between the ridges, there are no large towns, or any near. There never will be any, and the reason is, the

country is too mountainous, and too far from navigable waters, and the ocean, to admit of an abundant population.

The inhabitants are most of them Germans at the upper end of the interval, well off in point of property, and very civil and accommodating. We always felt at home in their houses. They still keep up the custom of smoking pipes, and you know a German, or a German descendant, by that single circumstance; the Americans, and French, and British settlers, always using segars, (the Dutch in New York State also use a pipe). One thing is remarkable, the descendants of the Germans settled here, are often, and almost always, tall and well-shaped, even where their parents are short and thick set: the fine and clear air, and warm summers, no doubt, largely contribute to this. The women, both here and in the more western country, are good sized, but seldom have any rosy colour, except when very young, being mostly of a dead white, or tan; if they are handsome when young, they soon lose their beauty, and seldom have a good set of teeth. This defect of their teeth, is caused by eating hot food, and sweet preserves at every meal.

The character and manners of the country people here, and wherever we have been, are different from our own; there is nothing doltish,

and hardly any thing local about them ; all have some knowledge of the world, and what they are about, considerable fire and activity, and, compared with our peasantry, are mostly what an American, by way of eminence, would term *smart* men.

Although the cursed, and never sufficiently reprobated system of negro slavery prevails, it is divested in a great measure of its terrors on this side of the blue ridge. The slaves are employed in the domestic, and general farming concerns, and used kindly, not drove with a whip or tasked, or even stinted in their meals, as I hear is too often the case, on the plantations in the south eastern level of the United States.

By the laws of Virginia, a slave cannot go off his master's plantation without a pass, under a penalty to be levied on his master. Here, and in all parts of the United States, they are kept very much under, even if free ; slaves do not marry, but a slave owner generally buys a young man and woman, who make the matter up between themselves, and in the course of a few years, always contrive to fill the house full of young ones, who are to be seen crawling and laying about in the kitchen, or near the house often intermixed with ten or a dozen of the farmer's own children. The dress of the inhabitants is the

same as in the west, with the exception of the hunting-shirt, which has been some time laid aside.

Religious professions are various, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Friends, Baptists, and Methodists, prevail most. Itinerant preachers of the last denomination often call at a town, and give notice of a meeting to be held, generally in the evening; when they preach a sermon and make a collection, to bear their expences to the next town. The Methodists are also noted for holding meetings in the woods, of which previous extensive notice is given. Some thousands of people are often collected in this way, bringing with them bedding, and utensils to cook in. Horse-racers, idlers, and people who sell cyder and whisky, attracted by the hopes of frolic, or gain, pitch their tents in the vicinity, to the great annoyance of the brethren, who at these times proceed to the most unheard-of lengths of fanaticism and zealous absurdity. I was informed by an English settler of veracity, who had witnessed one of these meetings, in Maryland, that their frantic gestures and exclamations were almost beyond credibility; and that, as usual on such occasions, vast numbers of the unbelieving were in attendance; amongst other *Philistines*, a man with a caravan of wild beasts was on the ground, and almost drowned the voice of the preacher

with his vociferations. A large majority of the people of America are, notwithstanding these scenes, and the varieties of religion amongst them, free from fanaticism, and they certainly hardly know what superstition is.

The old English fashion of pillory and whipping, exploded in most of the states, is yet common in Virginia. In every principal town, the space near the court-house is degraded by one of these instruments of terror, principally intended to punish the Negroes. We saw several militia musters of the inhabitants, and though they did not go through their exercise equal to regulars, or regular militia, they were not that awkward set of clowns I have seen represented. Every person of proper age is, by law, a militia man, and called out to drill four days in the year, he is also required to keep a rifle, or musket, and proper accoutrements in the house; this, with the depôt of arms at Harper's Ferry, unguarded by a single soldier, speaks volumes on the laws and state of society in America. Here are no riots, no revolts, no dread of them.

The climate is salubrious, and the people healthy. Few complaints trouble them, and those few are often the fruits of irregularities, or such as attack fresh settlers. The market for farmers on the Shenendoah, Potomac, and James Rivers, are Richmond, Alexandria, and George-

town. Of course, from what has been observed, little opening is left for European settlers, except towards Tennessee, where situations, partly improved, may be obtained on principal roads and rivers, for eight or ten dollars per acre.

Many of the farmers keep peacocks; Mr. Greenway, where we stayed, near Abington, had a dozen; their tail feathers are used in summer, to drive away flies, and cool the air. The hay and grain, which are harvested together, was mostly got in; some had been destroyed by the rains, west of the Alleghany, while to the east, they wanted rain. The Indian corn was just coming into ear, and the luxuriant green fields of this tall and noble plant, formed a striking contrast to the yellow and swarthy appearance of the rest of the farm. Plaster is used for manure. We often saw oxen employed at the plough, or carting. Almost every cottager has, at least, a field of Indian corn, one or two of grain, a small wood-range, orchard, a few peach-trees, cows, pigs, fowls, and a cart and horse. We almost always saw some of the women at the spinning-wheel and loom.

CHAPTER XII.

Maryland—runaway slave—abolition societies—Pennsylvania—Hanover—Little York—Lancaster—Garden of America—German emigrants—remarks on redemptioners—Demopolis, a new French colony.

16th August, Saturday. This day we crossed the Potomac in a large square-ended ferry boat, to the ferry house opposite, in Maryland. This house and several others, stand under the torn cliffs of the blue ridge, compleatly overhung by immense masses of rock 400 feet high, that threaten to fall and overwhelm them and the inhabitants in undistinguished ruin. The first part of our ride lay between the mountain and the Potomac, on a narrow hemmed-in road; after two or three miles, the land is more even, and, perhaps, equal to the best in the Shenendoah valley. The corn looked remarkably well. After breakfast we passed through Frederic, described in the journey to Pittsburg, through a well farmed and verdant country, to Woodsborough, where we staid, (thirty-one miles). Woodsborough is a neat town of eighty houses, mostly

brick, it has a good stone meeting-house, with a spire.

Here we saw a slave with an iron collar, having two prongs, about a foot long, reaching out before and behind. He had been detected endeavouring to retrieve man's noble birth-right, freedom, which is the boast and pride of Americans, and, in consequence, received that punishment. Such is the inconsistency of man, when long established custom, or worldly interest, sways and darkens the mind.

“ For what avails it, though fair freedom rear
Her beauteous fabric in a fertile land,
If there, ten thousand still the chain must wear,
And unregarded lift the suppliant hand.”

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

It is sanguinely hoped by the friends of abolition, that slavery will in time be extinct. Congress have made laws to prohibit importation of Negroes, and are about to strengthen them. Several of the slave states are ameliorating the condition of their black population, and great exertions are making to establish a colony of them in Africa, under the protection of the United States ; ultimately to send all the Negroes out of the country, by shipping off a certain quantity yearly. Time will decide upon its practicability; in the mean while to do away some of the in-

consistency of free America, in holding slaves, we ought to remember, that slavery existed from the earliest state of the colonies, when under the dominion of Great Britain ; and that since Americans have been free themselves, exertions to manumit slaves, and abolition societies, have increased yearly.

17th August, Sunday. This morning the country, on both sides of us, was finely cultivated. Passed through Thorney, a small village, and breakfasted at a tavern, kept by a German. This man, as is too common at taverns, sold whisky by the half pint, and we were sorry to see several young Germans intoxicating themselves with that vile, and when taken to excess, unwholesome, and destructive spirit. It was almost the only instance of impropriety we had ever witnessed in any of those excellent and steady people. In the afternoon we entered the flourishing State of Pennsylvania. The land first and second rate, and under good cultivation, much of it in clover and artificial grasses ; the meadows well stocked with beasts ; the farm-houses, offices, and barns, of substantial brick ; the premises well fenced, and heaps of manure laying in the straw-yards. Coming immediately from the slave states, the contrast was very observable, and seemed to point out, that the hand of heaven blessed these

people, who have wisely discarded slavery, and slave laws. We stayed for the night at Hanover, a growing and prosperous town, containing near 200 good houses, a neat market-house, and two churches. Most of the inhabitants are Germans, and their descendants.

18th August, Monday. This morning's ride was through a country, gently undulated, and covered with excellent farms, under the best state of cultivation. The farm-houses are large, and the barns, built with the stabling under the floor, the largest I ever saw. All the grain was harvested, except here and there a late crop of buck wheat and Indian corn: some had got the plough to work for wheat. Breakfasted at Little York, a handsome and flourishing town of one well built street, about a mile long; there is a court house, bank, and several meeting houses, and about 3000 inhabitants. A few days before we arrived, a disastrous freshet of the creek, on which the town is built, laid several of the houses in ruins, and drowned ten or twelve persons. As we entered the town, near the river, it had the appearance of a place being besieged. The melancholy event occurred very suddenly, at noon, during a heavy rain, in consequence of a mill-dam above giving way. Slept at Brownsville a well built small town, on the Susquehanna (twenty-eight miles).

The view from Brownsville is exquisite. The Susquehanna pouring along an impetuous current, over its wide and shallow bed, full of small rocky islands; the fishing and trading boats, the bridge, the town of Columbia, beautifully situated in a gentle rising, with the woodlands, farm-houses, and verdure of cultivation, all present themselves in one charming view.

19th August, Tuesday. Crossed the river, over an excellent wooden bridge, roofed in, and supported by stone piers, one mile in length. We paid twenty-five cents, man and horse. A regulation is posted up at the toll-gate, forbidding travellers to go beyond a walk with their horses, or to smoke a segar, whilst passing the bridge, under a penalty of fifty dollars. Columbia is a considerable place of several streets, it has a banking establishment, and carries on an active trade, by means of the Susquehanna, and its vicinity to Lancaster. Breakfasted at a German farmer's house, where we saw a good breed of fox hounds. The country to day is nearly equal to that noticed yesterday. Arrived at Lancaster, and put up at the house of an Irishman.

Lancaster is pleasantly situated, fifty-eight miles from Philadelphia, by the new turnpike, on the side of a gentle hill, one and a half miles west of a creek, that after running nine miles,

empties itself into the Susquehanna. It is a fine inland town, perhaps a *little* larger than Lexington in Kentucky, laid out on Penn's plan, and contains 6000 inhabitants. The public buildings are a court house, jail, market house, German college, &c. with seven or eight meeting houses, all substantial and neat. The stores are good and well supplied, several small manufactures are carried on, and it has been long famous for its manufacture of small arms. There are three breweries, and two or three tanneries. The seat of government, for the state, used to be here, it is now removed to Harrisburg on the Susquehanna. The town is increasing in size and improvements, but not fast. Farms are dear in the vicinity, from 100 dollars per acre, upwards.

20th August, Wednesday. This country is well watered with numerous fine springs, and may with propriety be called the "garden of America." No where in the states have we seen a tract of land, of the same size, so well cultivated, so rich in farms, produce, and all the luxuriant and varied scenes of civilized improvement. To day's ride was through the same kind of cultivated scenery as we had before observed. Shortly after leaving Lancaster, we fell in company with a French gentleman and his son, from St. Louis Missouri, going to Philadelphia on

business ; the distance there and back, over land, is not less than 2000 miles !

On the road we passed numbers of Swiss and German emigrants, they were most of them on foot. These are the men to settle the back country, their sun-burnt faces and hardy limbs, indicate them to be a people, before whom the forests of the wilderness must bow, and become the scene of cultivation. Their dress was singular. The women and girls had their hair turned up before, and their clothing was, tight long stays, ornamented with various colours, and gay striped gowns and petticoats. Some of the women and children begged for a trifle to help them on to their German friends, which was the only instance of begging we had met with in the United States.

Slept at Downingtown, a small place, half way between Philadelphia and Lancaster.

21st August, Thursday. The stage waggons and coaches to day, reminded us of our nearness to Philadelphia. The land is not of so good a quality as we approached the city, being composed of clay and silt, it however produces average crops, and is well farmed. On approaching Hamilton, a neat village on the Schuylkill, the streets and houses all round, and particularly on the banks of the river, below Philadelphia, reminded me of some part of the

suburbs of London, to which, though by no means so extensive, they bear considerable similitude. On arriving, I went to board at my old quarters, Mr. Taylor's, 264, Market Street. There are sixteen tolls between Philadelphia and Lancaster, which cost for a horseman near seventy-five cents.

The streets of Philadelphia were thronged with emigrants, particularly Germans and Swiss, several ships having lately arrived in port, full of these people. The cupidity of some of the captains in this trade, entirely overcomes their humanity, as instances have occurred in this, and former years, from the quantity crowded together, and bad provisions, of vast numbers dying on the voyage. Those emigrants who cannot pay their passage, bind themselves to serve a certain term of years. Such, when they arrive, are advertized in something like the following manner: "Just arrived, in the ship *Fredonia*, a number of healthy German emigrants, farmers, labourers, tailors, carpenters, wheelwrights, &c. to be disposed of for their passage. Terms known by applying to the captain on board, at ——— wharf." This appears much like a white slave-trade; but nine-tenths of them are bought out by their countrymen, and during their servitude treated with kindness, many of them, after their time is out, which is mostly for three

years, marrying well and acquiring property. The owners of a vessel, which is sometimes entirely freighted with this sort of cargo, cannot be expected to bring and provision them for nothing. Most of the emigrants themselves, from certain causes, not depending on themselves, but their rulers, could as soon pay off our national debt, as raise twenty pounds. Sick of their situation, and hoping to mend it, they determine, by a temporary deprivation of liberty, to secure it to their old age, and their children after them, and thus this trade has arisen.

The barbarity of certain captains, in stowing sometimes eight or nine hundred in a vessel, is an incidental circumstance, and ought to be checked by the proper authorities, and in the meanwhile powerfully and universally made known to these people, by their friends*.

* Since writing the foregoing, a Bill has been framed by some of the inhabitants of Louisiana, which (or something like it) will probably be passed into a law, equally affecting all the States. The object of the annexed, copied from the New Orleans Gazette, applying to Louisiana *only*.

“ An Act for the relief and protection of persons brought into this State as redemptioners.

“ 1. Be it enacted, &c.—That when any persons are imported into this state as redemptioners, it shall be the duty of the governor, or of the person exercising the authority of governor, for the time being, to appoint two or more discreet and suitable persons, well acquainted with the lan-

The following circumstance was currently reported, whilst I was here, and generally believed.

guage of such redemptioners, to be guardians of such redemptioners. And it shall be the duty of such guardians to go on board every vessel in which such redemptioners shall have been imported, and to inquire concerning the contracts they may have made concerning the payment of their passage, and the manner in which they may have been treated while on board.

“ 2. That if the said guardians find that any passenger, or other person, shall have been murdered, or cruelly, inhumanly, or unjustly treated, in any respect, on board of such vessel, they shall give notice thereof to the attorney-general, or to the district attorney of the United States for the Louisiana district, as the nature of the case may require; and it shall be the duty of the attorney-general to give his advice and professional assistance on these occasions, in order to obtain for the said redemptioners, as far as possible, protection and redress, and to institute and carry on in their behalf, all such suits or legal proceedings, civil or criminal, as may be proper and necessary for the purposes of justice.

“ 3. That no redemptioner brought into this State, shall be personally compelled to the specific execution of any contract for the sale or hire of his or her personal labour or services, unless according to the provisions and limitations of this Act. Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be so construed, as to prevent any party from suing such redemptioner, in the ordinary course of legal proceeding, for any breach of contract.

“ 4. That it shall be lawful for the master, owner, or consignee of any vessel, importing redemptioners into this State as aforesaid, to keep and retain said redemptioners on

A German, who had emigrated as a redemptioner, some years ago, and been successful in

board the vessel wherein they were imported, until the price of their passage be paid, or until they are bound to service pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

“ 5. That it shall be lawful for such of the said redemptioners as cannot pay, or find friends to pay their passage, to be hired and bound, under the inspection and with the consent of the said guardians, or any two of them, to such *free white person or persons of good fame and character*, who shall be willing to pay for their passage in consideration of their services for a term of years.—Provided that no such redemptioner who is of the full age of eighteen years, shall be so bound for a longer term than three years; and that none under the age of eighteen years shall be bound to serve beyond the time when he or she shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and that no such redemptioner shall be so bound for any term in order to pay for the passage, or for any debt whatever of any other person, living or deceased; and that in so binding such redemptioner, it shall not be lawful to separate any husband and wife, unless by their mutual consent, or any parent and child, unless by the parent’s consent.

“ 6. That the said redemptioners shall be bound in the manner, and according to one of the forms of engagement prescribed by the Act, for the regulation of the rights and duties of apprentices and indented servants, passed May 21, 1806; and the mayor or judge who shall certify the said engagements, shall receive for his services, for every such engagement, the sum of fifty cents, and no more; and the whole expence of any one such engagement, and the execution thereof, shall not exceed one dollar.

his pursuits, applied on board one of these ships, to purchase the time of two, as assistants on his

“ 7. That if any of the said redemptioners shall refuse to bind themselves to service for the payment of their passage as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said guardians, or any two of them, to bind the said redemptioner for that purpose, in the manner hereinbefore directed; and the engagement which the said guardians shall so make for them, and in their name, shall be valid and binding in all respects.

“ 8. That the redemptioners, hired and bound as aforesaid, shall be entitled to all the rights, and shall perform all the duties, of apprentices, or indented servants, as the said rights and duties are regulated by law.

“ 9. That if, after the expiration of twelve months from the passing of this Act, there shall be brought into any port of this State, any redemptioners in any vessel, on board of which there shall have been put or shipped, at the port from which she cleared for this State, or for any port of America, or during the voyage, any greater number of passengers, servants, or other persons, than at the rate of two persons for every three tons of the burden of such vessel, according to American measurement; or if the said persons shall not have been well supplied with good and sufficient meat and drink, particularly fresh water, during their passage, (due allowance, however, being made for unusually long passages, occasioned by any unforeseen, or inevitable accidents); or if, in any vessel carrying fifty persons or upwards, there shall not have been provided a competent assortment of medicines, and a suitable person of the medical profession to administer the same; then in every such case, the master, owner, and consignee of such vessel, shall forfeit all the aid and benefit which this Act would otherwise afford them for carrying into specific execution the contracts made

farm. He agreed with the captain for them, a man and his wife, when on signing the articles,

by any redemptioners or persons imported in such vessel, for the sale or hire of their personal service.

“ 10. That in order to ascertain whether such forfeitures have been incurred, it shall be lawful for the said guardians, or for the attorney-general, or for any of the said redemptioners, to petition the district court of the first district, or the parish court of the city of New Orleans, for a writ of *scire facias*, calling upon the said master, owner, or consignee to show cause, if any they have, why they should not be adjudged to forfeit the aid and benefit of this Act, for the purposes aforesaid. The said petition shall set forth clearly and distinctly, the cause or causes for which the said forfeiture is deemed to have been incurred, and the defendants shall file their answers to the said petition within four days, whereupon an early day shall be fixed by the consent of the parties, for the trial of the cause by the judge, if the said parties do not consent; and either party may demand that the cause be tried by a jury. The jury so demanded shall be specially summoned by the sheriff for such cause, and shall consist, as far as may be, of persons well conversed with maritime affairs. And if the said jury, having retired to consider their verdict, shall have remained together for the space of six hours, without having been able to come to an unanimous decision, the opinions of the said jurors shall be taken directly one by one, by the judge, and recorded by the clerk; and if it shall then appear that two-thirds, or more of the said jurors, are in favour of the petitioners, the verdict shall be entered for the said petitioners; but if fewer than two-thirds are in their favour, the verdict shall be entered for the defendant or defendants in the said cause. And the said verdict shall be a final decision of the said

he was struck by their names, being the same as his; asking a few questions, to his amazement and joy, they proved to be his own father and mother! He had written several letters to them, but never receiving an answer, had supposed them dead.

On the day we arrived at Philadelphia, a number of French officers, (Buonapartists) left the city in a schooner, bound to the territory of Alabama, where they intend to erect a city. They are said to be very rich, and it is supposed they will form a respectable settlement; it is to be called Demopolis.

cause, without either party being entitled to any new trial, arrest of judgment, or appeal. And if the cause be thus decided in favour of the petitioners, all the redemptioners imported in such vessel shall be entitled to be set at liberty."

CHAPTER XIII.

Journey through New York—Trenton—Brunswick—Elizabethtown—New Haven—New London, and Providence to Boston.

29th August, Friday. Having spent a pleasant week in Philadelphia, and the vicinity, and parted with my friend Mr. Clemenson, who stayed in the city, I, this day, started on a further tour, intending to visit Boston and Quebec. At three in the afternoon, took passage to Bristol, in the steam boat Bristol. The tide being in favour, we soon reached our destination. Thence I proceeded in a coachee to Trenton, distant thirty miles from Philadelphia. On the road we passed an ordinary looking farm-house, which was pointed out to me as the birth-place of Major General Jacob Brown, commander in chief of the army of the United States. His father and mother were of the society of Friends, but he, after considerable struggles between the prejudices of education, and what he conceived his duty, thought proper to relinquish the strictness of that profession, and bear arms in the late contest. He commenced his military career, as

an officer of militia, on the New York frontier, but very soon developed abilities above the common sort, and rapidly rose to his present eminent station.

On entering Trenton, which is the capital of the State of New Jersey, we pass over an excellent bridge, across the Delaware, 1100 feet in length, and 36 feet wide, covered in to prevent the effects of the weather. It has but five arches, and is said to have consumed 169,223 feet of cut stone.

TRENTON is situated opposite the Falls, and at the head of the sloop navigation of the river. It stands pleasantly on a gentle rising, is compact, well built, and paved, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. Besides the buildings for legislative and religious purposes, the town has a flourishing academy, market-house, is supplied with pumps, lamps, watchmen, and fire companies; in short, is a city in miniature: it is not much on the increase. The religions are, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Friends. A considerable cotton manufactory is carried on near the bridge. Trenton is noted for the masterly surprize of the German mercenaries, by General Washington, in the war of independence, at a time,

“ When hope was sinking in dismay,
And glooms obscured Columbia’s day.”

30th August, Saturday. At noon, left Trenton in the stage. On our way we took up two Princeton collegians, who imitated the dash and extravagance of our refined scholars ; it was, however, but a copy, they had not that consummate impudence we sometimes see in students of the Universities. Passed through Princeton, which consists of one wide unpaved street, ornamented with very good houses, mostly detached. The college, called Nassau Hall, is 180 feet by 54, built of stone, four stories high. It has produced several eminent men, the present number of students is about eighty. There is a very large seminary building, which I was informed, was to be entirely devoted to students in theology. We proceeded through Kingston, a pretty village, to Brunswick, on the Rariton, sixty miles from Philadelphia, and thirty-five from New York. Brunswick, is a city handsomely situated on the side of a hill, having the river in front, the streets are commodious and neatly paved, it contains 3000 inhabitants, who drive a considerable sloop trade, inland, and with New York. About a mile from the city is a college, just finished building, called Queen's College, after the old one it replaces, which was built when the state was a colony.

31st August, Sunday. The country on this line, is the flower of the Jersey's, being well

cultivated, and covered with numberless farms and orchards. Farms, sufficiently cleared and improved, are selling for forty dollars per acre. At noon, I left Brunswick in the stage; then we crossed the Rariton, over an excellent bridge, and passed through Bridgetown, a pretty village, and Elizabethtown, a place of 200 houses, to Elizabethtown Point, twenty miles from Brunswick, where I arrived too late for the packet, and of necessity took up my quarters for the night.

The prospect from the tavern at this place is pleasant; before you, the farms, hills, and extensive meadows of Staten island, beautify the scene; on the right and left, numerous boats are sailing along in Newark Bay, or gently winding along the shores of the inlet, which with an extensive view of the Jersey shores, completes the view. Being situated in the neighbourhood of salt marshes, in the evening I found the Mosquitoes, a sort of gnat, troublesome; they biting my hands and face in spite of precaution.

I copied the following price of tavern rates, fixed, as the law requires, by the magistrates of the county, for the year 1817; a tavern keeper, in many of the States, not having a similar established list placed in a conspicuous situation, subjects himself to a penalty.

	<i>Dol. Cents.</i>
Breakfast	0 37
Dinner	0 50
Lodging	0 25
Claret	1 50 per bottle.
Lisbon	1 0 ditto.
Teneriffe	1 0 ditto.
Cyder	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ per quart.
Strong Beer	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Oats	0 16 per gallon.
Indian Corn	0 24 ditto.
Hay and Stabling ..	0 31 per night.
Ditto	0 37 24 hours.
Pasture	0 25 ditto.

1st September, Monday. Arrived at New York in the steam boat, *Atalanta*, and put up at Mrs. Patterson's, 270, Greenwich Street, meaning to proceed directly for New England.

I found New York thronged with British and French emigrants. Two ships arrived from England to day with many passengers, and ten ships from Europe, the last month, brought near 1000. In the evening I went to the theatre, it was the first night of the season ; the boxes had been fresh painted and decorated, and the whole was much neater than when I saw it last spring.

3d September, Wednesday. To day I took passage for New Haven, in the Connecticut steam boat, Captain Bunker, distance ninety-five miles, fare five dollars, including an excellent

breakfast and dinner. We left the wharf at seven in the morning, and after passing Hell Gate, or Hurl Gate, as it is now called, which must be a very dangerous passage in bad weather, hoisted sail; and notwithstanding the tide was against us, went at a great rate. The day was fine, and the scenery on both sides of the sound, most picturesque. The land on Long Island, and the main, is composed of gentle hills and dales, and exhibited a beautiful scene of cultivation, covered with seats, cottages, farms, and villages, whose white spires presented themselves at intervals, as we swiftly glided along. At six in the evening we arrived at New Haven. The approach is handsome, as the city stands at the bottom of a small bay, on a plain surrounded on three sides by hills. A pier projects a considerable way into the bay, at which lay a number of ships, brigs, and schooners. A long bridge, in a state of decay, connects New Haven with East Haven, which lays to the left, it has two draws for the admission of vessels. The town contains near 7000 inhabitants, and the entrance of the bay is guarded by a small fort. This city is as healthy as any in the world, but one person out of seventy dying annually.

Having removed our baggage on board the Fulton steam-boat, at eight the same evening,

we proceeded for New London, distance sixty miles, fare three dollars, including supper. The wind blew fresh from the south, and the rolling of the boat had such an effect, that I, who was not sick in crossing the Atlantic, became quite so. After supper, still being sick, I put on my great coat, and slept on deck; by day-break we arrived at our destination, and I put up at Shepherd's hotel.

Both these steam boats are very large and excellent. We had near 100 passengers in the Connecticut, who were all very handsomely accommodated in one cabin. The Fulton, on account of the wind blowing towards shore, and performing her passage at night, was forced to proceed out to sea, steering entirely by the compass.

NEW LONDON is a city situated on the west side of the Thames, about three miles from its mouth; it is defended by two forts, and is the most considerable sea port in Connecticut, owning 13 or 14,000 ton of shipping, trading principally to the West Indies and coastwise. The streets are about forty feet wide, some of them irregular, and all unpaved. The houses are almost entirely of frame, and neatly painted. The inhabitants are about 5,000 in number, and enjoy a healthy climate. They are a very orderly behaved, steady, and religious people, almost un-

mixed with foreigners, and their manners to strangers is civil and polite. What is singular in the United States, many of the elderly men have retained as part of their dress, small-clothes, instead of the universal American fashion of open pantaloons, or trowsers. Their religion is Episcopalian and congregationalist, the population and trade of the city is nearly stationary. New London being an old established town, some of the houses have an antient appearance, and the environs are so cleared, that they have not left trees and bushes enough to ornament the place; both very unusual circumstances in the States.

I have heard that the New Englanders are troublesome to strangers, "pestering them with questions;" it might be, and no doubt was so formerly, as Dr. Franklin mentions the propensity with considerable humour, but their manners must be much altered. I had not a single question of curiosity, as to my affairs, put to me by any one, whilst on board either of the steam-boats, though most of the passengers were Connecticut men, and can say the same of their conduct whilst staying here two days.

6th Sept. Saturday. This morning at seven I left New London in the stage for Boston. The turnpike-road is the best I have seen in the states. Our first stage brought us to Norwich, fourteen miles from London, a manufacturing and com-

mercial little city, situated at the head of the navigation of the Thames, and containing near 4,000 inhabitants. Leaving Norwich, we passed through Jewet's-City, Plainfield, and Sterling, all small places, and arrived at Providence by six in the afternoon.

The land, the whole distance of sixty miles, is hilly and very rocky, a kind of granite; much of the soil is good, and the country is populous. I observed the plowing and carting was all done by a yoke of oxen, and a horse as a leader. The Indian corn is a dwarf sort, growing about three feet high, it suits this colder climate much better than the Virginian corn. As in other parts of the States, I saw but few sheep in a flock, but they looked better than those in the Western States; perhaps the reason for it is, more care is taken of them. I hardly saw a farm without some on it. Although stone is at their doors, the farm-houses are all frame, with a brick chimney in the middle, such is the force of custom, though some plead that wood is more healthy. Farms are selling at about thirty dollars per acre. We passed a corps of volunteer cavalry, soon after entering the State of Rhode Island, they were dressed very similar to our yeoman cavalry, having red jackets; which I never saw, before or since, worn by any in the States, dark blue being the general colour.

PROVIDENCE is the largest town in the small State of Rhode Island. Its site is on both sides of the river Providence, the banks rise gently on each side, and add greatly to the beauty of its appearance; it struck me as remarkably handsome. The houses are very good, and the churches large and elegant.

“ In 1790 the shipping owned in this port, were computed at 11,942 ton, in 1805 they had increased to 14,856 ton. Trade is carried on with the West and East Indies, Europe, China, and coastwise. Several banks are established, and there are two spermaceti works, a number of distilleries, sugar houses, a cotton, and other manufactories. The public buildings, besides churches, are a court house, workhouse, market house, Brown’s university, four public schools, a hospital, and public library.” Morse’s last American Edition.

In 1794 Providence contained 6,380 inhabit.

1810..... census 10,071 ditto.

The number is not much increased.

At seven o’clock, the stage being ready, we left Providence, and it being now dark, could see but little of the country, but observed it was not so hilly, as that we had been travelling through during the day. Arrived at Boston, and put up at Dowe’s boarding-house, State Street, which is one of the best in the town; rate, nine dollars

per week. Mr. Dowe is an Irishman by birth, his table is well furnished, and every attention and civility is paid to his boarders. As some of my readers are, no doubt, amateurs of good living, I subjoin the following bill of dinner fare, at his house, the 13th of September; it is not a selected one, but copied at the moment.

Roast goose, fresh salmon, ribs of beef, loin of veal, boiled leg of mutton; cabbages, potatoes, carrots, turnips; various pickles; cyder, rum, and brandy, at discretion. *Dessert.* Fruit pies, fruits, sweet and water melons, &c.

CHAPTER XIV.

Boston — Charlestown — Brede's Hill — Cambridge — Harvard University — Lynn — Salem — Sea Serpent — Fanaticism of the first Settlers.

BOSTON is the largest town in New England, and ranks in size and commerce the fourth in the United States. It lies in $42^{\circ} 23' 15''$ N. lat. and $70^{\circ} 52' 42''$ W. lon. Distance from New York, 252 miles, and 500 N. E. of the Federal City. It stands at the bottom of Massachusetts Bay, on a peninsula of irregular form, and is joined to the main by an isthmus at the south end of the town. The peninsula, on which the town stands, contains 700 acres of land. It is connected to Charlestown by a bridge 1,503 feet long, and forty-two broad. West Boston Bridge is still larger, and several other bridges facilitate the communication with the surrounding country; they have draws for the admission of vessels, and lamps are placed at convenient intervals.

The general appearance of the town is European. The circumscribed site has caused the houses to be much crowded in many parts, and

most of the streets are irregular. State Street, Common Street, Somerset Street and Place, Fort-hill Square, Franklin Place, a new and handsome street commencing near the Old State House, called Market Street, and the neighbourhood of the Park and Long Wharf, are exceptions. Long Wharf extends 1,743 feet into the harbour, in a strait line, and exceeds in convenience, any thing of the kind in America. In the centre of the wharf is a double extensive range of excellent four or five story brick warehouses and stores, all slated. On each side, coasting vessels lay close to the wharfs, and load and unload with the greatest facility. On either side, north and south, are other wharfs and noble ranges of warehouses.

Excepting some old frame houses, and a few new ones, the buildings of the town are of brick or stone, three, four, or five stories high ; many of the dwelling houses are painted white or stone colour, and have balconies on the roofs. The frame houses are painted more variously, according to the fancy of the owners or occupiers.

The number of inhabitants, at different periods, is as follows :

In 1700.....	7,000
1790.....	18,038 census.
1810.....	33,250 census.

Besides about 1,000 inhabitants in Chelsea, and on the islands in the Bay. The increase of Boston is, and will be very slow; few Europeans caring to settle here, and the natives themselves emigrate to the Southern and Western States in considerable numbers. Here are but few negroes, and they are free.

The harbour of Boston is one of the best in the world, and the foreign and domestic trade is great. "The arrivals in 1816, were 656 from foreign parts, and 1,684 coastwise. The shipping owned in Boston is computed at 149,000 tons*."

Manufactures have long been carried on in rum, (called New England rum, some of it a close imitation of West Indian,) sugar, beer, sail-cloth, cordage, and cables, plate-glass, chocolate, and some other articles. There were, in 1810, thirty distilleries, two breweries, eight sugar-houses, and eleven rope-walks. The merchants and traders meet at the head of State Street, from twelve to two o'clock, every day, to transact business in the manner of our Exchange. There are six banks and a branch of the United States bank. A considerable canal connects the river Merrimac, in New Hampshire, with Boston, and adds very much to the facility of intercourse

* Remembrancer, Phil. edit.

with the interior. One or two other canals are in contemplation.

The churches are about thirty in number, many of them large and ornamented with spires, having a clock and peal of bells. The public buildings are numerous, and worthy the capital of New England, particularly the new State-House, fronting the Park, which is one of the best buildings in the United States. The public societies of Boston are very respectable, and embrace almost every subject, arts and sciences, agriculture, history, literature, religion, charity, &c &c. They also copy from Great Britain, without any regard to the different state of society on this side of the Atlantic, all the newly-invented plans of our philanthropists, as they appear; having established Bible, saving-bank, chimney-sweeping, *soup*, missionary, religious tract, and other similar societies. Their rage for copying is so comprehensive, that it would not be very surprising if they were to establish a floating chapel in the Bay, after the manner of those recently opened on the Thames.

The religion of most of the inhabitants is Presbyterian or Congregationalist; there are a considerable number of Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists, and a church of each, Catholics, Friends, Sandemanians, and Universalists. Education has always been attended to; besides

private schools, seven free schools are supported at the public expence, for children of every class of citizens. At an annual meeting in March, the inhabitants choose nine *select men* for the government of the town; at the same time are chosen a town-clerk, a treasurer, twelve overseers of the poor, twenty-four fire-wards, twelve clerks of the market, twelve constables, and twelve scavengers. The town taxes amount to 100,000 dollars, of this sum not more than 20,000 dollars is expended for the poor, the rest being appropriated to education, lighting, watching, repairing streets, and the board of health.

Boston is as healthy a place as any of its size in the world. The people, are comely, and you often meet a good portly figure, and complete resemblance to a well-fed Englishman. The women often display that delicate red and white for which my fair countrywomen are justly so famous. The manners, customs, and dress of the people are very much English. Hospitality is a characteristic. They are more steady, I may say, formal, than any other citizens of American towns I have seen, which, I suppose, proceeds in a right line from the first settlers, who professed to be all deeply religious. Though this is wearing away, it is still apparent in their public addresses, newspapers, Sunday police, and particularly in their Christian names, Noah,

Adam, Enoch, Nathan, and *Jonathan*, being as common as William, Henry, Richard, and George, are in England.

Their amusements are but few ; the theatre, balls, concerts, exhibitions, excursions to the Blue Mountains, about twelve miles off, and to the islands in the Bay, are the principal. The military companies of the town, consist of the trained bands, cadets, fusileers, and artillery, and the "ancient and honourable Company of Artillery," incorporated so late back as 1638.

Although Boston was the first to "teach bright freedom's lore," by a strange turn of politics, in the late contest she was the foremost to baffle President Madison, many of the people being taught, and believing such was their interest ; the good sense of the majority prevented them from proceeding to extremities ; and the latter events of the war, with Munroe's recent tour, have effected a great change in the politics of the people *. At present, Massachusetts is the

* As an instance of this change: I attended an auction of books, in State Street ; amongst other books put up, was a "Defence of General Hull," a work about the size of a five shilling book ; for this the auctioneer got ten cents ; he put up another, for which he could get no bidders. Soon after he put up a "Vindication of the Reign of George the Third," which was received with a laugh of good-humour, but no bidders. "Proceedings of the Hartford Convention," a

only State in which the Federal party have a majority.

Boston is improving in appearance. Many good buildings, and one or two churches, are erecting. The Park, containing forty-five acres, having a neat rail fence, and public walk, shaded with trees, is a handsome appendage to the town; it is surrounded on three sides by houses, whilst, on the fourth it has a large expanse of water, beyond which is a beautiful view of the country, backed by distant hills. The carriages used here are something different from those of other places, the gigs being suspended on two strong leather straps passing under them; the straps are fixed to the front of the carriage, and a cross-piece, which connects two long wooden springs, commencing near the shafts, and ending at an elevation behind. Their pleasure waggons, called Yankee waggons, are in miniature on four wheels, neatly painted, and drawn by one horse. The drays in use here are the clumsiest I ever saw, being simply shafts and two heavy pieces of wood, extending fifteen or sixteen feet behind the shaft horse, the extremities almost touching the ground. The draft horses are the largest I

pamphlet of thirty-two pages, containing violent abuse of the Republicans, obtained twenty cents for twenty-five copies, &c. Republican politics and general works, sold very well.

have seen in the country. Stage-coaches, on the usual American construction, proceed to all parts of the New England States and New York. But one steam-boat, that I know of, is owned; it proceeds from Boston to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Provisions are plentiful, but not so cheap as at New York, and Philadelphia; I think I may say fifteen per cent. dearer; fish is an exception, they are various, plentiful, and often cheap. The principal market of Boston, except the butchers' shambles, is shabby, dirty, and crowded; the fish and vegetable markets, disagreeably so, compared with those of New York or Philadelphia. The New or South Market, is much better. It is common for green-grocers, gardeners, and butchers, to call from door to door, vending their goods. This is a custom I have not observed to be general elsewhere in the States.

Boarding is from four to twelve dollars per week; which last is the price at the Exchange Hotel, near State Street; this tavern is the largest and best regulated one in America. The number of boarders, mostly by the year, often exceed one hundred. When you enter the principal door, you find yourself in a large hall, used by the inmates as a promenade, the bar of the hotel is fronting the door. The separate stories have each a neat gallery, extending round

the hall, and are divided into separate bed-rooms, neatly furnished. The news-room is supplied with near sixty different files of papers. A correspondence is kept up with all the world, and letters forwarded free of expence to any part. An observatory surmounts the roof, to which all have free access.

CHARLESTOWN is eligibly situated for commerce on a peninsula connected to Boston by Charles River bridge. Bredes Hill, commonly called Bunker's Hill, is within the town; it was the scene of the first considerable conflict between Great Britain and her colonies, when Charlestown was burnt down, previous to the British storming the redoubt; it was soon after rebuilt, and now contains many good houses, manufactures, and stores, and above 5,000 inhabitants. Brede's Hill is surrounded by buildings, but the immediate ground, on which the brunt of the action was fought, is enclosed, and scrupulously preserved from buildings. Part of the entrenchments are still visible; in the centre is a monument with the following inscription:

“ In Memory of MAJ.-GEN. JOSEPH WARREN, AND HIS BRAVE ASSOCIATES, who were slain on this memorable spot, June 17, 1775.”

At the bottom is added:

“ None but they who set a just value on the blessings of LIBERTY are worthy to enjoy her.

In vain we toil'd, in vain we fought,
We bled in vain, if you, our offspring,
Want valour to repel the assaults of her invaders.

CHARLESTOWN, settled 1628.

..... burnt 1775.

..... rebuilt 1776."

The monument is, however, but a small shabby one, to commemorate such an interesting part of American history. It consists of a small pedestal of bricks, with a wooden pinnacle. The Massachusetts state prison or penitentiary, and a United States marine hospital and navy yard, are in this town.

Harvard University, situated in the town of Cambridge, three miles West of Boston, is one of the best in the United States. The date of its establishment is 1638; since which, above 4,000 students have received honorary degrees. It consists of five good brick buildings, four stories high; they stand on a pleasant lawn, and are ornamented with a rising shrubbery, beyond which the spire of the village church peeps with a pretty effect. The present number of students is about two hundred. The study of the constitution is universally practised in this, and all other American colleges and schools, and accounts for the universal knowledge of the first and true principles of government, possessed by American citizens.

11th September, Wednesday. I made an excursion to Salem, distance nineteen miles in a N. E. direction. After crossing a bridge which joins Charlestown to Chelsea, another small suburb, we found the road very excellent, carried on for some miles through salt marshes, where the hay stacks are all placed on frames, to prevent their being damaged by high tides, which sometimes overflow the level. We passed through the town of Lynn, noted for its extensive manufactory of elegant silk and cloth shoes. Morse gives the number made annually, in 1795, at 300,000 pair, and in 1802, computes them to amount to 400,000 pair; at present, I am told, the trade is on the decline; the spirit of emigration having seized many of the apprentices and journeymen. Lynn contains four or five thousand inhabitants, but presents little appearance of compactness; as is common in the United States, the houses are spread over a wide tract of ground. Leaving Lynn, the remainder of the journey is through a rocky country.

SALEM is a large commercial town, situated on a peninsula; it is the capital of Essex, which is one of the most populous counties in the United States. In 1790, there were 7,921 inhabitants, in 1810, they amounted, according to the census, to 12,613; there has been a small increase since. The houses are good brick, many of them ele-

gant ; and the streets are neatly paved with small stones, having side walks. The harbour is shoal, not having above ten feet water at high tides ; notwithstanding this inconvenience, Salem engages largely in commerce. The foreign arrivals, in 1816, were 115. Above 40,000 tons of shipping are owned, of which " fifty four ships and brigs are employed in the India trade *." The cod fishing business is also pursued with spirit.

The conversation of the inhabitants, whilst I was here, turned on a pair of monstrous sea-serpents, which were said to have been repeatedly seen off Marble Head and Cape Ann. Every body believed the story ; and there were many sailors and fishermen, who said they had seen one or both of them. It may be true ; we read in the history of Norway of such monsters being frequently seen on their coasts. For the amusement of the curious, I insert the following statement from a Boston paper.

" Salem, 1st Sept. 1817.—Yesterday information was received in this town from Gloucester, of the appearance of an unusual fish, or serpent, in that harbour. The letter represented that the head of it, eight feet out of water, was as large as the head of a horse, and of great length. It was afterwards said that two had been seen. A

* Salem Gazette, 1817.

party was soon provided to take him with muskets, harpoons, and every instrument which good marksmen and whalers could use. We soon after received a letter informing that the fish had been seen for several days, and that it was first discovered by the fishermen. All attempts to take the fish had been ineffectual. Quite different accounts are given of its length, which all agree to say is great, and that its body is round. That it is very quick in its motions, and in all directions. The person adds, I have just seen the fish sporting in the water, and it shews a length of fifty feet, within a quarter of a mile from the shore, and adds, we have never seen any thing like it. A man, who discharged his musket within thirty feet of it, says he struck the fish, and that its head was partly white. The inhabitants were determined to repeat their attempts to take it, and a large sum had been offered for it. Another letter says, 'I have had an opportunity to see the fish, and the street is full of persons who are going to enjoy the sight of it. It appears in joints like the wooden buoys on a net rope, almost as large as a barrel. Two muskets were fired at it, and appeared to hit on the head, but without effect. It immediately disappeared, and in a short time was seen a little below, but in the dark we lost sight of him. It

appears like a string of gallon kegs one hundred feet long.' ”

The Salem ancient artillery corps had a field-day whilst I was in town. They displayed much proficiency in going through their exercise. Their uniform is splendid, blue, faced with red, gold epaulets, gold lace and trimmings, with half moon hats. The place where they went through their evolutions is called a common, but it is very handsome, and might, with propriety, be called a park.

The first settlers of this part of America were composed of English dissenters, who fled from persecution at home; and, as most bigots do, considering themselves the exclusive children of God, fell to persecuting others. The Friends, in particular, felt the full force of this spirit, being whipped and scourged without mercy, and one or two of them hung, for no other offence than being, as they called them, “wretched fanatics and heretical enthusiasts!” They even banished Mr. Williams, one of their own ministers, for holding a more enlightened doctrine. He, with a few followers, proceeded to Rhode Island, and there established that colony. The absurd doctrine of demonolatry was also broached by these really fanatical and wrong-headed people, and numbers of unfortunates were hung in different parts of New Ea-

gland, and particularly at Salem, as practisers thereof. These gloomy ideas and proceedings have been long done away, and the enlightened spirit of 1775, happily substituted. The present race of New Englanders are on the whole, perhaps, as enlightened as any people in the States.

CHAPTER XV.

*Journey to Burlington—Windsor—Hanover.
Montpellier—General Observations on the
Country and People—Burlington.*

15th Sept. Monday. THIS day I left Boston in the mail stage, that proceeds through the interior of New England to Burlington, in the state of Vermont. Distance 200 miles, fare eleven dollars. The country is hilly, and well settled. We passed through numbers of small villages to Washington, New Hampshire, distance eighty miles, where we staid for the night. Washington contains near 1,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. One of our passengers to-day was a handsome dashing cadet, from West Point, New York. He was dressed fashionably, and gave himself several consequential, though inoffensive airs.

16th Sept. Tuesday. To day we passed through a more broken, but less stony country; the land good, first and second rate. Crossed the Connecticut, and arrived at Windsor, Vermont, to dinner. Windsor contains near 3,000 inhabi-

tants, the compact part of the town is built of brick, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river, where the view of its meanders, and rich meadows and farms, is strikingly beautiful. The State Penitentiary of Vermont is in this town.

Leaving Windsor, we pass through a fertile country, and again crossing the Connecticut, arrive at Hanover, New Hampshire, day's journey, but forty miles. "Here is a college, named after its principal benefactor, William, Earl of Dartmouth—Dartmouth College. The buildings, with the chapel and Moor's school, which is attached, are four in number, situated on a healthy elevation, commanding an extensive prospect. The number of under graduates is about 160."—*Morse.*

17th Sept. Wednesday. Our ride to-day was through a cultivated, but increasingly rugged and mountainous country, where the road often lay through defiles, and by crags, and small cata-racts, that came tumbling off the hills.

At noon we arrived at Montpellier, the present capital of Vermont, romantically situated by the side of Onion river, surrounded by hills. It is an increasing place of perhaps 200 houses, and 1,200 inhabitants. The house in which the legislature meets is of wood, and looks very much like a meeting-house. Several houses are building, and there are two or three good taverns for the accommoda-

tion of the members. The prosperity of this town depends, in a great measure, on its remaining the seat of Government.

Leaving Montpelier, the country swells into mountains, one called the Camel's back, from its singular form, is very high. Our road lay along the banks of the *Onion* (what a barbarous name;) we crossed it several times. The land on it is excellent, producing good crops of hay, small grain and corn. Late at night we arrived at Burlington, on Lake Champlain, (distance eighty miles;) put up at Haye's Steam Boat Hotel, in the public square.

The whole of this part of New England is hilly, and much of it stony; it is well watered, but the streams are often rapid, and admit of but partial navigation. The hills and forests are clothed with pine, and other evergreens, oak, maple ash, &c. the vegetable kingdom is scanty here, compared with the states of Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. There is but little game, except partridges, pigeons, squirrels, and a few deer in the mountains. Wolves and foxes are yet troublesome in the mountainous districts.

The roads, bridges, and accommodations, are good in the direction we travelled, and I understand are so generally: much improvement has been made the last few years. The coach proprietors of New England, under the idea of sav-

ing, drive one set of horses eighteen or twenty miles; this is cruel, especially in so hilly a country, and, I should suppose, by the injury done to the horses, defeats the intention. Travellers' fare is the same as in other parts of the States, with the exception of a glass of cyder being placed by the side of each cup and saucer at breakfast and supper.

The inhabitants are a healthy, plain, hardy race of people, invariably sprung from the *old country*, and retaining, with but little contamination, the spirit of their and our ancestors. Their industry is proverbial, and you pass few cottages without hearing the hum of a spinning-wheel. Our stage, as before observed, carried the mail (contained in a leather bag, that held *four or five bushels*;) and it was pleasing to observe the boys and girls running out of the farm-houses, at the sound of the post-horn, to catch the numerous newspapers, which our driver distributed *en passant*. There are few people but take a newspaper, and though they care very little about the politics of Europe, they enter with much spirit into localities, and the politics of the Commonwealth.

There are no slaves, except what few are under a process of emancipation, and very few Negroes in this or any part of the five New England States. Struck with the absurdity of being free-

men, and the advocates of freedom, at an early period these states, with New York and Pennsylvania, devised means gradually to liberate their slaves; who, as they received their freedom, almost all retired to the large towns, where labourers were then in great request.

The size of farms is mostly from 50 to 200 acres; as usual in America, most of them tenanted by the owners. The soil is various, a large portion of it good, excellent for grazing, and suited to the growth of grains common to England; but here, as in other parts of the States, they have not introduced, to any extent, the growth of pulse, &c. Indian corn, which does tolerably well, is the substitute. Orchards do well here, but not equal to Pennsylvania and the Jerseys; the fruit, though plentiful, is small. I sometimes saw a patch of tobacco planted near a cottage, enough for the consumption of a family; the climate will not admit of its growth as a crop. Stone fencing, as with us in Derbyshire, is much used. The grain and hay harvest, which has been over near two months in Ohio and Kentucky, five or six weeks in Virginia, and near a month in Pennsylvania, is here not above half got in. As a proof of the industry of the New England farmer, when he converts a part of the forest into cleared land, he makes it nearly, or quite, pay the expence of clearing, by manufac-

turing pot and pearl ash ; in the western country this economy is hardly ever thought of.

All the country is divided into townships of several miles square in extent : they seem to answer to our divisions called hundreds, with this difference, the village, or most compact part of the township bears the same name, though there will sometimes be other villages in the same township. Often in passing through the woods, where no houses could be seen, a passenger would exclaim, "What town are we in now?" And perhaps the answer would be Kensington, Londonderry, Dover, Bath, or some other name conveying an incongruous association of ideas to the English traveller.

Vermont and New Hampshire are but slowly increasing in population, so many people emigrate to the New States. I am informed, that some towns have lost forty families in a year. In several instances I have seen elderly people about to quit good farms, on which they were getting a living, to go and form new connections in the West. This is carrying the thing to excess, but Americans on any part of the continent are at home ; and it certainly is better for their children, as in the West there is a milder climate, and plenty of room for centuries to come. It might be worth the consideration of an emigrant farmer from England, whether he should settle here or west-

ward: cleared farms, with a good framed farmhouse, may be bought for ten dollars per acre; and, in buying a farm, of course you buy a share of the public improvements, so often wanted in the west, such as bridges and roads; the taxes are a trifle more than in the back country, but the produce sells for a much greater price, and infinitely counterbalances that consideration. However, there are other advantages in the Western States, that will be treated of by and by. and on the whole, in my opinion, gives them the preference.

BURLINGTON is one of the most considerable towns in the State of Vermont, distant 176 miles N. W. from Boston, by the nearest road; 100 miles S. from Montreal, and about 300 N. of New York. It is situated on the side of a hill, in a bay of Lake Champlain, where it is about eight miles across. The streets are unpaved, strait and extensive. Although it contains a population of 2,000 inhabitants, there are hardly two houses together; in the most compact part, near the bay, they are mostly a few feet or yards separate. The houses are good, frame or brick. There are several well-furnished stores, and a considerable trade is carried on with Canada and New York, by means of the lake. The principal landing and harbour is in the village; it is formed by a pier of logs and earth, 150 feet in length,

and one or two log and earth islands, to protect the trading sloops that belong or lay at the place.

The public buildings are a court-house, jail, several churches, a bank (a branch of the United States is talked of,) barracks, and a university. One of the churches is of brick, just finished, and cost 22,000 dollars; the pulpit and steps are mahogany, and the whole very neat. The barracks, built here during the late war, stand on a commanding cliff of earth, seventy feet above the level of the lake; they are now unoccupied. The university stands at the top of the principal street, about three-quarters of a mile from the public square, and one from the bay, on an elevation of 150 feet above the lake. It is a fine building of brick, four stories high, with seventy good windows in front, and is ornamented with a handsome cupola.

The court was sitting whilst I was in town. Being detained longer than I expected, waiting for the steam-boat, I had several opportunities of witnessing their judicial proceedings. The pleaders often quote the common law cases of England, to give weight to their arguments. They are very plain: the judges and counsellors were in the common dress of citizens. The room is furnished with ranges of seats, for the accommodation of those who attend on business, or curiosity. The strict decorum of an English county

court is but little known. Whilst causes of considerable interest were under trial, the pleaders and clerks not absolutely employed were reading newspapers, or whispering to some acquaintance; and I several times saw a large can of cyder brought in from a neighbouring tavern, and handed round amongst the jury. Kendal, in his *Travels*, American edition, says, speaking of courts in New England, "the judges sit with their hats off, whilst the spectators put theirs to their intended use." I have been in several courts, in different parts, and never recollect seeing any but the Friends retain theirs; perhaps the court he saw was some petty one, or where members of that society were numerous.

The manners of the people assembled at Burlington were convivial. It was *court time*, and with Americans that implies frolicking time. All the time that could be spared from the sessions-house was spent in playing at quoits, ten-pins, horse-racing, and betting on the weight of their horses: in this last amusement, a leather apparatus is at hand, the horse is led to the hay scales, and the bet or bets soon decided. I must observe, that I did not see one man drunk, whereas in Virginia, at the county courts, on the same occasions, one half of those who attend are intoxicated before night. Boarding at the same house as the judges, I was witness to their behaviour

when off the bench : they are under no restraint, but dine at the ordinary with the other inmates of the tavern, and mix in common with them, smoking their segars, and cracking jokes indifferently with all. After court was over for the day, a band of twenty-five instruments, amateurs, performed in the court-house ; the martial notes swelling on the air, enlivened and added to the pleasures of an autumnal evening.

Price of provisions at Burlington, September, 1817.

	<i>Dol.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	
Flour.....	12	0	barrel, 196 lbs.
Meat.....	0	9	lb.
Oats	0	30	bushel.
Wheat	1	35	ditto.

There are no butchers shambles, or market-house, in Burlington ; butchers kill an animal, and dispose of it by going their rounds with a cart.

Burlington, from its central situation, and increase of trade during the war, is said to contain more capital than any town in the State of Vermont. The whole improvement of the country round, and all that borders on the lake, is the growth of the last half century.

CHAPTER XVI.

*Journey to Montreal—Plattsburg—St. John's
—Habitans—Laprairie—Montreal—Indians
—Marriages—Buffaloes baited.*

21st Sept. Sunday. HAVING taken my passage in the steam-boat *Phoenix*, that calls at Burlington in its passage from Whitehall, at the head of the lake, to St. John's, Lower Canada, I went on board at three this morning. Fare five dollars, including breakfast and dinner. Distance seventy-five miles. By day-break we made the Heros, several islands so called, containing some fine farms, and a population of 2,000 inhabitants. The morning was fine, and the air clear, much like a fine December day in England, but the sun shines much warmer at mid-day. The shore of the lake is in some places gentle, but mostly bold and rugged, particularly on the New York side, where it is composed of a range of mountains. The whole scenery of farms, islands, forests and mountains, is delightful. Passing the south end of the Heros, we stood in for Plattsburg, which place I was anxious to see, it being rendered famous by the combined attack of the

British land and lake forces, on those of the Americans, the eleventh of September, 1814. We only staid to land and receive several passengers, so that I had but a short view of the town. Part of a regiment of the line lies here; I observed their undress was a dark grey jacket and a pair of trowsers. The fortifications are of no great strength, and the appearance of the place hardly justifies Morse's account of it; he says, "polite circles may be found, and the genteel traveller be entertained with the luxuries of a *sea port*, a tune on the harpsichord, and a philosophical conversation." In 1790, Plattsburg contained 458 inhabitants, in 1810 they had increased to 1,500.

Passing Chazy and Champlain settlements, on the New York side, we arrive at lat. 45° N. the boundary between the United States and the British possessions. Here the United States have nearly finished building a strong stone fortress. It has nine sides, and will mount near 100 cannon on two tiers. At two in the afternoon we passed the British fort, situated on a small flat island, Au Noix; hoisted our colours in passing, by way of compliment. The river Sorrel commences near the boundary, and conveys the waters of the Lake into the St. Lawrence; its shores on both sides to St. John's are swampy, and in forest, excepting a few farms. One of the passengers informed me, "farms and settle-

ments were thicker *a way back*, where the land was higher." Arrived at St. John's, a poor looking place, having but one street of log and frame houses. On making the wharf, a British custom-house officer came on board, but we had no trouble; none of our luggage undergoing examination, except where so bulky as to create suspicion.

The steam boat, *Phœnix*, carries the mail from New York to Montreal and Quebec; and takes freight as well as passengers. It is now the only one on the Lake; the *Champlain*, which used to meet her at Burlington, being burnt.

I left St. John's immediately in one of the stages which are always in attendance on the steam boat, for Laprairie, on the river St. Lawrence (distance twenty-eight miles, fare two dollars, twenty-five cents) the road is of clay and mould, much cut up, and full of holes. The country, after leaving the banks of the Sorrel, is level, but not swampy, as far as the eye can reach. It is populous, and divided in right lines by ditches or rail fences, into many luxuriant farms. The land is excellent, much of it in meadow, and more potatoes than I have noticed growing in the same distance any where in America. Indian corn comes to little worth beyond 44 or 45° N. lat.

The reader will recollect he is now travelling

in a British colony, or province, wrested from France in 1759, by the British troops, under the youthful and gallant General Wolf; nine-tenths of the people are of French extraction, still speaking French, and preserving traits of national character. Being Sunday, the young men and girls were dressed in their best, the men, almost all, in a jacket and trowsers, of grey or drab-coloured cloth, and the girls with a straw hat, trimmed with gay ribbons, and a sort of spencer, over a gown of domestic manufacture or English print; the doors of the cottages were thronged with Sunday gossips and visitors. At some places on the road side stood the symbol of Catholicism, decorated with the ladder, spear, and crown of thorns. We arrived at Laprairie, which is a considerable place, about dusk, and there being fifty or sixty travellers, who wished to proceed immediately to Montreal, distant but nine miles across the St. Lawrence, we hired two batteaux, for twenty-five cents each person, and forthwith embarked on the bosom of that noble river. The evening was fine, and a full moon shone upon the most picturesque night scenery I had ever beheld. The rowers sung in chorus a French song, at the end of each stanza pausing, whilst the steersman took it up; they kept exact time with their oars, as did the steersman with his paddle; these boats are always steered with

a paddle, in the Indian manner. After an hour and a half's rowing we arrived at Montreal, whose shining metal roofs had long presented themselves to our eyes, in company with several Americans I put up at Pomeroy's Montreal Hotel, near the principal landing; board one dollar and a quarter per day. Here a dollar passes for five, and an eagle for fifty shillings sterling.

MONTREAL was originally settled by the French about two centuries ago. The city, the second in commerce and population of British America, is situated on an island of the same name, thirty miles long, and four broad; it has its name from a mountain, which lifts its verdant head in the rear of the town. The situation of Montreal is excellent, at the head of the ship navigation of the great river St. Lawrence, on a fertile island, surrounded by a fertile and populating country, and having to the westward an immense fertile and improving country: opposite Montreal the river is three miles wide; the town rises in a gradual ascent from the river, and is laid out irregularly; many of the streets are narrow: two small streams run through the city. The houses are two and three stories high, built of stone, with tinned roofs, very thick walls, iron shutters, gratings, and doors. No doubt all this is convenient and suitable to the climate, but to the eye it has a clumsy and gloomy appearance, which is in-

creased by the immense stacks of chimneys and large garret windows, some of the latter almost large enough for a small family to live in! I saw but two brick houses in the town. The suburbs are almost all composed of one and two story log houses. Ladders are placed on most roofs where they are not fire proof, in many instances rotten with age, and but little to be depended upon in the hour of emergency. There are several good ranges of stone warehouses near the river.

The number of inhabitants I should estimate at 15,000; they are increasing daily, if we may judge from the quantity of houses building in different streets. The people are a mixture of Canadians, British, and Americans. There are several good taverns, and the stores are full of European and India goods: they contain also a variety of articles for the trade with the Indians. Auctions of cargoes are frequent as in the States. Some few manufactures are established; amongst others, a windmill, with horizontal sails, for grinding colours or oil, and several breweries: two or three windmills for flour are in the suburbs; I saw none in the States.

Montreal is the emporium of the North West Company, the most extensive fur company in America; their forts, or trading establishments, extend some thousands of miles west to the Pacific Ocean. I was informed by one of the com-

pany, Mr. Vandersluys, that fifteen hundred people are employed by them at these establishments. The *Ewereta*, a large ship for London, was at Market Wharf, loading entirely with skins and furs, which are brought down the interior rivers by Indians and whites, in the service of the Company. The morning after I came here, six or eight large canoes, manned by at least eight Indians each, and loaded with peltry, arrived. The Indians were dressed in all their finery: blue leggings, trimmed with scarlet list, a gay printed shirt, or black or common blanket thrown over their shoulders, and a gaudy yarn sash round their waists; some had their faces painted red and black, &c.; some had plates of silver on, or feathers, and different animals' tails stuck in their hats, and almost all had pendulous ear-rings. The women were dressed nearly the same, excepting some of the ornaments in the hat, and I observed almost all wore a black blanket and crucifix.

“The canoes are very neatly made of birch bark, having small ribs and splints of cedar, with cross pieces to strengthen them; the bark is sowed together with the stringy roots of the spruce tree, and the seams caulked with pine-tree gum.*” Their length is between twenty and thirty feet, width four feet and a half, and depth perhaps three feet; they will carry near four ton

* Carver.

weight, and yet are so light that two or four Indians will carry them miles over the portages. It would be needless, and foreign from this work, to enlarge on the Indians, or the general manners and customs of Indian nations*.

The public buildings are strong and roomy, but not elegant. The inhabitants have lately erected, in Notre Dame Street, at the top of the Market, near the State-house, a monument to Lord Nelson's memory ; it is a stone pillar, near thirty feet high, ornamented with naval emblems, and at the top a statue of the Admiral. It is surrounded by a neat iron railing. The barracks was formerly a Monkish College ; the ninety-ninth, an Irish regiment, occupy them. One of the men told me they had been in the country eight or nine years, and expected soon to be relieved, when as many as chose would be located in Upper Canada. The Catholic churches are ornamented with the usual holy profusion of pictures, images, and scriptural subjects in stained glass. The bells of these churches are almost constantly tolling night and day, to summons the votaries to their numerous religious masses and ceremonies. The English church has a fine organ ; and there are several other small Protestant congregations in the city. There are also

* The reader will find them faithfully pourtrayed in Carver's, or Lambert's, or Bradbury's Travels.

three nunneries and a Catholic college or academy, where students are taught French and Latin. The Roman Catholic is the religion established by Act of Parliament, but Protestants do not pay tythe or church rates.

There are two market places and market houses, and a third laid out, all in Paul Street, on a line with the river, and at convenient distances. Markets are held every day. The shambles are well supplied with meat at four-pence or five-pence sterling per pound; flour fifty shillings for 196 lb.; vegetables are very dear, except potatoes, they are one shilling per bushel. The *habitans* (country people) bring quantities of live sheep, lambs, and fowls to market; fresh salmon, eels, and several sorts of river fish, particularly cat-fish, are commonly in the market as is maple sugar, made by the Canadian farmers. Apples are small, but sweet; these, with Siberian apples, two or three sorts of almost tasteless plums, a few water melons, and ears of green Indian corn for boiling, comprize all the articles in the market I observed worthy of note.

The climate is warm in summer, as warm, or nearly so, as that of the southern States of the Union, and very cold in the winter; notwithstanding this, the changes, though violent, seldom occur; the climate is healthy, and the Ca-

nadians are mostly free from complaints, and generally live to a good old age. Nearly the same may be said of the European settlers.

The country people and common people are a curious looking set of men, they are short in stature; their dress is trowsers, and mocasins, or large boots of undressed leather, a frock coat or jacket, and greasy red cap; a short pipe is always an accompaniment, whether attending the market, driving a cart, or pursuing any other avocation; many of them wear comfortables, or yarn sashes round their waists, in the manner of the Indians. In their dress the better sort of inhabitants are genteel, and they live expensively. They have few amusements, except in the winter, when all trade, or thought of it, is laid aside, and a round of pleasure ensues: visiting, tea and dinner parties, sleighing, (the sleigh is called a cariole) dances; and sometimes a concert, or scenic representation, present their irresistible attractions. Curling matches are sometimes made. There is good duck and snipe shooting in the vicinity of Montreal, and plenty of deer some way in the country. Some of the members of the North West Company have established a convivial society, called the Beaver Club, in which the calamut, or pipe of peace, is handed round, and the Indian manners, customs,

and language, closely imitated. The members generally stand, but visitors have the privilege of sitting.

I saw several French-Canadian Marriages, which, I believe, from some superstition, are always on Monday: they have a train of cabriolets, a clumsy sort of gig, according to the respectability or wealth of the happy pair; on returning the bride rides first, and far from appearing reserved on the occasion, she calls out to her acquaintance in the street, or waves her handkerchief in passing them; the market people, whom they take care to pass, greet them with shouts, which the party seem to court and enjoy.

The carts used here are light, and the body of the drays have a fall from the shafts, in the manner of our tumbrels. The horses are small; bells are fixed to their harness. Carts drawn by dogs are common; I have seen a tandem dog cart, the dogs harnessed and belled the same as horses.

The inhabitants have several proposed plans for beautifying the city, some of which will no doubt be adopted, as there is considerable riches and public spirit in the inhabitants. The old walls built round the city in the early part of its growth, to protect it from the Indians, are removed; other improvements are making, and a

new street and market at the west end of St. Paul's Street is building.

The manner of washing pursued by many of the women is similar to that pursued in the West Indies. I every day saw thirty or forty soldiers' wives, and other women, standing up to their knees in water in different parts of the river, washing and beating the clothes on large stones, that lay conveniently for that purpose on the margin.

I several times walked to a small encampment of miserable Indians, who had erected temporary *wigwams*, about half a mile west of Montreal; they were about the size of a pig sty, a man could not stand upright in them; their fire for cooking was made outside the huts. I observed their victuals were the offal of the market. In trying to converse with them I was always answered "Je ne parlez Angloise." I cannot converse in French, and consequently was foiled in my attempts; this occurred to me several times in asking questions of the Canadians, when the same kind of answer was given. I am told these Indians seldom will converse with one unknown to them, who speaks English, even if they understand the language, whereas one who speaks French, to whom they are most partial, is sure to be answered with the utmost civility.

The manners of the Indians in and about Montreal, and according to respectable testimonies, generally where they have been corrupted by the traders is indifferent. I saw many intoxicated about the streets, some dreadfully so, laying dead drunk in the market. In one instance I saw a woman with her head in the channel, and her long hair floating down the dirty water, it was near a spirit shop ; several Indians who were going in and out, passed close to her, looked at her, and continued their progress ; some of the market people pointed her out to them, they smiled, and took no further notice ; at last, one of the most humane of the whites drew her out and placed her against the wall.

Connected to Montreal, by, I believe, the only turnpike in British America, is the Indian town of Lachine, nine miles above the city. It contains about 1000 Indians, who profess Catholicism. The most industrious navigate canoes, and make canoes, mocasins, and baskets ; but many, both men and women, lead an idle and dissolute life.

I was sorry to see an advertisement posted up in the streets of Montreal, that “ at such a tavern yard, a male and female buffaloe would be baited, by seven of the fiercest bull dogs that could be procured, all to be let loose at once.” The fight took place, and I heard from *gentle-*

men who had witnessed it, that the male buffalo alone beat the seven dogs easily. I saw both the animals afterward, and observed that their ears had been completely bitten off in different encounters. The shameless wretch who owned them was from the States, where he had been practising the same barbarities, but I understood with but little encouragement.

CHAPTER XVII.

Voyage to Quebec—Scenery of the River—Quebec described—Horse Racing—Curious Custom—Information to Emigrants—Upper Canada, and Method of Settling Government Lots in that Country.

27th September, Saturday. An opportunity offering, to day I took passage for Quebec, distance 170 miles, in the sloop Coq, Gerrard master; fare ten shillings, and board per day, two shillings and sixpence sterling, to live as the captain. We sailed at one o'clock in the afternoon, with a fair wind, and after passing through noble scenery, the banks of the river nearly level, thickly settled, and always a church in sight, we came to anchor in the evening off the town of Sorrel, situate at the mouth of the river Sorrel, on the right bank of the river. I found my boarding with the captain not the best fare in the world, the first meal to which I sat down was some sort of salt fish and potatoes, mixed up together by a dirty boy, who stood for cook. To the surprize of Captain Gerrard, who was very attentive, and

kept feeding and ejaculating his raptures, I failed, in spite of my endeavours to swallow some of it.

28th September, Sunday. Weighed anchor early. The same scenery as yesterday until we came to Lake St. François, where the river spreads out in some places ten or twelve miles. We stayed at Three Rivers, a considerable place, several hours, getting out some of our cargo; and proceeding six leagues further came to anchor for the night. Our captain and his Canadian passengers amused themselves to night, in playing at cards till a late hour, Sunday being a day of pleasure with them.

29th September, Monday. Very cold this morning. Getting under weigh, the banks of the river became gradually more rugged and picturesque; behind the farms the land is broken into hills and mountains. There had been several frosty nights, and an Englishman can have no conception of the exquisite beauty the first frosts give to the foliage of an American forest. Some trees are brown, some crimson, some red, yellow, or light green, and all of them bright colours, which contrasted with the dark green of the pines, present a prospect very interesting.

About noon we approached Quebec, but the precipices of Wolf's Cove, and the immense rock of Cape Diamond, prevented us seeing much of

it before we landed. Several rafts lay in the cove, and many British ships were laying out in the stream ready to sail for England. One that had taken fire this morning (as I afterwards understood through the drunkenness of one of the seamen) was aground at Point Levy, opposite the city, burnt nearly to the water's edge, and still throwing up volumes of smoke, present a grand but melancholy spectacle. Having come to anchor I parted with my French friends, and hiring a boat, landed, and put up at the Neptune, Mr. George Casser, an Englishman, from Cumberland board five shillings English per day.

QUEBEC is situated on a rock, at the juncture of the small river St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, N. latitude $46^{\circ}. 48'. 39''$. W. longitude, $71^{\circ}. 12'. 6''$. It was settled by the French in 1608, and in 1759, it was taken by the English. It is the capital of Lower Canada, and the British possessions in America. The present situation is very strong. Martello towers, strong stone walls, with all the intricacies of the modern art protect it on the land side; towards the river the ramparts are bristled with cannon, over the whole, at the top of the cape, the citadel rears its rugged and impregnable walls. In almost every part of the town you see the centinel pacing his station, and small parties marching to relieve guard. Near 400 cannon are mounted on the different works,

and it requires 500 men at a time to do garrison duty. The present regiments here are the 60th, 76th, and 103rd, with the first battalion of Royal Artillery. The dragoons have been sent home since the war.

The city is in two parts, connected by a winding street, very properly called Mountain street. The lower town is the seat of commerce, but miserably crowded. The streets are narrow, and in some, on one side is a row of houses, and twenty feet off, on the other side, the rock rears its perpendicular cliffs; in other streets the foundations of the houses are to be seen immediately over the roofs of others. The streets in the lower town, some of them, are ankle deep in dirt, I believe they are paved; in and near the market, where it was cleaner, I saw they were.

The upper town is more roomy and very clean, but much of the town, St. John's, and St. Roque's suburbs, is out of the gates. The houses, as at Montreal, are of stone, many of them plaistered, and one degree more elegant. Here is not so much iron used, but tin covered roofs, fire-proof stores, and log houses, in the suburbs are common. The steps and cellars projecting into the streets are a great nuisance.

In 1784, Quebec contained 6,472 inhabitants, now with the garrison and suburbs, there must

be at least 20,000 of a mixed race, French, and many Scotch, Irish, and English.

The trade of Quebec is considerable, and increasing. The stores in Mountain-street are handsomer than those of Montreal, but not better furnished.

The public buildings are plain stone structures, intended more for use than ornament, except the churches, they are large and have very handsome interiors. The Episcopalian Church is an extensive building, in the Upper Town; at the time I was here, it was undergoing a thorough repair. There are two convents.

Besides, the present extensive barracks, formerly a Jesuits college, within the walls, ground is staked out for new barracks to contain 4,000 men.

The markets, of which there are two, one in the Upper and one in the Lower Town, are well supplied, and held every day. Meat four-pence to five-pence per pound, flour fifty shillings per barrel, vegetables as at Montreal. A new market-house was built in the Upper Town of a clumsy appearance, this has been removed, and the old wooden shambles near the hay-market, are indicted as a nuisance. Numbers of habitans attend market every day with their farming produce and vegetables, and dispose of them from their carts.

The climate here is colder than at Montreal, the ice on the first of October was as thick as a crown piece, and a slight fall of snow lay upon a field of uncut and green oats, on the heights. Evenings and mornings I found a stove indispensable. My landlord informs me they often have sleighing by the end of October; sometimes it continues fine through November and the first part of December; then winter comes pitiless and lasts till May. The people are healthy.

Soup and mutton are much used at meals, and at breakfast and tea, meat, hot or cold, is always placed on the table. The inhabitants are said to be highly social. They have annual races, which occurred whilst I was in the city. The race-ground is on the plains of Abraham, and the course is over the very ground on which the battle was fought which decided the fate of Quebec. It is a fine situation for the purpose. The races are conducted in the English style in every particular; a purse is given by the governor, and others made up by individuals. The officers of the garrison and citizens enter into the sport with spirit, but I attended several times, and never recollect seeing above one or two Canadians on the grounds. In the winter there is occasional theatricals, concerts, and assemblies.

Here is a curious custom, which is common through the provinces, of paying a visit to any

old gentleman, who marries a young wife. The young men assemble at some friends house, and disguise themselves as satyrs, negroes, sailors, old men, Catholic priests, &c. &c. having provided a coffin, and large paper lanthorns, in the evening they sally out. The coffin is placed on the shoulders of four of the men, and the lanthorns are lighted and placed at the top of poles; followed by a motley group, they proceed towards the dwelling of the new married couple, *performing* discordantly on drums, fifes, horns, and tin pots, amidst the shouts of the populace. When they arrive at the house of the offender against, and hardy invader of, the laws of love and nature; the coffin is placed down, and a mock service is begun to be said over the supposed body. In this stage of the affair, if Benedict invites them into his house and entertains them, he hears no more of it. If he keeps his doors shut, they return night after night, every time with a fresh ludicrous composition, as *his courtship*, or *will*, which is read over with emphasis, by one of the frolicking party, who frequently pauses, whilst they salute the ears of the persecuted mortal with their music and shouting. This course is generally repeated till they tire him out, and he commutes with them by giving, perhaps, five pounds towards the frolic, and five pounds for the poor.

A frolic of this sort occurred whilst I stayed

here, the parties composed of young tradesmen, dressed at the Neptune. The case was an old man, Monsieur Ballet, a member of the House of Assembly, had married his servant maid. He resisted the custom, and refused them admission; they repeated their *music* and dialogues every night; he employed constables, who were intimidated, and dare not seize his motley and inveterate annoyers, who were always attended by a number of sailors and citizens, favourable to the frolic. M. Ballet applied to the mayor, and caused a hand-bill to be issued, announcing a reward for the discovery and apprehension of the disturbers. The same night they attended again, and a file of soldiers were sent to disperse them. In a few nights they haunted him again, and M. Ballet finding further contention vain, paid a sum of money and the affair dropped. The finish of this affair I had from a gentleman of Quebec, who embarked with me for England. I should have observed, that the first people of the city, and the officers of the garrison enjoy, and secretly encourage these proceedings.

The country round Quebec is populous, and covered with fine farms and villages. From the heights at the back of the Upper Town is a grand view of the St. Lawrence, with its shipping, Point Levy, the distant fertile island of Orleans, and the populous villages on the left across the river

St. Charles, extending their white cottages as far as the eye can reach. The whole scene is highly beautiful, and presents a picture on an extensive and magnificent scale, such as is seldom to be seen.

The city is improving, three large steam boats ply up and down the St. Lawrence, between it and Montreal, and one is established as a ferry across to Point Levy. Banks are about to be established here, and at Montreal. On account of the irregularity of the streets and lowness of the houses, neither Quebec or Montreal would rank more than second rate towns in the States. In point of convenience and beauty they are far inferior to Cincinnati, (Ohio), or Lancaster, (Pennsylvania). Many Indians who live in the vicinity of Quebec, are always strolling about the streets disposing of mocassins, sashes, and baskets, some settled near the town have good houses and farms.

There is little opening at Quebec or Montreal for emigrants, but I believe some fine one for both mechanics and farmers, in Upper Canada. One great obstacle to many in settling in or near Quebec or Montreal, is the want of knowledge of the French language; no person can carry on business without such knowledge, which is not the case in Upper Canada, where all the settlers are either British or Americans. Near 5000

emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland, arrived at Quebec within the last year. The price of mechanics labour is from 7s. 6d. to 10s. sterling, per day; stone masons, painters, and carpenters get 7s. 6d. per day.

I saw and conversed with several emigrants who were comfortably settled in the upper country; from them I learnt, that some land in good situations, though somewhat remote from the present settlements, may be obtained for nothing but the fees, provided the person applying settles thereon.

Good land, in better situations, sells for from two to five dollars uncleared, and from five to twenty cleared and improved. Labourers wages are from twelve to sixteen dollars per month, and their board. There are no compact towns of any great size in Upper Canada; it being yet a very young country, the inhabitants find it most to their interest to pursue farming; York and Kingston, on Lake Ontario are the principal. The townships are laid out in several miles square, as in the United States. All kinds of small grain, vegetables, apples, pears, and cherries, do well, especially in the vicinity of Detroit. The common price of wheat is, from 5s. to 7s. per bushel, corn 2s. 6d. per bushel, rye 3s. 6d. per bushel, and pork 30s. per cwt. Ar-

ticles of luxury from Europe, and the West and East Indies, are very dear.

Two emigrant farmers lodged at my quarters, they had been settled in Upper Canada, but disliked it and the country altogether, and were come on to Quebec, to embark for Britain. One of them was drunk every night. In the other I saw nothing amiss. They urged nothing of weight against Upper Canada. The drunkard said it was "a d——d wild country, full of yankies and agues;" and both agreed that home was home, and that there was nothing like home after all!

The government of the provinces is of a mixed nature, civil, and military, depending on orders from Great Britain. There is no government taxes whatever, and the town and county taxes do not exceed one penny in the pound sterling, on real property, consequently the Canadians are a very loyal people. The protestant religion is established by law in Upper Canada, and one-seventh part of the land is set apart, to be appropriated to the maintenance of an Episcopalian clergy.

The population of Upper and Lower Canada is estimated at 500,000 inhabitants.

The terms on which a settlement may be obtained in the wilds, are as follows:

"First. Every person that wants a lot of

200 acres, (for no one person can get more from the King) must take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, before some of His Majesty's justices of the peace, a certificate of which he must procure.

“ Secondly. He must go to the King's agent respecting land, shew him the certificate, and inform him of his wish to obtain a lot for settlement, the agent will point out those lots not engaged, and the person applying may then take his choice.

“ Thirdly. He must pay the agent thirty-seven dollars and a half, for which a receipt is given.

“ Fourthly. He must, within the term of two years, clear, fit for cultivation, and fence ten acres of the lot obtained, and build a house, a least sixteen feet by twenty feet, of logs, or frame, with a shingle roof. He must also cut down all the timber in front, and the whole width of the lot, thirty-three feet of which must be cleared smooth and left for half of the public road. The cutting the timber for the road, is omitted as a settling duty on lots off the main road.

“ Fifthly. He must, with or without a family, be an actual settler on the said lot, within and at the end of two years.

“ When all things are done, (no matter how

soon) the agent will give a certificate of the same, which must be taken to the land office in York, upon which the settler will get a deed of gift from the King. The thirty-seven dollars and a half, called the fees, cover the expences of surveying and giving it out *."

* View of Upper Canada, by M. Smith, Amer. Edit.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Leave Quebec on my Return to the States—Description of the Country and People on Lake Champlain—Lansingburg—Troy—Albany—Emigrants—Fine Steam Boat—Scenery of the Hudson—Arrive at New York—Embark.

5th October, Sunday. At four o'clock this morning I took passage for Montreal, in the steam boat Malsham, Captain Dioge; this boat is very large. Contrary to the universal practice in the States, she is divided into three parts, the fore-castle fare 15s. the fore cabin 20s. (in these passengers find themselves) and the cabin 3l. sterling, found in every luxury but wine. We proceeded to Three Rivers, where we came to anchor, the night being too hazy to risk prosecuting the passage. Our passengers consisted of Canadians, French, Americans, English, Irish, and Scotch. Several of the four last named amused themselves by singing songs of an indecent tendency; some gentlemen begged they would desist, as it was Sunday, but in vain; these facetious sons of Momus insisted, that "Sunday

did not extend so far." There was an old American loyalist amongst the number, who was taken with Burgoyne, at Saratoga; in the course of conversation he observed "it was a bad affair for him that he chose the tory side; when Burgoyne marched with his army into the States, considering the independance of the Colonies must be lost, he drove all his cattle into the British camp, and left a fine estate, which by the future events of that time became sequestered." He was as jovial as any on board, and still retains his loyal ideas.

6th October, Monday. To day we staid some time at Sorrel, unloading goods. Both Three Rivers and Sorrel are considerable towns, each inhabited by two or three thousand inhabitants, Catholic and Protestant, many of them civilized Catholic Indians, who acquire a living by making canoes. They are not increasing places. Three Rivers contains a small nunnery. In the evening we arrived at Montreal, and I went to my former lodgings.

8th October, Wednesday. To day I left Montreal on my return to the States. The wind blowing fresh down the river, I could not get a boat to take me to Laprairie, but with two gentlemen hired a canoe, and crossed below the island of St. Helen's. The navigation was rapid and difficult, our canoe, which was a very small one, formed out of a log, repeatedly striking the rocky

bottom or sticking fast. We landed at Longueuil, a small place, nine miles east of Laprairie. Being all going on to St. John's we hired a two horse stage, and, after a tedious journey over a miserable road, bad at all times, but very bad now from a few recent showers of rain, arrived there late at night. I put up at the King's Arms, and there heard that the Phoenix, steam boat, the only one on the lake, had burst her boiler; luckily no mischief had ensued to the passengers. I fell in company with Mr. S. Bent, a gentleman from Massachusetts, going to Burlington, and thence to Albany, in the State of New York. I embraced the opportunity of his company, and we agreed for our passage to Burlington, on board the schooner Jacob Barker, Captain Clark. She was to sail in the morning. Fare one dollar and fifty cents, board seventy-five cents per day.

9th October, Thursday Sailed at eleven o'clock this morning, and passed the Isle au Noix by one o'clock. The fort is a poor one, being little else but earth; the barracks are of wood, of a shabby appearance, except the navy barracks, which are neat. Three or four gun-boats lay at the fort, and the frame of a large ship has been on the stocks, without any progress, since the war. A stipulation in the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States is, that each power shall keep but one armed gun-boat on the lake.

The channel here is intricate, and our vessel being loaded with plaister, drew ten feet water, and threw up the mud in our wake, we grounded once and stuck fast; but our vessel being provided with a peculiar kind of keel, which could be drawn up several inches, we soon got her off. Entering the waters of the United States, and sailing all night, we arrived at Burlington by breakfast next morning.

One of the men on board the schooner, had been last season with a company, cutting lumber in Upper Canada, and rafting it down to Quebec. He had twenty dollars per month. They had to find their own provisions, i. e. hunt and fish for them. He gives the Canadian raftsmen a bad character for idleness, (perhaps not altogether to be depended on) and says, that in the greatest dangers, such as passing rapids, they will leave their oars, and fall on their knees to pray to some favourite saint!

10th October, Friday. Mr. Bent having a light Yankee waggon and horse here, after breakfast we started for Albany, distant about 140 miles. Our road lay by the side of the lake, through a fine farming country of excellent intervals, and many hills cultivated to the tops, the scenery delightful, and varying every moment. On the opposite side of the lake the mountains were rugged, and their tops covered with snow. We staid for the night at Vergennes, a village of

about 1,000 inhabitants, twenty-one miles from Burlington.

11th October, Saturday. This day's ride we found the country cultivated, but more rugged than yesterday. Slept at Fairhaven, a village sixty-four miles from Burlington.

My travelling companion is a true Yankee, very careful of his money, and knows how to go the nearest way to work. In stopping to bait he orders four cents' worth of hay, and six or eight cents' worth of oats, seldom exceeding that amount, which is seven-pence or eight-pence sterling, and seems to be quite sufficient. His horse costs him, per twenty-four hours, about fifty or sixty cents.

12th October, Sunday. A hilly, but fertile and well settled country, through Grenville and Salem, two handsome growing towns. In the afternoon we entered the State of New York, and slept at Jackson, a new township lately laid out, distant from Burlington 102 miles, and forty from Albany.

13th October, Monday. This morning, where we breakfasted, a gentleman who had lately been at Utica in the Mohawk, described the land in that vicinity as very fertile, and the country flourishing; he says, that the farm houses and barns are large and substantial, of brick, and as good as in any part of the States, which account is probable, when we consider that Utica is the

central town of a district, which before the year 1785 had not a single white inhabitant, and now contains numerous towns and villages, and above 300,000 white people *.

* The increase of the population of the counties composing this district of country, will be seen by the following table, copied from the United State Census of 1800 and 1810.

	1800.	1810.
Oneida.....	22,047	33,828
Lewis	*	6,430
Jefferson	*	15,144
Lawrence.....	*	7,894
Madison	*	25,144
Chenango	15,666	21,702
Cayuga	21,636	29,840
Seneca.....	*	16,609
Ontario	12,584	42,026
Broome	*	8,129
Tioga	7,406	7,899
Cortlandt.....	*	8,793
Onondago	10,228	26,072
Steuben	1,788	7,243
Alleghany	*	1,942
Genessee	*	12,644
Niagara	*	6,132
Cataraugue	*	458
Chatauqua	*	2,381
	91,355	280,310

The counties marked with a star have been erected off the others since 1800.

The country was more populous to day, and we met many waggons from Albany and Troy, going to Whitehall, a port on Lake Champlain, and different parts of Vermont: I think we passed 200 in a few miles. With the exception of a few Yankee waggons, all used here are what are called Dutch waggons; they are of simple construction, the body is like a long shallow box, the sides straight, and about a foot high; they are worked by a pole and a pair of light hardy horses. No name or place of abode is placed on waggons or carts in any part of the United States, and perhaps it is not needed, as they are almost always owned by the person driving, who, as far as I have seen, are civil and accommodating.

This part of New York and Vermont State, in which we have been travelling, is a broken country with many fine fertile vales. Though hilly, few stones appear above the surface of the ground. The extensive range of mountains from which Vermont has its name, were almost always in sight. The timber is chesnut, walnut, oak, maple, beech, cherry, birch, also sassafras, sumach, &c. Numerous springs supply the inhabitants with excellent water. Game and wild animals are by no means frequent, having been either destroyed, or driven off to the westward. The roads and bridges in Vermont are much improved of late years but are indifferent in some

townships, each town taking care of the road that runs through it. Before we enter the State of New York, the road becomes excellent turnpike, composed of gravel and some clay; it is one of the best of the Union. At the taverns, the accommodation is good; charges twenty-five and thirty-seven and a half cents per meal; there are plenty of dishes, preserves, &c.; one or two dishes are peculiar to New England, and always on the table, toast dipped in cream and *pumpkin pie*. We were almost always waited upon at meals by the landlord's daughter, or one of the household, neatly dressed, and blooming in health and beauty, in which the Northern States excel; indeed I think the ladies of New England are positively *almost* as handsome, and have *nearly* as clear red and white as our English fair.

The manners of the people are independent, but always, when treated civilly, accommodating and attentive. Nine-tenths of the houses are frame, having comfortable and plain furnished interiors. The farms are conducted much in the manner of the other States; wheat, rye, oats, flax, hemp, all succeed abundantly; dwarf Indian corn does well, and few farmers are without a field, between which pumpkins are commonly grown; besides the use that is made of them for pies, pumpkins are boiled with potatoes to fatten hogs. Potatoes are very generally grown in

heaps or hills about a yard asunder. Buck wheat is much cultivated. The farmers were all busy reaping their corn harvest.

On approaching Albany, three or four miles before we reach the banks of the Hudson, we rise to a considerable elevation, and have a beautiful view of the windings of that river and the Mohawk, through an amazing extent of country, studded with farms and villages, interspersed with the remains of the forest, and ranges of hills. Far off to the northward, the eye is carried along a range of mountains till they are lost in the mists of the horizon. Near sun-set, we arrived at Lansingburg, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, opposite the mouth of the Mohawk. It consists principally of one wide street, about a mile in length; the houses and stores are most of them of brick; it contains 2,000 inhabitants. Leaving Lansingburg, we proceed three miles along the banks of the Hudson, which is here eight or nine hundred feet wide, and varied with fertile islands, and arrive at Troy, the third commercial town in the State of New York; it has the appearance of rising to importance, being well-built, compact, and at the head of light sloop navigation. The site of Troy was occupied as a farm, in 1787; now here is a thriving well-built town of 5,000 inhabitants. Passing through Troy, we crossed the

Hudson, and after a drive of six miles, arrived at Mr. Moody's tavern, Market Street, Albany, where we staid.

ALBANY was first settled in 1614, by the Dutch, as a trading post with the Indians. In 1664, along with the whole country, it passed into the hands of the English, and the settlement and fort, then called Orange, received its present name in honour to the Duke of York; in 1686, it received its city charter, which is the oldest of any in the United States*.

Albany is the legislative capital of New York, and may justly be considered as "unrivalled in its situation;" distant from the city of New York, 160 miles, and at the head of the sloop navigation of the Hudson, it commands an extensive back country trade, not only with the most fertile parts of the State, but with part of Vermont and Upper Canada. It is laid out in streets extending along the river, and others crossing these; the site of the city rising about two hundred feet, one mile from the river. Quay Street is about thirty feet wide, the houses front the river; this street is built throughout with handsome four story brick stores; at the quay, vessels load and unload with the greatest facility. Court Street and Market Street, are long and

* Spafford's Gazetteer.

handsome, of an irregular width and direction, they are full of good shops. Pearl Street is a handsome width, with many good houses, but it is disfigured by some old Dutch gables, and red pantiles. State Street, in the centre of the city, is a noble street, crossing these and some others, it rises up the gentle bank of the river, and is from 100 to 130 feet wide. The houses of Albany are four-fifths of brick, three or four stories high; the shops are as well stored with goods, and the wharfs present as much proportionate bustle as those of Boston, New York, or Philadelphia.

“ In 1812, 50 large sloops belonging to Albany.

60....ditto....ditto.....Troy and Lan-
singburg.

26....ditto....ditto.....New York, &c.

70....ditto....ditto.....New Jersey and
the Eastern
States.

Amounting to 206

Including twenty schooners, paid wharfage duty by the year; besides these, 150 sloops and schooners paid transitory trading visits the same year*.”

The trade, since that time, is very much increased; above 125,000 quarters of wheat are exported yearly, besides every other sort of farming produce to a great amount. Manu-

* Spafford.

factures of tobacco, chocolate, cast and wrought iron, and brass, leather, and wood, are in successful operation. There are five breweries, several distilleries, hatteries, chandlers' works, and shipyards; and in the neighbourhood, many grist and saw mills, and small manufactures.

✦ The public buildings and churches are numerous. The capitol, and one other state building, both recently finished, in the public square, are large and handsome. The churches are ten in number, built of either brick or stone, having a short tower, surmounted with a wooden cupola, instead of spire. The principal religions are Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Catholic, Methodists, Friends, Reformed Dutch, and seceders therefrom. The public buildings, companies, and works besides, are, three banks, whole capital 1,380,000 dollars; one insurance company, capital 500,000 dollars; a new jail, alms-house, mechanics' hall, three masonic lodges, Uranian hall, Bible society, Washington benevolent society, humane society, public library, museum, theatre, Vauxhall, a State and United States arsenal, two powder houses, two market houses, extensive United States barrack, a Scotch and an Irish emigrant society for the relief of their respective countrymen, a Lancasterian school just finished, it is an excellent three-story brick building, several volunteer companies of fire-men, a

team ferry company, a reservoir of hewn stone near the capitol, which supplies the citizens with excellent spring water.

The streets are well lighted, and mostly well paved, having side walks, but cellars and palisades project in some places, and present numerous pitfalls to the unwary. That nuisance of some other American towns, "herds of pigs," are permitted, to the disgrace of the authorities.

The dress, manners, and customs, are as in other principal towns. The Dutch part of the population are said not to be famous for their hospitality, perhaps it is an unjust slander. Education is well attended to by individuals and the State; Dutch schools are discontinued.

Albany contained 6,020 inhabitants in 1797; in 1810, the census gave 9,356; in 1813, they had increased to 12,000*; and now, 1817, can be little short of 14,000. This city flourished much during the late war; now it is rather stationary, but it must rise to great importance; and I think with Mr. Spafford, that Albany Colonie, an incorporated suburb of Albany, Troy, Lansingburg, with the neighbouring villages, will, at some future time, be one great commercial mart.

The view from Albany across the river, near

* Spafford.

half a mile wide, is delightful; on the opposite bank are situated two villages about one mile apart, divided by fields studded with neat cottages and seats, and backed by a range of hills, covered with the varied productions of the forest.

The roads from various parts of New England strike through Albany; and I see by the Albany Gazette, that at least five hundred emigrants from the eastward, have passed through the city *weekly* since the first of September. The Northern States are now little more than a nursery for the more inviting, temperate, and fertile regions of the West.

16th October, Thursday. Having parted with Mr. Bent, at nine o'clock this morning, I took passage for New York, in the very fine steam-boat, Chancellor Livingstone, fare seven dollars, and boarded; one dollar is also charged for the State, toward forwarding the great Western Canal, which is to unite the waters of Lake Ontario with the Hudson, and thereby connect all the extensive and populating country round that Lake, and on the upper part of the St. Lawrence with Albany and New York. This dollar charge appears to be unfair, and operates as a tax on those who travel by steam-boat on the Hudson, whether natives or foreigners; however, when I consider the utility and magnitude of the under-

taking, and the ardent spirit for improvement manifested by the citizens of New York, I do not wonder at their passing such a law, and as it is not attached to the common passage boats, but only to the chartered steam-boats, and they are so excellently conducted, and the passage so reasonable, even with this extra demand; I am almost satisfied with it.

The Chancellor Livingstone is 526 tons burden, her length on deck 165 feet, breadth 50; she is extremely well fitted up for accommodation. Fifty ladies can sleep singly, and 150 gentlemen can have the same privilege, besides births for the people employed about the vessel. There are three gentlemen's cabins; one of them, the largest, is used for meals, in which all the passengers, ladies and gentlemen, dine; there is also one ladies' cabin, on deck; a smoking cabin, baggage-room, wash-room, clerk's office, and kitchen, all on deck. The ladies are accommodated with female servants.

In descending from Albany, the shores of the river are gently rising, and well settled; many of the inhabitants are of Dutch descent. At about half past twelve we arrived at Hudson, another city which was a wilderness, previous to 1784. It contains about 5,000 inhabitants, and as a place of trade, ranks the fourth or fifth in

the State. It is distant 130 miles from New York, at the head of the ship navigation. Several ships and brigs lay at the wharfs. Hudson is built on a small bay; opposite it, in the river, which is here about one mile wide, is a low marshy island; beyond this, across the river, flourishes the handsome village of Athens; and one mile lower down is Catskill, a considerable village, that gives name to the township in which Athens, and two or three other villages are situated. Here the extensive range of Apalachian Mountains commence, and running a south-west course, divide the middle and southern States from the western.

We passed many handsome villages and elegant seats in the course of the day, particularly the seat of the late R. R. Livingstone, forty-five miles below Albany; it is very handsome, and remarkable for having "flocks of near 1,000 sheep on its grounds, all descended from the celebrated flock of Rambouillet, in France. They are thought to have improved in weight. Six hundred and forty-five of these sheep are at least half-bloods, many of them much higher grades*." Poughkeepsie, eighty-five miles from Albany, is romantically seated in a rugged indenture of the river, bounded right and left, by

* Spafford.

almost perpendicular cliffs. The population of this village, in 1810, was 2,981, and of the township 4,670. Towards evening, we reached that interesting part of the river called the high lands. Here the channel is confined between perpendicular crags and hills, of the most romantic description ; not so their names. “ *Butter Hill* is 1,432 feet, the *Crow’s Nest* 1,330 feet, *Bull Hill* 1,391 feet, *Anthony’s Nose* 1,128 feet, above the level of the river*.” West Point is situated amongst these hills, and is rendered famous in history by the defection of Arnold, and the unfortunate death of the young and gallant Major André. It is a very strong fortress, and contains a United States arsenal, a small garrison, and a military school. Stony Point is on the other side of the river, below West Point, and was the scene of sanguinary conflicts during the war of independence. By one next morning, we arrived at New York, performing the distance of 165 miles in sixteen hours, partly against the tide. We called at six or seven places on our passage, landing and receiving many passengers and baggage ; all which however is done with much expedition ; it does not detain the boat altogether ten minutes.

At New York and Philadelphia, I staid during

* Spafford.

the remainder of the time I spent in the United States, making occasional excursions to Long Island, up the Hudson, in Jersey, and to Eustleton near Philadelphia. On the 5th of February, 1818, I embarked in the packet ship, *Amity*, of 400 tons burden, Staunton, master, and after a very rough, but short, passage of twenty days, arrived off the coast of Ireland, and landed at Liverpool, on the 28th of February.

END OF THE JOURNAL.

CHAPTER XIX.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, the second commercial city of the United States, was laid out and settled by the celebrated and excellent William Penn, in the year 1683. It is situated on a slight elevation, five or six miles above the juncture of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, which are, from bank to bank, through the most populous parts of the city, little more than a mile apart. It lies in lat. $39^{\circ} 56' 54''$ N. long. $75^{\circ} 8' 45''$ W. of London. Distant from the sea, as the river runs, 120 miles. The Delaware is about one mile wide at Philadelphia, and admits ships of the line to the wharfs, and sloops thirty-five miles farther, to Trenton, the capital of Jersey.

The city is laid out in squares, at right angles. The streets running across from Delaware to Schuylkill, beginning south, are called Cedar, Lombard, Pine, Spruce, Locust, Walnut, Chestnut, High, Mulberry or Arch, Cherry, Sassafras, and Vine. The streets running from north to south, beginning on the Delaware, are Water Street, then First or Front Street, Second Street, and so on to Thirteenth Street, after which is Broad Street. On the west side of

Broad Street, the streets running in the same direction are called Eight Schuylkill Street, Seventh Schuylkill Street, &c. till we come to the river.

The streets to the north of High or Market Street, are called North First, &c. North Schuylkill First, &c. and those to the south of High or Market Street, are called South First, &c. South Schuylkill First, &c. A number of other shorter streets intersect many of the squares.

Market Street is nearly in the centre, and is 100 feet wide; Broad Street is 113 feet wide; Mulberry sixty-six feet wide: Dock, the only crooked street in the city, from 90 to 117 feet wide; and most of the others fifty feet wide, except Water Street, which is narrow, situated near the Delaware, in the midst of commerce, and about as wide as Thames Street, London. The houses and wharfs of the city and suburbs extend about three miles along the Delaware; about half a mile back the width begins to decrease gradually towards the Schuylkill. Market Street is the only street in which the houses reach entirely across. Market, Chesnut, Water, First, Second, Third and Fourth, are the principal streets for trade, and contain all excellent modern brick houses, three and four stories high. Arch, Mulberry, Sansom, Fifth and Sixth streets, have many stores, shops, and good houses. Higher up, west,

(except in Market Street) the houses are inhabited by people out of trade, and the most genteel of the inhabitants. Many of the houses at the upper end of Chesnut and Arch Street, and some other parts of the city, are ornamented with facings, and flights of steps in white marble, and neat iron railings. All the houses have a profusion of windows, particularly in front, their roofs are covered with slate, or shingles*. House rent is dear; in the principal streets 700 to 1000 dollars per annum. The streets are better paved than any place I ever saw, and have commodious side walks of hard red brick, eight, ten, and twelve feet wide, many of them planted with Lombardy poplars, and other ornamental trees.

The suburbs of Passyunk, Moyamensing, Southwark, Kensington, Northern liberties and Pennstown, contain nearly as many inhabitants as the city.

	Houses and Stores.	Inhabitants.
In 1810 the City contained	13,241 ..	53,722
Northern Liberties	4,280 ..	21,558
Penn's Town.....	936 ..	3,798
Kensington	869 ..	—
Southwark	2,739 ..	13,707
Moyamensing and Passyunk	} 704 ..	3,879
Total....	<u>22,769</u>	<u>100,000</u>

* Shingles are pieces of cedar, about half an inch thick, six inches wide, and eighteen inches long.

	Houses.	Inhabitants.
In 1683 there were ..	80	and 600
1700	700	.. 5,000
1749	2,076	.. 15,000
1760	2,969	.. 20,000
1769	4,474	.. 30,000
1776	5,460	.. 40,000
1783	6,000	.. 42,000
1806	13,000	.. 90,000
1810	22,769	.. 100,000

Mease's Picture of Philadelphia.

Now it is computed there are at least 120,000 inhabitants in the city and suburbs, of which 10,000 are free coloured people.

Philadelphia contains above 200 streets, 19 lanes, 151 alleys, 98 courts, 3 avenues, and 130 wharfs. These last are run out into the river, by means of logs and stones, and form a protection for the shipping, especially in the winter, from the friction of floating ice.

Manufactures are carried on in every branch of business: in metals, as founderies, steam engine machinery, edged tools, copper and tin ware; floor cloths without seams, of every pattern, the colours bright and durable; printed cottons and ginghams; coarse pottery; patent shot; chemical drugs; carding machines; paint, of twenty-two different shades, from native materials; ropes and cables; ship building; leather, in all its various manufactures; printing types;

hats; tobacco; snuff; sugar; small arms; cabinet ware; beer, porter, and spirits; carriages; soap and candles; glue; paper, and glass.*

Philadelphia supplies the western country with almost every article of their own and foreign manufacture †. There are always numbers of country traders and merchants in the city; they either buy by hand at the wholesale warehouses, or at the numerous auctions which occur. An auction is the usual way of disposing of a ship's cargo, whether it consist of wine, spirits, dry goods, or groceries; East India, West India, or European produce. You almost every day see a ship's cargo ranged on the wharfs, or, if convenient, in and fronting a large auction room, surrounded by the eager sons of commerce, whilst the auctioneer descants with rapid eloquence on the value of the article under the hammer; fifty cents, fifty cents, sixty and a half are bid, &c. with celerity knocking down the most valuable articles. Both here, and at New York, I have seen British goods sold this

* Morse.

† It is seldom there are less than fifty, sixty, or one hundred Pittsburg and back country waggons in town. The stand of many of them is the upper end of Market Street, from Sixth to Thirteenth Street. The horses, the finest in America, are taken out of their harness and tied to a convenient part of the waggon, where they remain day and night, except in very severe weather, without seeming to take any injury.

way often for less than they cost in England; I hardly ever recollect seeing them sell for more. How to account for it I know not, as I cannot conceive the importers, or merchants, would lose by cargo after cargo, as they must do if there be not some secret known only to themselves. I know there are large drawbacks on most articles, but there is freightage, and the duty paid by the importer, in most instances, amounts to twenty-five per cent. If the present low price of British goods proceed partly from excess of importation, and partly from want of capital, or ignorance, or roguery of certain merchants and agents, the present prices will not last.

The commerce of Philadelphia is not much on the increase, it is however great. The tonnage of shipping belonging to the port, in 1800, was 103,663, in 1810 the shipping had increased to 121,443 tons. Five hundred vessels arrive from foreign ports in the course of a year, and more than that quantity coastwise. In 1816 the number was 599 foreign, 1218 coastwise; bringing with them every luxury that the known world produces, and exporting the produce of the country, particularly flour, for which Philadelphia is celebrated; as many as 400,000 barrels, of 196 pounds, have been exported in a year, of the best quality; every barrel being examined by sworn inspectors. There are also inspectors of beef,

pork, shad, herrings, butter, flax-seed, shingles, and lumber.

The following tables, from Grotjan's Price Current, exhibiting a correct statement of exports, for the first, second, and third quarters of 1817, will convey some idea to the reader of the commerce this port has with most parts of the world.

FIRST QUARTER.

<i>Domestic Goods.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
To England	369,302 doll.
Scotland	35,430
Ireland	56,286
Gibraltar	30,680
British West Indies	24,996
——— American Colonies	3,268
Hanse Towns and Ports of Germany ..	20,555
Spanish W. Indies and American Colonies	86,639
Madeira	18,417
Brazil and other American Colonies	3,299
West Indies, generally	76,083
Europe	81,928
	<hr/>
	806,883
	<hr/>

<i>Foreign Goods.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
To Hanse Towns and Ports of Germany	58,731 doll.
Spanish W. Indies and American Colonies	86,872
West Indies generally	51,356
Europe	36,936
	<hr/>
	233,895
	<hr/>

Exports.

259

<i>Foreign Goods.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Total of domestic exports the first quarter	806,883 doll.
——— foreign	233,895
	<hr/>
Total of exports the first quarter	1,040,778
	<hr/>

SECOND QUARTER.

<i>Domestic Goods.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
To Russia	3,600
Denmark	1,200
Danish West Indies	57,519
Holland	23,282
Dutch West Indies	45,949
England	1,122,979
Ireland	50,715
Gibraltar	77,118
British East Indies	8,448
——— West Indies	111,009
——— American Colonies	3,746
Hanse Towns and Ports of Germany....	30,947
French European Ports on the Atlantic	71,451
————— in the Mediterranean	6,013
————— West Indies and Amer. Colonies	36,018
Spanish West Indies and Amer. Colonies	209,413
Portugal	28,527
Madeira	25,967
Coast of Brazil and American Colonies..	57,179
Italy and Malta	32,151
China	126,680
East Indies, generally	22,664
West Indies, generally	173,726
Europe	21,969
North West Coast	31,120
	<hr/>
	2,384,390
	<hr/>

	<i>Foreign Goods.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
To Russia		62,100 doll.
Denmark		9,065
Danish West Indies		1,235
Holland		128,759
Dutch West Indies		59,376
England		32,635
Gibraltar		60,940
British East Indies		21,701
British West Indies		2,987
Hanse Towns and Ports of Germany....		278,284
French European Ports on the Atlantic		34,460
----- Mediterranean		14,885
French W. Indies and American Colonies		30,327
Spanish W. Indies and American Colonies		81,680
Coast of Brazils, &c.		22,381
Italy and Malta		134,002
China		159,342
East Indies, generally		18,633
West Indies, generally		86,613
North West Coast		56,571
		<hr/> 1,295,976 <hr/>
Total of domestic exports the second quarter.....	}	2,384,390
— foreign		1,295,976
Total of exports the second quarter		<hr/> <hr/> 3,680,366

THIRD QUARTER.

	<i>Domestic Goods.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
To Danish West Indies		4,576 doll.
Holland		1,008
England		418,976

Exports.

261

<i>Domestic Goods</i>	<i>Value, doll.</i>
Ireland	40,095
Gibraltar	21,756
British West Indies	85,177
British American Colonies	13,289
Hanse Towns, &c.	19,567
French European Ports in the Medi- terranean	113,991
French West Indies	37,803
Spanish West Indies	84,695
Portugal	12,625
Madeira	21,675
Coast of Brazils	24,126
Italy	7,804
Turkey	3,850
China	23,955
East Indies, generally	1,293
West Indies, generally	110,653
North West Coast	3,409
	<hr/>
	1,099,984
	<hr/>

<i>Foreign Goods.</i>	<i>Value</i>
To Danish West Indies	69,099 doll.
Holland	43,254
England	7,070
Hanse Towns and Ports of Germany	87,989
French European Ports in the Mediter- ranean	58,890
French West Indies	26,247
Spanish West Indies	93,644
Portugal	3,558
Madeira	1,900
Coast of Brazils	7,384

Articles exported.

<i>Foreign Goods,</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Italy	124,418 doll.
Turkey	94,146
China	32,820
East Indies, generally	1,225
West Indies, generally	22,849
North West Coast	26,980
	<hr/> 701,473
Total of domestic exports the third quarter	1,099,984
—— foreign	701,473
	<hr/> 1,801,457

RECAPITULATION.

Total of exports, foreign and domestic, } 1,040,773	
1st quarter	
2nd quarter	
3d quarter	
	<hr/> 1,801,457
Total of exports for three quarters	6,422,601
	<hr/>

The principal domestic articles exported, are flour, Indian corn, Indian corn-meal, rye-meal, rice, tobacco, cotton, fish, butter, cheese, spirits, porter, lard, hams, bacon, ship's bread, ship's beef and pork, crackers, apples, tallow, wax, and spermaceti candles. soap, staves and heading, lumber, skins, furs, ginseng, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, pot-ash, pearl-ash, wax, household furniture, horses, carriages, gunpowder, masts and spars, cordage, flax-seed, fish, and linseed.

oil, &c. The principal foreign articles exported, are sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, wines, spirits, indigo, pepper, &c. these are previously imported from China, the East and West Indies, &c. A considerable quantity of the domestic exports are also previously imported coastwise.

The taxes paid by the inhabitants, are assessed on property, each person paying taxes according to his means, which is the general practice throughout the States. The assessors are chosen by the people, every third year. They take an account of all houses, lots, lands, goods, and cattle, above four years old, and persons holding offices, clerkships, &c. The taxes paid by the inhabitants, are as follows: State of Pennsylvania; County; City; Personal; Board of Health; Poor-rate, and Water-rate; besides which, every house proprietor is obliged to keep a *neat pavement* (the width laid out) before his door. Mechanics, official or counting-house clerks, and tenants without other property, even if they rent a house of 400 or 500 dollars per annum, do not pay any but the personal tax, amounting to from fifty cents to three dollars; but the man of property pays considerably, I believe from what I can learn, altogether seventy-five cents to the 100 dollars' worth of property, so that a person who owns a house worth 5,000 dollars, pays annually, thirty-seven dollars, fifty

cents; if worth 20,000 dollars, he pays annually 150 dollars. The taxes vary every year, according to the expence of the police, poor, &c. At present the amount of the city and personal tax, is about 100,000 dollars per annum; they are appropriated to city purposes. The amount of the county tax is 75,000 dollars per annum; it is appropriated to roads, bridges, walks, &c. in the vicinity. The poor tax (city part) is 75,000 dollars per annum. The board of health tax (city part) is 20,000 dollars; property in the public funds pays no tax.

The public buildings are more numerous, and as elegant as any in the United States, hardly excepting those at Washington.

The State House, where Congress held its sittings in the Revolution, and till the seat of government was removed to the Federal City, is a good brick building; it stands in Chesnut Street, and at present is occupied as a court house, prothonatory offices, &c.

The prisons are strong substantial buildings of stone, well conducted, on the plan originating principally with the society of Friends, and from which every State in the Union has, or is, about taking a copy. The State prison at New York is on the same plan, of which a detailed account is given in the next chapter.

The national mint continues in this city, at it

is coined the money of the United States, consisting of eagles, (ten dollars) half eagles, (five dollars) quarter eagles (two dollars and fifty cents). The eagle is worth forty-five shillings sterling, and weighs 270 grains; the gold of which they are coined is eleven parts pure, and one alloy. The silver coins, equally fine, are dollars, halves and quarters; dimes, or ten cents, and half dimes, or five cent pieces. The dollar is worth 4s. 6d. sterling. Copper coins, cents (of which 100 make a dollar) and half cents*.

The commissary-general of the United States, has an office here, and the United States have two arsenals and laboratories, and a navy-yard †.

* This system of money is excellent for keeping public accounts, calculations are made with the utmost facility. Thus, 1000 cents is 10 dollars, or 1 eagle; 1,000,000 cents is 10,000 dollars, or 1,000 eagles, and so *vice versa*. In reducing cents into dollars, striking off two cyphers, and dollars into eagles, striking off one cypher, completes the calculation.

† In company with Mr. T. I had the pleasure (contrary to the established rules, if known) of visiting the navy yard, when the Franklin 74 was fitting out for sea. Every thing in the yard was kept in excellent order. Her stores were ample, and of the best materials. They were ranged in a long room in very neat style, and to one ignorant of these matters, as I was, appeared sufficient for even three or four such vessels.

The custom-house business is done in an indifferent building at present, in Third Street ; but there is a plan in agitation for building a new one on an extensive scale, in a convenient opening at the bottom of Dock Street.

The exchange coffee-house, in Second Street, is an useful establishment, it is open to the public, and strangers have the exclusive privilege of seeing the subscribers' newspapers, of which a variety are always kept filed, and a correct list of shipping arrivals and departures is always at hand for inspection. The letter bags of ships outward bound are kept at the bar, where, for three cents, a letter can be deposited for the bag of any vessel which may be bound to Great Britain, or any part of the world.

The markets of Philadelphia claim distinguished attention. There are three for general articles, one for fish, and a horse market in the city, there is also one in the northern liberties, and one in Southwark, besides one or two hay-markets. I shall attempt to describe the principal one in High or Market Street. It commences from the Delaware with a neat fish market, in which at all seasons of the year are fish, and in the spring and summer months abundance. Above the fish market and up the center of the street, the shambles extend in a right line in six divisions, half a mile in length. They are about twenty feet in width,

their roofs supported with near 500 neat brick pillars, and bulked the whole length. Here you can buy every article that can be enumerated, the growth of the soil, meat, flour, vegetables, fruit, fowls, &c. &c. in astonishing abundance. The beef and pork is prime, but the veal and mutton is indifferent. The dress of the butchers and market women is very neat, never do you see a butcher with a dirty frock, and rarely a market woman who is not clean and neat. A market is held every day, but on great market days, Wednesday and Saturday, besides the shambles, the market reaches with farmers' carts, &c. up High Street as far as Ninth Street, which is near a quarter of a mile further than the shambles extend, and also up North Front, and down South Second Street, a considerable way. It is the duty of the clerks of the market to prevent all unsound provisions being offered for sale, and to examine into the accuracy of weights, measures, and scales; in case of seizure half the quantity seized goes to the poor-house, and the other half is a perquisite of the clerks. This regulation has a happy effect in diminishing imposition from false weight.

The following is a list of the average price of provisions: I took considerable pains to get it correct.

Prices of Provisions.

	ORDINARY.		PRIME.		
	<i>Dol. Cts</i>		<i>Dol. Cts.</i>		
Beef	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	to	0	10 per pound.
Veal	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0	10 ditto.
Pork	0	7	—	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Mutton	0	4	—	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ditto.
Hams	0	0	—	0	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ ditto.
Venison ditto	0	0	—	0	25 ditto.
Superfine Flour...	0	0	—	10	0 per barrel.
Indian Corn Meal	0	0	—	1	0 per bushel.
Buckwheat Meal	0	0	—	3	0 cwt.
Turkeys	1	0	—	1	50 each.
Geese	0	50	—	1	0 ditto.
Ducks	0	40	—	0	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Canvasback ditto	0	0	—	1	0 ditto.
Guinea Fowls	0	0	—	0	75 ditto.
Pullets	0	25	—	0	31 ditto.
Partridges	0	0	—	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
Hares	0	0	—	0	25 ditto.
River Fish, various	0	8	—	0	12 per pound.
Sea Fish	uncertain.		often dear.		
Lobsters	ditto.		ditto.		
Oysters	0	0	—	0	50 a hundred.
Terrapins, or } Bay Tortoises }	0	0	—	1	0 per dozen.
Sweet Potatoes ...	0	2	—	0	4 per pound.
Potatoes	0	0	—	0	50 per bushel.
Turnips	0	0	—	0	30 ditto.
Carrots	0	0	—	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ per dozen.
Parsnips	0	0	—	0	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ ditto.
Onions	1	0	—	1	50 per bushel.
Cabbages	0	0	—	0	5 each.
Garden Currants	0	0	—	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per quart.
Gooseberr. scarce	0	0	—	0	25 ditto.

	ORDINARY.		PRIME.		
	Dol.	Cts.	Dol.	Cts.	
Raspberries	0	0	—	0	25 per quart.
Strawberries	0	0	—	0	25 ditto.
Peaches	0	25	—	0	50 per peck.
Plumbs, Damas- cines, and Mount. Cher.)	0	0	—	0	12½ per quart.
Apples	0	0	—	1	0 per bushel.
Pears	0	0	—	2	0 ditto.
Dried Apples	0	0	—	2	0 ditto.
— Peaches ...	0	0	—	2	0 ditto.
— pealed	0	0	—	4	0 ditto.
Eggs	0	0	—	0	25 per dozen.
Butter	0	20	—	0	30 per pound.
Cheese	0	10	—	0	12½ ditto.
English ditto	0	25	—	0	30 ditto.
Milk	0	0	—	0	6¼ per quart.
Salt	0	0	—	1	0 per bushel.
Honey	1	0	—	1	50 per gallon.
— in the comb	0	0	—	0	25 per pound.
Candles	0	15	—	0	21 ditto.
Virginia Coals ...	0	0	—	7	0 per chaldron.
Liverpool ditto ...	0	0	—	8	0 ditto.
Wood	6	0	—	10	0 per cord.

Tea, coffee, chocolate, and sugar, are about twenty per cent cheaper than in Great Britain. Furniture and wearing apparel, especially ornamental, twenty to thirty per cent dearer.

For the price of commercial articles, as wines,

spirits, drugs, &c. see the latter part of this work.

In the spring of the year, shad caught in the Delaware and Schuylkill, are most abundant and cheap. I have seen ten or twelve cart loads every morning. They have also sun fish, herrings, roach, four kinds of cat-fish, four kinds of perch, rock fish, lamprey and common eel, pike, sucker, sturgeon, gar fish, &c. From the sea, they have cod, sea bass, black fish, sheep's head, Spanish mackarel, haddock, pollock, mullet, holibut, flounder, sole, plaice, skait, porgey, tom-cod, &c. In the summer season all the sea fish, except cod, are brought by land in ice from the coast of Monmouth county, New Jersey, a distance of eighty miles. Besides shad, sturgeon is the only fish that is plentiful in the season; they are to be bought for about a cent per pound, but few except the poorest of the Negroes eat it. Water and musk melons in summer are plentiful, and very pleasant and cooling; sweet potatoes, cucumbers, and various fruits are plentiful. Peaches almost every day I was in Philadelphia; in August, were brought up to Market Street wharf in boat loads from Delaware and Jersey, to the amount of at least 300 bushels in market at a time. They were sold at the boats 50 and 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel.

There are a variety of banking houses, insurance, canal, and road companies.

The bank of North America is the oldest bank in the United States ; it was formed during the revolution. The capital is 800,000 dollars ; dividends nine per cent.

The building lately occupied by the United States bank, and now as Girard's bank, is a fine specimen of the Corinthian order, the proportions taken from a Roman temple, called the *Maison Quarree*, at Nismes, in the south of France. The front extends ninety-four feet by seventy-two deep, exclusive of the portico ; it was built in 1795, from a design given by S. Blodget.

The bank of Pennsylvania is a beautiful specimen of the Ionic order, built entirely of white marble, the design was furnished from a Greek temple, by Benjamin H. Latrobe, it was finished in 1799, and is 51 feet in front by near 100 deep without the portico. The banks of Pennsylvania, North America, Philadelphia, and farmers and mechanics joint capital is 4,500,000 dollars.

The bank of the United States, is at present in Chesnut Street, but the site for a new and superb one is about to be fixed upon. All banks in the United States are required by law, to pay their bills, if demanded, in specie.

Literature is upon a respectable footing. Here are upwards of sixty printing-offices, which, besides printing many productions from the pens of Americans, and reprinting almost every valuable publication that appears in Great Britain, issue nine daily and a number of weekly papers, magazines, reviews, &c.

Robinson in his Directory for 1811, gives the following statement: "Eight daily papers distribute upwards of 8,328 sheets; nine papers once a week distribute 7,058 sheets; two twice a week distribute 1,992 sheets; and two three times a week distribute 1,920 sheets." In the year 1719, Andrew Bradford published the first newspaper in Pennsylvania, now there are near 100 printed in the State. The price of a daily paper is from eight to ten dollars per annum. The principal periodical publications are, the *Port Folio*; the *American Review*, by Robert Walsh, jun. and the *American Register of History, Politics, and Science*.

The Franklin library is at once the pride and ornament of the city, it is a neat building, having in front a marble statue of Dr. Franklin, with whom it originated. Strangers, without any previous introduction, can be accommodated with any work to peruse, convenient seats and tables being placed in the library; or they can take any work home, by leaving a deposit, and paying $12\frac{1}{2}$

cents per octavo volume ; it contains upwards of 20,000 volumes. Attached to it in a separate apartment, is the Loganian library, consisting of many rare and valuable books.

Here is also the university of Pennsylvania, a college, a medical theatre, college of physicians, philosophical hall, agricultural and Linnæan societies, academy of fine arts, Cincinnati society, (a sort of attempt at nobility*) the Philadelphian Friends and German Lutheran academies, Sunday and Lancasterian Schools, Bible and religious tract societies, St. George's, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, and St. David's societies, for the relief, instruction, and colonization of British emigrants ; also one French and one German emigrant society, &c. with numerous others, charitable and humane.

The city hospital is a new and excellent establishment, on the Schuylkill side ; it is entirely appropriated to patients labouring under malignant diseases. The Pennsylvania hospital, in Pine Street, was begun in 1775, it is built of

* The society of Cincinnati was formed by the surviving officers of the revolution, they wear an eagle suspended to a ribbon, have stated meetings, and have appointed their eldest sons to take the ribbon when vacated by death. The laws of the country acknowledge the members only as plain citizens.

brick, and near six acres of ground are kept clear of buildings, that the inmates may have a free current of air. The funds are ground-rents and legacies. Dr. Franklin and Dr. Bond were the principal founders. On the lawn in front, is a handsome bronzed leaden statue of William Penn, presented in 1801 by John Penn, Esq. During the year ending April, 1811, 576 patients were admitted, and 1616 attended out of doors, of whom,

	IN THE HOUSE.	OUT OF DOORS.
Were cured	309	1258
Relieved	53	70
Incurable	1	1
Discharged at their own request	20	removed 89
Irregular	1	61
Delivered	5	10
Discharged Infants in health ..	5	vaccinated 37
Eloped	6	0
Died	52	81
Remain .. .	124	89

The public dispensary has about 3000 patients in a year. It is supported by funds and subscriptions, the expences are between 2 and 3000 dollars per ann.

The magdalen, instituted in 1810, has but few patients. The number admitted in one year is about ten, and its funds are in a flourishing state.

The humane society was established in 1780, it is supported by subscription, its attention is directed to the recovery of persons supposed to be drowned, suspended animation proceeding from the fumes of charcoal, &c. Apparatus and medicine are placed at the ferries and public places of resort on both sides of the Schuylkill and Delaware. Medical assistants are appointed, to whom the public in case of accident are recommended immediately to apply. Hand-bills are yearly distributed, cautioning people to avoid drinking cold water in the hot months, which often proves fatal, especially to strangers. This society corresponds with the humane society in London.

The house of employment, and alms-house for the support and employment of the poor, are of brick, situate in Spruce Street. In 1810 the number of paupers supported and employed in the alms-house, was 526 men, 385 women, and 383 children, 1299 in all; 212 of the children were at nurse out of the house. The sum expended for the support of the 1,290 in 1810, was 50,761 dollars and 87 cents, being about 39 dollars each pauper for the year. The whole number of poor pensioned in the city, or supported in the alms house, is estimated at 2,500. The poor tax levied for the city and county in 1811, was 83,000 dollars.

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Here is also an abolition society, (established during the Revolution, when Dr. Franklin was the first president) a health office, female orphan asylum, Christ's church hospital for widows, Friend's almshouse, several free and charity schools, Franklin's legacy for loaning small sums to young married artisans, &c.

Religion has always received particular attention from the citizens; the table below will give the increase of places of worship from 1790 to 1810: the first column is from Morse, the second from Meases' Picture.

	1790.	1810.	GENERAL REMARKS.
Presbyterian	6	— 8	} Very numerous in the States. Tenets the same as the Church of England (with the exception of the Athanasian Creed.
Episcopalian	3	— 4	
Methodist	2	— 5	} Becoming the most numerous sect in the United States.
Catholic	3	— 4	
Baptists	1	— 5	} Numerous: it is computed there are 2000 congregations in the United States.
Friends ..	4	— 4	

} Numerous in Pennsylvania and Jersey; their principal meeting will hold 2000 persons.

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	1790.	1810.	GENERAL REMARKS.
Free ditto	1	— 1	} These hold it lawful to fight; they are decreasing in number.
German Lutheran ..	2	— 3	} Very little difference in their tenets; the Augsburg Confession is the ground-work of both. One of each sect have service performed in the English language.
—— Calvinist ..	1	— 3	
Jews	1	— 2	
Universalists	0	— 1	} Believing in the universal redemption of all men.
Swedish Lutheran ..	1	— 1	} Service was performed for fifty years in the Swedish language; it is now said in English.
Moravians	1	— 1	} Several of their tenets tend to mortify the pride of man, and introduce simplicity of manners, dress, and diet.
Congregationalists ..	0	— 1	} A sort of Independent Presbyterians.
Unitarians	0	— 1	} Established by Dr. Priestley.
Covenanters	0	— 1	} Seceders from the Presbyterians.
African Baptists	0	— 1	
—— Episcopalians	1	— 1	
—— Methodists ..	0	— 2	} These people make a great noise, stamping, shouting, &c. during their worship.
Total	27	49	

The most ancient church in the city is the Swedish Lutheran. Christ's Church (Episcopalian) stands in Second Street ; it has a handsome spire, the only one of any account in the city ; it is also furnished with an organ and a peal of bells. Several other churches have organs and choirs. The first Presbyterian in Market Street, is a very neat building, with a lofty colonnade in front ; the inside is handsomely finished and decorated. The new Baptist Church in Sansom Street is a large and handsome place. Many others are very neat and appropriate, but you see none of the stupendous gothic buildings so common in Europe, and I hope the like never will be seen in the United States. Whilst every society has only its own members to support it, we cannot expect, neither would it be desirable, or of use, to have such immense piles. In Europe the designing priests had the public purse, and enslaved mind to work upon, and having a religion established by law, erected from the pockets and by the sweat of their deluded fellow creatures, cathedrals and churches almost without number.

There has been several places of worship erected since 1810 ; amongst others, *New Jerusalem*, a small neat building, with gothic windows, a mosque-like dome, and glass cupola or lanthorn. The whole amount at present can be little short of sixty, and there are nearly as many

burying grounds, in many instances detached from the places of worship.

The places of public amusement are numerous, and taken altogether, superior to those of any city or town in the States. There are two theatres for plays, a good amphitheatre for horsemanship, a riding academy, bath houses, pleasure gardens, Peal's excellent museum, an inferior one in Market Street, a mechanical panorama, and variety of other exhibitions of paintings and wild beasts.

The theatre in Chesnut Street is a good brick building, with a handsome portico in front; it has two tiers of boxes, and side boxes on a line with the gallery, and is neatly finished, and lighted with gas, and capable of containing 2000 persons; the price of admission is, pit seventy-five cents, boxes one dollar. The house and performers are about equal to our second-rate London theatres. I attended several times to see the performance during the stay of Incedon and Phillips; they were both received with much applause, but Phillips, on account of his figure, greater command of his voice (being younger) and better acting, was the favourite. No females, except of the Cyprian order, and very few genteel people frequent the pit; the boxes are the only place in which it is considered respectable to be seen.

Peal's museum, in four rooms in the Old State House, is an excellent collection of natural and foreign curiosities; it is illuminated twice a week, and having a good band performing, is a place of much resort by the fashionables; the price of admission is twenty-five cents. Besides the usual collection of birds, beasts, and philosophical apparatus, it contains many curiosities from the interior of the American continent, collected by Messrs. Lewis and Clark, live reptiles, natives of America, the entire skeleton of a mammoth, &c. and an extensive and valuable collection of portraits of distinguished American and European public characters; amongst them I observed those of ADAMS, Barlow, Bartram, Sir Joseph Banks, St. Clair, Fulton, Decatur, Fayette, Franklin, Gates, Galatin, Green, Hamilton, JEFFERSON, Paul Jones, Jay, Laurens, Lincoln, Lee, R. R. Livingstone, MADISON, Macdonnaugh, MONROE, Montgomery, Perry, Admiral Penn, Thomas Paine, Volney, WASHINGTON, &c.

The academy of fine arts contains paintings by foreign and American artists, a few sculptured statues and busts, with a number of casts in clay. It is in its infancy, 1817, being but the sixth annual exhibition.

Scotti, a Frenchman, who was patronized by Moreau, has the most celebrated pleasure grounds, called the Philadelphia vauxhall. In the centre

of the garden is a building for occasional concerts and singing in the summer months. Several alcoves are placed in retired parts of the grounds, and on a gala night the whole is illuminated, and a display of fire-works takes place.

Philadelphia has been twice incorporated, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and select and common council*. The police of the city is well regulated, the streets are kept clean, well lighted, and watched †; there is however one defect, i. e. suffering barrows to be wheeled along the footwalks, and casks, boxes, and bales of goods to encumber them. The inhabitants are supplied with good water from the Schuylkill by a new steam engine of ninety horse power. The old building in Centre Square is discontinued as a water engine, and transformed into an observatory. In case of fire, which frequently occurs, the numerous and well appointed volunteer fire companies turn out with surprising alacrity; in five minutes from the alarm of fire being given, you will see engines proceeding to the spot from

* The city arms are a shield, with the figure of a ship and plough, the shield surmounted by an eagle; on each side of the shield two rampant horses: motto, Virtue, Liberty, and Independence.

† An instance of economy is, the lamps are all put out at one o'clock in the morning; this also proves the good order and early hours kept in the city.

every quarter of the city, and it is rare that a house gets burnt down. There are about forty engines, ten or twelve hose, or leather pipe carriages, and apparatus, and one society for protecting property during fires. They have every thing in excellent order; a large bell is fixed to some of the engines, which alarms as it proceeds along. The companies are formed of young tradesmen of the city, who take a pride in being well furnished and alert; their engines and carriages are neatly painted; each engineer has a speaking trumpet, and all have distinguishing badges of painted and lettered canvass, which buckles round the hat. These very useful companies were introduced by Dr. Franklin, about the year 1738; the hose companies were formed so late as 1804.

The volunteer companies of Philadelphia are as varied in clothing and accoutrements as is possible to conceive; the most common colour is blue, variously trimmed, but some have grey, some yellow, and some dress in a cotton cap, hunting shirt, and trowsers, spotted from head to foot like a leopard. The state militia do not dress in uniform, neither do they perform their exercise with any precision; they are called out but two days in the year. No regular troops are in or near Philadelphia.

The inhabitants are steady and well regulated;

seldom indeed is a disturbance to be seen, either in the streets, in houses, or taverns. Swearing and drunkenness is not common; even the children reap the benefit of the good example set them, being quiet and orderly, with but little exception; on Sundays in particular the streets are almost deserted, and the numerous churches crowded with people.

The dress of both sexes is English, or closely bordering thereon, and all take a pride in being well dressed and polite. The houses of the rich are decorated with costly and elegant furniture, often European. English fashioned stoves, and sea coal are used for fires in their houses; this is getting more into fashion every year. Beer and cyder is the common table drink; Madeira is drank at dinner, as port and claret is with us; ice and pine apples are always on table, with a variety of native and exotic fruits.

Being a commercial people, they have but few amusements: their summer pastimes are excursions to various parts of the neighborhood, sometimes in carriages, and often in steam boats, up and down the Delaware, occasional visits to Peal's museum, the circus, and vauxhall gardens; with the youths, fishing, bathing, cricket, quoits, &c.; in winter their amusements are the theatre, museum, billiards, sleighing, dancing, and concerts; balls are not uncommon, but mas-

querades are unheard of: the most splendid and genteel ball is on Washington's birth-night, which occurs some time in February. Very few festivals are kept; the inhabitants of Philadelphia, in common with Americans, keep but three; the fourth of July, Christmas, and New Year's Day: some of the banks keep Good Friday. They have a book fair in the vicinity, or at Newark, in Jersey, once a year, which is almost the only fair in the United States.

They bury their dead very quick, in two days after death at farthest; the buryings I have seen are all followed by a long train of relatives and friends, in coaches or on foot, sometimes extending a furlong behind the corpse; the attendants, except the nearest relatives, are not particular in putting on mourning; Friends and Freemasons have the longest trains; bells are not tolled for deaths or funerals.

Whilst I was at Philadelphia, January, 1818, one of the firemen was unfortunately killed in assisting to extinguish a fire; he was a Catholic, and buried at the Catholic Church of St. Mary's. Did this deter Protestants from following him to his grave? No; here, and the reason is obvious, all religions are on an amicable footing; his corpse was attended to church by above 1,000 citizens of every denomination, two and two. What an amiable trait in the character of Americans, for

it is general, there is something in it that exalts the dignity of human nature, and proves beyond argument, what a powerful effect laws made on the principles of the rights of man, have in rendering the people free from the darkness and chains of intolerance.

The Philadelphians are reserved, noted for their keenness in business, and are said to confine their charities almost entirely to the city, where it must be confessed they are ample. How true this is, I know not, but so I am told by several old inhabitants.

The black population are a happy set of people among themselves, being very much encouraged by the Society of Friends, who place great confidence in many of them. The coachmen, porters, and most of the menial servants, are blacks. They have adopted the dress and manners of the whites; I have seen several of the *softer sex* with a white muslin, or gay coloured silk gown, modern straw hat, trimmed with artificial flowers, and ridicule. When dressed out, if they chance to meet, stylish compliments are passed: (*example:*)

Mr. Quashi.—Ah, Mrs. Sambo, I hope I have the felicity of seeing you well this morning.

Mrs. Sambo.—Oh, Sir, yes, thank you, Sir; I hope your family are in good health.

Mr. Quashi.—Thank you, quite well; but

how is your amiable daughter Miss Sambo? has she quite recovered from her late alarming indisposition?

Although few use exactly such polished language, they universally address each other by the titles of Mr. Mrs. Miss, Sir, and Madam.

The climate of Philadelphia is warm in summer, and temperate in winter, except the wind is steady from the N. W. or N. E. but particularly the N. W. when the weather is severe; it seldom begins before Christmas, and lasts about ten weeks; by the first of May summer is fairly established; they have but little of that delightful weather similar to an English spring. The atmosphere is mostly clear, dry, and free from clouds; here are few fogs or Scotch mists, and if the morning is fine you can depend upon a fine day; the changes from heat to cold are sudden, and great, but not frequent; the thermometer in summer months seldom rises to 92°.

The most prevailing disorders are inflammatory, and the most prevailing practice bleeding. Longevity is by no means uncommon. There are several people above ninety years of age living in the city. The deaths per annum are one in forty-two; the deaths in London are at the rate of one in little more than twenty: in Manchester, the healthiest large town in England, the deaths are about one in thirty. In 1809 the deaths in

Philadelphia and suburbs were 2,004; in 1810, 2,036. The following is a list of deaths in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, from January 1st, 1816, to January 1st, 1817, as returned to the Board of Health :

	Adults	Chil.		Adults.	Chil.
January	99	82	July	131	97
February	118	83	August	113	123
March	105	88	September	100	106
April	109	69	October	97	95
May	108	75	November	82	60
June	135	91	December	98	55

Total 1,295 adults, and 1,024 children; making in the whole 2,319 persons.

The above is sufficient evidence that the people are healthy, except when visited by that dreadful scourge, the yellow fever, which has not been in the city for some years; no doubt its absence is to be mainly attributed to the additional strictness of the quarantine regulations, and the cleanliness observed by the inhabitants in the streets; the markets are frequently swept, and the fish market cleansed with a deluge of water, from hose fixed to the city water pipes. The Schuylkill river water, conveyed by the new engine to all parts of the city, is excellent, and assists greatly in preserving the health of the inhabitants.

Lotteries are common in Philadelphia, and the States, the funds arising from the sale of tickets

are applied to erecting public buildings, hospitals, canals, and making roads. The number of coaches and pleasure carriages is great; the regular stands are three, one in Dock, one in Fifth, and one in Chesnut Street; these are often found insufficient; but a coach can always be had at any of the numerous livery stables. The coaches have leather curtains, that roll up all round to admit the air in summer. The gigs have also leather heads, with a rolling leather curtain for the same purpose. The post stages and mail coaches that run from Philadelphia to New York and Baltimore, are, some of them, convenient and expeditious; they take parcels, (a thing not common with the stages here;) have a rack behind for the baggage, on springs, and perform the journey to New York, which is ninety miles, the route they take in twelve or thirteen hours. The steam boats, daily plying up and down the river in summer, are numerous; and there are one team and two steam ferries constantly working six boats between the city, and Camden on the Jersey side. The number of registered drays and carts are about 2,500; their constructions are various. Some of the merchant's waggons, and a few belonging to Philadelphia County, are drawn by a single team of horses. Mr. Sims's waggons, Schuylkill falls, approach the nearest to the English waggon of any I have seen. The

drivers of all sorts of vehicles ride either in them, on the shafts, or on the horses.

In a large city there always will be poverty and prostitution: where extreme poverty exists it is in unfortunate old age, helpless women, or from idleness and drunkenness. There are many prostitutes, but they are not easily to be distinguished from the rest of society, seldom prowling the streets late at night, and never, I believe, addressing people as they pass. Prostitution is less here than in a place of the same size in England, and absolute poverty infinitely so; here are no ragged beggars, with their real or forged calamitous tales, and frightful sores, to shock the feelings of humanity.

Philadelphia, from the regularity and width of its streets, the handsome appearance of its houses, the beauty and levelness of its foot walks, the number and elegance of public buildings, its police, laws, and many excellencies, must be reckoned, in proportion to its size, one of the first cities in the world. It has always advanced in population and improvement; at least 300 houses have been built yearly on an average of the last ten years; what was formerly green fields is now laid out in streets, and built with ranges of good houses. Chesnut and Arch Street had many good houses added this year. Dock Street, one of the best streets in the city, was formerly a marsh,

with a creek running through it. The inhabitants have timely attended to reserving large spaces for public walks. The State House Yard occupies nearly a whole square, and is a beautiful ornament to the city, being planted with trees, and laid out in gravel walks. Center Square is also laid out, and handsome, but they have spoiled much of its appearance by topping all the trees. There is a handsome square between Spruce and Pine Streets, next to the Pennsylvania Hospital, ornamented with walks, and planted with forest trees. But what will in some future day be the greatest ornament to the city, is the public square, Walnut Street, formerly a potter's field; it is a complete and large square, just laid out and planted, well fenced from wanton intrusion, and already surrounded with good houses, that no doubt every year will assume a better and more elegant appearance; it is called Washington Square; an equestrian statue of Washington is intended to be placed in the centre.

Wooden houses are prohibited being built within the most populous parts of the city, under a penalty of 500 dollars. The canal improvements suggested in 1790, from various causes, have hitherto failed, but by a late law, two canal companies that previously existed, are permitted to unite and open a complete canal and lock na-

vigation from the Susquehanna to the tide waters of Schuylkill and Delaware, also to make wet and dry docks, and supply the citizens with water. Permission is also granted to extend their route to Lake Erie, by canal or turnpike; and to raise by lottery 340,000 dollars, as a sinking fund, on which no dividend can be raised. But this, if ever effected, will be a work of time, and proceed but slowly. Coals have been found in large quantities up the Delaware, and it is confidently anticipated, that a company will be able to supply Philadelphia, and perhaps New York, with that useful article.

I shall finish this brief account of Philadelphia with a few observations. An Englishman, Mr. C. who has carried on a manufactory here sixteen or eighteen years, says, "it has been a most flourishing place for business, generally, till within a few years, when from the continual arrival of numbers of foreigners, many traders and manufacturers, and consequent competition, some branches of trade have fallen off, still," he says, "it is a very good place for the capitalist, and man of judgment." The price of labour is one dollar per day; artificers earn ten dollars per week, but the place is over-run with journeymen and mechanics, on account of the number that have arrived this and preceding years, to the amount of 6,000 yearly. Not above half of them

retire into the interior ; however, they drive away many of the American mechanics and journeymen, and the European emigrants who have been here some time. They, finding work dull, either go westward or southward, to Richmond, Petersburg, Charleston, or Savannah. Hardly a vessel goes southward, or a stage runs interior, but carries several away ; thus leaving a better opening for fresh comers. With respect to English emigrants, I have to observe, that most of the steady and industrious appear satisfied with their situation ; but there are many, from the love of their native country, and from political prejudices, which they should have well considered before they emigrated, who dislike the country and government, and desire to finish their days in Great Britain.

CHAPTER XX.

New York.

NEW YORK was settled by the Dutch in 1615, and by them called New Amsterdam; about 1634 it was conquered from them by the English, afterwards, in 1673, retaken by the Dutch, and restored in 1673, 4.

New York is the commercial metropolis of the States, and, in point of population, shipping and trade, of all America. It is situate in Manhattan Island, fourteen miles long, and one and a half and two miles wide. It is a city and county, comprising the whole island and several small islands in the bay. The city stands at the south part of the island, at the confluence of East and Hudson rivers, compactly built across from shore to shore, about two miles up the island. N. lat. $40^{\circ} 42' 40''$ W. long. $74^{\circ} 0' 45''$ from Greenwich.

The Hudson is near two miles wide opposite New York, and sufficiently deep for the largest vessels. This river separates the city from Paulus Hook, New Jersey. On the other side of the island East river, an inlet of the sea, equally

deep, separates it from Brooklyn, the most considerable commercial town of Long Island.

The vicinity of New York exposing her to invasion and plunder during the Revolution, has caused the legislature to build various forts in the bay, and on the islands below, in number ten; viz. Fort Gates, at Sandy Hook; Forts Lewis, Diamond and Richmond, at the Narrows, a few miles below the city; Forts Williams and Columbus, on Governor's Island, half a mile below the city; Forts Wood and Crown, on Bedloe's and Ellis' Islands, opposite Governor's Island; Fort Clinton, on a very small island at the South Point of New York; Fort North, on the right bank of the Hudson, within about one mile of Fort Clinton, and Fort Gansevort, about one mile above Fort North. These forts are several of them of stone, having barracks, magazines, and military stores, with each, in time of peace, a small garrison; Castle William mounts seventy-eight cannon, on three tiers; twenty-six of them fifty pound Columbiads. Besides these, there is a fort at Hurl-gate, commanding the entrance to Long Island Sound; a battery at Hallet's Point, and a battery at Mill Rock.

The steam frigate, built by Fulton, appears to be a formidable battery. The author of the "Picture of New York," gives the following account of her: "On the 20th of June, 1814, the keel of this novel and mighty engine was

laid, and in little more than four months, that is, on the 29th of October, she was launched from the yard of Adam and Noah Brown, her able and active architects. The scene exhibited on that occasion was magnificent. It happened on one of our bright autumnal days; multitudes of spectators crowded the surrounding shores, and were seen upon the hills which limited the beautiful prospect. The river and bay were filled with vessels of war, dressed in all their variety of colours, in compliment to the occasion. In the midst of these was the enormous floating mass, whose bulk and unweildy form seemed to render her as unfit for motion, as the land batteries which were saluting her. Through the fleet of vessels which occupied this part of the harbour, was seen gliding, in every direction, several of our large steam-boats, of the burthen of three and four hundred tons. These, with bands of music, and crowds of gay and joyous company, were winding through passages left by the anchored vessels, as if they were moved by enchantment. The heart could not have been human that did not share in the general enthusiasm expressed by the loud shouts of the multitude.

“ By May, 1815, her engine was put on board, and she was so far completed as to afford an opportunity of trying her machinery.

“ On the 4th of July, in the same year, the

steam-frigate made a passage to the ocean and back, and went the distance, which, going and returning is fifty-three miles, in eight hours and twenty minutes, by the mere force of her engine. These trials suggested the correction of some errors, and the supplying of some defects in the machinery. In September she made another passage to the sea, and having at this time the weight of her whole armament on board, she went at an average of five miles and a half an hour, with and against the tide. When stemming the tide, which ran at the rate of three miles an hour, she advanced at the rate of two miles and half an hour.

“ The truth is, there are yet the most obvious and important defects in the machinery of this vessel ; and if these were corrected, it is highly probable that her speed would be but little inferior to that of any steam vessel which has been built. The substance of the following description of the *Fulton the First*, the name this vessel bears, is extracted from the report of the gentlemen who were the commissioners for building her.

“ She is a structure resting on two boats and keels, separated from end to end by a channel fifteen feet wide, and sixty-six feet long ; one boat contains the cauldron of copper to prepare her steam. The cylinder of iron, its piston, levers,

and wheels, occupy part of the other. The water wheel revolves in the space between them. The main or gun deck supports the armament, and is protected by a parapet, four feet ten inches thick, of solid timbers, pierced by embrasures. Through thirty port holes as many thirty-two pounders are intended to fire red hot shot, which can be heated with great safety and convenience. Her upper or spar-deck, upon which several thousand men might parade, is encompassed with a bulwark, which affords safe quarters. She is rigged with two stout masts, each of which supports a large latteen yard and sails: she has two bowsprits and jibs, and four rudders, one at each extremity of each boat; so that she can be steered with either end foremost: her machinery is calculated for the addition of an engine which will discharge an immense column of water, which is intended to throw upon the decks, and through the port holes of an enemy, and thereby deluge her armament and ammunition."

Connected with these means of defence are the United States and State Arsenal, and the city and county militia. The citizens of New York were very active in their exertions last war, volunteering to throw up embankments on Harlem Heights, Long Island; they worked by companies, according to their trades; one day the grocers, another the drapers, another the lawyers, doctors, shoe-

makers, or taylors, &c. all in turn abandoning their pursuits, and assisting in the patriotic proceedings*.

New York is irregularly built, many of the streets are narrow and crooked, particularly at the south end; northward the streets are laid out strait, and of sufficient width to admit commodious foot walks. Broadway, Bowery, Greenwich, and Hudson streets, run from south to north, and are commodious; South, Front, Water, and Wall, are the principal streets for commercial business.

The number of dwelling houses is estimated at 17,000, in the populated part of the city. They are built of substantial brick, with slated roofs; the private houses often tastefully ornamented. Wooden houses are rapidly disappearing, not being permitted to be built in the south part of

* That they retain in full force the republicanism of their ancestors, the following anecdote will, I think, sufficiently prove. I attended an auction in Broad Way, at which some boys behaved unruly. The auctioneer, who was a Frenchman, called out to a constable in attendance, requesting him to turn out all the boys. He proceeded to execute his office, when the auctioneer seeing the governor's son, a lad of about fourteen years of age, amongst the number, servilely exclaimed, "Do not turn him out, it is Mr. Clinton, the governor's son."—"In this country we make no difference amongst offenders," was the immediate reply of Mr. Constable.

the city. The streets are well paved and lighted; the side walks in the broadest streets eight to twelve feet wide, of brick or flag, but not so neat as Philadelphia, being often uneven, and much encumbered with cellars, and flights of steps.

The population of New York was,

In 1697	....	4,302 inhabitants.
1756	....	13,040
1790	....	33,131
1800	....	60,489
1805	....	75,770
1810	....	96,373
1817	....	120,000

An editor of a New York paper computes the present number at 140,000; it is probably an exaggeration. The inhabitants are a mixture of Americans and British, with a few French, Germans, Jews, and near 9,000 free Negroes. The British population of New York is supposed to be 15,000.

The manufactures, in 1810, from the State returns were, looms three, yards of woollen cloth, 2,540; yards of linen ditto 217; carding machines four, pounds of wool carded, 7,200; cotton factories two, spindles employed, 190; tanneries nine, hides tanned, 26,800; breweries fifteen, gallons brewed, 1,528,872; distilleries eleven, gallons distilled, 377,298; hatteries five; furnaces, blast and air, four, tons of iron, 4,710. This list,

however imperfect it may be, are all that the general table of returns gives*.

Brush-makers, coopers, cabinet-makers, glovers, gun-smiths, printers, sugar refiners, and every other necessary trade, seem fully established, according to the wants of the inhabitants.

At present there are sixteen manufacturing and other companies, incorporated since 1810, in various metals, oil, patent cloth, linen and woollen, paint and slate; there is also a steam boat company, several steam and team ferry boat companies, a fur and two coal companies, all chartered for the term of twenty years from the date of their establishment. The Eagle Woollen Manufacturing Company, who have a handsome large building at Greenwich, and employed many hands during the war, in consequence of the vast importations since, have suspended their operations.

The warehouses and stores of New York are well supplied with foreign and domestic goods, and an immense trade is carried on with the States, part of Jersey and Connecticut, almost all, if not

* From the same authority, there were in the state of New York, in 1810, near 30,000 private looms, 415 fulling mills, 26 small cotton factories, 867 tanneries, 42 breweries, 581 distilleries, 27 paper mills, 124 batteries, 29 oil mills, 22 blast and air furnaces, 50 bloomeries, and 50 trip hammers. These must be all very much increased since that period.

all the States of the Union, and every part of the world. "More than one-fifth of the whole revenue of the United States is collected at this port*." And, when we add the internal navigation of the Hudson, constantly navigated by above 2,000 schooners and sloops, owned on its waters †, the reader will acknowledge the trade of New York must be very great.

The shipping belonging to New York, in 1811, was 247,893, and in 1815, 278,868 tons. The increase has been gradual since 1795, and now the tonnage may be 300,000; but many ships are partly owned by British merchants. In 1816, 1,172 vessels arrived from foreign parts, and 1,832 coastwise.

Steam boat and ship building is carried on with some spirit, and numbers of fine vessels are launched yearly; there is one ship now on the stocks of 1,100 tons, designed for the Spanish patriot service. She is frigate built, and will be able to hold a "*long talk*" with a Spanish Gaurda-Costa.

The taxes of New York are not so many as those of Philadelphia; the inhabitants have no state tax, and in common with the rest of the

* Spafford.

† I was informed, by a master of one of the numerous trading sloops on the Hudson, that 400 have been built between New York and Albany since the war.

citizens no United States tax ; in short they pay none but city taxes*.

The following report, certified by the comptroller for the city and county of New York, will show the fiscal concerns of this city.

Amount of cash received and paid from May 13, 1816, to May 12, 1817.

	dols. cents
To Cash paid for Hamilton Square lots returned,	5,345 27
do Inclinburgh Bonds for lots do..	2,839 63
do Collect ground filling	1,613 77
do Canal-street	2,599 48
do Commissioners of streets and roads	2,500 0
do Roads repairing	3,758 77
do First avenue, balance.....	3,621 45
do Third avenue, do	23,345 40
do Eighth avenue, do	9,552 12
do Ninth avenue, do	87 65
do Twenty-eighth street, do	153 51
do Alms house, for support of the poor.....	90,886 0
do New alms house building	30,000 0

* When I enquired of Americans in general, about taxes, I could seldom or ever get a correct account of what they paid, "It is so trifling I never attend to it." "I cannot tell," was the answers I mostly got. Spafford, in his Gazetteer of the State of New York, published in 1813, says, "The taxes throughout the State amount to little more than one dollar per annum on the 1,000 dollars' worth of property."

Fiscal Table.

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		dols.	cents
To Cash paid for Watch		57,401	51
do	Fire department, for ground pur- chased and new engine houses	35,256	75
do	Lamps	28,496	41
do	City stock, interest five quarters	52,500	0
do	Salaries	29,063	97
do	County contingencies	22,049	39
do	Gas Light experiment	5,927	25
do	Commissioners common schools	5,024	26
do	Charitable institutions	3,820	0
do	Repairs and improvements in the city	25,341	29
do	Police office	4,213	71
do	Tax ninth ward, 1815, overpaid and refunded	791	86
do	Wells and pumps	4,688	88
do	Health office	2,168	75
do	Interest	1,780	3
do	Signal poles	165	0
do	Intestate estates	46	96
do	Bills of credit	16,908	44
Balance in the Treasury, 12th May, 1817		11,063	94
		<hr/>	
		dols.	483,011 44

		dols.	cents
Balance in the Treasury, May 13, 1816		7,836	89
Cash received of Mechanics bank		110,000	0
do	Common lands, rent	2,035	80
do	Ground rent	18,606	89
do	Water lot rent	6,224	15
do	House rent	62	50
do	Watch house, Wall-street ..	6,520	37
do	Ferries	10,466	82½

	dols.	cents
To Cash received of Washington market cellars	1,023	74½
do Street manure on account ..	6,750	0
do Docks and slips, balance of this account.....	2,253	5
do Defence account.....	39,212	97
do Sinking fund	11,340	0
do Mayoralty fees	1,533	21
do Tavern licenses	6,442	80
do Vendue sales	25,395	11
do Excise	5,749	25
do Board of health lottery	4,713	88
do Tax received of the collector, ninth ward, for 1814	27	39
do Arrears of tax, seventh and tenth wards	450	39
do Tax of 1815	25,671	31
do Tax of 1816	162,583	74
do Second avenue balance	1,681	76
do Tenth avenue do.....	1,677	80
do 13th street do.....	1,116	0
do 70th street do.....	500	0
do 125th street do.....	342	57
do Streets	22,781	92
do Jury fines	11	12
	<hr/>	
	dols.	483,011 44

G. N. BLEECKER, *Comptroller.*

New York, May 12, 1817.

The public buildings, churches, societies, &c. are so very numerous, that it would take a volume to describe them. I must content myself with giving little more than a list of them. The

city hall includes a council room, governor's room, court of sessions, supreme court, court of chancery, mayor's court, district and circuit court of the United States, police department, city watch, &c. The New York hospital, has a common hospital, lunatic, and lying-in wards. Here is an alms-house, state prison, penitentiary, bridewell, debtors' prison *, custom-house, chamber of commerce, board of health, post-office, Columbia college, an addition to this college is now building; college of physicians and surgeons, several medical societies, a public forum, marine baths, a botanic garden, eight market houses, the New York institution, having apartments occupied by a literary, philosophical, and an historical society; the academy of fine arts, lyceum of natural history, and American museum, are also in this building; several free schools are supported by the legislature on Lancaster's plan †. There are nine banks, a United States branch bank, and a saving-bank, eight insurance companies, and numerous and well appointed com-

* A recent law of the State of New York has abolished imprisonment for debt, except in certain aggravated cases.

† By a speech of the governor of New York, delivered in January, 1818, it appears that there have been the following appropriations to the purposes of education. School fund 1,000,000 dollars, and 80,000 acres of land; 50,000 dollars to three colleges; 100,000 dollars to thirty-eight academies; and 60,000 dollars towards medical education.

panies of firemen. The benevolent societies embrace every object, they exceed thirty in number; the principal are, a dispensary, a humane society, vaccine institution, deaf and dumb institution, and societies for the relief and instruction of emigrants.

There are twelve Episcopalian *, eleven Presbyterian, seven reformed Dutch, eight Methodist, three Friends, two Catholic, and five Baptist Churches, with one of each of several other denominations, altogether seventeen or eighteen sects, and fifty-three churches. The religious institutions are various, amongst others, five missionary, ten bible, three religious tract, and seven education societies, one of which has twenty-eight Sunday schools under its care.

Literature receives great attention, and periodical publications are numerous, the principal

* In Trinity Church-yard, amongst other monuments, is one to Alexander Hamilton, who fell in a duel with Aaron Burr, at Wehawk, on the Jersey side, opposite New York. The grand lodge of Freemasons of New York have also erected a small railed in monument on the spot where he fell, but it is much defaced by idle people. Duels are common in the United States, and this monument at Wehawk is a chosen spot with the duellists of New York State. It is said as many as twelve duels have been fought there within the last twelve months. From some defect in the laws, persons residing in one State, and fighting a duel in another, evitate punishment.

are the Medical Repository, a quarterly publication, by Dr. Mitchill, began in 1797. The American Monthly Magazine and Review, and the Christian Herald, a weekly publication. The newspapers are, four morning and three evening papers, five twice a week, and five weekly.

The places of public amusement are, a theatre, Vauxhall gardens, circus, gallery of paintings, Peal's museum, a mechanical panorama, a naval panorama, and several delightful walks, as the battery, park, &c.

“ The city hall is the most prominent and important building in New York, it is the handsomest structure in the United States; perhaps, of its size, in the world. This chaste and beautiful edifice stands near the upper end of the park, and is seen to advantage from every quarter.

“ The building is of a square form, two stories in height besides the basement story. It has a wing at each end, projecting from the front, and in the centre the roof is elevated to form an attic story. The whole length of the building is 216 feet, the breadth 105, and the height fifty-one feet. Including the attic story, it is sixty-five feet in height. The front and both ends, above the basement story, are built of native white marble from the marble quarries on the North River; and the rest of the building is constructed of brown free-stone. The roof is covered with

copper, and there is a balustrade of marble entirely round the top. Rising from the middle of the roof, is a cupola, on which is placed a colossal figure of JUSTICE, holding in her right hand, which rests on her forehead, a balance, and in her left, a sword pointing to the ground. Justice is not blindfolded as she is represented in Europe.

“ There are four entrances to the building: one in front, one in the rear, and one in each end. The front, which is the principal, is on the first story, to which there is access by a flight of twelve marble steps, rising from which there are sixteen columns supporting a portico immediately over the entrance, also composed of marble. In the centre of the rear of the building, there is a projecting pediment. The entrance in this quarter is also on the first story, by a flight of free-stone steps. The first story including the portico, is of the Ionic, the second of the Corinthian, the attic of the Fancy, and the cupola of the Composite orders.

“ At the front entrance there are five doors leading into the lobby, the roof of which is supported by twenty square piers of marble. To the right and left, there is a gallery stretching to both ends of the building, the floor also of marble. In this story, apartments are allotted to the court of Chancery, Committee room, Common Council

office, Street Commissioner's office, Mayor's office, Board of Health, Sheriff's office, City Inspector's office, Recorder's office, Register's office, Surrogate's office, Supreme Court Clerk's office, Clerk of Session's office, county Clerk's office, and house-keeper's room, in all, fourteen apartments.

“ Three stair-cases lead from the first to the second story. The principal of these in the centre, is of a very handsome construction, with marble steps ; the other two are in the gallery, one towards each of the ends, of a plain form, and the steps of the same materials. Round the top of the centre stair-case there is a circular gallery, railed in, likewise floored with marble ; from which ten marble columns ascend to the ceiling, which here opens and displays a handsome dome, ornamented in great taste, with stucco, and giving light from the top to the interior of the building. Another gallery runs in the centre from one end to the other. On this story are the Common Council room, the Governor's room, Comptroller's office, Court of Sessions, District court, Mayor's court, Supreme court, United States' District court, and the offices belonging to the clerk of that court, and of the District court.

“ The entrances at the ends lead to the basement story, through the middle of which there is

an arched passage or gallery, stretching from one end to the other. Opening into this passage are the Marine or Justice's court, Police office, Jury room, and Watch office.

“The foundation stone of this noble building was laid on the 26th September, 1803, during the mayoralty of Edward Livingston, Esq. and at a time when the yellow fever prevailed in the city. It was finished in 1812, and the expence, exclusive of the furniture, amounted to half a million of dollars*.”

The New York hospital is an excellent establishment, built of stone, the whole inclosed with a high brick wall. It stands near the centre of the city, fronting Broadway, and is excellently conducted; it is principally supported by duties paid on goods sold at auctions, and subscription. By the report of 1816, there were 1,656 patients were admitted, of whom 1,159 were cured, sixty-five releaved, 224 discharged at request, twenty-five improper objects, fifty-eight disorderly and eloped, and 163 died, leaving on the 31st December, 1816, 202 patients, of whom seventy-six were lunatics. The lunatic poor of any town in the State are admitted, but they must be paid by the overseers.

A new Asylum is about to be erected in the

* Blunts Picture.

suburbs, the legislature have appropriated 10,000 dollars per annum, for forty years, for that purpose.

The alms or poor house stands in the suburbs, on east river, it is a large stone structure, three stories high, in the centre four, with a handsome cupola ; it was opened for the reception of paupers in 1816, and is supported by a tax on the inhabitants, which, in 1816, amounted to 90,000 dollars, the number of inmates in August, 1817, were 1,487.

“ The state prison is an extensive, convenient, and strongly built structure, of the Doric order, situated at Greenwich, about a mile and a half from the city hall, and occupying one of the most healthy and pleasant spots on the banks of the Hudson. It is constructed of free-stone, the windows being grated with iron for security. It is two stories high of fifteen feet each, besides the basèment, and has a slated roof. Rising from the centre there is a neat cupola, in which a bell is hung. The centre of the principal front, towards Washington street, is projected and surmounted by a pediment, as is also the west front. The whole front measures $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and there are four wings which extend backwards towards the river. The buildings and yards cover four acres of ground, and the whole is enclosed by a stone wall of twenty-three feet high

on the side of the river, and fourteen feet in the front.

“ There are fifty-four rooms for prisoners, twelve feet by eighteen, each of them large enough to accommodate eight persons. The centre of the building is appropriated to the use of the inspectors, agents, keeper, and assistants. In the north wing is a chapel fitted up with galleries. In the south wing is the dining hall, over which is a large apartment, allotted to prisoners who work at shoe-making. On the second floor of the north west wing there is an hospital, and on the ground floors of the first south and north wings there are two kitchens for the use of the prisoners.

“ Adjoining the end of each wing, there is a building of stone, two stories high, containing seven cells on the upper floor for solitary confinement. They measure eight feet long, six wide, and fourteen high, and the windows are eight feet from the floor.

“ In the yards are the different workshops of the prisoners. These are constructed of brick; are spacious, airy, and well adapted to the purpose. Here all the prisoners, except shoe-makers, the sick, the females, who are kept by themselves, and a few men who are selected as assistants, are employed during the day in their different occupations. The whole prison is abundantly sup-

plied with water, and there is a bath for the use of the prisoners during the hot season. There is also a kitchen garden inside the walls, which produces medicinal herbs, and vegetables in great abundance ; besides store houses, saw-pit, cellar, ice-house, smoke-house, fire engine-house, pumps, and a number of convenient places for storing fuel and other essential purposes.

“ No convict whose sentence is below three years imprisonment is admitted into this prison. On entrance, a prisoner is immediately stripped, washed, and cleaned, and then dressed in a new shirt, trowsers, shoes and stockings. After a description of his person, &c. is entered in the prison book, he is immediately put to work, and kept at hard labour agreeably to his sentence. In summer the rooms are unlocked at six o'clock in the morning ; in winter at day-light, when the prisoners are called to work, at which they continue till six o'clock in the evening, allowing sufficient time for their meals, which are three every day. On the beat of a drum, at nine o'clock in summer, and eight o'clock in winter, they retire to bed. Every thing is conducted with the greatest decorum and silence, and those who are remarked for good behaviour are allowed many indulgences. The branches of trade established in the prison for the employment of the prisoners are the following, viz. shoe-making, weaving,

brush-making, turners, coopers, blacksmiths, tailors, painters, carpenters, carding, spinning, and whip-making*.

“ In summer, the prisoners are dressed in jackets and trowsers of cotton and linen stripe, and, in winter, of striped woollen cloth, with variations of colour if they have been more than once committed. They breakfast on cocoa sweetened with molasses; dine on soup made from coarse pieces of beef, shins, &c. thickened with rice or beans; and sup on mush and molasses, or bread and molasses. Once a week they have a pork dinner; generally plenty of potatoes; and as a reward for particular instances of industry, many of the workmen frequently receive a pint of beer. In cold weather, the prison is kept comfortably warm; and when any one is affected by sickness, the most prompt and efficacious remedies are applied. The education of youth and of illiterate adults is strictly attended to, and

“ * By an act of the Legislature, passed November 12, 1816, the inspectors of the state prison are authorized, “ in conjunction and by arrangements with the Corporation of the city of New York, from time to time to cause to be employed, as many of the convicts who are capable of hard labour, as the said inspectors and the said corporation shall agree upon for that purpose, upon any of the public avenues, roads, streets, or other works in the said city, undertaken by the said corporation,” and “ on any other public works in the counties of Richmond and Kings.”

measures adopted to instil good principles into the minds of all, by which alone a thorough reformation, the chief end of all punishment, can be obtained. In the accomplishment of this great object, the hope of pardon is not shut out, but rather encouraged, to those who by an unequivocal good behaviour, are considered entitled to have the term of their imprisonment shortened.

“ The management of the affairs of this important institution are confided to seven inspectors, nominated by the council of appointment, and who hold their offices only during pleasure. They are assisted in the formation of regulations, or bye-laws, by the judges of the supreme court, the mayor and recorder of the city, the attorney general, and district attorney. The inspectors meet every Thursday, and two of them, as a monthly committee, visit the prison twice a week. They appoint the agent, clerks, keepers, and physicians, and have the whole charge and custody of the prison. They report annually to the legislature the state of the prison, the number of convicts, and an account of its funds, For this trouble, however, they accept of no remuneration; it is the voluntary tribute of benevolence and humanity.

“ The agent, who has a salary of 2,000 dollars per annum, holds an important situation under the direction of the inspectors, and before enter-

ing on the duties of his office find security for their faithful performance, and takes an oath to the same effect before the mayor or recorder. He superintends the purchase and sale of every thing brought into and sent out of the prison, and is declared, by an act of the legislature, the only person capable of being sued at law, or of suing others, relative to these matters. He keeps regular accounts of all monies received and paid; makes returns, monthly, to the inspectors; and on the 23d of February each year, renders a full account, upon oath, to the city comptroller of the whole of his transactions.

“ The clerk has a salary of 750 dollars per annum, with the privilege of boarding at the prison. His duty is to assist the agent in making out accounts, transcribing minutes, and preparing inventories. As this is a laborious department, the aid of the convicts is resorted to, several of whom are usually employed in it.

“ The keeper has an annual salary of 2,000 dollars, and 250 dollars a year for the accommodation of the inspectors. The assistants, who are sixteen in number, receive 450 dollars each per annum, besides board, lodging, and washing. No fees are permitted to be received. It is the duty of the keeper to be constant in his visits through every part of the prison, and to be careful that no one escape. He has no power, except

in attempts of that nature, to strike a prisoner. At every meeting of the inspectors he presents a written report, containing the number of prisoners, and those newly received and discharged, with the particulars of every occurrence in the prison. The assistants are employed to watch over the conduct of the prisoners, and to be careful that all the regulations are observed. In case of default, they carry the offender immediately before the keeper, who is empowered in certain cases, to order temporary punishment to be inflicted. One of the assistants, selected by the keeper, acts as his deputy, for which he receives 100 dollars in addition to his salary.

“ Formerly there was a guard stationed round the prison, consisting of a captain, serjeant, two corporals, drummer, fifer, and twenty privates, under the direction of the mayor. This has been lately reduced to twelve men and a corporal, who are engaged by the keeper, and subject to his command. The corporal receives thirty-five, and the privates thirty dollars a month, besides fuel for the guard-room, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. There is a watch-house erected at each corner of the prison walls, from which the guard can see every thing passing below and around. Besides this regular guard, a company of militia has been organized, under the orders

of the commander-in-chief of the militia, consisting of a captain, lieutenant, ensign, two sergeants, two corporals, a drummer, fifer, and twenty-five privates. It is composed of persons residing nearest to the prison, who receive arms, &c. from the public arsenal, but no pay. They are exempted from all other military duty, and from serving on grand and petit juries. On alarm, or notice from the principal keeper, they aid and assist in defence of the prison or to prevent the escape of prisoners.

“ Three physicians, who succeed each other monthly, visit the prison weekly. They receive nothing for their trouble except when called in on extraordinary occasions. A student, or young practitioner in physic, who is appointed annually, resides constantly in the prison, to attend the sick, administer medicines prescribed by the physicians, and report weekly to the inspectors as to the health of the prisoners. He receives no salary, but 260 dollars are appropriated annually for his board. Two hundred and fifty dollars annually are allowed to the clergyman who performs divine service in the chapel.

“ From the period of the opening of this prison in 1797, to 31st December, 1814, the total number of persons admitted was 3,062. Of these 1,199 were pardoned and 378 died. One woman,

from Ireland, had been committed five times; three other prisoners four times; thirty three thrice; and 218 twice.

“During the year 1814 there was received into the prison 213 convicts; 173 of whom were Americans; thirteen English; one Scot; fifteen Irish; one French; one German; three Nova Scotia; three West Indies; one Portuguese; one Swede; and one Dutchman. Of this number 156 were convicted of grand larceny; twenty-six forgery; seven burglary; six assault and battery; two arson; one bigamy; two breaking prison; one sodomy; one felony; three highway robbery; one misdemeanor; three perjury; three rape; and one robbery.

At the end of the year 1813 the number of prisoners was	496
Admitted during 1814.....	212
Returned who had escaped Dec. 4th, 1812.....	1

709

Of these there was discharged in 1814, by pardon	176
By expiration.....	10
Died	29

Remained at the end of the year 1814 494

45 of whom were imprisoned for life

4	for 21 years
3	20 years
1	17 years and 1 day
1	17 years
1	15 years

1	for 14 years and 1 day
30	14 years
3	12 years
1	11 years
1	10 years and 1 day
29	10 years
1	9 years and 3 days
1	9 years and 1 day
11	9 years
1	8 years and 1 day
11	8 years
3	7 years and 1 day
106	7 years
10	6 years
68	5 years
1	4 years and 6 months
79	4 years
12	3 years and 6 months
2	3 years and 1 month
1	3 years and 10 days
1	3 years and 5 days
54	3 years and 1 day
12	3 years.

“ Below is a list of the crimes punishable by imprisonment in the State prison*. **Treason,**

“ * *Imprisonment for Life.* Rape, robbery, burglary, sodomy, maiming, breaking into and stealing from a dwelling house, some person therein being put in fear; forging the proof of a deed, or the certificate of its being recorded; forging public securities; counterfeiting gold or silver coins. A *second* offence in committing arson of an uninhabited house, building, barn, or mill, or in forging a record, deed,

murder, and arson, of an inhabited dwelling house, were formerly the only offences punished

will, bond, note, bill, receipt, warrant, or order, and all offences above the degree of petit larceny, not otherwise provided for.

“ For Life, or some shorter period in the discretion of the Court. Forging any record, charter, deed, will, note, or bill of exchange.

“ For Life, or some shorter period not less than 7 years. Selling or exchanging a counterfeit note: engraving any plate for making such notes: or having such notes in possession with intent, &c. or blank unfinished notes to fill up and pass: or plates for forging such notes.

“ Not exceeding 14 years. Stealing a record, &c. Arson of an uninhabited house, building, barn, or mill: counterfeiting any deed or will, not affecting real estate, bond, bill, or note, unless negotiable, warrant or order, not being a bill of exchange, endorsement or assignment thereof: or receipt: and every offence above petit larceny, not otherwise provided for. For forcibly marrying a woman against her will: poisoning where death does not ensue within a year and a day. A second assault with intent to rob, murder, or commit a rape. Acknowledging a fine, bail, &c. in the name of another.

“ Imprisonment not exceeding 10 years. Aiding a prisoner to escape from the State prison, or any other prison, convicted for felony, perjury, or subornation of perjury. False swearing under the insolvent act, under absent and absconding debtor act: lottery managers swearing false. The like surveyors under the land office, before a commission in chancery. In the supreme court.

“ Not exceeding 7 years. Having in possession counterfeit gold, or silver coins, with intent, &c. Assault with intent

with death in this State. By an act of the legislature, dated April 15th, 1817, it is enacted, "that if any prisoner confined in the State prison, or any other person, shall wilfully and maliciously set fire to the said prison, or to any of the *workshops or other erections* within the walls thereof, or *procure* the same to be done, or *aid or abet* the doing thereof; or shall be guilty of an assault or battery, with *an intent* to commit murder upon any officer of said prison, such person being thereof convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer *death.*" Sect. 13th—By another section, con-

to rob, murder, or commit a rape. Serving process under foreign authority.

"*Not exceeding 5 years.* A second conviction of buying or receiving stolen goods, or obtaining money by false pretences, or accessory after the fact to any felony not otherwise provided for.

"*Not exceeding 3 years.* Petit larceny, buying or receiving stolen goods, obtaining money, &c. by false pretences, or accessory after the fact to any felony not otherwise provided for.

"By an act of the legislature, passed April 15th, 1817, it is enacted, "that in all cases of conviction for *larceny*, which may hereafter be had and made, the same shall be adjudged petit larceny, unless the goods so stolen shall be of the value of more than twenty-five dollars."

"*For double the original term.* A convict for years breaking the State prison."

victs are authorized to be employed on the great canals. Respecting these it enacted, "that in case any of the said convicts shall *escape* while so employed, as aforesaid, and shall be apprehended and convicted thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the court where such conviction shall be had, to banish such convict or convicts from the State, on pain of *death*, if such convict or convicts shall *return* to this State, or *continue therein*, after such sentence as aforesaid." *Sect. 12.*

"The original cost of the ground, buildings, and wharf, was estimated at 208,846 dollars. Since then large sums have been voted by the legislature, from time to time, out of the public funds, to defray the expences of the establishment. Repeated applications for money, and other circumstances, having led to a persuasion that the management might be conducted at less expense, the legislature, on the 17th of April, 1816, authorised commissioners to examine into all matters relating to the prison, and to report, "whether any, and if any, what improvements may be made in the system of conducting and managing of said institution, so as to reduce the expence thereof."

"The result of this investigation has led to a new act, passed 15th April last, by which the

former system has been greatly altered. Its principal enactments will not be in operation till after the 31st of October next ; but, in the meanwhile, the guard, which formerly cost the public 8,500 dollars per annum, has been considerably reduced, and new-modelled. The deputy keeper, with a salary of 600 dollars per annum, has been abolished, and one of the assistants appointed deputy, for which he receives 100 dollars. Two assistants have also been struck off the former number. On the 1st of June the prisoners began to be supplied with provisions and hospital stores by contract with the agent, under the direction of the inspectors, public notice having been previously given that such supplies were wanted.

“ After the 31st of October next, no materials are to be purchased to be worked for sale by the convicts on account of the State. In future, they are to be employed in manufacturing and making up materials brought to the prison by individuals or companies. The agent to purchase such materials for the chair-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, machine makers, painters, and taylor, and such dye stuffs, as may be absolutely necessary, to the extent of 5000 dollars annually. The articles for sale presently belonging to the establishment, to be completed and

disposed of by public auction, or otherwise, so that the accounts may be closed on the 31st of October.

“ To encourage habits of industry, which the legislature has justly remarked, “ is the best preventive of vice,” the agent, after the 31st of October, is to keep a separate account for each prisoner, charging him with the cost of clothing, provisions, and hospital expences, and giving credit for his earnings. This account to be closed quarterly, and if there is a balance in favour of the prisoner, and he has behaved well, twenty per cent thereof is to be invested, at interest, in some public stock, which he is to receive at the termination of his sentence. In case of death before this, the amount to be paid to his widow or children; otherwise it goes to the treasury. During imprisonment and good behaviour, part of the money may be received by the prisoner’s family.

“ By the new act, prisoners sentenced for five years or upwards, who have behaved well, and acquired, by their labour, fifteen dollars per annum, to have the period of their sentence abridged one fourth. Disorderly or disobedient conduct, or any attempt to escape, forfeits all claims for money; and in no case is it allowed after a first conviction.

“ The great canal company commissioners are

authorised in their contracts with others, to stipulate for the labour of the convicts on their works when they exceed 450, for a period not less than six months, during which the State is kept free of all expence respecting them. Application must be made to the governor of the State when prisoners are wanted for out-door employment.

“The new act appropriates 20,000 dollars for the support of the institution, and 5,000 dollars for the necessary repairs of the prison, to be paid out of the public money.” (Blunt’s Stranger’s Guide.)

The penitentiary is of stone, situated near the alms-house, it is intended to confine prisoners whose sentence is under three years, the present number confined and kept at work is 300. The Bridewell is situate near the city hall, it is a jail for culprits before trial, the sessions are held monthly, and 170 trials occur on an average per month, near half the prisoners are Negroes. It is intended to clear this building away, and build one in a more eligible spot.

The markets of New York are well supplied, and held every day. Dr. Mitchill has enumerated eight species of wild quadrupeds, five amphibious creatures, fourteen shell-fish, fifty-one species of birds, and sixty two sorts of fish that are in the course of the year brought to market.

Butcher's meat, fish, and fowls, are at all times abundant, the prices the same as at Philadelphia, except fish, which is cheaper; the market people take no pains with the fowls, but bring them with the feathers on their wings, and untrussed. There is no market in New York, in appearance, equal to High Street market, Philadelphia.

New York is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and assistants, who constitute a common council. Each ward (there are ten) elects an alderman and assistant. The mayor, aldermen, assessors, constables, &c. are elected yearly by the inhabitants, on the third Tuesday in November. Every man who has a freehold worth fifty dollars, or pays a tax, has a vote*. The mayor is paid 7,000 dollars per annum for his services, neither he or any of the aldermen have any particular dress or insignia of office †.

* "By law, the freedom of the city must be taken up before a person can exercise a trade in New York, and all aliens are forbidden to be made freemen until after they have been denizenized, but the first part of this law is not acted upon." Spafford.

† A freehold worth 50 dollars, entitles a person to a vote for members of the house of assembly, and one worth 250 dollars, entitles him to a vote for governor and senators. A freehold estate worth fifty dollars, entitles the holder to vote for representative members of the general government. Every State has some little variation from the above, (except as relates to the federal government,) but such is the general

There is more theft, villany, and prostitution here, than in any other place in America; but the police and watch are well conducted, and the guilty seldom escape long. People are under no apprehension of prosecuting in America,

feature of the law of elections, which in some States are carried on by poll, in some by ballot, and in all on the principles of an almost pure democracy. Unfortunately there are some corruptions that have "grown with the growth" of the States, of which it would take up too many pages to enter into a full explanation. They principally relate to the militia laws and representation; for instance, in case of the invasion of the State of New York, or Ohio, or any frontier State, the militia drafts are from the nearest counties, instead of being apportioned generally through the State. Again, some of the States are represented in one part of the legislature, by townships or counties, without regard to the number of inhabitants, and worst of all, the party in power, by a little *finesse* in arranging some of the districts previous to an election, have been known to get a majority of their party elected, when through the several districts there has been a majority of votes against them. All this has been ably explained to the people of the United States by Mr. Carey, in his Olive Branch, a standard work, that has gone through eight or nine editions. With the facts before their eyes it is hoped, that these defects will be remedied ere it is to late. If the present beginning of corruption is suffered, who can tell where it is to end. The laws and government were handed down to Americans pure, let them recollect the greatness of the principle, and the magnitude of their country, and hand down the same unsullied to their children,

as they well know that the law punishes only in proportion to the crime.

The manners, customs, and amusements of the people are nearly similar to those of Philadelphia, they are, however, gayer, have occasional masquerades and oratorios, and many follow French fashions, particularly the ladies in their head dresses. The coaches and pleasure carriages of the rich are neatly made, and many have crests and coats of arms painted thereon.

In winter the coaches are taken off the stands, and their places supplied with two and four horse sleighs, capable of containing six or eight persons, in these vehicles, the inhabitants proceed on excursions, visits, to parties, and the theatre. Sometimes the bucks of New York harness six horses to a handsome sleigh, the horses harness studded with small bells, and astonish the natives with their *elegant* driving. In cold weather a person might suppose himself in Russia, from the number of fur coats, caps, and buffaloe robes that are worn.

The whole militia of the county consists of ten regiments of infantry, one regiment of veteran volunteers, one battalion of riflemen, one squadron of cavalry, three battalions of artillery, and one battalion of flying artillery. The 25th of November (the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British forces) I had an

opportunity of seeing the volunteer part of this force drawn out, they made a motley and indifferent appearance, except the veteran battalion, or governor's guards, and the artillery.

The climate of New York is more moist than that of Philadelphia, and the weather continues open until Christmas, with occasional cold winds. During November I remained here, and it was very pleasant without a fire, and with the windows open in the middle of the day; this weather, which the inhabitants call an *Indian summer*, is liable to a sudden change, should the wind get round to the northward. The inhabitants are not quite so healthy as the Philadelphians, one great reason is the want of pure water, well water of a brackish quality being universally used; this is a great evil, and is speedily to be remedied.

The following is a report of deaths, for 1817.

In COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 12, 1818.

The city inspector has the honour to present an annual report of deaths, in the city and county of New York, for the year 1817.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE CUMING, City Inspector.

Annual report of interments in the city and county of New York; commencing on the 1st day of December, 1817; shewing the

ages, sexes, and diseases of the persons who died.

Men, 763; women, 607; boys, 673; girls, 484; total, 2,527. Of this number 574 died of consumption.

Ages.—One year and under, 599; between one and two, 208; between two and five, 142; between five and ten, 88; between ten and twenty, 146; between twenty and thirty, 313; between thirty and forty, 314; between forty and fifty, 268; between fifty and sixty, 178; between sixty and seventy, 110; between seventy and eighty, 96; between eighty and ninety, 61; between ninety and one hundred, 13; one hundred and upwards, 1.

There died in the month of January, 214; February, 213; March, 188; April, 186; May, 209; June, 184; July, 215; August, 256; September, 256; October, 222; November, 195; December, 195.

Diseases.—Abscess 13, aneurism 2, apoplexy 46, asphyxia 2, asthma 13, burned or scalded 15, cancer 9, caries 1, casualty 12, catarrh 7, child-bed 19, cholera morbus 34, cholick 6, compression of the brain 1, consumption 574, convulsions 176, cramp in the stomach 4, diarrhœa 47, drinking cold water 2, dropsy 78, dropsy in the chest 22, dropsy in the head 87, drowned 38, dysentery 71, epilepsy 3, erysipelas 4, fever 12,

bilious fever 4, hectic fever 3, inflammatory fever 7, intermittent fever 10, puerpal fever 1, putrid fever 1, remittent fever 23, scarlet fever 3, typhus fever 162, malignant fever 1, infantile flux 11, fracture 1, frozen 3, gout 5, gravel 2, hæmorrhage 12, hæmoptysis 6, herpes 2, hives or croup 60, hysteria 2, jaundice 10, infanticide 3, inflammations—of the bladder 3, of the bowels 54, of the brain 18, of the chest 91, of the liver 41, of the stomach 7, influenza 1, insanity 11, intemperance 40, killed or murdered 9, leprosy 1, locked jaw 3, lumber abscess 1, manslaughter 1, marasmus 30, measles 20, menorrhagia 1, mortification 19, nervous disease 10, old age 96, palsy 29, peripneumonia 12, pleurisy 27, pneumonia typhodes 7, quinsy 9, rheumatism 4, rickets 2, rupture 1, St. Anthony's fire 2, schirus of the liver 3, schrofula or king's evil 14, small pox 14, sore throat 1, spasms 8, sprue 20, still born 110, stone 1, strangury 1, sudden death 8, suicide 15, syphiles 7, tables mesentricæ 39, teething 22, vomiting blood 1, ulcer 5, unknown, 30, whooping cough 14, worms 29.

The inhabitants, as will be seen by the comptroller's report previously given, are alive to improvement, great alterations and embellishments are yearly making to the city. The small park in the center of the city is about to be enclosed with an iron pallisade; in the suburbs

various levelling, filling up swampy places, and other improvements, are carrying into effect. Washington and part of Greenwich Street have been gained from the Hudson, by means of piers, and fresh ones are now carrying out to get yet another street from the river; the city increases in size, and numbers of houses were built this year*. The price of lots, even in the suburbs, is extravagant, in the commercial streets a house is immensely so. A New York paper for Jan. 1818, has the following article relative to the increased price of property in the city.

“ About a year since, the two houses in Wall Street, owned by the heirs of the late Thomas Buchanan, Esq. were leased to Mr. Gibson for ten years, as a public-house, and subsequently called the Merchants’ Hall. Mr. Gibson, we learn, engaged to pay, annually, 6,300 dollars for the premises; but, the stand did not turn out to be such, for a public-house, as was anticipated. In the mean time, however, stands for business in Wall Street have been in request; and yesterday

* Frame houses are lessening in numbers in the compact part of the city, they are not always pulled down, but when a proprietor intends to build a brick house in the place, the frame one is removed. I have seen a two story wooden house with seven or eight rooms, drawn on rollers along the street, towards the suburbs, where it was intended to be placed, and there let and occupied as before.

Mr. Gibson very wisely put his nine years' lease under the hammer, and incredible as it may appear, it sold for *eleven thousand five hundred dollars* ! the purchaser, Mr. St. John, becoming accountable to the owners of the property for the sum of 6,300 dollars per annum, agreeably to the original lease !”

The observations I made on Philadelphia, with respect to trade and labour, will apply equally to New York. The price of farms are various ; poor land on Hempstead Plains, Long Island, may be bought from two to five dollars per acre, farms over in Jersey, a few miles from New York, are worth from forty to sixty dollars per acre, and above New York, on the Hudson, forty miles up, they are worth from sixty to one hundred dollars per acre.

CHAPTER XXI.

The State of Ohio in 1817.*

It is situated between $38^{\circ} 30'$ and 42° N. latitude, and $3^{\circ} 32'$ and $7^{\circ} 43'$ W. longitude; bounded north by the divisional line between the United States and Upper Canada, passing through the middle of Lake Erie, and Michigan Territory; west by Indiana, from which it is separated by a meridian line, running from the mouth of the Big Miami to the parallel of the southern end of Lake Michigan; south and south-east by the river Ohio, which separates it from Kentucky and Virginia; east by Pennsylvania, from which it is separated by a meridian line, running from the mouth of Little Beaver Creek to the northern boundary line of the United States in Lake Erie; containing, according to Mr. Drake, an area of 40,000 square miles, or 25,000,000 of acres, including water. Its length, from north to south, is 228 miles, mean breadth, about 200.

* As this and the three following chapters are extracts, it is hoped the reader will be indulgent towards any defects or want of method that may be apparent.

SURFACE, SOIL. That portion of the State which lies between the Pennsylvania Line and the Muskingum River, bordering on the Ohio River, and extending northwardly for the distance of fifty miles, has an uneven surface, rising in places into high hills, and subsiding into deep vallies : some of the hills terminate in elevated peaks, affording prospects bounded only by the power of vision. Yet most of these hills have a deep rich soil, and are capable of being cultivated to their summits.

The country along the Ohio, from the Muskingum to the Big Miami, continues broken ; but the hills gradually diminish in size as we proceed westwardly. The bottoms of the Ohio are of very unequal width. The bases of some of the hills approach close to the river, while others recede to the distance of two or three miles. There are usually three bottoms, rising one above the other, like the glacis of a fortification. The river bottoms bear a heavy growth of beech, sugar maple, buck-eye, honey-locust, black walnut, hackberry, sycamore, ash, and elm, with an underwood of pawpaw, spice-wood, dog-wood, plum-trees, crab apple, and grape vines. The hills are covered with oak, chesnut, hickory, sugar maple, poplar, sassafras, black ash, and black locust. In the western counties, north-western, and northern portion of the State, there is a

leveller surface and moister soil, interspersed with tracts of dry prairie, and forests of sandy or gravelly soil. The north-western corner of the State, contains a considerable district of level, rich land, too wet and swampy to admit of healthy settlements: the soil is a black, loose, friable loam, or a vegetable mould, watered by sluggish and dark-coloured streams.

COUNTIES. In describing this State by counties, I have preferred the geographical to the alphabetical order, I shall, therefore, commence with Hamilton, the oldest settled county in the State; those counties which have not many wild, or unsettled lands, to invite the attention of emigrants, will be briefly noticed.

HAMILTON COUNTY. This county is situated in the south-western corner of the State; has the Ohio River south, Clermont County east, Butler north, and Indiana west. It is about thirty miles long, and twenty wide, and is watered by the Ohio, Whitewater, Great and Little Miami, Mill, Deer, Taylors, and Dryford Creeks. It has a hilly surface in the vicinity of the large streams; in other parts level or gently waving. The vallies are broad and rich, and generally cultivated. The price of unimproved land is from ten to twenty-five dollars; cultivated farms, near Cincinnati, from thirty to seventy. Mills are numerous on Mill Creek, and the Little

Miami. There are few wild lands, and those of a second quality. This is the most populous county in the State.

The traces of an ancient population, and strong military positions, are found along the banks of the Miami, from its confluence with the Ohio, to the limits of Butler County.

Cincinnati is the chief town, there are, besides, the villages of Columbia, Newtown, Reading, Montgomery, Springfield, Colerain, Harrison, Crosby, and Cleves.

Columbia is situated on a handsome plain, near the bank of the Ohio, a little below the mouth of Little Miami; it contains thirty or forty houses, and is settled principally by farmers; Newtown is situated on the Chillicothe road, two miles east of the Little Miami; Montgomery is eighteen miles north-west of Cincinnati, on the Lebanon road, and about equi-distant between Mill Creek and Little Miami; Reading lies ten miles north of Cincinnati, near Mill Creek; Springfield lies on the Hamilton road, one mile south of Mill Creek, and eleven north of Cincinnati; Cleves is a very small village, situated near the intersection of the Lawrenceburgh and Brookville roads, two miles north of General Harrison's seat, at the north bend of the Ohio, and near the Miami River; Harrison is situated on the left bank of Whitewater, seven miles from

the north bend of the Ohio ; Colerain stands on the left bank of the Great Miami, about twenty miles from its mouth ; Crosby is situated directly opposite Colerain, on the right bank of the same river, all, except Columbia, new and flourishing villages.

BUTLER COUNTY, lies north of Hamilton, south of Preble, east of Indiana, and west of Warren, and is about twenty-four miles square. It is watered by the Big Miami, which passes diagonally through it, from north-east to south-east ; also by several handsome creeks, such as Dry-fork Creek, running into Whitewater ; Indian Creek, Four Mile Creek, Seven Mile Creek, Elk and Dick's Creeks, running into the Big Miami. The soil of two-thirds of this county is fertile ; but there are tracts of poor land in the south-east and north-west.

Hamilton, the seat of justice, is situated twenty-five miles north-east of Cincinnati, on the east bank of the Miami ; its site is elevated and beautiful, it has about seventy-five buildings, principally of wood, a post office, and a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, entitled, *The Miami Intelligencer*. In 1816 there were 2,877 male inhabitants, over twenty-one years of age in this county.

Rossville, situated on the bank of the Miami, opposite Hamilton, is a small place.

Middleton is situated on the east side of the Miami, two miles from the river, and twelve miles above Hamilton.

Oxford stands near the northern confines of the county, has few houses, but in time will probably become a respectable town, as a college is to be established in it, according to the provisions of a law passed in 1810. This seminary is endowed with an entire township of land, which have been chiefly leased to settlers; the leases extend to ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.

Two miles below Hamilton there is an extensive ancient fortification, on the top of an elevated hill.

PREBLE COUNTY is bounded south by Butler, east by Montgomery, north by Darke, and west by Indiana. It is twenty-four miles long and eighteen wide, and is watered by the head branches of Four and Seven Mile Creeks, Franklin Creek, Bushy Fork, Twin Creek, and small branches of the North Fork of White Water, all affording excellent mill seats. The surface of this county is pretty level, soil rich, and highly productive; timber, poplar, ash, black walnut of great size, and some oak.

Eaton is the chief town; it is situated near the site of old Fort St. Clair, on a beautiful plain, inclined to the south, and watered by Seven Mile Creek. It has about thirty-five houses, stone jail,

and post-office; and is distant from Cincinnati about sixty miles, in a northern direction. This county contains several valuable tracts of unsold United States' land.

DARKE COUNTY is bounded south by Preble, east by Miami County, north by Indian lands, and west by Indiana, being thirty miles long and twenty-four wide, and is watered by Panther, Greenville, and Still-water Creeks, and by the Mississinway. Surface level, soil rich, but wet in places; barrens and prairies abound in the north-western parts. Timber, principally oak; but walnut, sugar maple, buckeye, &c. are common on the bottoms, and large tracts of vacant land belong to the United States. The site of old Forts Jefferson, Recovery, and Greenville, are in this county. The last has been fixed on as the county seat; but at present it is only a village of cabins. The population is now rapidly augmenting.

MIAMI COUNTY has Montgomery south, Champaign east, Indian lands north, and Darke west. It is about thirty miles in length and twenty broad, and is abundantly watered by the Big Miami, which divides it from north to south; by the South West, or Still-water branch, Panther and Greenville Creeks, Loramies Creek, and Fawn, Lost, and Honey Creeks. The surface is level, soil moist and rich.

Troy, the seat of justice for Miami county, stands on the west side of the Great Miami, twenty miles above Dayton, and seventy-two north of Cincinnati. It has a post-office, and a public library. Its site is a handsome plain, which however terminates in swamps about one mile from the rear of the town.

Washington is eight miles above Troy, and situated on the same side of the river, on the site of an old Indian settlement. It has a post-office, and valuable mills, and advantageous situations for other hydraulic establishments.

John Johnston, Esq. Indian Agent, gives the following interesting description of this county: Piqua Town is a post town, situated on the west bank of the Miami river of Ohio, in the county of Miami; and, although not the seat of justice, is by far the place of the greatest notoriety and importance in the county. Piqua has five mercantile stores, two taverns, a market-house, cabinet-maker, several house carpenters, two blacksmiths, two boot and shoemakers, two saddle and harness makers, two Windsor chair makers, two house painters, one tannery, a grist and two saw mills; two practising physicians, and one apothecary's shop; two taylor's, two hatters, a clock and watch maker, and one silversmith, two wheelwrights, one blue dyer, one carding machine; one Seceder's meeting-house in the town, and a Methodist meeting-house in the vicinity. An as-

sociation for manufacturing and banking, with a capital of 100,000 dollars, was established in 1815; the legislature not having thought proper to charter it, the association was dissolved. The country around Piqua is settled by emigrants chiefly from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Kentucky: they are an industrious, moral, and religious people; and many of them are possessed of considerable wealth. Religious denominations are Methodists, Presbyterians, Seceders, Baptists, and New Lights. The country is healthful and fruitful, abounding with springs of the purest water. The lands generally of the first quality. Timber—the different kinds of ash, the oak, walnut, hickory, beech, maple, and sugar tree; cherry, buckeye, honey, locust, &c.

As in all new countries, manufactories are in their infancy; all the handicraft arts of the first necessity are in use. The farmers, in a great degree, manufacture their own clothing. Sheep are found to answer well, and there are great numbers for a new country. Half-blood and quarter Merinoes are common. Great numbers of horned cattle and hogs are raised, and drove to market.

The price of produce, the present year, 1817, is as follows: corn 33 cents, wheat 75 cents, buckwheat $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and oats 33 cents, per bushel; pork 4 dollars and 50 cents per hundred, beef 3 dollars and 50 cents; whisky $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gal-

lon ; a good milch cow 15 dollars ; a good working horse 40 dollars ; sheep 3 dollars and 50 cents each ; butter $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, cheese $12\frac{1}{2}$; flour, for market, delivered at St. Mary's and Wapaghkanetta, 6 dollars 50 cents per barrel. The prices of produce, the present year, are higher than usual, the last season being very unfavourable to crops of wheat, corn, and grass. Corn is usually purchased here in the fall for 25 cents buckwheat, and oats the same ; wheat 50 cents ; pork and beef 2 dollars 50 cents to 3 dollars.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY lies south of Miami, north of parts of Butler and Warren, east of Preble, and west of Green. It is twenty four miles long and twenty-two wide. The great Miami runs through it from north to south, near its western boundary. The Still-water Branch waters the north-west corner, for about fourteen miles, on a direct line. Mad river winds five or six miles through the eastern side of the county, before entering the Miami, a little above Dayton. Besides these there are Franklin, Bear, and Wolf creeks from the west, and Hole's Creek from the east ; all entering the Great Miami. The surface is uneven, consisting of rich hills, and narrow vallies ; except on the large streams, where there are wide and valuable bottoms, particularly on Mad river. The upland is heavily timbered,

and equal to any in the state. There yet remains valuable tracts of public lands to be entered.

Dayton is handsomely situated on the east bank of Great Miami, a little below the confluence of the Mad river and Still-water, and is at present the county seat. It was planned and surveyed under the direction of General Wilkinson, in 1796, whose title failed. The present proprietor is Daniel C. Cooper, who has given eight lots for county purposes, schools and churches.

The public buildings are a court-house, Methodist meeting-house, Presbyterian church, academy, and library; a bank, called the "Dayton Manufacturing Company," with a capital of 100,000 dollars; a post-office, and a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, entitled the "Ohio Republican."

A bridge is about to be erected over the mouth of Mad river. There are about 130 dwelling houses, besides mechanics shops. There are several grain and saw mills near the town, at the mouth of Mad river, and on Wolf Creek. Dayton is the largest village between the Miamis except Cincinnati.

Near the mouth of Hole's Creek, on a plain, are remains of ancient works, of great extent. One of the embankments incloses about 160 acres, and the walls are in some parts nearly twelve feet high.

WARREN COUNTY is situated south of Montgo-

mery and a part of Green, north of parts of Hamilton and Clermont, west of Clinton, and east of Butler. It is traversed by the little Miami from north-west to south-east, together with the numerous tributary creeks and rivers; the largest of which are Todd's and Cæsar's creeks, running into Little Miami from the East; Turtle Creek from the west, and Dick and Clear creeks, flowing into the Great Miami. The surface of this county is happily waving, being no where too hilly to admit of convenient cultivation, or so level as to become wet and marshy; its southern half has generally a thin soil, and oak timber; its northern is equal in fertility to any land in the state, timbered with poplar, sugar maple, black walnut, bass wood, blue ash, &c.

Lebanon, the seat of justice, is situated nearly in the centre of the county, on the post road, between Cincinnati and Chillicothe, between two branches of Turtle Creek, near their junction. It is four miles east of the Little Miami, and thirty north-east of Cincinnati. Its situation is healthy. Excellent water is obtained at the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet. Building materials, clay, lime, stone, and wood, abundant. It has a court-house, stone jail, Baptist and Methodist meeting-houses, school-house, post-office, printing-office, at which is printed a paper, called the "Western Spy;" a public library; a banking association, called the "Lebanon Miami Bank-

ing Company," with a capital limited to 250,000 dollars; besides several stores and mechanics shops.

Franklin, another handsome village of this county, stands on the east bank of the Great Miami, ten miles south west of Lebanon, and thirty-four from Cincinnati. Timber and other building materials are plentiful; and grist and saw-mills are numerous in its vicinity. It has a post-office, and about fifty-five families.

Waynesville, stands on the east bank of the Little Miami, ten miles north-east of Lebanon. It is inhabited and surrounded principally by Friends. It has a post-office, a brick meeting-house, eighty by forty; brick school-house, grist and saw-mills. Situation healthy.

Six miles from Lebanon, and above the mouth of Todd's Fork, are curious remains of aboriginal works.

CLERMONT COUNTY is bounded south by the Ohio river, east by Adams and Highland counties, north by Clinton and Warren, and west by Hamilton. It is large, and will probably be divided. It is watered on the west by the Little Miami, which separates it for twelve or fifteen miles from Hamilton, by the East Fork of the Little Miami, Stonelick, and O'Bannon's Creeks; on the south by the Ohio river, for the distance of forty miles; and by fifteen large creeks emptying into the same river; the principal of which are, Red

Oak Creek, which waters the north-east corner; Straight Creek, White Oak Creek, (very large, heads in Highland county;) Bullskin, Bear, Big Indian, Little Indian, Cross, and Muddy Creeks. Its southern parts, along the Ohio, are hilly; the interior and northern parts are level. The bottoms of the Ohio, in this county, are wide, rich, and heavily timbered. The prevailing timber on the uplands is oak.

Williamsburgh, the seat of justice, is situated on the north bank of the East Fork of the Little Miami, thirty miles east north east of Cincinnati, on the shortest road to Chillicothe. It is well supplied with water, for mills and domestic use. It has a stone court-house, post-office, and two printing-offices, which issue two weekly newspapers, called the "Political Censor," and "Western American."

Milford stands on the east bank of the Little Miami, ten miles from its mouth. In the vicinity of this village are to be seen remains of ancient fortifications.

Neviltown is situated on the bank of the Ohio, at the mouth of Bear Creek. Stanton is situated at the mouth of Red Oak Creek, near the north-eastern corner of the county.

Several new villages are commenced on the margin of the Ohio, between Muddy and Eagle Creeks.

CLINTON COUNTY is bounded south by Cler-

mont, and a part of Highland county; east by parts of Highland and Fayette, north by Green, and west by Warren. It is about twenty miles long and fifteen wide, and is watered, principally, by branches of Paint Creek, running into the Scioto, and Todd's Fork of the Little Miami. The surface of the country is generally level, in some parts marshy; it contains much good land, the greater part in a state of nature.

Wilmington, the only village deserving mention, is the seat of justice. It is nearly equidistant between Cincinnati and Chillicothe, or about fifty miles from each.

GREEN COUNTY has Clinton south, Fayette and Madison east, Champaign and Montgomery west. It is about twenty-four miles square, and is watered by the Little Miami, which runs in a transverse direction through the county, from northwest to south-east. Mad river waters the southwest corner. Cæsar's and Massie's Creeks, tributary to the Little Miami, from the east, water large portions of the county. The western side of the county is watered by Sugar, and Big and Little Beaver Creeks.

The Great Falls of the Little Miami are in this county: in the course of a mile the water is precipitated from several successive tables, which produce a vast number of fine mill seats.

The vallies are wide, rich and productive; the

uplands generally of a second quality, with a proportion of oak barrens.

Xenia, the seat of justice, is situated nearly in the centre of the county, on Shawanæse Creek. It is three miles east of the Little Miami, and fifty-five north-east of Cincinnati. It has a brick court-house, an academy and church, a post-office, and printing-office, which emits a weekly paper, entitled the "Ohio Vehicle." The situation is healthy.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY lies north of Green, west of Delaware, south of the Indian Lands, and east of Miami County. The Great Miami meanders through its south-western corner; many of its numerous tributary streams water its southern side. Mad river waters the interior parts, or rather traverses it from its north-western to its south-eastern corner. The East Fork of Mad river irrigates an extensive portion of the country lying between Mad river and Delaware county. In addition to these are King's and Nettle Creeks, and numerous rivulets and runs.

No county in the state possesses a greater number of durable streams, or finer situations for mills. Its name is a correct index to its surface; it has extensive champaign tracts on the east side of Mad river, on the west side are rich heavy timbered lands; barren and swampy prairies are to be found on the eastern side. It is however a

large and fertile county, and holds out some advantages to settlers who do not object to solitude.

Urbanna, the county seat, is situated on a large and fertile prairie, two miles east of Mad river. Two permanent brooks flow through it, and well water is easily obtained. The number of dwelling houses is upwards of a hundred, chiefly of wood. It has a post-office, a printing-office, in which is printed a paper, called the "Spirit of Liberty;" and a banking company. Fevers and agues are annual visitants. Timber, clay, and quarries of sandy limestone, are in the vicinity.

Springfield is situated eleven miles south of Urbanna, on the south of the East Fork of the Mad river. On the south it has a copious and durable creek, with falls of thirty feet descent. A woollen manufactory has been erected at these falls.

A few miles below Dayton are mounds of great elevation. One situated on a prairie, half a mile from the Franklin road, is said to be upwards of 100 feet in height, and 286 feet diameter at the base. The whole mound is covered with large forest trees. From its summit there is an extensive view of the circumjacent country. There is no appearance of the earth having been taken from the surrounding surface.

Note.—The above described counties of Hamilton, Butler, Preble, Darke, Miami, Montgomery, Warren, Clermont, Clinton, Green, and

Champaign, are all watered by the Great and Little Miamis ; which embrace a district of about ninety miles in length and sixty broad. This is usually called the "Miami Country."

DELAWARE COUNTY has Madison and Pickaway south, Licking and Knox counties east, Indian Lands north, and Champaign west. It is finely watered by the Scioto, the Whetstone Fork, Big-belly, Allum, and Walnut creeks ; all large streams, which traverse the county from north to south, parallel with each other, at the distance of from four to ten miles apart. Soil and surface well adapted to all the purposes of cultivation. Improved lands are high, owing to the facility with which produce is transported to market. The chief towns are Delaware and Norton, on Whetstone ; and New Baltimore, on the Scioto ; all new and thriving villages.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, situated near the centre of the state, has Pickaway south, parts of Fairfield and Licking east, Delaware north, and Madison west. It is finely watered by the Scioto and Whetstone rivers, Big belly Creek, and its two forks, Allum and Walnut Creeks. The surface of this county is gently waving, except along the vallies of the streams. Soil,—similar to that of Delaware and Champaign.

Columbus, the metropolis of the state, is situated on the east bank of the Scioto, on an elevated prairie, of several hundred acres, and of

a soil equal in durability to any in the world. The length of the town is one mile and forty rods; parallel to the river, having a straight line on the east. The course of the streets is north, 12 deg. 30 min. west; their width eighty-seven feet, alternately intersected at every third lot, by an alley or a cross street, thirty-seven and thirty-three feet wide, and twenty-four in number. Broad Street, 120 feet wide, commences at the river, where a bridge is intended to be erected, and communicates at the eastern extremity of the town with the main road leading to Newark, Zanesville, and Pittsburg. This road is several miles entirely straight, and not far from mathematically level. Contiguous to Broad Street on the north, High Street on the west, and State Street on the south, is the public square, including ten acres, the most beautiful and central spot in the town; on which is erected, and nearly completed, the state-house, built of brick, of sufficient magnitude and considerable elegance; and the state offices, all in one block of one hundred feet in length. The Penitentiary is situated in the south-west corner of the town. The whole number of buildings is upwards of 300. Some are rude and temporary, but the greater part are elegant and commodious; nearly 200 of which are dwelling houses. There are about a dozen stores, six taverns, a post-office, two printing-offices, and a number of mechanics shops. There

are two springs issuing east of the town, and discharging into the river; one on the north, the other on the south, almost encircling the town. They are deemed capable of moving machinery sufficient for most manufactures or mills, a large part of the year. Situated as this town is, on a high airy plain, in the center of large and populous settlements, enjoying a safe and convenient navigation, and possessing great political and local advantages, it cannot fail in time of rivalling the first cities of the Western country. It was commenced in 1813. The rise of lots has been rapid, almost without a parallel. Lots nearest the public square have sold for 2,000 dollars, and no where in the town for less than 200. Boats of ten tons burthen can ascend to the town for six months in the year, and in freshets vessels of 200 tons could descend to the Ohio. There is abundance of timber, fit for ship building, in Franklin and Delaware counties.

Franklinton is situated on the west bank of the Scioto, opposite Columbus, and just below the Whetstone branch. It contains about seventy houses; and has been in a manner eclipsed by the metropolis.

Worthington, which is about the size of Franklinton, is a flourishing village, situated on the bank of Whetstone, sixteen miles above Columbus.

PICKAWAY COUNTY has Ross south, Fairfield

east, Franklin north, and parts of Madison and Fayette west. The Scioto runs through this county; the other streams are Deer and Darby's creek from the west, and Lower Walnut from the east, all large, and emptying into the Scioto. The soil of this county is of the best quality. Pickaway plains, which are about twelve miles long and three wide, is a prairie of inexhaustible fertility. Here are to be seen some of the finest agricultural prospects in the state. The bottoms of the Scioto are wide, and of the first quality. The towns are Circleville, Bloomfield, Jefferson, Livingston, and Westfall.

Circleville, the seat of justice, is situated on the Pickaway bottom, about half a mile east of the Scioto. Its site is two mounds of earth, one circular and the other square, containing about twenty acres. The first is inclosed by two circumvallations, whose perpendicular height is about fifteen feet above the adjoining ditch. In the centre of the town is a small vacant circle; from this focus the streets diverge in regular radii, intersecting the walls at equal distances. The greater part of the buildings are within the external circle. It contains about 250 buildings, a post-office, court-house of octagonal form, and thirteen stores, &c. The growth of this town has been rapid. It owes its existence to the wealth of the surrounding plantations, rather than to political causes or commercial advantages.

MADISON COUNTY has Fayette south, Franklin and Pickaway east, Delaware north, and Champaign and Green west. It is watered by the north Fork of Paint and Darby's Creek. The eastern parts are broken, or moderately hilly; especially the dividing ridge between the waters of Paint and Little Miami. Towards the western part are prairies and barrens, but the greater part is first rate land. It is pretty thickly settled.

New London is the chief town; it contains about 100 buildings.

FAYETTE COUNTY has Highland and Scioto south, Ross and Pickaway east, Madison north, and Green and Clinton west. It is watered by the north and West Forks of Paint Creek, and head branches of Cæsar's Creek. In soil, surface, and general aspects, it closely resembles Clinton, already described. Washington is the chief town.

HIGHLAND COUNTY has Adams south, Pike east, Ross, Clinton, and Fayette north, and Clermont west. It is copiously watered by forks of Brush and Paint Creeks, and by small creeks and brooks running into the east fork of the Little Miami. Its surface is generally hilly; free from stagnant waters or marshes, which insures health to the inhabitants. It is thinly inhabited.

Mounds and old forts are to be seen in many parts of the county. On the head branches of

the East Fork of the Little Miami is an ancient work, different in figure to any hitherto discovered. It consists of a square enclosure, with "nine banks of long parapets united at one end, exhibiting very exactly the figure of a gridiron. In this fort most of the gateways are guarded by straight or crescent formed batteries."

ADAMS COUNTY has the Ohio river south, Scioto county east, Highland county north, and Clermont west. It is hilly and broken along the Ohio; is watered by Eagle, Brush, and Isaac's Creeks, and by waters of Paint and Little Miami. It has a hilly and broken surface, rich, deep soil, heavy forests of oak, hickory, sugar maple, black walnut, black elm, and sycamore. Although a populous county, it has considerable bodies of unseated land, belonging to individuals mostly non-residents. There is an abundant supply of iron ore on Brush Creek, upon which General M'Arthur and a Mr. James erected a furnace last autumn. It has several villages.

West Union, the seat of justice, is situated on a branch of the East Fork of the Little Miami, on the road leading from Limestone, in Kentucky, to Chillicothe. It has about a hundred houses, a court-house, jail, printing-office, and post-office, six stores, four inns, and a great number of mechanics. The surrounding country is rolling, and perfectly healthy; no instance of bilious

fever and ague has occurred. Springs and mill seats abundant. Wild lands worth from five to twenty dollars.

Manchester has been described in the Journal, and Adamsville, which resembles it in appearance, is situated just below the mouth of Brush Creek, and eight miles above Manchester. It contains thirty ordinary log-houses. Here are fine bottoms, which continue wide for twelve miles above and below the mouth of Brush Creek.

SCIOTO COUNTY, situated on both sides of the river of the same name, has the Ohio river south, Gallia east, Ross and Pike north, and Adams west. It is watered by the Scioto and Ohio rivers; Little Scioto river, Turkey, Pine, Stout's, Twins, and Scioto Creeks. The bottoms of the Ohio and Scioto, in this county, are wide, and of the first quality. The hills near the Ohio are covered with white oak and hickory, and generally of a third quality, but suitable to pasturage and wheat. Many unseated bottom tracts could be purchased for six, eight, or ten dollars, at a bargain. Turkey and Pine Creeks abound with fine sites for mills, which are but partially improved.

Principal settlements Portsmouth and Alexandria, both mentioned in the journal.

PIKE COUNTY lies on both sides of the Scioto river; has Scioto county south, Ross east and north, and Highland west. It is watered by the

Scioto, and its tributary creeks and brooks; the surface is considerably broken; timber, oak, hickory, and maple. Soil generally poor, except on the bottoms.

Piketon, situated on the east bank of the Scioto, is the county seat. Mounds are numerous throughout the county.

ROSS COUNTY is situated on both sides of the Scioto, which divides it about equally. It has parts of Scioto and Pike counties south, Athens and Gallia east, Fairfield and Pickaway north, and Fayette and Highland west. It is watered by Paint Creek on the west side of the Scioto, Kennebec and Salt Creeks on the east. This is a rich, healthy county. The inhabitants are mostly wealthy, and have elegant buildings, and large well improved farms. The traveller, on approaching a farm-house, is forcibly struck with the indications of plenty, which are presented at every step; such, as immense fields of grain, large stacks of wheat, capacious corn cribs, well filled, even in summer; numerous herd of stock, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, common and Merino; yards swarming with poultry: and, should he have occasion to enter the hospitable mansion, he will there find the same proofs of abundance and perfect independence; every thing is on the scale of external wealth; a plenteous board, good

furniture, well dressed children and servants. In short,

“ A clean fire-side and a jorum.”

And, what is better, a friendly welcome. The above remarks apply to all the rich counties of this state.

Chillicothe, the seat of justice, and formerly of the state government, is situated on the west bank of the Scioto, sixty-six miles from its mouth, on a beautiful and extensive plain. It is laid out on a large scale, with a great number of out-lots attached to it. The plan is regular; the streets cross each other at right angles, and every square is divided into four parts, by crossing each other also at right angles; the streets are sixty-six feet wide, the alleys sixteen; the lots contain four acres each. It contains 500 buildings, and about 4,000 inhabitants. It has several stately public buildings, four churches, several rope-walks, about forty dry good stores, a cotton and woollen factory, besides breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. In short, it is a brisk and elegant town, in the centre of fertile and populous settlements, and surrounded by a great number of handsome and tasty country seats. It has three printing-offices, two issuing weekly newspapers, the “*Freedonian*,” and “*Supporter*,” and one for books; a post office, and a land-office, for the

disposal of the public lands. At present it is not much on the increase.

Bainbridge is situated on a small branch of Paint Creek, on the Maysville road, thirty-eight miles north-east of West Union, and twenty-six south-west of Chillicothe. It is surrounded by a well settled country. It has about fifty houses. Land in its vicinity is worth twenty-five dollars an acre. About a mile to the northward of this village, are some of the best mills in the state, belonging to General Massie, who is besides proprietor of Bainbridge. Wild lands about this town are too high to be advantageously purchased for farming. It belongs to the favourites of Plutus, who obtained it for a song, but now refuse to sell it in parcels, unless at an exorbitant price. So much for the blindness of legislation.

It has several villages, the principal of which are Amsterdam and Adelphi.

The vallies of Paint and Scioto, and indeed many of the adjacent hills, abound with vestiges of an immense ancient population; and perhaps the curious antiquary can no where in the western country find a richer field for his researches.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY. A large and wealthy interior county, bounded on the north by Licking, east by Muskingum and Washington, south by Athens and Ross, and west by Pickaway and Franklin counties. It is 36 miles long by 30

broad, and contains 900 square miles. It is divided into the twenty following townships, namely, Amanda, Reading, Liberty, Madison, Jackson, Hopewell, Bern, Bloom, Thorn, Hocking, Falls, Violet, Greenfield, Clear Creek, Pleasant, Walnut, Richland, Rush Creek, Pike, and Perry. The villages already laid out and called towns, are, in addition to Lancaster, the county seat, the seven following, namely, Somerset, Clinton, New Lebanon, Jacksonville, Green Castle, and Centreville. This county embraces, perhaps, the most elevated tract of country, of similar extent between the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. The land is therefore drier; and more peculiarly adapted to the production of wheat and other kinds of grain, than that of several adjacent counties.

The principal streams are the head waters of Hockhocking River. The face of the country about Lancaster, in the central part of the county, presents a peculiar aspect. The land seems generally level; but abrupt, precipitous and peaked piles of rocks, producing very little timber, or herbage, are occasionally interspersed in a promiscuous manner in every direction. They are of divers altitudes and magnitudes. Some people might conjecture them to have been works of art, did not their number and magnitude preclude that idea. One of these

called Mount Pleasant, about one mile northerly from Lancaster, is very remarkable. It is situated near a large prairie, and encompassed by a large plain. The south-west front of this huge pile of rocks is about 500 feet in perpendicular height; the base is about a mile and a half in circumference, while the top is but about 30 by 100 yards across it.

Lancaster, a flourishing post town and seat of justice in this county. It is handsomely situated in the centre of the county, in Hocking township, near the source of Hockhocking River, leading from Zanesville to Chillicothe. It contains between 1 and 200 houses, and a population of 6 or 700 inhabitants. Here are likewise twelve mercantile stores, a handsome brick court house and jail, a Methodist meeting house, a bank, an English and German printing office, from which are published weekly newspapers in both languages, and a market house with a market on Wednesday and Saturdays. Various kinds of mechanical business are likewise here industriously prosecuted. Distance twenty-eight miles south-easterly from Chillicothe, N. latitude $39^{\circ} 45'$ W. longitude $5^{\circ} 35'$.

LICKING COUNTY, has Fairfield county south, Muskingum and Coshocton east, Delaware and Franklin north, and Madison west; and it is watered by Licking River and its two Forks,

Wakatomika and Walnut Creeks, all large and boatable.

Wherever we find the traces of ancient population, as demonstrated by the existence of mounds, fortifications, and ruins of buildings, we are sure to find land of excellent quality. This county is full of antiquities. Newark is a thriving little town, situated in the Forks of Licking, on the road between Zanesville and Columbus. Granville is also a considerable village. The surface, soil, timber, and water of this county is inviting to settlers. It has had a rapid settlement; and contains about 8,000 inhabitants.

ATHENS COUNTY, has Gallia south, Washington east, Washington and Fairfield north, and Ross west. It is watered by the great Hocking and its branches, by Racoon, Federal, Shade, and Salt Creeks, and an immense number of brooks. Compared to such counties as Ross, Franklin, Pickaway, and Licking, it may be said to be poor, in soil and improvements. The southern parts, adjoining Gallia county, consists of oak hills, and deep narrow vallies. It is thinly inhabited; in many places it is from four to twenty miles between houses; but this is only true as it respects the eastern portion. Game is abundant, such as bears, deers, foxes, racoons, &c. Wild turkies are more numerous in this

than in any other part of the State. The range is rich, and will probably continue so for many years to come.

Mounds and embankments are to be seen in every part of the county.

Athens is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the great Hockhocking, on a peninsula formed by a considerable bend of that river, thirty-seven miles above its confluence with the Ohio, and nearly in the centre of the college townships, reserved by congress in the grant to the Ohio company, for the endowment of a university.

The names of these townships are Athens and Alexander, the last lies on the south side of the river, they contain 46,080 acres. The lands are leased in small farms, from 100 to 160 acres, to applicants for ever, upon terms never to be altered; the rent of each tract being the interest of the appraised value of the land in a state of nature.

The town is laid out in a regular form, and is elevated above 100 feet from the bottoms. The soil is a rich dry loam, well adapted for gardens. There are numerous springs of never-failing excellent water. The total number of buildings is about 100. There is an academy in a very flourishing state, under the instruction of an able teacher, in which are taught all the

branches of a liberal education, and a spacious new college is now building. The present revenue of the university is about 2,500 dollars; the education of youth is to be gratuitous.

The greater part of the college land is very fertile; but some tracts are broken, and of a thin soil. The settlements commenced in 1797, and the town and county of Athens have proved unusually healthy. Many of the settlers are from New England, who affirm, that sickness has rarely visited their families. The Hocking is navigable six miles above Athens for batteaux. The bottom lands are better and more extensive than those of the Muskingum. In front of the town they are more than one mile wide. There are fine quarries of free-stone in the vicinity of the town. About two-thirds of the village lots are leased, and the residue fast settling. The uplands are timbered with white and black oak, hickory, and chesnut, occasionally interspersed with sugar maple, ash, and beech. The bottoms are covered with buckeye, pawpaw, elm, black walnut, spice wood, and honey locust. Fish, in considerable quantities, are taken from the rivers. Coal mines, chalybeate, and sulphur springs, are so plentiful, that no township is without several of each kind.

GALLIA COUNTY, is bounded south and east by the Ohio river, Athens county north, Lawrence

and Jackson west. It is watered by the Little Scioto, Leading, Racoon, Indian Guyandot, and Big Stone Creeks. Like Athens, it is large and hilly, and thinly settled. It has much poor land, consisting of oak ridges of a thin gravelly soil. These hills skirt the Ohio through the whole extent of Scioto, Gallia, Washington, and Belmont counties; extending back thirty or forty miles; they become more elevated as we ascend the river, nevertheless, the soil becomes better east of the Muskingum, and as high up as Steubenville it may be said to be rich. The bottoms of the Ohio are wide. There are bodies of good land in the interior parts, on which the principal part of the timber is pitch pine, very lofty and strait. This kind of land is much esteemed by the inhabitants; the soil is sandy, mixed in places with loam and gravel, but it produces corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes, as abundantly as deeper soils.

Galliopolis, on the River Ohio, mentioned in the journal, is the largest settlement.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, bounded south by the Ohio river, west by Scioto county, north by Jackson, and east by Gallia. It is watered by Symmes' and Indian Guyandot Creeks, surface broken; soil, chiefly of an inferior quality; timber, principally oak. This country was recently laid off, and is not yet organized.

258 *Jackson and Washington Counties.*

JACKSON COUNTY, is bounded north by Ross and Athens, east by Athens and Gallia, south by Gallia and Scioto counties. It is 24 by 20 miles in extent, comprising 414 square miles. It was established in the winter of 1816. Surface, hilly; soil, generally of a second quality; timber, oak and hickory, on the uplands. The Scioto salt works, which belong to the United States, and at which considerable quantities of salt are made, are situated nearly in the centre of this county, on the easternmost branch of Salt Creek, twenty-eight miles S. E. of Chillicothe. It is expected the seat of justice will be near these works. The principal streams are the three Forks of Salt Creek, and the head branches of Symmes' Creek.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, is bounded north by Muskingum, Guernsey, and Monroe counties, south-east by the Ohio River, and south and west by Athens and Fairfield. It is sixty-three miles long from east to west, and from twelve to thirty-one in breadth, containing 1,100 square miles. It is watered by the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers, Little Muskingum, Pawpaw, Duck, Wolf, Miegs, and Little Hockhocking Creeks. A large proportion of this county is hilly; soil poor, and timber chiefly oak. The bottoms, however, of the Ohio and Muskingum, and the

large creeks, are pretty extensive, and of the first quality.

Marietta is the principal town, and has been described in the Journal.

Belpre, a beautiful village, or rather settlement, extending several miles along the Ohio River, commencing at the mouth of Congress Creek, and reaching to the Little Hockhocking, and up that river several miles; this is the most populous part of the country.

Waterford, a post township, on the Muskingum River, twenty-two miles above Marietta. It is a handsome rich settlement, extending several miles along the fine bottoms of that river. Ancient fortifications are numerous in this county.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY, bounded north by Coshocton, east by Guernsey, south by Washington and Fairfield, and west by Fairfield and Licking counties. It is watered by the Muskingum and Licking Rivers, and by Coal, Jonathan, Wakatomika, Salt, and Wills' Creeks. It is large and populous, having an area of about 820 square miles, and a population of about 12,000 souls. Surface generally hilly. The lovers of romantic scenery will find ample gratification on the sharp elevated ridges between Salt and Wills' Creeks, on the Wheeling Road. Extensive beds of stone coal are found in various

parts of the county, especially in the hills bordering the Muskingum River.

Zanesville is situated on the east bank of the Muskingum River, opposite Putnam and the mouth of Licking, fifty miles by land above Marietta. It contains about 240 houses, generally small, but neat and well built. It has a court-house, jail, market-house, Methodist meeting-house, three glass factories, two banks, land office, nail factory, twenty-two mercantile stores, paper mill, several oil mills, numerous saw and grain mills, post office, book-bindery, and two printing-offices, in which are published, the "Muskingum Messenger," and "Zanesville Express."

Opposite the town, the Muskingum falls six feet in the space of a few rods, and Licking River forms a cascade at its entrance. A canal is now opening around the Muskingum rapids, through the town, by an association, called the "Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company," who intend to manufacture iron in all its various branches, cotton, wool, hemp, flax, paper, &c.

Putnam is situated on the right bank of the Muskingum, directly opposite Zanesville. It has about seventy houses, seven stores, and a cotton factory. These two towns are connected by two bridges. The upper bridge is so constructed, that any one may cross Licking,

or the Muskingum from, or to, either side of Licking. The country around these places, in every direction is settled, and generally well cultivated. Coal abounds in the hills, and is often found in sinking wells. Four miles up Licking is a forge and furnace, extensively carried on by Dillon and Son.

KNOX COUNTY, has Licking south, Coshocton east, Richland north, and Delaware west. It is watered by the Whitewoman branch of the Muskingum, Owl Creek, and branches of Licking and Scioto. It will rank among the most fertile counties of the State.

Mount Vernon is the seat of justice; it is new, but rapidly increasing in size and improvements. The largest streams are all boatable.

Clinton is situated on the north side of Owl Creek, two miles N. W. of Mount Vernon; it contains thirty-seven houses, and a post-office.

COSHOCTON COUNTY, bounded north by Wayne, east by Tuscarawas, south by Muskingum, and west by Knox counties. It is about thirty miles square. The Muskingum River runs through the south-eastern part; the other streams are Wills' Creek and Whitewoman's River. Surface generally uneven. It deservedly ranks among the best counties of the State. The bottoms of Whitewoman's and Tuscarawas are wide, and highly productive. The uplands are generally

heavy timbered; oak in some places, with rich poplar and black walnut lands interspersed. It abounds with freestone, coal, and limestone.

Coshocton, the seat of justice, is situated near the Forks of the Muskingum, forty miles north of Zanesville, and contains about eighty houses and four stores.

RICHLAND COUNTY, has **KNOX** south, **Wayne** east, **Huron** and **Medina** north, and **Indian** lands west. It is watered by the head branches of the **Huron**, **East Fork**, of the **Sandusky**, **Clear Fork**, a branch of the **Muskingum**, **Muddy Creek**, &c. Its name represents the quality of its soil. It will rank with any county in the State in point of fertility. It is new, and contains large bodies of rich unsettled lands.

Mansfield and **Green** are the largest villages, they are new, but thriving.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, has **Guernsey** south, **Harrison** east, **Wayne** and **Stark** north, and **Coshocton** west. It is watered by the **Tuscarawas**, **Stillwater**, **Conoten**, **Sugar**, and **Sandy Creeks**.

New Philadelphia, is the seat of justice for **Tuscarawas** county. It is situated on the eastern branch of **Muskingum River**, on a large, level, and beautiful plain, opposite the mouth of **Sugar Creek**. It contains the county buildings, five stores, and forty-seven dwelling houses. Distance, fifty miles north-east from **Zanesville**, and

100 north-eastwardly from Columbus. N. latitude 40°. 32'. W. longitude 4°. 30'.

Gnadenhutten, a post town, originally established by some Moravian missionaries, on the eastern branch of the Muskingum River, eleven miles southerly from New Philadelphia.

Schoenbrun, a Moravian Missionary settlement, three miles below New Philadelphia.

WAYNE COUNTY, is bounded south by Coshoc-ton, east by Stark, north by Medina and part of Portage, and west by Richland. It was organized in the year 1808; and is thirty miles long by twenty-nine broad, containing 870 square miles. It is divided into the following townships: Wooster, Springfield, Mohiccan, Boughman, East Union, Paint, Perry, Salt Creek, Prairie, Lake, Sugar Creek, and Chester.

The principal streams are Killbuck, running nearly a south course, and navigable up to Wooster, for boats of from ten to fourteen tons; Apple Creek, a tributary of Killbuck, a very good stream for mills; Sugar Creek, near the south-east corner of the county, is likewise a very good stream for mills; Chippeway in the north east, and Mohiccan John Creek on the west side of the county, which is a very considerable stream in its different ramifications in this county, and in Richland. The Lake Fork and Jerome's Fork are navigable for boats of ten or twelve tons, ghteen miles above the south boundary of the

county. The soil is generally excellent. The The Creek bottoms are extensive, and very fertile, producing immense crops of corn when properly cultivated. The upland is very productive in wheat, rye, oats, corn, flax, &c. The timber on the upland is very tall, and generally composed of white and black oak, walnut, cherry, hickory, and some few chesnuts; the prevailing timber on the bottoms and low lands, is ash, elm, sycamore, sugar maple, and soft maple, with some beech, interspersed with a variety of wild plums, crab apples, grape vines, buckeye, hazel, &c. The prices of land vary according to situation, and natural and artificial advantages, being from three to fifty dollars per acre.

The principal towns in this county are Wooster, Paintville, and Jeromesville.

Wooster, the seat of justice for the county, was commenced in 1811, and now contains sixty dwelling-houses, together with seven stores, four taverns, and a large and excellent brick banking-house, for the German bank of Wooster, a public land office, for the sale of the United States' lands, a public school-house, and a meeting-house for the Baptist Society. Many of the buildings being built of brick, are large and elegant. In the town are five master carpenters, employing ten hands each, four blacksmiths' shops, two cabinet makers, two tan yards, one chair maker, one carriage maker, three taylors, three shoe-

makers, two hatters' shops, and one brewery. There is likewise in this town one ordained clergyman of the Baptist persuasion, one lawyer, and two physicians. The road from Pittsburg to Mansfield, and Upper Sandusky, and likewise that from Erie to Columbus, passes through this place. The road from Zanesville to Granger and Cleveland, passes through this town, as likewise might be added the road from the termination of the great Cumberland road north-easterly, to Lower Sandusky, and thence to Perrysville, at the head of the ship navigation, on the Miami of the Lake, and onward to Detroit. The population consists chiefly of emigrants from Pennsylvania. There are, however, some from the State of New York, and the eastern States. The population amounts to 6,500. Its surplus produce is consumed by the numerous emigrants, who are crowding into the county. Ultimately its commerce will find its way to the shores of Lake Erie, distant only forty-six miles.

Jeromesville, a new village on Jerome's Creek, near the Indian Village, and fifteen miles west of Wooster.

Jeromestown, an Indian Village and settlement, on the road from Wooster to Mansfield.

Paintville, a new town on the road from Wooster to New Philadelphia, fifteen miles south-east of the first place.

Artificial mounds of considerable size are found in this county.

STARK COUNTY, has Harrison and Tuscarawas south, Columbiana east, Portage north, and Wayne west. The Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum River runs from north to south entirely through the county, on the western side, and as navigable as high up as the county extends, for keel-boats of any burthen. Big Sandy, a large creek, falls into the Tuscarawas, near the southern boundary of the county.

Nimishillen is a large creek, which falls into Big Sandy on the north side, about four miles from its confluence with the Tuscarawas, and is one of the best mill streams in the State, with a sufficiency of water all times of the year to drive water works of any description. Adjoining this creek, and about four miles from Canton, are immense banks of iron ore, of a superior quality. The building of a furnace is now in contemplation. There are in the neighbourhood of Canton a number of excellent bridges; the first of importance is a toll-bridge over the Tuscarawas river, about eight miles west of Canton, and one of Kendall, on the road from Canton to Wooster: it is 612 feet in length, erected on stone piers about 20 feet in height. The next of importance is over Nimishillen Creek, one mile east of Canton, 650 feet in length, built on wooden

piles ; besides a number of others of less importance, over the several branches of the Nimishillen Creek.

Canton, the seat of justice, is handsomely situated on an elevated plain, in the Forks of Nimishillen Creek. Its latitude has never been ascertained by actual observation, but being about eleven English miles south of the northern boundary of the county, may be correctly enough stated at 40 deg. 50 min. north latitude, and 4 deg. 30 min. west longitude from Washington city ; and is distant from Steubenville fifty miles north-west, from Pittsburg ninety-five miles west, from Columbus 120 miles north-east. The first settlement in this county commenced in the spring of 1806, since which time emigration has equalled, if not surpassed, any thing ever witnessed in any part of the state. Agreeable to a census, taken in the spring of 1815, the white male inhabitants, over twenty-one years of age, amounted to 1,325, which being multiplied by six, the probable number for every white male over twenty-one years of age, which is a moderate calculation, being mostly settled with young growing families, would give 7,950 ; to which add a probable increase for one year and eight months, say 1,500, would give the present population at 9,450. In the town of Canton there are

about eighty dwelling houses, and upwards of 500 inhabitants. Also nine mercantile stores, besides six in other parts of the county ; one cut nail factory, one wool carding-machine, an oil-mill, a fulling-mill, four tanneries, four taverns, three boot and shoemakers, four taylor's, two saddlers, besides a number of carpenters and cabinet makers. About seven miles west of Canton, and adjoining the beautiful village of Kendal, is a woollen manufactory, established by Thomas Roach, now in successful operation, on an extensive scale, and manufacturing cloth of a good quality.

Kendal, a new and flourishing post town, seven miles west from Canton, on the eastern side of the Tuscarawas Creek. It contains fifty houses and four stores. Many rich farmers reside in its vicinity.

Osnaburgh, a new village, five miles east of Canton, on the road leading to New Lisbon.

GUERNSEY COUNTY has parts of Washington and Monroe south, Belmont and part of Harrison east, Tuscarawas north, and Muskingum west. Watered almost exclusively by Wills' Creek and its branches. Surface broken ; soil generally second quality. It is divided into nine townships, viz. Cambridge, Wills, Westland, Oxford, Seneca, Madison, Buffalo, Wheeling,

and Richland. The bottoms of Wills' Creek are fertile and well cultivated. The culture of foreign grapes has been introduced into this county.

Cambridge, the chief town, and seat of justice is situated on the right bank of Wills' Creek, at the intersection of the road leading from Zanesville to Wheeling. It has about sixty houses, three taverns, four stores, and a post-office. Wills' Creek has good mill seats a little above this town. A toll bridge, 175 yards long, has been built across Wills' Creek, at this place:

MONROE COUNTY has Washington south, the Ohio river east, Belmont north, and Guernsey west. It is watered by branches of Duck, Pawpaw, Little Muskingum, Sunfish, and Capteena Creeks, all running into the Ohio. In surface, soil, timber, and productions, it closely resembles Belmont and Guernsey. Coal mines and iron ore have been discovered on Sunfish Creek.

Woodfield, a new town, is the county seat. It is situated on high ground, in centre township, in a central part of the county, fourteen miles from the Ohio river, and thirty-five miles northwest of Marietta.

BELMONT COUNTY has Monroe south, the Ohio river east, Harrison north, and Guernsey west. It is watered by Indian Wheeling, M'Mahon's and Capteena creeks. It is hilly and broken, ex-

cepting the bottoms of the Ohio. Timber : oak, hickory, sugar, maple, &c.

St.-Clairsville, the seat of justice for the above county, is situated on an elevated hill, seventy miles eastwardly from Zanesville, and eleven west of Wheeling. The surrounding country is broken, but remarkably healthy. This town contains upward of 150 houses, court-house, jail ; three houses for public worship, for Friends, Methodists, and Presbyterians ; a market, two printing-offices, fifteen stores, a bank, and about 750 inhabitants.

HARRISON COUNTY has Belmont south, Jefferson east, parts of Columbia and Stark north, and Tuscarawas west. It is watered by Stillwater, and other branches of the Tuscarawas, and creeks and brooks running into the Ohio. Its surface waving, and most parts hilly. Timber : oak, chesnut, hickory, with some sugar maple, cherry, and black walnut. This county is settled chiefly by emigrants from Pennsylvania. It abounds with coal mines, freestone, limestone, and a fine white, soft, tenacious clay, fit for manufacturing purposes.

Cadiz, a small village of twenty houses, is situated on a hill, twenty-six miles west of Steubenville, on the Zanesville road. This county has four or five other villages, mostly new and small.

JEFFERSON COUNTY has a part of Belmont south, Ohio river east; Columbiana north, and Harrison west. It is watered by Indian Short, Indian. Wills', and Yellow Creeks, all running into the Ohio. The surface of this county is broken; but the soil is of excellent quality, and capable of producing wheat, corn, rye, oats, and flax. It is one of the oldest settled counties in the State. The principal towns are Steubenville and Mount Pleasant.

Steubenville has been previously mentioned in the Journal.

Mount Pleasant, twelve miles north of Steubenville, has about 150 houses, seven stores, three taverns, three sadlers, three hatters, four blacksmiths, four weavers, six boot and shoemakers, eight carpenters, three taylors, three cabinet-makers, one baker, one apothecary, and two waggon-maker's shops; two tanneries, one shop for making wool-carding machines, one with a machine for spinning thread from flax, one nail factory, two wool-carding machines. The public buildings are a meeting-house, belonging to the Society of Friends, built of brick, two stories high, ninety-two feet by sixty; a brick school-house, forty-six by twenty-two feet, and a brick market-house, thirty-two by sixteen feet. Within the distance of six miles from the town are nine merchant mills, two grist mills, twelve saw mills,

a paper mill, with two vats; a woollen factory, with four looms; and two fulling mills.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY has Jefferson and the Ohio river south, Pennsylvania east, Trumbull and a part of Portage north, and Stark west. It is watered by Little Beaver and branches of Big Beaver river. This county, in surface, soil, extent, and character of population, has a strong resemblance to Jefferson. It is rich in agricultural products, mills, coal mines, iron ore, and valuable timber. It contains about forty grist and saw mills, several extensive manufactories of cotton and woollen, a furnace, and several forges.

Fairfield is the seat of justice. There are eight or ten other villages, nearly new.

Note.—The counties of Columbiana, Stark, Wayne, and Richland, are bounded north by New Connecticut, or the 41st degree of latitude. On the south these counties are bounded by Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, and Knox; south of these, and north of the Muskingum, are Belmont, Monroe, Guernsey, and parts of Muskingum and Washington; between the Muskingum and the eastern branches of the Miami, or more properly the Miami county, are Gallia, Athens, Fairfield, Licking, Franklin, Champaign, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Adams, Highland, Clinton, Fayette, and Delaware. The counties situated north of lat. 41, are comprised

within the tracts usually termed New Connecticut and the Fire Lands.

ASHTABULA COUNTY is bounded by Lake Erie north, Geauga west, Trumbull south, and Pennsylvania east. It is watered by the Ashtabula, and numerous creeks.

TRUMBULL COUNTY lies south of Ashtabula, north of Columbiana, west of Pennsylvania, and east of Portage county. It is watered by branches of the Big Beaver, running into the Ohio and Grand River of the Lake.

PORTAGE COUNTY lies north of Stark and Wayne, west of Trumbull, south of Geauga, and east of Medina; and is watered by branches of Ashtabula, Big Beaver, Tuscarawas, and Grand and Chagrin rivers.

GEAUGA COUNTY has Lake Erie north, Cuyahoga county west, Portage south, and Ashtabula east, and is watered by Grand and Chagrin rivers.

CAYAHOGA COUNTY lies west of Geauga, south of Lake Erie, east of Huron, and north of Medina. It is watered by Cuyahoga and Rocky rivers, besides numerous large creeks.

MEDINA COUNTY is bounded south by parts of Wayne and Richland, east by Portage, north by Cuyahoga, and west by Huron. It is watered by head branches of Cuyahoga, Rocky and Black

rivers, and the extreme branches of the Muskingum.

HURON COUNTY is bounded south by Richland, or the parallel of north latitude 41, and Indian Lands; east by Medina and Cayahoga counties, north by Lake Erie, and west by Indian Lands. It is large enough, when properly settled, to form three additional counties; and it is watered by Black, Vermillion, and Huron rivers, Pipe and Cold Creeks, and Sandusky and Portage Rivers.

The seven last named counties are called New Connecticut; the following are the towns and settlements.

Warren, the seat of justice for Trumbull county, is the oldest village in the northern parts of Ohio. It is situated near the Mahoning Branch of the Big Beaver. This country is the most populous of any in the reserve, and has several forges, and a furnace. Wild lands are worth from five to fifteen dollars an acre. Improved farms have sold as high as fifteen dollars for an entire tract.

Harpersfield, the seat of justice for Ashtabula, is situated on the road leading from Erie to Cleveland, some miles east of Ashtabula river. Here is an old settlement extending along the road for several miles, and is chiefly remarkable for the abundance of the peach orchards, the

most extensive of any in the United States, and fine dairies.

Austinburg is situated a few miles south of Harpersfield. There are numerous mills on the Ashtabula. Pine timber is found in limited quantities on the Ashtabula, Grand and Chagrin rivers. Pine boards are exported to Canada from Grand river.

Paynsville is situated on the left bank of Grand river, about one mile from the lake. It has about forty houses, several mills, and three stores; it has a high, dry, sandy plain in its rear.

Ravenna, the seat of justice for Portage, is situated in the centre of populous settlements; in its neighbourhood is an abundance of iron ore, which is very rich; a ton and a half of ore yields one ton of iron.

Cleveland is situated on the right bank of the Cayahoga, half a mile from Lake Erie. Its site is dry, sandy, and elevated two hundred feet above the level of the river and lake; nevertheless, bilious fevers and agues have frequently afflicted the inhabitants. The cause is to be ascribed to the surf of the lake choaking up the river, and causing a stagnation of its waters for three miles upwards. There are about forty or fifty houses. The view of the lake is charming. The soil for three or four miles east and south is sandy. Timber, oak, and hickory.

Hudson is situated on the road leading from Cleveland to Canton, near Tinker's Creek, running into the Cayahoga.

Medina and Huron are now receiving numbers from the eastern states. The first is beautifully watered, has large borders of unimproved lands, and vast quantities of iron ore; a furnace is now building, as are also a great number of mills. The land between Cayahoga and Rocky rivers, near the lake, is poor; to the west of Rocky river the aspect and quality of the soil improves very much, until we approach Black river; between which and Vermillion the soil is generally of a second quality, except on the lake shore, and generally too low to suit nice judges of farming land. Up Vermillion there is too much white oak land, too wet to be healthy. I consider the mouth of Black and Vermillion rivers to be unsuited to health. The banks of these streams are low, and in some places marshy for some distance upwards. From the Vermillion to Huron the country continues of a rich soil, but too low, in many situations, to promise health. The bottoms of Huron have proved sickly for eight or ten miles up, after which the country is uncommonly healthy. Timber, sugar maple, beech, elm, oak, chesnut, honey locust, and buckeye on the bottoms. So salubrious is the air, and so excellent the water, that it has already become proverbial with the inhabi-

tants residing near the mouth of the river to say, that "the people living above the Forks have received leases of their lives." The prairies commence within one mile of Huron, six or seven miles from the lake, and extend to the Miama-of-the-Lakes, interspersed with large and small bodies of wood land. The country between Huron and Sandusky, a few miles from the lake, has proved favourable to health, especially on Pipe and Cold Creeks. From Pipe Creek to Croghansville is thirty-four miles; the first half prairie, variegated with strips and islets of wood land, and small ponds; the last, timbered land, oak, hickory, black walnut, and basswood.

Croghansville is situated on the left or west bank of the Sandusky, near Fort Stephenson, eighteen miles from Lake Erie. It contains about thirty houses.

Fort Stephenson is situated on the west bank of the Sandusky, at the distance of 200 yards from the river, where the second banks are about fifty feet high. Seven miles above the fort are the Seneca and Delaware Indian villages. The distance from this post to Fort Meigs is forty miles; the road passes through the Black Swamp, which is four miles wide. The country between this road and the great meadow is too flat for cultivation, though the soil is extremely rich.

Venice, a new town on the margin of San-

dusky, is just commenced building ; since July, 1816, thirty lots have been sold. One saw and one grist mill are in operation within three-fourths of a mile of its site, on Cold Creek, a never failing stream. A grist mill, with four run of stones, a paper mill, and other water machinery, are about to be erected.

Population.—The population of the state is supposed to amount to about 500,000 souls, all whites ; the Indian population is about 3,000.

CHAP. XXII.

The State of Indiana, in 1817.

INDIANA is bounded west by Wabash river, from its mouth to forty miles above Vincennes, and thence by a meridian line to the parallel of the south end of Lake Michigan, supposed to be in N. lat. $41^{\circ} 50'$, which divides it from Illinois territory. Its northern limit is the above parallel, which separates it from the Michigan territory. A meridian line, running from the mouth of the Big Miami, until it intersects the aforesaid parallel of the south end of Lake Michigan, divides it from the state of Ohio, on the east; the Ohio river forms its southern boundary. Length, from north to south, 284 miles; breadth, from east to west, 155 miles: contains 39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres. Its form would be that of a parallelogram, were the course of the Ohio due west.

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.—A range of hills, called the Knobs, extends from the Falls of Ohio

to the Wabash, nearly in a south western direction, which in many places produces a broken and uneven surface. North of these hills lie the flat woods, seventy miles wide, and reaching nearly to the Ouitanan country. Bordering all the principal streams, except the Ohio, there are strips of bottom and prairie land; both together are from three to six miles in width. Between the Wabash and Lake Michigan, the country is mostly champaign, abounding alternately with woodlands, prairies, lakes, and swamps.

A range of hills run parallel with the Ohio, from the mouth of the Big Miami to Blue river, alternately approaching to within a few rods, and receding to the distance of two miles, but broken at short intervals by numerous creeks. Immediately below Blue river, the hills disappear, and the horizon presents nothing to view but an immense tract of level land, covered with a heavy growth of timber.

That part of the state lying west of the Ohio boundary line, north of the head branches of White river, east and south of the Wabash, has been described by the conductors of expeditions against the Indians, as a "country containing much good land, but intersected at the distance of four or six miles, with long narrow swamps, boggy

and miry, the soil of which is a stiff blue clay."

North of the Wabash, between Tippacanoë and Ouitanan, the banks of the streams are high, abrupt, and broken, and the land well timbered, except on the prairies.

Between the Plein and Theakaki, the country is flat, wet, and swampy, interspersed with prairies of an inferior quality of soil.

In going from the Ohio to the Wabash, say from Clarksville or Madison to Vincennes, you ascend from two to three hundred feet before you find yourself at the top of the last bank of the Ohio; you have then before you a strip of country, twenty miles wide, tolerably level, except where gullied by the action of streams. This brings you to the foot of the "Knobs," which are at least 500 feet higher than the land in your rear; after which you pass no very tedious hills, until you find yourself within three miles of Vincennes. In travelling from this place to the Ohio, you are not sensible of ascending to the height at which you find yourself on the summit of the "Knobs," from which you have a boundless prospect to the east: you can distinctly trace with the eye, at the distance of twenty miles, the deep serpentine vale of the Ohio, and the positions of New Lexington, Corydon, and Louisville, in Kentucky.

PRAIRIES.—There are two kinds of these meadows, the river and upland prairies: the first are found upon the margins of rivers, and are bottoms destitute of timber; most of these exhibit marks of former cultivation. The last are plains, from thirty to 100 feet higher than the alluvial bottoms, and are far more numerous and extensive, but are indeterminate in size and figure, since some are not larger than a common field, while others expand beyond the reach of the eye, or the limits of the horizon. They are usually bounded by groves of lofty forest trees, and not unfrequently adorned with “islands,” or copses of small trees, affording an agreeable shade for man and beast. In spring and summer they are covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, and fragrant flowers, from six to eight feet high, through which it is very fatiguing to force one’s way with any degree of celerity. The soil of these plains is often as deep and as fertile as the best bottoms. The prairies bordering the Wabash are particularly rich; wells have been sunk in them, where the vegetable soil was twenty-two feet deep, under which was a stratum of fine white sand, containing horizontal lines, plainly indicating to the geologist the gradual subsidence of water; yet the ordinary depth is from two to five feet.

POPULATION, COUNTIES, VILLAGES.

Population of Indiana in November, 1815.

Counties.	Number of Inhabitants.
Wayne	6,290
Franklin	7,970
Dearborn	4,426
Jefferson	4,093
Washington	6,606
Harrison	6,769
Gibson	5,330
Knox	6,800
Switzerland	3,500
Clark	7,000
Posey	3,000
Perry	3,000
Warwick	3,000
	<hr/>
Total	68,780

The Indian population is several thousand souls.

DEARBORN COUNTY is bounded east by the state of Ohio, south by the Ohio river, west by Switzerland county, and north by Franklin county. It is well watered by Tanner's, Hougelane's, and Loughery's Creeks; Whitewater and the head branches of Indian Kentucky. The south part of this county is broken, the north end level, being in the Flat woods. The Ohio bottoms are low and fertile. The timber in the middle and northern parts is oak, hickory, poplar, and sugar maple.

Lawrenceburgh stands on the bank of the Ohio, two miles below the mouth of the Big Miami. It has not flourished for several years past, owing principally to its being subject to inundation, when the Ohio is high. A new town, called Edinburgh, half a mile from the river, on a more elevated situation, promises to eclipse it.

Rising Sun is delightfully situated on the second bank of the Ohio, with a gradual descent to the river. It contains thirty or forty houses, and is half way between Vevay and Lawrenceburgh. It has a post office and a floating mill, anchored abreast of the town. It has had a very rapid growth, and will probably become a place of considerable trade.

FRANKLIN COUNTY has the state of Ohio on the east, Dearborn county south, and Indian lands west and north. It is one of the best counties in the state, and was established about four years ago. It is principally watered by Whitewater and its branches, upon which there is some of the best bottom lands in the western country, and has been the centre of an ancient population, as is proved by the great number of mounds and fortifications to be seen on the bottoms and hills. There are no prairies in this county. Both sides of Whitewater, from its mouth to Brookville, are tolerably well settled. Here are some of the finest farms to be met with in the western country. A

number of mills have been erected. The upland is pretty level, and the principal timber, white oak, hickory, and black walnut. The oak trees are remarkably tall and handsome, and well suited either for rails, staves, or square timber. The soil is free from stones, and easily cleared and ploughed, producing fine crops of wheat and corn. Genseng grows in the bottoms to a perfection and size seldom witnessed, and so thick, where the hogs have not thinned it, that one could dig a bushel in a very short time. Upon the spurs of the hills, and the poorest soil, is found the wild columbo root, and is easily procured in any quantity. There are two villages in this county, Brookville and Harrison.

Brookville is pleasantly situated in the forks of Whitewater, thirty miles north of Lawrenceburgh and the Ohio river, twenty miles south of Salisbury, about forty-two north west of Cincinnati, and twenty-five from Hamilton. It was laid out in the year 1811; but no improvements were made until the succeeding year, and then but partially owing to the unsettled state of the frontiers, and its vicinity to the Indian boundary, being not more than fifteen miles.

The late war completely checked the emigration to the country, and consequently the town ceased to improve. At the close of the war, there was not more than ten or twelve dwellings in the

place; but since that period, its rapid accession of wealth and population has been unexampled in the western country.

There are now in the town upwards of eighty dwellings, exclusive of shops, stables, and out-houses, the greater number of which were built during last season. The buildings are generally frame, and a great part of them handsomely painted. There are within the precincts of the town, one grist mill, and two saw mills, two fulling mills, three carding machines, one printing office, one silversmith, two saddlers, two cabinet makers, one hatter, two taylors, four boot and shoe makers, two tanners and curriers, one chair maker, one cooper, five taverns, and seven stores; there is also a jail, a market house, and a handsome brick court house, nearly finished.

Harrison.—This village is situated on the north side of Whitewater, eight miles from its mouth, eighteen north east of Brookville, and in the centre of a large tract of some of the best land in the state. More than one half of the village stands on the Ohio side of the state line. There are about thirty-five houses, mostly new. A considerable number of the inhabitants are from the state of New York. Mr. Looker, from Saratoga county, Mr. Crane, from Schenectady, and Mr. Allen, the post master, from New Jersey, own the surrounding lands. They have all fine and

valuable farms, worth from forty to sixty dollars an acre. The settlement was commenced about sixteen years ago. The bottoms are here from one to two miles wide, the soil remarkably deep and rich, and the woods free from brushwood; the trees are of a moderate growth, but straight and thrifty. The traces of ancient population cover the earth in every direction. On the bottoms are a great quantity of mounds, very unequal in point of age and size; the small ones are from two to four feet above the surface, and the growth of timber on them small, not exceeding 100 years old; while the others are from ten to thirty feet high, and frequently contain trees of the largest diameters; besides, the bones in the small ones will bear removal, while those in the large ones are rarely capable of sustaining their own weight, and are often found in a decomposed or powdered state.

WAYNE COUNTY.—This county is bounded on the east by the state of Ohio, on the south by the county of Franklin, on the west and north by Indian lands. It is watered by the north Fork of Whitewater, the head brooks of the north Fork of Whiteriver, sources of Rocky river, Massissinway, and the main branch of the Wabash. It is very extensive, of a level surface, well timbered, contains fine lands, and has been settled ten years.

Its products are, Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and tobacco.

Salisbury lies thirty miles north of Brookville ; contains about thirty-five houses, two stores, and two taverns, It is at present the seat of justice for Wayne county ; but Centreville, a new village, being more central, threatens to become its competitor for that privilege.

SWITZERLAND is bounded west by Jefferson, south by the Ohio river, north in part by Indian lands, and east by Dearborn county. Its surface is, in some places, broken by the Ohio and Silver Creek hills, which, however, are of pretty good soil. It is watered by Venoge and Plum Creeks, and several small runs ; some running into the Ohio, and others into Whiteriver.

New Switzerland.—The settlement of New Switzerland was commenced by a few emigrants from the Pays de Vaud, in the spring of 1805. It extends about three quarters of a mile above the mouth of Plum creek, down the river to the mouth of Indian creek, now called Venoge, a distance of about four miles and a half, fronting the river, and originally extended back far enough to cover 3,700 acres of land, about half of which was purchased under a law in favour of J. J. Dufour and his associates, upon a credit of twelve years. Subsequent purchases have been made on the

usual terms, excepting an extension of credit, in order to encourage the cultivation of the vine. There has been a gradual succession of numbers to this interesting colony: as early as 1810 they had eight acres of vineyards, from which they made 2,400 gallons of wine, which in its crude state was thought by experienced judges to be superior to the claret of Bourdeaux. A part of this wine was made out of the Madeira grape. They have now greatly augmented the quantity of vineyard grounds, which, when bearing, present to the eye of the observer, the most interesting agricultural prospect, perhaps, ever witnessed in the United States. The principal proprietors of the vineyards are the Messrs. Dufours, Bettens, Morerod, and Siebenthal. Mr. J. J. Dufour arrived from Switzerland in September last, with a large number of emigrants. The Swiss speak the French language in its purity, and are a temperate, industrious, and polished people, fond of music and dancing, and warmly attached to the United States. They are rapidly extending their vineyards. They also cultivate Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, hemp, flax, and other articles necessary to farmers, but in quantities barely sufficient for domestic use. Some of their women manufacture straw hats: they are made quite different from the common straw bonnets, by tying the straws together, instead of plaiting and

sewing the plaits. They are sold in great numbers in the neighbouring settlements, and in the Mississippi and Indiana territories.

Vevay, half a mile above the upper vineyards, was laid out in 1813, but was a forest in 1814, till the first of February, when the first house was built. During the same year, forty-four others, four stores, and two taverns, were erected, and the village selected as a suitable place for the seat of justice for Switzerland. There are at present eighty-four dwelling houses, besides thirty-four mechanics shops of different professions. The court house, jail, and school house are of brick; a brick market house and church are building. It has eight stores, three taverns, two lawyers, two physicians, and a printing office, printing a weekly newspaper, entitled the "Indiana Register." There is a library of 300 volumes, and a literary society, in which are several persons of genius, science, and literature.

This delightful village is situated on the second bank of the Ohio, twenty-five feet above high water mark, and is nearly equidistant from Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville, or forty-five miles from each. The view of the Ohio is extensive, being eight miles. The country in the rear is broken, but fertile. The climate is mild, and the sweet potatoe is cultivated with success. Cotton would doubtless do well. There are se-

veral roads which diverge from the settlement. Three mails arrive weekly.

JEFFERSON is bounded on the east by Switzerland county, on the south by the river Ohio, on the west by the county of Clark, on the north by Indian lands. It contains a great proportion of excellent land. It is watered by several small creeks running into the Ohio, and by the Mescatitak, a branch of the south fork of White River, which heads within five miles of the Ohio river.

New Lexington.—This flourishing town is famous for having produced the pretended monied institution, called “The Lexington Indiana Manufacturing Company,” which has exploded. It is situated in a rich settlement, sixteen miles nearly west of Madison, and five miles east of the Knobs, and contains nearly forty houses, some of them handsome, brick and frame, and others built with hewn logs, in the true western style. There is a post office, and printing establishment, in which is printed the “Western Eagle.” The surface of the surrounding country for several miles, is sufficiently rolling to give the water of the creeks and runs a brisk motion. The stones towards the Ohio are calcareous; to the west and north west clayey slate. The soil is very productive. In the vicinity of this place, the enterprising General M’Farland has, with astonishing perseverance, dug to the depth of nearly five hundred

feet, in quest of salt water: his exertions have been crowned with success, inasmuch as the water exceeds in strength any salt water in the western country, and affords from three to four bushels of salt to the hundred gallons of water.

Madison.—This is the seat of justice for the county, and is situated on the Upper bank of Ohio, thirty miles below Vevay; contains sixty or seventy houses, mostly small and new. The banking institution, called the “Farmers’ and Mechanics’ Bank,” is established here.

CLARK is bounded east by Jefferson county, south by the Ohio river, west by the counties of Harrison and Washington, north by the county of Jackson and Indian lands. It is watered by the several creeks running into the Ohio, such as Silver Creek, Cane run, &c. and several brooks falling into the Mescatitak branch of the south fork of White River. Its surface is considerably broken in the central parts of the county. Hickory and oak are the prevailing timber. It is thought that this county contains several valuable minerals; some have been discovered: copperas is found in the high banks of Silver Creek, about two miles from its mouth. A medicinal spring, near Jeffersonville, has been much frequented; its waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron. The reed cane grows on the flats.

Charleston, the seat of justice for Clark county,

is situated in the centre of a rich and thriving settlement, thirty-two miles south west from Madison, two miles from the Ohio river, and fourteen from the Falls. This village, like many others in the western country, has sprung up suddenly by the magical influence of American enterprize, excited into action by a concurrence of favourable circumstances.

Jeffersonville stands on the banks of the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville, and a little above the Falls. It contains about 130 houses, brick, frame, and hewn logs. The bank of the river is high, which affords a fine view of Louisville, the Falls, and the opposite hills. Just below the town is a fine eddy for boats. A post-office, and a land-office, for the sale of the United States' lands, are established, and it promises to become a place of wealth, elegance, and extensive business. The most eligible boat channel is on the Indiana side of the Ohio.

Clarkville lies at the lower end of the Falls; and, although commenced as early as 1783, does not contain above forty houses, most of them old and decayed. It has a safe capacious harbour for boats.

New Albany, a short distance below Clarkville, has been puffed through the Union; but has not yet realized the anticipations of the proprietors.

HARRISON is bounded east by Clark county,

south by the Ohio, west by the new county of Perry, and north by Washington. Its principal stream is Blue River, which is navigable for boats about forty miles.

General Harrison owns a large tract of land upon this river, and has erected a grist and saw mill, about eight miles from its mouth, on a durable spring brook, running into it. On both banks of this river are large quantities of oak and locust timber. General Harrison had it in contemplation, shortly before the commencement of the late war, to establish a ship-yard at its mouth, where there is a convenient situation for building and launching vessels.

Corydon, the seat of justice for Harrison county, is situated twenty-five miles nearly west from Jeffersonville, and ten miles from the Ohio river. It was commenced in 1809, and is the seat of government for the State. The selection of this place by the legislature, as the seat of government for eight years, has excited great dissatisfaction in other parts of the State. It has rapidly increased since the meeting of the State convention, in July, 1816. The *Indiana Gazette* is printed in this village.

WASHINGTON county is bounded on the east by Clark county, on the south by the county of Harrison, on the west by the county of Orange, and on the north by the county of Jackson. It

is watered by the south fork of White River; is moderately hilly, and was established in 1814.

Salem is the only village deserving notice; and is situated thirty-four miles north of Corydon, and twenty-five nearly west from Jeffersonville, on the Vincennes road.

JACKSON lies west of Clark and Jefferson counties, north of Washington, east of Orange, and south of the Indian country. It is watered by White River and its tributary creeks, and was set off in 1815.

Brownstown is the seat of justice; and is situated twenty-five miles east of north from Salem.

ORANGE county is bounded by the counties of Washington and Jackson on the east; by Harrison and Perry on the south; by the county of Knox on the west; and by Indian lands on the north. It has a rich soil, and is watered by White River and Petoka. A gentleman, who surveyed several townships in the county, declares it to be equal in point of fertility of soil, and excellence of water, to any county in the State; he says the surface is agreeably undulating. The timber on the hills consists of black walnut, oak, hickory, ash, sugar maple; on the low grounds, basswood, pawpaw, honey locust, buckeye, and spice-wood, besides grape vines, and a variety of shrubs. We occasionally met with rattle-snakes and copper-heads on the uplands, but never in the bot-

toms. The most common game are deer and bear. There is a coal-mine a little below the forks of White River; besides we met with frequent signs of mineral; and the needle often refused to settle. The bottoms of White River are nearly as wide as those of the Wabash, and contain evidence of having been formerly inhabited by Indians, as the remains of their cabins and corn hills are yet visible. The new village of Paoli is the county seat. It is forty miles nearly east of Vincennes; and thirty north west from Salem.

KNOX. This county is bounded by Orange on the east, the county of Gibson on the south; by the Wabash River on the west, and by Indian lands on the north. This is the oldest and most populous county in the State. It is watered by the Deche, White River, Wabash, Little River, St. Marie, Busseron, Racoon, and Ambush Creeks. It has upwards of 200,000 acres of the best prairie and bottom land, and is rapidly increasing in inhabitants and improvements.

Vincennes, the seat of justice for Knox county, stands on the east bank of the Wabash, 100 miles from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, but nearly 200 by the courses of the river, and 120 west of the falls of Ohio. It contains about 100 houses most of which are small and scattering; some have a neat and handsome aspect, while others are built in an uncouth manner,

having a frame skeleton filled up with mud and stick walls. The best buildings are a brick tavern, jail, and academy. The latter, which is an honour to the State, stands in the public square, and is under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Scott, a Presbyterian minister, a gentleman of letters; yet hitherto his pupils have not been numerous. He teaches the ancient languages, mathematics, &c. The meeting-house, a plain building, stands on the prairie, one mile from the town. The plan of the town is handsomely designed; the streets are wide and cross each other at right angles. Almost every house has a garden in its rear, with high, substantial picket fences to prevent the theft of the Indians. General Harrison is one of the principal proprietors of the soil. The common field near the town contains nearly 5,000 acres of excellent prairie soil, which has been cultivated for more than half a century, and yet retains its pristine fertility. The United States have a land office for the disposal of the public lands; and formerly kept a small garrison in a little stockade, near the banks of the river, for the defence of the inhabitants. The governor of the territory resided, and the territorial legislature formerly convened here.

The place has possessed many political advantages. The bank of Vincennes enjoys a good character, and its paper has already attained an

extensive circulation. It has recently become a State bank. There is also a printing-office, which issues a paper, called the "Western Sun," edited by Mr. E. Stout. This village was settled nearly 100 years ago by the French who mostly came from Lower Canada. Buried in the centre of an immense wilderness, unprotected, and without intercourse with the civilized world, these colonists gradually approximated to the savage state. Many of the males intermarried with the Indians, whose amity was by these ties secured and strengthened, and their numbers amounted to 300 persons.

During the revolutionary war, their remote situation exempted them from all its evils, till in 1782, they were visited by a detachment from Kentucky, who plundered and insulted them, and killed or drove off the cattle, which formed their chief wealth.

The country around Vincennes in every direction, being well adapted to settlements and cultivation, what is there to prevent this place from equalling, in a very few years, in numbers, wealth, and refinement, the fine towns of Lexington, Louisville, and Cincinnati? Building lots in Vincennes, sell at from fifty to 1000 dollars per lot. There are two roads leading to the Ohio; one to fort Harrison, one to Princeton, and one to Kaskaskia.

A new village has been laid out at Terre Haute, three miles below Fort Harrison. The situation, for beauty of prospect, is exceeded by none in the State.

GIBSON. This county is bounded by the counties of Warwick and Orange on the east, the county of Posey on the south, the Wabash River on the west, and the county of Knox on the north. It is watered by several creeks and runs, falling into the Petoka and Wabash. About one half of this county has a fertile and favourable soil; and the greater part of the other half would be pronounced good in any of the Atlantic States.

Princeton is the county seat; it lies thirty-five miles nearly south of Vincennes. It has a post-office, and has had a rapid growth, considering the newness of the surrounding settlements.

Harmony. This village is situated on the Wabash, half a day's ride below Princeton, and is settled by the Harmonists from Butler's county, Pennsylvania. They are under the direction of the Rev. George Rapp; and hold their property in community. They have a very extensive establishment for the manufacturing of wool. Their Merino cloth is not surpassed by any in America. They also cultivate the vine; and are distinguished for their temperance, industry, and skill in many of the mechanical professions.

POSEY is situated south of Gibson, bounded on the east by the county of Warwick, on the south and west by the Ohio and Wabash rivers. It contains rich and extensive prairies; but the banks of the Wabash are in many places subject to inundation, both from its own floods and those of the Ohio, which sets up the Wabash several miles.

WARWICK. This county is situated east of the county of Posey, bounded on the east by the county of Perry, on the south by the Ohio river, on the west by the county of Posey, and on the north by the counties of Orange and Knox. It is a level rich county, watered by several large creeks running into the Ohio, such as Beaver, Pigeon, &c. It is nevertheless but indifferently watered, owing to the early drying up of the streams. The prairies are numerous, but mostly inferior in point of soil, to those bordering the Wabash. The prevailing timber being oak, the range for hogs is excellent.

PERRY is bounded east by Harrison, north by Orange and Washington, west by Warwick, and south by the Ohio river. It is watered by the little river Anderson, and by creeks and runs falling into the Ohio. It was established in 1815.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Illinois Territory in 1817.

THE boundaries of the Illinois territory are as defined by law: the Ohio washes its southern border, extending from the mouth of the Wabash to its junction with the Mississippi, a distance of 160 miles; the Mississippi constitutes the western boundary from the mouth of the Ohio, to the Rocky Hills, in north latitude $41^{\circ} 50'$, a distance, measuring the meanderings of that river, of more than 600 miles; a line due east from the Rocky Hills, (not yet run) divides it from the north western territory; the Wabash separates it from Indiana, from its mouth to within sixteen miles of fort Harrison, where the division line leaves the river, running north until it intersects the northern boundary line, in north latitude $41^{\circ} 50'$. The length of the territory, in a direct line from north to south, is 347 miles. Its mean breadth 206. Its southern extremity is in $36^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude. It contains 52,000 square miles, or 33,280,000 acres.

The form of this extensive country is that of

an imperfect triangle, its base being the northern boundary of the territory, or the parallel of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan; and the Mississippi its hypotenuse.

The present population, exclusive of a considerable number of Indians, is estimated at 20,000 inhabitants. It increases, it is supposed, in the ratio of thirty per cent annually, which is accelerating. Slavery is not admitted. The inhabitants principally reside on the Wabash, below Vincennes, on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Kaskaskia.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY. There are six distinct kinds of land in Illinois. 1. A bottom, bearing honey locust, pecan, black walnut, beach, sugar maple, buckeye, pawpaw, &c. This land is of the first quality, and may be said to be ripe alluvion, and is found in greater or less quantities on all the rivers. It is called the first bottom. It is almost invariably covered with a pretty heavy growth of the foregoing trees, grape-vines, &c. and in autumn the air of these bottoms is agreeably impregnated with an aromatic smell, caused no doubt by the fruit and leaves of the black walnut. This land is inexhaustible in fecundity, as is proved by its present fertility, where it has been annually cultivated, without manure, for more than a century. It varies in width, from fifty rods to two miles

and upwards. 2. The newly formed, or unripe alluvion; this kind of land is always found at the mouths and confluences of rivers; it produces sycamore, cotton wood, water maple, water ash, elm, willow oak, willow, &c. and is covered in autumn with a luxuriant growth of weeds. These bottoms are subject to inundations, the banks being several feet below high-water mark. There are many thousand acres of this land at the mouth of the Wabash, and at the confluence of the Mississippi. Woe be to the settler who locates himself on this deleterious soil. 3. Dry prairie, bordering all the rivers, lies immediately in rear of the bottoms; from 30 to 100 feet higher, and from one to ten miles wide, a dry rich soil, and most happily adapted to the purposes of cultivation, as it bears drought and rain with equal success. These prairies are destitute of trees, unless where they are crossed by streams and occasional islands of woodland. The prairies of the Illinois river are the most extensive of any east of the Mississippi, and have alone been estimated at 1,200,000 acres. This soil is in some places black, in others of the colour of iron rust, interspersed with a light white sand. In point of productiveness, it is not inferior to the first-rate river bottoms, and in some respects superior. 4. Wet prairie, which are found remote from streams, or at their

sources, the soil generally cold and barren, abounding with swamps, ponds, and covered with a tall coarse grass. 5. Timbered land, moderately hilly, well watered, and of a rich soil. 6. Hills, of a sterile soil and destitute of timber, or covered with stunted oaks and pines.

Between the mouths of the Wabash and the Ohio, the right bank of the Ohio, in many places presents the appearance of bold projecting rocks. The banks of the Kaskaskia and Illinios, in some places present a sublime and picturesque scenery. Several of their tributary streams have excavated for themselves deep and frightful gulfs, particularly those of the first named river, the banks of which near the junction of the Big Hill Creek, present a perpendicular front of 140 feet high, of solid lime-stone.

The north-western part of the territory is a hilly broken country, in which most of the rivers emptying into the Wabash, from the north, have their heads. A great part of this territory is open prairie, some of which are of such vast extent, that the sun apparently rises and sets within their widely extended borders.

VILLAGES, ROADS, AND SETTLEMENTS. There are several old French villages on both banks of the Illinois, which are antique in appearance, and inhabited by a people inured to the habits of savage life.

Cahokia is situated on a small stream, about one mile east of the Mississippi, nearly opposite to St. Louis. It contains about 160 houses, mostly French, who were its founders. "This town, although apparently of considerable elevation, is still a damp and disagreeable situation, owing to its being too level to permit the rains to run off easily." It formerly enjoyed a considerable share of the fur trade. At present the inhabitants confine their attention chiefly to agriculture, but not with much spirit. There is a post-office, and a chapel for the Roman Catholic worship. It is the seat of justice for St. Clair county.

St. Phillippe, in the American bottom, forty-five miles below Cahokia, a pleasant old French village.

Prairie du Rochers, twenty miles below St. Phillippe, contains from sixty to seventy French families; the streets are narrow, and there is a Catholic chapel. The country below and above is a continued prairie of the richest soil.

Kaskaskia, situated on the right shore of the river of the same name, eleven miles from its mouth, and six from the Mississippi, in a direct line. It is at present the seat of the territorial government, and chief town of Randolph county, contains 160 houses, scattered over an extensive

plain, some of them are of stone. Almost every house has a spacious picketed garden in its rear. The houses have a clumsy appearance ; it is 150 miles south-west of Vincennes, and 900 from the city of Washington. The inhabitants are more than half French ; they raise large stocks of horned cattle, horses, swine, poultry, &c. There is a post-office, a land office for the sale of public lands, and a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper, entitled the "Illinois Herald." This place was settled upwards of 100 years ago by the French of Lower Canada. The surrounding lands are in a good state of cultivation.

The villages on the Ohio, below the Wabash, are Shawannætown, above the mouth of the Saline, containing thirty or forty log buildings ; the inhabitants live by the profits of the salt trade. The growth of the town has been greatly retarded, in consequence of the United States having reserved to themselves the property of the scite of this place, the salt licks, as well as the intermediate tract between this and Saline River, nine miles distant. It is a place of great resort for boats, and in time will, no doubt, become a place of consequence, as the lands in its vicinity are of good quality. Here, formerly, stood an Indian village of the Shawannæ nation.

Wilkinsonville, about half way between Fort Massac and the mouth of the Ohio, stands upon a beautiful savannah of 100 acres, sixty or seventy feet above the river. It is a place of little or no trade at present, and has sensibly declined since it lost the governmental patronage of a garrison. It has a fine eddy for boats.

There are several other small villages, such as Belle Fontaine, L'Aigle, Edwardsville, &c. A new village is about to be laid out at the mouth of Cash. There are two roads leading through the Ohio to Kaskaskia. The first leaves the Ohio at Robins' ferry, seventeen miles below the Saline, distance to Kaskaskia, 135 miles. The other leaves the river at Lusks' Ferry, fifteen miles above the mouth of Cumberland; this is the shortest route by fifteen or twenty miles. A post route passes from Vincennes to Kaskaskia, about 150 miles long; travellers are obliged to camp out two or three nights. Government have leased out a number of lots upon these roads, and receive in rent repairs of a given distance of road. There is a tolerable road between the mouth of Au Vase and Wood River, passing through Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rochers, St. Phillippe, and Cahokia. Most of the settlements are connected by practicable roads, at least for packers and travellers on horseback. The bulk of the population is settled upon the

Mississippi, Kaskaskia, and its branches. There are a few detached settlements on the Wabash, and some of the streams entering the west bank, and detached ones on the Ohio. Those on the Illinois are small, insulated, and some times fifty miles apart. The American and Turkey Hill settlements, between the Illinois and Wood Rivers, are flourishing; the inhabitants are mostly from Kentucky, and the southern States.

Animals, birds, fish, serpents. The buffaloe, which formerly roamed at will, and in vast numbers, through the immense prairies of Illinois, have lately disappeared, preferring the more distant plains of the Missouri.

Deer, elk, bear, wolves, foxes, opossums, and racoons, remain in considerable numbers. The inhabitants have a fine breed of horses of the Spanish stock. Their cattle have a lively and sleek appearance. Hogs are easily raised.

Wild turkies abound in the hilly districts, quails are plenty, but pheasants scarce. Geese and ducks frequent the ponds, lakes, and rivers, particularly the head branches of the Illinois, and small lakes towards Lake Michigan, whither they are attracted in prodigious numbers, in quest of the wild rice, which furnishes an abundant and favourite aliment. Buzzards, pigeons, blackbirds, paroquets, and several species of

hawks, abound in the same numbers, as in other parts of the western country.

Most kinds of fish which are found in the Mississippi, and the great northern lakes, frequent the rivers of this territory. Sturgeon are found in Peoria, or Illinois Lake.

The only venomous serpents, are the common and prairie rattle-snakes, and copper heads.

Agricultural products. Corn is at present the staple, no country produces finer. The traveller often meets with corn-fields, containing from 100 to 1000 acres, these are cultivated in common by the people of a whole village or settlement. By this method the inhabitants obviate the expence of division fences, where it would be necessary to haul timber several miles to the centre of a vast prairie. Cotton is raised for domestic use. There is no doubt but ultimately considerable quantities will be produced for exportation. Tobacco grows to great perfection. Wheat does well, when properly managed, except on the bottoms where the soil is too rich. Flax, hemp, oats, rish, and sweet potatoes, do as well as in Kentucky. Notwithstanding the abundance of wild grapes to be found in the forests, it is very doubtful, I think, whether the French inhabitants ever made eighty hogsheads of good wine, in any single year. The success-

ful experiment at Vevay, in Indiana, warrants the belief, that vineyards, at no remote period, will embellish the hills of the southern half of this territory.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Missouri Territory in 1817.

MISSOURI is situated between 29°. 49'. N. lat. and 12°. 50'. 36". W. longitude ; and is bounded north by Upper Canada, south by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, east by the North West and Illinois territories, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, west by Spanish possessions and Indian territories. Its computed length from north to south is 1,494 miles, breadth 886 miles, its area about 985,250 square miles, or 630,560,000 acres.

SOIL, SURFACE. There are extensive alluvial tracts on all the rivers. This land, where it is not subject to inundation, is of the first quality, and apparently experiences little or no deterioration from producing a long series of crops. Between the bayous of the St. Francis and the Louisiana boundary line, the Mississippi, St. Francis, and Arkansas, annually overflow considerable tracts, which in many places produces irreclaimable swamps. The country may be said to be fertile from the mouth of the Missouri, westwardly, as far as the Kansas, and

northwardly, up the Mississippi, as far as the Great Sac River. Beyond these limits the soil gradually deteriorates, until you reach the morasses of the north, and the sterile prairies and barren hills of the west.

Mr. Brown, the surveyor for the United States, says, the Boone's Lick country, no doubt, is the richest considerable body of good land in the territory. I think it very similar to the good land of Kentucky, and as it has no bed of rock as is in Kentucky, it is perhaps superior. "Between Boone's Lick and the Fort, the land south of the river is one extended prairie, except, perhaps, a hundred sections or so of tolerable good wood land, extending more or less, say, twenty miles down the river from the fort. One or two creeks pass through this timber from the prairie, sufficient for small machinery, or grist mills. The prairie lies well, and in general is scarcely inferior in soil to the river bottom. The fort is in latitude $39^{\circ} 5'$ north, and stands on the brow of a hill, with a rocky base, and within 100 yards of the river. It commands a full view of five miles east down the river, and two miles north up.

"The square of two leagues, reserved for the fort, was so laid off, as to have the fort near the north-east corner; about half this square is timbered land of good quality.

“ Proceeding on the boundary line, at seventy-six miles from the fort, we crossed Osage River, some three or four miles below the Osage village. Thus far the land is prairie altogether, except some little spots and strips on the creeks, not any where sufficient for a settlement. A great proportion of the land so far is of good quality, and lies well. There is a very extensive bottom on the north side of the Osage River, of the finest quality, and on the south side of secondary bottom. There rises on this plain some high mountains, or insulated hills, near the Indian village, and two miles west of the line; I ascended them, and am persuaded, that turning round, I could survey 500 square miles, nearly all of the first quality; timber and springs only are wanting to make this the finest part of the world I have yet seen. About 130 miles took us to the timbered land; we observed the land to be poorer as we approached it. Here we observed the first running streams, except the Osage River; they ran west, and were waters of the grand river of the Arkansas.

“ Having entered the timbered land we saw but little more prairie. At 200 miles we crossed the head water of the Buffalo Fork of White River, it was inconsiderable, and hardly ran.

“ Two hundred fifty-four and a half miles took us to the Arkansas river, at a point some twenty

miles below a stream on the other side, called the Pottoe, and near the mouth of a creek called Frog Bayou. It is below the settlement which is above the Cherokee village. The woodland we passed through was oak-timbered, poor, stony, and perhaps should be called mountainous. There is but little exception to this remark. This high land separates the head waters of White River from those of Grand River. As to ~~game~~ game, we found plenty for use, though not so much as I expected; I saw no buffalo until near the waters of White River. Having completed the boundary line, which is about 140 miles due west, from the meridian run from the mouth of the Arkansas, we started down the river at some little distance off. The land is poor, stony, and broken, oak and pine timber, down to the Cherokee village, say, sixty miles east of the line. About twenty miles further east to the mouth of the Quadrant, the land is less broken and stony, though still rather poor. The river bottom is generally rich, I believe, though not very extensive where I was, and somewhat subject to inundation. From the Quadrant we came the usual way to St. Louis. On our return found the land generally poor, broken, and stony, yet there is very good bottom land on the tributary streams of White River and the St. Francis; and many spots might be selected fit for cultivation,

though not enough to give a character to the country.

“Near the little village of St. Michael is some very good land, and some little further on the way, towards the mines, is a small settlement of very fine land.”

Lieutenant Pike states, that, “the country round the Osage village is one of the most beautiful the eye ever beheld. The three branches of the river, viz. the large East Fork, the middle one (up which he ascended,) and the northern one, all winding round and pass the villages, giving the advantages of wood and water; and, at the same time, the extensive prairies crowned with luxuriant grass and flowers, gently diversified by the rising swells and sloping lawns, presented to the warm imagination the future seats of husbandry; the numerous herds of domestic animals, which are no doubt destined with joy to crown these happy plains. From the Osage towns to the source of the Osage river, there is no difference in the appearance of the country, except that, on the south and east, the view of the prairies becomes unbounded, and only limited by the imbecility of our sight. The waters of the White River and the Osage, are divided merely by a small ridge in the prairie, and the dry branches appear to interlock at their head. From thence to the main branch of the said river,

the country appeared high and gravelly, ridges of prairie land. On the main White River is large timber, and fine ground for cultivation."

Lieutenant Pike found valuable bottom land on White River; but from the Verdigris to the Arkansas he passed over gravelly hills and prairie country; in some places well watered, but deficient in timber, except for a limited number of inhabitants for a few years. He frequently met with salines, spas, springs, and iron ore. All the country between the Forks of Kansas river, a distance of 160 miles, may be called prairie, notwithstanding the edges of wood land, which ornament the banks of those streams; but are no more than a line traced on a sheet of paper, when compared to the immense tract of meadow country. As he approached the Arkansas, the country appeared low and swampy for the space of fifteen or twenty miles. From thence, about half way to the mountains, is a continued succession of low prairie hills, badly watered and nearly destitute of timber.

BOONE'S SETTLEMENT. "Boone's Lick, now Howard County, begins at the mouth of the Great Osage River, and runs up the said river to the Osage boundary line; thence north with that line to the Missouri; thence up the Missouri, to a point opposite the Kansas river; thence northward 140 miles; thence eastward to the main dividing

ridge of high ground between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, thence along the said ridge to the head of the main Fork of Cedar River; thence down this river to the Missouri, and down the Missouri to Osage river, or place of beginning; containing about 30,000 square miles; one half of which is first rate land, and but little that is not fit for cultivation; three-fifths are prairie.

“ The first settlement of this county was made in 1805, at Boone's Lick, Mackay's Saline, by Major Nathan Boone, son of the celebrated Colonel Daniel Boone, for the purpose of making salt; and has since been occupied for salt works. Farmers did not settle until the fall of 1811, when about twenty settled Boone's Lick Bottom. This settlement increased slowly, on account of the Indians, during the late war *. In November, 1815, the population amounted to 526 free white males, and it was formed into a separate county of the above boundary and name. It now, August 24, 1817, contains about 1,050 free white males. A site is fixed upon for a town, by the county commissioners, on the bank of the Missouri, in a very eligible situation. The lots will shortly be put in market.

“ The face of the country is neither mountainous

* The Indian population is considerable in the Missouri territory. Mr. Brown enumerates forty-two tribes, containing 103,025 Indians.

nor hilly, yet a great part is uneven, or rolling ground. There is great uniformity throughout the county, and but little diversity of soil, stone, or timber.

“ The river Missouri runs through the county. The other navigable streams are the Great Osage, Mine River, and Kansas, from the south; the Charlatan, Grand River, and Little Platte, from the north; besides numerous small streams.

“ Salt springs are found in abundance, in some parts of this county. The main branch of the Mine River is generally impregnated with salt as strongly as sea water, from the month of June to November.

“ Minerals of various kinds are found here. Iron in abundance, lead, tin, copper, zinc, silver rare, sulphur, alum, copperas, saltpetre, &c. To the botanist this country will afford a rich harvest. It abounds in medicinal plants, from among which the Aborigines select those capable of curing the most inveterate syphilis. The natives also cure the bite of the rattle snake, and rheumatism of long standing. They are also remarkable for their treatment of gun-shot wounds. The Great Osage Indians, or, as they call themselves, Was-sashsha, are the most skilled in medicine. Agriculture is but little attended to, though the country is extremely fertile. One acre of land will produce 100 bushels of prime corn, 50 ditto of

wheat, sixty pounds to the bushel; and 1,000 pounds of Carolina cotton, in the seed*. Hemp, flax, and every article of agriculture, except tobacco, in greater abundance than any county near the same latitude in the United States. Tobacco does not succeed well, nor can any farmer tell the reason.

“ A public road is now opening from Potosi, the lead mines in Washington county, to this settlement, and is already cut to the Osage river, which will greatly facilitate the intercourse with the States. The air in this climate is less liable to sudden changes than the country more eastward. We seldom have chilling cold, unless the north-west winds break across the vast extent of prairies which lies between us and the northern regions; that wind, however, seldom continues longer than eight hours. The spring season opens with heavy rains, which continue, with short intervals, until the first of May, and from that time to August there is but little rain; weather hot, with frequent thunder and lightning. Diseases are but little known in this agreeable climate; those most frequent are remittent fevers. The greatest scourge is the influenza.

“ The places elected for a town is nearly in the centre of the great body of rich land in this ter-

* I think the author is rather too high in his statements of the produce per acre.

ritory, and is situated in about 38° 43' north latitude. It is 150 miles west of St. Louis, 158 from the mouth of the Missouri by land, and 180 by water; from St. Charles 130, from Cote Sans Dessire 60, from the Grand River 24, from the Great Osage Town 100, the same distance from the nearest point of the Mississippi, and 130 from the town of Potosi, Washington county.

“ The principal articles of trade are salt, live stock, beef, pork, beaver, tallow, bees-wax, honey, peltries, salt-petre, and grain. The inhabitants are composed of different religious persuasions. The state of education is very deplorable; yet the mass of our citizens are not so ignorant as the same class of men in the States. We are in the first stage of our political existence, and expect to emerge from our darkness and obscurity very rapidly *.”

On the west bank of the Mississippi there is a continued line of settlements, except at short intervals, of low bottoms, or barren hills, from the mouth of the Missouri to the confluence of the Ohio; there are also considerable settlements at New Madrid, and below the St. Francis, extending to the mouth of the Arkansas. There are likewise a few insulated settlements up the St. Francis, Arkansas, White River, and Washita.

* Extract of a letter from John G. Heath, Esq. published in the National Register.

BANKS OF THE MISSOURI. The banks of this immense river are lined with mineral and vegetable riches. Fifteen miles above its entrance into the Mississippi, on the southern bank, is a coal hill, called by the French, *la Charboniere*. This hill is one solid mass of stone coal, and is supposed will afford an inexhaustible supply of fuel. The northern shore, as far up as the *Gasconade*, is generally a low rich bottom, from one to two miles wide, covered with ash, sycamore, pecan, black walnut, honey-locust, &c. On the south, hills, rivulets and a small number of small creeks, with a rich soil, fine timber, grape vines, and a luxuriant growth of cane.

From the *Gasconade* to the entrance of the *Osage*, the south side of the river is hilly, but well timbered: thus far the soil is well suited to the cultivation of the grain and agricultural products of the Middle and Western States. The timber is of various sorts, but the cotton wood predominates on the made bottoms. "To give," says Mr. Soulard, "a precise idea of the incalculable riches scattered along the sides of the Missouri, would require unlimited knowledge. The low bottoms are covered with large trees, especially the poplar and cotton trees, large enough for first-rate canoes: the sugar maple, the red and black walnut, so useful to joiners; the red and white elm, the three-thorned acacia, of which

impenetrable hedges can be made; the osier, the red and black mulberry, the lime tree, the horse chesnut, all of which are very plentiful; red and white oak, fit for vessels, and all other sorts of timber: pine, and on the rocky mountains cedar are common productions. I find it impossible to enumerate all the trees, which are yet unknown in other countries, and with whose uses and qualities we are yet unacquainted. The smaller plants are still more numerous. The Indians know the virtues of many of them; some are used to heal wounds, others to poison arrows, some again for dying colours, and they employ certain vegetable simples for curing radically and promptly the venereal disease. They conceal from us, with great care, a plant which renders them for some instants insensible to the most vehement fire. I have seen them take hold of red hot irons and burning coals, without suffering any inconvenience.

“ The lands in the neighbourhood of the Missouri are excellent, and when cultivated are capable of yielding all the productions of the temperate climates, and even some of the hot ones; such as wheat, maize, and every kind of grain; common and sweet potatoes; hemp, which seems to be an indigenous vegetable; even cotton succeeds here, though not so well as further south; and the raising of it answers a good purpose for the fa-

milies already settled on the river; for, from a field of about two acres, they obtain a crop sufficient to clothe a family. The natural prairies are a great resource for them. They afford excellent pasture, and require but little labour to clear them. After one year's exertion, a man may have his fields duly prepared for crops. Brick and potters' earths are very common, and the Chinese kaolin is reported, by judges, to be here; that substance to which porcelain owes its peculiar fineness. And there exists, on the borders of this grand river, salt springs enough to furnish salt for the country when it shall become inhabited, and a great deal to spare.

“Salt-petre is found very abundantly in numberless caverns near the Missouri. The rocks are generally calcareous; though there is one peculiar to this river. It is of blood-red colour, compact, yielding to a tool, hardening in the air, and receiving the neatest polish. The natives make their pipes of it. The strata are so extensive, that there is any quantity that may be wanted for other purposes. There are also quarries of marble; but we know as yet little more than its colour, which is veined red. It is said there is a body of gypsum; and this would be very easy to explore.”

Captain Lewis relates, that he for several days

saw burnt hills, furnishing large quantities of lava and pumice stones; of the last he observed several pieces floating on the Missouri, as low as Milk River.

BANKS of the MISSISSIPPI. The bottoms of the Mississippi afford suitable situations for settlements, from the mouth of the Missouri to the Falls of St. Anthony, except at certain bluffs, where the soil is too barren to invite settlers. The alluvial bottoms are generally composed of a rich, sandy soil, yielding a pretty heavy growth of pecan, poplar, sugar maple, honey locust, ash, cotton-wood, black walnut, and cucumber. The prairies, in many places, approach close to the river; they are sometimes visible through the skirts of the woods. Above the Wabisipinekan, the land bordering the river is three-fourths prairie, or rather "bold hills, which, instead of running parallel with the river, form a continual succession of high perpendicular cliffs and low vallies; they appear to head on the river, and to traverse the country in an angular direction. These hills and vallies give rise to sublime and romantic views: but this irregular scenery is sometimes interrupted by a wide extended plain, which brings to mind the verdant lawn of civilized life; and would almost induce the traveller to imagine himself in the centre of a highly cul-

tivated plantation. The timber above this is chiefly ash, elm, cotton wood, birch, and sugar maple*.”

Above the Falls of St. Anthony the pine country commences; this timber borders all the streams, except occasional tracts of sugar maple, bass wood, beech, &c.

TOWNS, VILLAGES, FORTS, &c. Belle Fontaine is pleasantly situated on the south side of the Missouri, four miles from its mouth. The headquarters of the ninth military department are established here. There is a palisade work, with quarters large enough for the reception of about 300 men. The barracks, officers quarters, magazine, &c. are built of logs. The garrison is situated on the river Bluffs, at the distance of about 450 yards from the water. The inhabitants are chiefly French.

Florrissant, a flourishing French village, is situated on the north side of the Missouri, about twelve miles above Belle Fontaine.

St. Charles is a handsome village, settled by the French, but at present containing many American families. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants. It is twenty-one miles from the mouth of the Missouri, and eighteen from St. Louis, by land, over an excellent road, and through a rich country, principally prairie land. The main

* Pike's Journal.

street of St. Charles is on the first bank, the second on the top of the hill. On this street is situated a round wooden tower, formerly occupied by the Spaniards, as a fort or guard-house.

The villages and settlements of Femme Osage, Cherette, Bonhomme, Gasconade, and Cote Sans Dessire, embellish the banks of the Missouri, above St. Charles.

St. Louis, the largest town of the territory, and at present the seat of government, stands on a high bank, fifteen miles below the entrance of the Missouri, and in north lat. 38°. 39'. The buildings are scattered along three parallel streets, extending upwards of two miles along the river, and each rising above the other, which gives the town a neat and romantic appearance. Most of the houses are built of stone, and white-washed on the outside. Almost every house has an extensive garden or paddock, around which high stone walls are built. Some of the buildings are very large and costly, and surrounded with galleries. The population exceeds 3,000 souls. It has a bank, printing-office, post-office, and Roman chapel. It already enjoys a handsome trade, and, from its local advantages, promises to become a rich and populous city. The country around and west of St. Louis, is for fifteen miles one extended prairie, of a very luxuriant soil, and in a high state of cultivation. There is

a ferry from this town to the Illinois side of the Mississippi; from hence passes the main road to Kaskaskia.

Carondelet is a small French village, six miles west of St. Louis, in the direction of the mines.

Villepuche, a French village, of sixty or seventy houses, is situated on the margin of the Mississippi, nineteen miles between St. Louis, and just below the mouth of Bigoula Creek.

Herculaneum stands near the Mississippi. It is settled by Americans, and has a manufactory of shot; the proprietor, Mr. Matlock, has a fall for the shot, of 200 feet perpendicular. The lead mines are about forty-five miles west of this place.

St. Genevieve is situated on the second bank of the Mississippi, about one mile from the river, and twenty-one miles below Herculaneum, in lat. 37 deg. 51 min. north. It was commenced about the year 1774, and is at present the principal depôt for most of the mines on the waters of the Maremeg; and the store-house, from whence are drawn the supplies of the miners. Its site is a handsome plain, of about 100 acres; the little river Gouberie, the two branches of which form a junction between the town and the river, water it on its upper and lower margins. In front of the town there is a fine bottom, extending from the mouth of the Gouberie, eight or nine miles

along the Mississippi, and the greater part of the distance three miles wide. The common field, enclosed and cultivated by the citizens, contains about 7,000 acres. The surrounding country is broken, but yields good crops. The town contains about 350 houses, an academy, and eight or ten stores. A road runs from this town to the lead mines, and the greater part of the inhabitants have an interest in or are employed in some way in the lead trade.

New Bourbon is situated on a bluff, two miles lower down the river, and contains about seventy buildings. The inhabitants of both villages are principally French, and a gay hospitable people.

Cape Girardeau stands on an eminence, twenty miles above the mouth of the Ohio, and seventy-two below St. Genevieve; it is settled by Germans and a few French. The country to the west of the village is uneven, but of a good soil, for several miles. The bottoms are deep, and capable of producing the greatest crops of corn, cotton and tobacco.

New Madrid is situated on a rich plain near the river bank, about seventy miles below the mouth of the Ohio. This place has been finely described, and appears to better advantage on paper, than when under a *coup d'œil*. The soil is very rich, producing cotton, indigo, and corn; but the back country, for several miles, is reported

to be swampy and sickly. There is a creek entering the Mississippi, just above the town, which affords a good harbour for boats, and a pleasant lake in its rear. The river is constantly making encroachments upon the banks in front of this place.

In concluding this description, I think it necessary to observe, that in this wonderfully extensive interior country, besides the new-formed states of Louisiana, and Mississippi, and the territory of Alabama; besides these, and the countries described; south of Upper Canada and north of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, is the north west and Michigan territories, a large extent, but very little settled, much of it a fine well watered country, having a healthy climate, though cold in winter, and little chance of negro slavery being admitted. The limits of this work will not admit of further description.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Those marked with a Star are Slave States or Territories.

States and Territories.	Area square Miles.	Population census 1790.	Population census 1810.	Seats of Government.	Mem. of Con.
Main Territory } Massachusetts } New Hampshire } Vermont } Rhode Island } Connecticut } New York } New Jersey } Pennsylvania } *Delaware } *Maryland } *Virginia } Ohio } *Kentucky } *Tennessee... .. } *North Carolina.. } *South Carolina.. } *Georgia } *Louisiana } Indiana } District of Co- } lumbia..... } *Mississippi, in- } cludingAlaba- } ma Territory } Illinois Territory } Michigan Terri- } tory } N. W. Territory } *Missouri Ter- } ritory }	31,750 8,500 8,500 8,700 1,500 4,000 46,000 6,600 42,500 1,700 10,800 64,000 39,000 39,000 40,000 45,000 28,700 58,000 48,000 34,000 100 89,000 50,000 27,000 147,000 1,580,000	96,540 378,787 141,885 85,539 68,825 237,946 340,121 184,139 434,373 59,091 319,728 747,610 — 73,677 35,691 393,751 249,073 82,548 a few. ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto. — —	228,705 472,040 214,460 217,895 76,931 261,942 959,049 245,562 810,091 72,674 380,546 974,622 230,760 406,511 261,727 555,500 415,115 252,433 76,556 24,520 24,023 40,352 12,282 4,762 — 20,845	Portland } Boston } Concord } Montpellier } Providence .. } Hartford } Albany } Trenton } Harrisburg . } Dover } Annapolis .. } Richmond .. } Columbus .. } Frankfort .. } Nashville .. } Raleigh } Columbia .. } Millidgeville } Orleans } Croydon } Washington } Washington } Kaskaskia .. } Detroit } — } St. Louis.... }	20 6 6 2 7 27 6 23 2 9 23 6 10 6 13 9 6 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
Total.....	2,459,350	3,950,000	7,239,903		184

There has been a great increase of population since 1810, particularly in the new states ; of the 7,239,000 in 1810, 1,191,364 were slaves. Each state sends two senators to the general government, who with the representatives, constitute the Congress, or Legislature of the United States. The President remains four, the Senators six, and the Representatives two years in office.

*Salary of some of the principal Officers of the
Federal Government.*

	Dollars.
President	25,000 per ann.
Vice-President	5,000
Secretary of State	5,000
——— of Treasury	5,000
——— of War	4,500
——— of Navy	4,500
Principal Clerks	3,500
Post Master-General	3,000
Director of the Mint	2,000
Chief Justice of the United States . .	4,000
Attorney-General	3,000
District Judges from	1,000 to 2,000
Commissioner of the General Land Office }	2,000
Ministers Plenipotentiary	9,000
Members of Congress, whilst on duty	8 per day.

PHILADELPHIA GENERAL PRICE CURRENT,

For January, 1818.

ARTICLES.	Per.	From dols. cts.	To dols. cts.	Remarks.
Ale, bottled	doz.	2 —	2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Almonds, soft shelled ..	lb.	— 23	— —	sales
Jordan shelled	—	— 35	— —	
Small.....	—	— 14	— 16	
Ashes, Pot	ton.	— —	— —	none
Pearl	—	220 —	— —	
Beans	bush	— —	— —	none
Beef, Philadelphia, mess	bbl.	16 —	17 —	} store
Do. do. prime....	—	12 —	14 —		} price
Boston mess	—	— —	— —	none
Do. No. 1	—	— —	— —	do
Do. No. 2	—	— —	— —	do
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	10 —	— —	
Do. in kegs	keg.	— 45	— —	
Pilot	cwt.	9 50	— —	
Navy.....	—	6 50	— —	
Store bread	cwt.	6 —	— —	
Ship bread	—	6 —	— —	
Bricks, Philadelphia....	1000	— —	— —	
Brimstone, roll	cwt.	3 —	3 50	
Crude	—	2 50	— —	
Bristles, Russia.....	lb.	— 70	— 75	
2d quality	—	— 55	— 60	
British Goods, Inv. pr...	—	— —	— —	
Wool. gds. ad. on str.	p. ct.	70	112	cur. on * strl.
Cotton, do. do.....	—	100	130	do
Silk, do. do.....	—	100	110	do
Crate ware, do.....	—	100	120	do
Iron Mong. do.....	—	90	120	plenty
Butter, inspected	lb.	— 16	— —	} sales
Candles, tallow, dipt...	—	— 17	— —	
Do. mould	—	— 18	— 19	
Sperm. do	—	— 45	— 47	
Wax, do.....	—	— 60	— —	

* The currency of Pennsylvania is 7s, to the dollar, that is, three dollars make 1l. 1s. currency.

Miscellaneous Tables and Information. 443

ARTICLES.	Per.	From dols. cts.	To dols. cts.	Remarks.
Cheesè, Goshen, &c. . .	lb.	— 13	— 14	
Connecticut	—	— 11	— 12	
English	—	— 22	— 30	
Chocolate, Boston, super.	lb.	— 25	— 30	No. 1 and 2
Do. inferior	—	— 16	— 20	sales
Philadelphia	—	— 18	— 30	
Cider, best	bbl.	2 50	3 25	
Do. do. in bottles	doz.	2 12	—	sales
Coal, Liverpool	bush	— 29	— 30	do
Virginia	—	— 30	— 35	
Cocoa, Caraccas	cwt.	30 —	—	
Island	—	13 —	20 —	
Coffee, W. India, fine gr.	lb.	— 25	— 26	sales
Do. 2d quality	—	— 24	— 25	do
Do. 3d do.	—	— 22	— 23	
Bourbon	—	—	—	none
Java	—	— 26	—	old
Brazil	—	— 23	— 24	do
Old white	—	— 23	— 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mixed quality, inferior	—	— 21	— 22	
Copper, Braziers	lb.	— 38	— 40	
Sheathing	—	— 27	— 30	
Bolts	—	— 35	—	
Pig	—	— 20	—	
Cordage, foreign	cwt.	9 —	10 —	
American	—	12 —	—	
Corks, Velvet	1000	3 —	—	
Common 144 gro.	bale	42 —	46 —	
Cotton, Bourbon and } other foreign }	lb.	—	—	none
Sea Island	—	—	—	none
Louisiana	—	— 32	— 35	
Ten. and Geo. upl. . . .	—	— 30	— 35	
Cotton yarn, No. 10. . . .	—	— 60	—	
Currants, Zante	lb.	— 10	— 12	
Duck, Russia sail	bolt	15 —	25 —	sales
English, No. 1	yd.	— 35	— 40	} dull
Dutch	pc.	30 —	33 —	
American	—	18 —	22 —	
Ravens	—	10 —	12 —	
Bear	—	11 —	—	
Russia sheet, white. . . .	—	—	—	
Do. half bleached	—	16 —	17 —	

444 *Miscellaneous Tables and Information.*

ARTICLES.	Per.	From dols. cts.	To dols. ct	Remarks.
Diaper broad	pc.	4 50	—	
Do. narrow	—	—	—	none
Dutch goods, Inv. price per guilder	—	—	—	no sales
Feathers, foreign	lb.	— 30	— 35	
American	—	— 50	— 55	sale price
Flax, clean	—	— 14	— 15	
Flax seed, clean	hhd.	14 75	15 60	
Rough	—	13 50	—	
Do.	bush	1 80	—	
Figs, 1st. quality	lb.	— 14	— 15	
2d do.	—	— 7	— 8	
Fish, dry Cod	cwt.	3 —	3 50	new
Do. scale	—	2 50	—	dull
Mackarel, Boston, 1 to 3	bbl.	9 —	14 —	No. 1 scarce
Nova Scotia	—	9 —	10 —	
N. S. Herrings	—	4 —	—	dull
Smoked do	box	— 75	— 90	sales
Shad	bbl.	10 —	12 —	sales
Salmon	—	15 —	16 —	sales
Fire wood, Hickory....	cord	8 50	9 50	
Oak	—	6 —	6 50	
Pine	—	4 4	76 —	
Gum logs	—	6 —	6 50	
Flour, wheat, superfine..	bbl.	9 50	—	
Rye flour	—	5 37 ¹ / ₂	5 50	in demand
Corn meal.....	—	5 75	—	brisk
Do. in hogsheads	800	23 —	24 —	
French goods	—	—	—	
Inv. price per franc ..	—	— 19	— 30	
Furs, Beaver	lb.	2 —	4 —	sales
Bear	skin	1 —	4 —	dull
Fox grey	—	— 25	— 37	in demand
Do. red	—	— 75	1 50	do
Mink.....	—	— 30	— 60	
Musk-rat	—	— 16	— 25	plenty
Otter	—	1 —	4 50	
Racoon	—	— 30	— 60	
German goods	—	—	—	
Inv. price p. M. Bco.	—	— 50	— 53	} dull
Do. rix roll..	—	1 25	—	
Do. florin ..	—	—	—	

Miscellaneous Tables and Information. 445

ARTICLES.	Per.	From dols. cts.	To dols. cts.	Remarks.
Glass { 8 by 10 ..	box	12 —	13 —	} none
English { 9 by 11 ..	—	15 —	16 —	
100 sq. ft { 10 by 14 ..	—	17 —	—	
Do. { Hamburg ..	—	10 —	15 —	} 7 by 9 to } 10 by 12
{ Boston	—	—	—	
Do. Baltim gl. works, 8 by 10	—	12 —	12 50	
10 by 12	—	14 50	—	
Glue	lb.	— 16 ¹ / ₂	— 17	sales
Grain, Wheat	bush	— —	2 —	do
Rye	—	— 80	1 —	
Corn, upper county ..	—	1 —	1 10	old
Do. lower do.	—	— 85	— 90	sales
Barley	—	— 90	— 95	
Oats	—	— 37 ¹ / ₂	— 40	
Beans	—	2 —	2 50	scarce
Peas	—	—	—	none
Grindstones N. S. and Bristol	ton.	35 —	40 —	
Gunpowder, Eng. fine ..	25lb	8 —	—	
Do. cannon	—	—	—	
American, fine	—	6 50	7 —	
Do. cannon	—	—	—	
Hams, Virginia.	—	— 16	— 20	sales
Jersey and others	—	— 17	— 22	
Hemp, Russia, clean ...	ton.	190	200	} dull and } nominal
Do. outshot	—	150	160	
American	—	120	150	
Yarn, Kentucky	lb.	— 8	— 9	nominal
Hides, Buenos Ayres ...	—	— 14	— 15	
West Indies,	—	— 10	— 13	sales
Horse hides	each	1 12	—	sales
Hogs'-lard	lb.	— 20	— 21	
Honey	gall.	75 80	—	
Hops, 1st and 2d sort ..	ib.	— 25	— 28	
Horns, ox	100	5 —	10 —	
Horn Tips	1000	6 50	7 —	
Horse-hair, curled	lb.	—	—	
India goods				
Calcutta pc. goods ..	rupe	— 90	1 —	
Canton silks	—	—	—	
Seersuckers	pc.	10 —	11 50	

446 *Miscellaneous Tables and Information.*

ARTICLES.	Per.	From dols. cts.	To dols. cts.	Remarks.
Bandannoes	pc.	4 —	5 50	
Indigo, Bengal, 1st qual.	lb.	1 60	1 70	sales
Do. 2d and 3d do.....	—	1 40	1 50	
Isle of France	—	—	—	
Spanish, 1st quality ..	—	1 80	2 —	
Do. 2d and 3d do. ..	—	1 25	1 75	
New Orleans	—	1 —	—	} nominal
Carolina	—	— 75	—	
Iron, Russia bar	ton.	100 —	105 —	no sales
Swedish do.	—	95 —	100 —	do
American do.....	—	100 —	110 —	sales
Do. sheet	—	180 —	190 —	} dull
Do. hoop, large.....	—	120 —	—	
Do. do. small.....	—	130 —	145 —	
Do. rod.....	—	120 —	125 —	
Do. bolt English.....	—	75 —	85	
Do. Hollow ware	—	100 —	—	
Isinglass	—	—	—	
Ivory	lb.	— 92	—	
Leather, soal	—	— 24	— 30	
Upper	side	3 —	3 50	
Lead, pig	cwt.	6 50	7 —	sales
Bar	—	8 —	8 50	
Sheet.....	—	8 —	—	plenty
Red	—	8 50	10 —	
White, dry	—	10 —	12 —	
Do. ground in oil	—	13 50	12 50	
Lemons, fresh	box.	—	—	scarce
Limes	1000	2 —	—	
Lime	hhd.	—	—	
Logwood, Braziletto.....	ton.	60 —	—	
Nicaragua	—	70 —	—	sales
Campeche	—	40 —	—	sales
Bay	—	30 —	—	sales
Fustic	—	32 —	—	sales
Lignum vitæ.....	—	20 —	23 —	
Mahog. St. Domingo .	foot	— 13	— 22	
Do. Bay	—	— 12	— 15	
Lumber.....	—	—	—	
Boards, yl. pine, 1¼.....	1000	45 —	50 —	
Do. Heart do. inch.....	—	25 —	45 —	
White pine pannel	—	30 —	40 —	

Miscellaneous Tables and Information. 447

ARTICLES.	Per.	From lols. cts	To lols. cts.	Remarks.
White pine, common ..	1000	20 —	25 —	
Scantling, Oak	—	20 —	25 —	
Heart	—	35 —	45 —	
Sap	—	18 —	20 —	
Laths oak	—	9 —	10 —	
Oar rafters, rough ...	ft.	— 3	—	
Pine timber	—	—	—	
Spruce timber	—	—	—	
Oak timber	—	—	—	
Shingles, ced. 3 feet....	1000	21 —	25 —	
Shingles, cypress, 22in..	—	4 —	4 50	
Staves, pipe, W. O.....	1200	78 —	80 —	
Hogshead, do.	—	48 —	—	
Do. R. O.....	—	28 —	—	
W. O. shooks	each	—	—	
Barrel staves.....	1200	30 —	—	
Heading Oak	—	78 —	80 —	
Hoops shaved	—	33 —	—	
Madder.....	lb.	— 25	— 30	sales
Molasses, West India ..	gall.	— 60	— 65	scarce
Sugarhouse	—	— 72	— 75	
Mustard, English.....	lb.	— 40	— 50	
American	—	— 40	— 50	} sales
Do. in bottles	doz	1 25	1 50	
Do. seed	bush	4 —	—	
Nails of all sizes, cut ...	lb.	— 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 13	
Do. wrought in.....	—	— 16	— 20	
Spikes, 4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ..	—	— 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	
Nankeen, long blue	pc.	1 95	1 —	} nominal
Do. yellow Mamee ..	—	1 60	1 75	
Do. do. Company ..	—	1 50	—	
Short yellow.....	—	— 85	87	
Naval Stores, Pitch	lbl.	2 50	3 —	} sales
Tar	—	2 —	2 50	
Rosin	—	2 75	3 —	
Turpentine	—	3 25	3 50	
Varnish, bright.....	gall.	— 35	— 36	
Do. black	—	— 36	— 40	
Spirit of Turpentine ..	—	— 50	—	
Oil, Florence, p. 30 fl. .	box	8 —	7 50	
Bourdeaux, 12 bot. . .	—	6 50	8 —	sales
Sweet oil, fine	gall.	1 60	1 75	

448 *Miscellaneous Tables and Information.*

ARTICLES.	Per.	From dols. cts.	To dols. cts.	Remarks.
Oil, sweet, inferior . . .	gall.	1 40	1 50	
Sperm. summer str. . .	—	—	—	sales
Do. winter	—	1 —	1 10	
Linseed	—	1 —	—	
Lamp	—	58	60	scarce
Liver	bbl.	16 —	—	sales
Oranges	M	10 —	—	
Plaster of Paris	ton.	7 —	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pork, Eastern, cargo . .	bbl.	—	—	} sales
Prime	—	22 —	—	
Mess	—	—	—	
Do. Jersey & Pa. cargo	—	22 —	—	scarce
Mess	—	30 —	—	do
Prunes	lb.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	sales
Porter, London, bottled	doz.	2 90	—	
Do. Am.	bbl.	—	—	
Do. in bottles	doz.	2 12	—	
Raisins, Malaga	cask	9 —	10 —	
Muscatel	box	4 25	4 35	
Bloom	—	3 25	3 50	
Smyrna	lb.	8	10	
Sultana	—	8	10	
Rice, new crop	cwt.	6 50	7 —	
Old	—	—	—	none
Salt, Liverpool, fine . . .	bush	45	46	
Do. ground	—	52	56	
American, fine	—	—	—	
Do. ground	—	—	—	
Turks Island	—	60	62	
Lisbon	—	50	60	
Cadiz	—	50	—	
Seed herds	—	—	—	
Clover, red	—	10 —	—	
Segars, Span. 1st qual. . .	1000	16 —	—	
Do. 2d. and 3d.	—	5 —	8 —	
American	—	2 —	2 25	
Sewing Silk, English . .	lb.	6 —	—	
India	catt.	8 50	9 —	
Shot, all sizes	cwt.	9 —	9 50	
Skins, Deer, in hair . . .	lb.	25	—	
Do. shaved	—	35	40	
Goat, Magad.	skin	45	50	

ARTICLES.	Per.	From		To		Remarks.
		dols.	cts.	dols.	cts.	
Skins, goat, West India	skin	—	30	—	35	
Morocco	doz.	10	75	15	—	
Soap, Smyrna	—	—	17	—	18	sales
American, white	—	—	15	—	—	} manufac. } price
Do. brown	—	—	9	—	10	
Spanish brown English ..	cwt.	1	20	4	—	
Spelter	lb.	—	30	—	—	
Spirits, Jamaica, 4th p.	gall.	1	30	1	37½	sales
W. India, 2d and 3d pr.	—	1	—	1	10	
New England, 1st do.	—	—	68	—	70	sales
Brandy, Cogniac. 4th	—	2	75	2	87½	
Bourdeaux. do..	—	2	52	2	50	
Spanish do..	—	—	—	—	—	none
Gin, Hollands, 1st p.	—	1	40	1	50	
Do. Philadelphia, do	—	—	75	—	—	sales made
Do. Country do	—	—	65	—	70	do
Whiskey, rye, do	—	—	64	—	66	
Do apple do	—	—	60	—	—	
Peach Brandy, viz.	—	—	—	—	—	
Accomac, 4th. pr.	—	1	—	1	12½	
Pennsylvania 1st do, ..	—	90	—	—	—	
Spices, Cassia	lb.	—	40	—	45	dull
Cloves	—	1	25	1	30	
Ginger, Race	cwt.	10	—	—	—	demand
Do. ground	lb.	—	15	—	—	
Mace.....	—	4	50	—	—	sales
Nutmegs	—	2	50	—	—	do
Pepper	—	—	22	—	—	
Pimento, Jamaica.....	—	—	18	—	19	
Do. Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	none
Starch, Poland	—	—	—	—	—	none
Philadelphia	—	—	8	—	12½	sales
Steel, German, Halbach	—	—	14	—	16	
English, Crowley	bag't.	20	—	25	—	
Do. blistered.....	cwt.	20	—	—	—	
Swedish.....	lb.	—	8½	—	10	dull
Country.....	ton.	130	—	140	—	
Sugar, N. Orleans, pri.	cwt.	14	—	15	—	} sales
Do. 2d and 3d quality	—	12	—	13	—	
Muscovado, prime ..	—	15	—	15	50	
Do. 2d and 3d quality	—	13	—	14	—	

450 *Miscellaneous Tables and Information.*

ARTICLES.	Per.	From dols. cts.	To dols. cts.	Remarks.
Sugar Havanna, W. prime	cwt.	19 50	20 —	} sales
Do. 2d and 3d quality	—	18 —	19 —	
Do. brown, prime	—	14 —	14 50	
Do. 2d and 3d quality	—	13 —	—	
Calcutta	—	12 75	15 70	}
Do. brown	—	12 —	12 50	
Loaf	lb.	— 26	—	sales
Lump	—	— 24	—	sales
Sugar candy	—	— 30	—	}
Tallow, foreign	—	— 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 14	
Country	—	— 14	—	plenty
Teas, Gunpowder	—	1 55	—	} sales
Imperial	—	1 50	—	
Hyson	—	1 15	1 17	
Young Hyson	—	1 10	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hyson Skin	—	— 71	— 73	
Souchong	—	— 70	— 75	
Bohea	—	— 31	— 35	
Tin, in plates, 1. 3 \times	box	14 —	15 —	}
Block	lb.	— 22	—	
Tobacco, Jamaica River	—	— 10	— 13	}
Rappahannoc	—	—	—	
Maryland, kt. ft.	—	—	—	
Do. crop	—	—	—	
North Carolina	—	— 8	—	
Georgia	—	— 8	— 9	
Kentucky	—	— 8	— 10	
Spanish leaf	—	— 25	—	
St. Domingo leaf	—	— 20	— 23	
Virginia Twist	—	— 17	— 25	
Do. Cavendish	—	— 45	— 80	
Spun Tobacco	—	— 22	— 30	
Twine, Seine	—	—	—	
English	—	— 40	— 50	
Calcutta	—	— 26	— 28	sales
Wax Bees, yellow	—	— 28	—	}
Do. white	—	— 45	— 55	
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	gall.	3 25	—	} sales
Do. L. M.	—	2 50	3 —	
Sherry	—	1 40	1 50	
Tenneriffe, L. P.	—	1 40	1 50	
Do. cargo	—	1 10	1 25	

Miscellaneous Tables and Information. 451

ARTICLES.	Per.	From		To		Remarks.
		dols.	cts.	dols.	cts.	
Wine, Lisbon	gall.	1	25	1	55	
Malaga	—	1	10	1	20	
Muscate	—	1	—	—	—	none
Sainos	—	—	85	—	—	sales
Claret	cask	50	—	55	—	dull
Do. 12 bottles	box	5	—	12	—	
Port	gall.	1	60	1	75	scarce
Sicily	—	1	25	1	50	nominal
Vin de Graves, 12	box	5	—	6	—	
Champagne, do.	—	15	—	18	—	
Burgundy, do.	—	—	—	—	—	
Wool Merino, clean	lb.	—	60	—	—	} sales
Do. in fleece	—	—	40	—	—	
Do. half breed	—	—	30	—	—	
Do. quarter do.	—	—	25	—	—	
Common clean	—	—	25	—	—	
Do. fleece	—	—	25	—	—	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS, &c.

ARTICLES.	Per	From		To	
		dols.	cts.	dols.	cts.
Aloes	lb.	—	30	—	35
Almonds, bitter	—	—	—	—	—
Alum	cwt.	7	—	7	50
Annatto	lb.	—	75	1	—
Anniseed	—	—	16	—	—
Antimony, crude	—	—	6	7	—
Arrow Root	—	—	15	—	20
Arsenic, white	—	—	16	—	—
Do. yellow	—	—	18	—	—
Aqua Fortis	—	—	40	—	45
Balsam Capivi	—	—	50	—	—
Bark, Peruvian quill	—	1	—	—	—
Carthagen, red	—	—	—	—	—
Do. yellow	—	—	25	—	30
Quercitron	ton	—	65	—	70
Borax, refined	lb.	—	60	—	80

452 *Miscellaneous Tables and Information.*

ARTICLES.	Per	From		To	
		dols	cts.	dols.	cts.
Camphor, refined.....	lb.	1	—	—	—
Do. crude.....	—	—	55	—	60
Cam Wood, ground....	—	—	10	—	12
Cantharides.....	—	1	75	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Chalk.....	cwt.	—	20	—	—
Cochineal.....	lb.	6	25	7	—
Columba Root.....	—	—	25	—	30
Copperas.....	cwt.	2	—	2	25
Cream of Tartar.....	lb.	—	20	—	—
Galls, Aleppo.....	—	—	25	—	40
Gentian Root.....	—	—	15	—	—
Ginseng.....	—	—	35	—	40
Do. clarified.....	—	—	80	—	—
Gums.					
Ammoniac.....	—	—	50	—	—
Arabic.....	—	—	40	—	—
Assafœtida.....	—	—	75	1	—
Copal, India.....	—	—	30	—	40
Do. S. A.....	—	—	35	—	40
Guaiacum.....	—	—	20	—	—
Senegal.....	—	—	18	—	—
Tragacanth.....	—	1	—	—	—
Jalap.....	—	—	50	—	—
Ipecacuana.....	—	2	50	—	—
Juniper Berries.....	—	—	1	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Liquorice Paste.....	—	—	22	—	—
Do. Root.....	—	—	6	—	—
Manna, in flakes.....	—	—	65	—	70
Do. in sorts.....	—	—	33	—	4
Musk, China.....	oz.	6	—	—	—
Ochre, yellow.....	cwt.	2	—	5	—
Do. red.....	—	3	—	4	—
Oil, Castor.....	gall.	2	—	—	—
Do. in bottles.....	bott.	—	75	1	—
Oil of Vitriol.....	lb.	—	10	—	—
Pink Root.....	—	—	16	—	—
Quicksilver.....	—	—	71	—	—
Rhubarb, E. I.....	—	1	—	—	—
Roco.....	—	—	18	—	—
Saffron.....	—	14	—	—	—
Sal Ammoniac.....	—	—	30	—	—
Salt-petre, refined.....	—	—	16	—	18

ARTICLES.	Per	Fr		To	
		dols.	cts.	dols.	cts.
Sait-petre, crude	lb.	—	8	—	10
Sassafras Root	ton	15	—	20	—
Sassaparilla	lb.	—	40	—	45
Senna Leaves	—	—	40	—	60
Shellack	—	—	25	—	30
Shumack, Sicily	ton	80	—	85	—
Do. America	—	—	—	—	—
Snake Root, Seneca	lb.	—	20	—	—
Do. Virginia	—	—	40	—	—
Soap, Castile	—	—	17	—	18
Sulphur, flower of	cwt.	6	—	7	—
Do. crude	—	2	50	—	—
Squills	lb.	—	10	—	20
Tapioca	—	—	15	—	—
Turmeric	—	—	8	—	10
Verdegris	—	—	40	—	45
Verdeter	—	—	50	1	50
Vitriol, Roman	—	—	18	—	—
Whiting	cwt.	1	50	1	75
Paris, white	—	2	50	—	—

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

January 3, 1817.

UNITED STATES STOCK.

Seven per cents.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	p. ct.	} div. off.
Louisiana six per cent.	100	Do.	
Old and deferred six per cent.	100	Do.	
Six per cent. loan	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	
Three per cent.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	

The national debt of the United States increased considerably during the late war, since which about 50 millions of dollars have been paid off, reducing the whole amount of the debt to within 100 million dollars.

TABLE OF DUTIES ON FOREIGN ARTICLES ABOVE QUOTED.

Alum	1 D. p. cwt.	Duck, Holland	$\frac{2}{3}$ D. p. pc.	Indigo, foreign	15 c. per lb.	Roco	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	Hyson and	40 cts. p. lb.
Aloes	15 per ct.	Ravens	$\frac{1}{4}$ do.	Iron, in bars	45 c. p. cwt.	Salt, per bush.	20 cts.	Y. Hyson	28 do.
Almonds	3 cts. per lb.	Feathers, foreign	30 per ct.	and bolts				Hyson Skin	25 do.
Annatto	$\frac{7}{8}$ per ct.	Fish, Cod, dry	1 D. per qd.	Do. manuf.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ D. p. cwt.	Saltpetre	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	Souch. & Con.	12 do.
Anchors	$1\frac{1}{2}$ D. p. cwt.	Mackarel	1 50 p. bibl.	by rolling	$2\frac{1}{2}$ do.	Shot, foreign	2 cts. per lb.	Bolicea	4 do.
Arsenic	15 per ct.	Salmon	2 D. do.	Rod, hoops		Soap, foreign	3 do.	Twine & Packth.	15 per ct.
Bark, Peruvian	Do.	Foreign Goods,	25 per ct.	& sheet do.		Spanish Brown	15 per ct.	Verdegris	15 per ct.
Bristles	3 cts. per lb.	wool, & cot.		Ivory	15 per ct.	Spirits, 38 to 70	cts. per gal.	Wax	Do.
Camphor	15 per ct.	Silk	15 do.	Juniper berries	Do.	Spices, Cassia	25 cts. per lb.	Whax candles, for	6 cts. per lb.
Cantharides	Do.	Earthenware	20 do.	Leather, foreign	30 do.	Cloves	25 do.	Whiting & P. Wh	1 ct. per lb.
Coal, per heap	5 cents.	Ironmongery	20 do.	Lead, in pigs	3 c. per lb.	Ginger	15 per ct.	Wine, Madeira	1 D. per gal.
ed bushel		Galls	$7\frac{1}{2}$ do.	Do. white & red	3 c. per lb.	Mace	1 D. per lb.	Burgundy	Do.
Cocoa	2 c. per lb.	Glass, window,	$\frac{2}{3}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ D.	Lemons & Limes	15 per ct.	Nutmegs	60 cts. p. lb.	Champ. & c.	
Cochineal	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	per 100 sq. ft.	per box.	Madder	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	Pepper	9 cts. per lb.	Lucar	
Coffee	5 cents.	Gums (not all)	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	Mustard (flour)	30 do.	Pimento	6 do.		
Copperas	1 D. p. cwt.	Gunpowder, for	8 cts. per lb.	Nankeens	25 do.	Starch, foreign	15 per ct.	Lisbon & Sicily	50 do.
Cordage, tarred	3 cts. per lb.	Hemp, foreign	$1\frac{1}{2}$ D. p. cwt.	Ochre, dry	1 ct. per lb.	Steel	1 D. p. cwt.	Port	50 do.
Untarred	4 cts. do.	Honey	15 per ct.	Oil, sallad	30 per ct.	Sugar, white	4 do.	Teneriffe	40 do.
Corks	15 per ct.	Horns	Do.	Spermaceti	25 cts. gal.	Sugar, brown	3 cts. per lb.	Imported in	
Cotton, foreign	3 c. per lb.	Horse Hair	Do.	Opium	15 per ct.	Tallow, foreign	1 do.	bottles	70 do.
Cotton yarn	25 per ct.	India Cotton		Quicksilver	Do.	Teas, Imper. &		All other Wines	95 do.
Duck, Russia	2 D. per pc.	Goods	25 do.	Raisins	2 & 3 cts. per lb.	Gunpow.	50 do.		

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY:—Antimony, Brimstone, Copper, Furs, Hides, Logwood, and Mahogany, Plaister of Paris, Skins, raw Spelter, Tin Block, and Emigrants' Tools, and personal Baggage.

An addition of ten per cent. upon the duty is exacted on all goods, wares, and merchandise, when imported in foreign vessels (British excepted) and all articles subject to duties, imported into the United States, not having been landed more than one year, are allowed a drawback on the duties, except foreign dried and pickled fish, and other salt provisions, fish oil, or playing cards, subject to a deduction of two and one half per cent. except spirits, which is two cents per gallon upon the quantity, and three per cent. on the amount of the duties.

TARES allowed at the Custom House:—On Sugar, in boxes, fifteen per cent.—Do. in casks, twelve per cent.—Do. in bags or mats, five per cent. Coffee, in casks, twelve; b. gs, two; and in bales, three per cent. Cotton in bales, two; and in seroons, six per cent. Cocoa, in casks, ten; and in bags, one per cent. Cheese, in boxes, twenty per cent. Pepper, in casks, five; and in bales, twelve; in bags, two per cent. Leakage on Spirits, two per cent.

LAND OFFICES.

THE following are the principal places in which the United States' Land Offices are situate: Wooster, Steubenville, Marietta, Zanesville, Chillicothe and Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; Jefferson and Vincennes, in Indiana; New Orleans and Opelousas, in Louisiana; Milledgeville, in Georgia; Washington, St. Stephens, and Huntsville, in Mississippi and Alabama; Detroit, in Michigan; Shawnee Town, Kaskaskia, and Edwardsville, in Illinois; and St. Louis, in the territory of Missouri.

The Indian title has been extinguished to about 70,000 square miles, or about 45,000,000 acres in the Missouri; east of the Mississippi they amount to 70,000,000 acres, principally in Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Michigan, and Illinois*; all of these lands are for sale at the United States Land Offices, fixed price two dollars per acre, to be paid by instalments, in four years or one dollar sixty-four cents cash. You cannot buy less than a quarter section of 160 acres, at the land offices. The titles are from the seat of government, equally safe and indisputable.

EMIGRANTS' CERTIFICATES.

Before an emigrant can pass the custom-house at Liverpool, or elsewhere, in Great Britain, it is necessary for him to be furnished with a certificate. The following is the form in which it must be drawn, or as near as circumstances will admit.

We, the undersigned Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish of _____ in the county of _____ do hereby certify and declare unto the officers of his Majesty's customs, and all others whom it may concern, that we have known A. B. of the parish of _____ aforesaid, for several years last past, and that the trade or business of the said A. B. during all the time we have known him, hath been that of a _____ and we do further particularly certify and declare that the said A. B. is not, nor hath ever been a manufacturer or artificer in wool, iron, steel, brass, or any other metal, nor is he, or hath he ever been a watch-maker, or clock-maker,

* Western Gazetteer.

or any other manufacturer or artificer whatsoever; and we do further certify that the said A. B. is about years of age, stands feet and inches, or thereabouts in height, hath hair, eyes, complexion, and is of a appearance.

As witness our hands this day of

} Churchwardens.

} Overseers.

I, C. D. Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of do hereby certify and declare that the several persons, whose names are subscribed at the foot of the above written certificate, are respectively the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of aforesaid, and that the statement contained in the same certificate is true, according to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

As witness my hand this day of

Provisions, &c. necessary to be taken by Steerage Passengers finding themselves.

They must be bought for at least two months consumption. Flour, biscuit, hams, and salt meat, butter, suet, cheese, plenty of potatoes, cabbages and onions; coffee, tea, sugar, candles, salt, pepper, &c. tea kettle and tin dish, coffee tins, trencher, knife and fork each, and a lanthorn, or tin candlestick, that will hang up. Porter, beer, liquors, and medicine, (the last in case of sickness, or costiveness, two common complaints at sea,) may be left to the individuals embarking. If any women are going out, in addition take some wine, dried fruits, oatmeal, eggs, &c. If the passage should be rough, and they of delicate constitutions, these apparent trifles will be found almost essential. Every passenger has to find his own bedding.

THE END.











