9. Holditch

THE

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE

TO THE

United States

OF AMERICA;

CONTAINING THE BEST

ADVICE AND DIRECTIONS

RESPECTING THE

VOYAGE,—PRESERVATION OF HEALTH,—CHOICE OF SETTLEMENT, &c.

ALSO THE

LATEST INFORMATION

CONCERNING THE

CLIMATE, PRODUCTIONS, POPULATION, MANNERS, PRICES OF LAND, LABOUR, AND PROVISIONS,

AND

Other Subjects, Economical and Political,

AFFECTING THE WELFARE OF

PERSONS ABOUT TO EMIGRATE TO THE UNITED STATES, AND BRITISH AMERICA.

BY ROBERT HOLDITCH, ESQ.

OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

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PREFACE.

THE following Work was undertaken almost exclusively for the perusal of persons about to emigrate to America. In the present unprecedented rage for expatriation, there are many who earnestly desire to obtain information on subjects connected with their intended settlement both in British North America and in the United States. But this could not be procured, without either toiling through expensive and tedious volumes, or by the more equivocal medium of oral inquiry. A work imparting much useful knowledge in a small compass became a desideratum; to supply it, the following sheets are submitted to the inquirer respecting America: they contain an abundant variety of facts, all of which will, at one time or other, be of service to him.

Some of the materials in this publication are not arranged in the precise order wherein they should succeed each other: this arose from a desire to get the work through the press as speedily as possible, that persons about to embark at this season may have it in their hands. However, to render reference easy, a good INDEX is added.

Great assistance has been derived from recent publications, and especially from the following:—1. "Travels through Canada and the United States; by JOHN LAMBERT; Third Edition; 2 vols. 8vo. 1816:" a very entertaining and instructive work. 2. "Travels in North America in 1809, 10, & 11; by JOHN BRADBURY, F.L.S. 8vo. 1817:" a work of much interest, and from which is taken the excellent No. I. of the Advice to Emigrants, at p. 41. 3. "Travels in Canada and the United States, in 1816 and 1817; by Lieut. FRANCIS HALL, 14th Light Dragoons, H.P.:" a production to be esteemed for

its dignified moral feeling, and philosophical views, especially on the higher subjects of legislation; and from which, it would be grossly unjust to Captain HALL not to state, that some of the valuable articles on the American character, and that on the liberty of the press in particular, are extracted. 4. "A Journal of Travels in the United States of North America, and in Lower Canada, in 1817; by JOHN PALMER:" the reader is indebted to, for some of the prices of provisions, labour, land, &c. 5. Mr. MORRIS BIRKBECK's "Notes on a Journey in America, and Letters from Illinois;" two importantly useful publications, and indispensable to every Emigrant, furnish the article at p. 86. 6. MELLISH's unassuming but instructive "Travels in America;" his able Map of the Country, with the Description; his "Traveller's Directory through the United States, for 1818;" BROWN's "Western Gazetteer;" are pregnant with valuable fact. BRISTED's "Resources of the United States;" is an eloquently written and valuable book. These, with several other recent American works, have contributed to enrich, or been consulted with a view to render more correct, the details in this little publication; which, it is hoped and believed, will prove highly beneficial to those interested in its objects, and really become the EMIGRANT'S GUIDE to the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

R. HOLDITCH.

London, 28th August, 1818.

THE

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE.

AFTER a war unusually protracted, which desolated the fairest portions of the globe, which in its progress had been marked by the destruction of millions, and which had been productive of evils the most terrible ever sustained by suffering humanity, the nations of the earth fondly contemplated the return of peace as an event which would, in some degree, compensate for the sacrifices they had made, and the privations they had so long and so patiently suffered.

Among those who had endured with unexampled fortitude the evils attendant on a state of warfare so protracted, were the British people. If the blood and treasure of England had been lavishly expended during the contest, she sustained the hour of trial with magnanimity, and came out of it triumphantly. During the progress of the war, her victories, both on the land and on the ocean, had been unprecedented, brilliant, and decisive,—achieved with uncommon exertion, and at an enormous expence. Repose was absolutely necessary: the hour of peace at length arrived; but it brought not with it those benefits which had been so eagerly contemplated.

The commerce of England had covered the seas, from the commencement to the termination of hostilities; and her thousand ships of war, while they so gloriously added to her naval fame, protected her commercial fleets, and enabled them to traverse the sea in comparative security. London, during the war, became the emporium of the globe; and the commercial monopoly of England was complete. The return of peace, therefore, by admitting the belligerent powers to a participation in the advantages of commerce, was severely felt; and the diminution of the commerce of England naturally kept pace with the activity of those maritime powers, who, during the continuance of hostilities, were almost in a state of absolute inaction.

The cry of distress was soon heard from all quarters, and the bankruptcy of our merchants and tradesmen occurred to an extent hitherto unknown. These failures involved the fate of thousands connected with trade and commerce: the opulent became insolvent;—many of the middling classes descended to poverty;—the indigent filled the workhouses;—the local taxes pressed with intolerable weight upon those who were able to pay, and the situation of many who contributed was scarcely superior to the wretched inmates of the workhouse.

It is true, that the aspect of affairs is improving in some degree. Commerce has revived, and there is an increased demand for our manufactures: but a frightful national debt still presses, and the united demands of local and national taxes have influenced, and do still influence, thousands of our countrymen to abandon their native

shores, and to commence as it were a new existence on those of the Atlantic.

Among the many causes leading to the immense emigration which is taking place, must be particularly noticed an excess of population, and the use of machinery in our manufactories. The machinery of a single mill now completes the work of thousands. Machinery also used in the operations of agriculture is hourly lessening the demand for hands. An excellent writer, Mr. GOURLAY, observes, in a letter from Canada, that England could spare 50,000 people annually, while she would be refreshed and strengthened by the discharge. In war, England sent abroad annually more than 20,000 of her youthful sons to be slain, and more than 20,000 of her youthful daughters sent after them the last hope of honourable love. In these 25 years of war, the population of England rapidly increasing, what is it to do now, when war is at an end, when love and opportunity are no longer to be foiled, and the poor laws have provided sustenance for children independent of the parent's care? It is absolutely necessary, for the domestic comfort of England, that a vent should be immediately opened for her increasing population; and the colonization of Canada, if once begun upon a liberal footing, will afford this vent.

The great stream of emigration is evidently towards the United States; but many thousands of emigrants arrive yearly from England in Canada. The population of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada received an accession of 5000 persons in 1817. At the present moment settlers are embarking in considerable numbers from every part of the United Kingdom; and during the year 1818 the number of persons embarking for America far exceeds any thing of the kind ever known. This little work, therefore, cannot fail to be of singular service to those whom circumstances may impel to quit their beloved country. To the industrious inquirer it may afford instruction; to the visionary, a salutary check.

The author does not claim the merit of originality in this unassuming production. Where so many have written, and so well, on subjects connected with America, there cannot be much said that may claim the meed of uncommon novelty. Having, however, twice crossed the Atlantic, he has inspected in person most of what he has described, and thus can at least vouch for the fidelity of his little work, which, he again asserts, was undertaken expressly for the information of persons about to emigrate to America, and who have not leisure for the inspection of more voluminous works.

LOWER CANADA.

The face of Lower Canada is remarkably bold and striking. The noble river St. Lawrence flows more than 400 miles, between high lands and lofty mountains, sometimes divided into channels by large islands, and at other times intersected by clusters of small ones; numerous rapid streams rolling from the neighbouring mountains,

breaking over steep precipices, and mingling their waters with the grand river; its bold and rugged shores, lofty eminences, and sloping valleys, covered with the umbrageous foliage of immense forests, or interspersed with the cultivated settlements of the inhabitants, present altogether to the eye of the spectator a succession of the most sublime and picturesque objects that imagination can conceive.

The soil of Lower Canada is very various, and is more or less fertile as it approaches to the North or South, from Farther Point (the lowest settlement on the south shore) to Kamouraska. Very little land is cultivated; and that little yields a crop only with considerable labour, but without manure. An intelligent native of Plymouth-Dock, who has lived ten years in Canada, observes in one of his letters, " I have often requested the Canadians to throw compost on their lands, as I do; to which the uniform answer is, ' There is no necessity for it; our fore-fathers never did it, why should we?' "

From Kamouraska to the Island of Orleans, both on the north and south shores, the soil gradually improves, and great quantities of grain are produced. The average crop is about twelve bushels an acre. Emigrants from Europe greatly excel the natives in all agricultural operations: the prejudices of the Canadians in favour of old systems will not, however, permit them to adopt the European methods. Of the soil in the vicinity of Quebec, that of the Island of Orleans is reckoned the best. This island is diversified with high and low lands, covered with woods, or converted into meadows and corn fields; the soil is sufficiently fertile to afford the inhabitants a large surplus of productions beyond their own consumption, which they dispose of at Quebec.

The meadows of Canada, which have most commonly been corn fields, are reckoned superior to those in the more southern parts of America. They possess a fine close turf, well covered at the roots with clover. They cannot be mown more than once a year, in consequence of the spring commencing so late. In autumn they exchange their beautiful green for a light brown hue, which gives them the appearance of being scorched by the sun. It is two or three weeks after the snow is gone, before they recover their natural colour. This is the case all over America; whose pastures, during the autumnal and winter months, never possess that rich and lovely verdure, which they do in England.

The high lands, with good management, yield tolerable crops; but the Canadians are miserable farmers. They seldom or never manure their land, and plough so very slight and careless, that they continue year after year to turn over the clods which lie at the surface, without penetrating an inch deeper into the soil. Hence their grounds become exhausted, over-run with weeds, and yield but scanty crops. The fields of wheat which I have seen in different parts of the country appeared much stinted in their growth, and were often much choaked with weeds. When cut down, the straw was seldom more than 18 or 20 inches long, the ears small, and the wheat itself discoloured, and little more than two thirds of the size of our English wheat. The wheat about Montreal appeared to be the best that came under my observation. There is, however, a month difference in the climate between Montreal and Quebec: the former is situated in lat. 45° 36′,

Three Rivers in 46° 25′, and Quebec in 46° 35′. The French Canadians sow only summer wheat, though I should think that winter wheat might be sown in winter with success. Peas, oats, rye, and barley, are sown more or less by every farmer; though the largest crops of these are in the vicinity of Montreal.

The towns of Montreal and Quebec, including their suburbs, are said to contain 14,000 inhabitants each, nearly three-fourths of whom are French.

The British inhabitants of Quebec consist of the government people, the military, the merchants and shopkeepers, and a few persons belonging to the church, the law, and medicine. Medical practicioners of character and skill are much wanted, both in Upper and Lower Canada. The Canadians would do well to encourage professional gentlemen by liberality to settle among them.

The French comprise the old noblesse, and seigniors, most of whom are members of the government; the clergy; the advocates and notaries; the storekeepers.

The houses at Quebec are, with few exceptions, built of stone; the roofs of the better part are generally covered with sheets of iron or tin. The streets of the Lower Town are scarcely deserving of that appellation; they are rugged, narrow, and irregular. A heavy sameness pervades all the houses in Quebec, which is seldom relieved by any elegance or beauty in the public buildings. The Upper Town is the most agreeable part of Quebec, both in summer and winter.

The markets of Quebec are well supplied. In the summer the following articles are brought to market by the *habitans* (country people), and generally sold at the prices, in sterling money, affixed to them:—

Meat.—Beef, 1½*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. Mutton, 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; or 8*s.* to 10*s* per sheep. Lamb, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Veal, 6*d.* to 7*d.* per lb. Pork 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. Sausages.

Poultry and Game.—Turkeys, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per couple. Fowls, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* do. Chickens, 7*d.* to 10*d.* do. Geese, 2*s.* 5*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* do. Wild, do. Partridges, 10*d.* to 15*d.* do. Pigeons, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per dozen. Hares, 5*d.* to 9*d.* each.

Fish.—Eels, Trout, Perch, Poisson Dorée, and Maskinongé, according to their size. Shad, 1*d.* to 2*d.* each. Sturgeon, Actigan, Black bass, Salmon, Fresh Cod, Salt Cod, and Cat Fish, of various prices, according to the size. At some periods Cod and Salmon are as dear as in London.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, 18*d.* to 20*d.* per bushel. Cabbages, 1*d.* to 2*d.* each. Onions, 10*d.* per hundred. Leeks, 4d. per bundle. Carrots, Turnips, Peas, Beans, Beet, Celery, and Sallad, but very little cheaper than in London. Asparagus, Cotannier, Parsnips, Boiled Corn, Herbs, &c.

Fruit.—Apples, 18*d.* per barrel. Pears, but few at market. Strawberries, about 6*d.* per quart. Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blueberries, Blackberries, Plums, Melons.

Sundries.—Maple Sugar, 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. Flour, 18*s.* to 25*s.* per cwt. Lard, 6*d.* to 9*d.* per lb. Tallow, 9*d.* to 10*d.* per lb. Tobacco, 9*d.* per lb. Butter, 9*d.* to 14*d.* per lb. Oats, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per minot. Hay, 6*d.* to 7*d.* per bundle. Straw, 2*d.* to 3*d.* per bundle. Wood, 12*s.* to 15*s.* per cord. Soap, Magasins, Furs, &c.

In winter, a few only of the above articles are brought to market. As soon as the river between Quebec and the Island of Orleans is frozen over, a large supply of provisions is received from that island. The Canadians, at the commencement of winter, kill the greatest part of their stock, which they carry to market in a frozen state. The inhabitants of the towns then supply themselves with a sufficient quantity of poultry and vegetables till spring, and keep them in garrets or cellars. As long as they remain frozen, they preserve their goodness, but they will not keep long after they have thawed. I have eaten turkeys in April, which have been kept in this manner all the winter, and found them remarkably good. Before the frozen provisions are dressed, they are always laid for some hours in cold water, which extracts the ice; otherwise, by a sudden immersion in hot water, they would be spoiled.

The articles of life are certainly very reasonable in Canada; but the high price of house-rent and European goods, together with the high wages of servants, more than counterbalance that advantage.

A person must pay at least 70 or 100 per cent. upon the London price for every article of wearing apparel, furniture, &c. unless he attends the public sales, which are pretty frequent, and where articles are sometimes sold very low; but there he is often liable to be deceived, and many a keen economist has been overreached with as much dexterity as in London.

The Lower Town market-place is reckoned cheaper than the other; it is not so large, but is generally well supplied. Fish is at certain seasons abundant, particularly salmon and shad; the latter is classed among the herrings, which it somewhat resembles in flavour, though widely different in size, the shad being as large as a moderate-sized salmon. They are a great relief to the poor people in the months of May and June, as at that season they are taken in shoals. In the river of St. Lawrence, from the entrance to more than 200 miles above Quebec, large quantities are salted down for the use of the upper province.

Fresh cod are very rarely brought to market. A merchant in the Upper Town usually gets a supply once during the summer season, which he keeps in an ice-house, and retails to the inhabitants at nearly the London price. Montreal receives a supply from the United States during the winter season; they are packed up in ice, and a few of them find their way to Quebec.

Considering the vast quantities of fish with which the river and gulf of St. Lawrence abound, the markets in Canada are very ill supplied. Though the gulf is full of mackarel, yet none ever appear at Quebec. Oysters are sometimes brought from Chaleur Bay; but so seldom, and in such small quantities, that an oyster party is considered by the inhabitants as a very rare treat. They are, however, but of an indifferent quality; and though of large size when taken out of the shell, yet have so little substance in them, that when cut with a knife the water runs out, and they diminish at least a fourth. The shells are large, and adhere to each other in great clusters. The herrings of Canada are large, but of an indifferent quality. Sprats there are none; at least none ever appear on shore.

In the spring, the markets are abundantly supplied with wild

pigeons, which are sometimes sold much lower than the price I have mentioned; this happens in plentiful seasons. But the immense flocks that formerly passed over the country are now considerably diminished; or, as the land becomes cleared, they retire farther back.

The beef of Canada is in general poor and tough. The Canadians have not a proper method of fattening their cattle, which are for the most part lean and ill fed. The butchers, however, contrive to furnish a better sort, which they fatten on their own farms. The veal is killed too young to please an English taste; and the pork is overgrown. Mutton and lamb are very good; and the latter, on its first coming in, is sold at a price that would not disgrace a London market. The *habitans* sell their meat by the quarter, half, or whole carcase; which accounts for the different prices I have affixed to those articles. The butchers retail them by the pound.

The best butter is brought from Green Island, about one hundred and fifty miles below Quebec. That sold by the Canadians in the market place is generally of a cheesy or sour flavour, owing to the cream being kept so long before it is churned. Milk is brought to market in the winter time in large frozen cakes.

Large quantities of Maple sugar are sold at about half the price of the West-India sugar. The manufacturing of this article takes place early in the spring, when the sap or juice rises in the maple trees. It is very laborious work, as at that time the snow is just melting, and the Canadians suffer great hardships in procuring the liquor from an immense number of trees dispersed over many hundred acres of land. The liquor is boiled down, and often adulterated with flour, which thickens and renders it heavy; after it is boiled a sufficient time, it is poured into tureens, and, when cold, forms a thick hard cake, of the shape of the vessel. These cakes are of a dark brown colour, for the Canadians do not trouble themselves about refining it: the people in Upper Canada make it very white; and it may be easily clarified equal to the finest loaf sugar made in England. It is very hard, and requires to be scraped with a knife when used for tea, otherwise the lumps would be a considerable time dissolving. Its flavour strongly resembles the candied horehound sold by the druggists in England; and the Canadians say that it possesses medicinal qualities, for which they eat it in large lumps. It very possibly acts as a corrective to the vast quantity of fat pork which they consume, as it possesses a greater degree of acidity than the West-India sugar. Before salt was in use, sugar was eaten with meat, in order to correct its putrescency. Hence, probably, the custom of eating sweet apple sauce with pork and goose, and currant jelly with hare and venison.

Hay is sold at market in bundles of 17lbs. weight each, at 50*s.* the hundred bundles. Straw is sold in the same manner, at about half the price. Wood is brought to market in carts or sleighs; three loads make one cord, which sells from 12*s.* to 15*s.* Most people at Quebec, however, lay in their wood from the water-side, near the Lower Town market-place; it is brought down the river in summer, in cribs of six cords each. A cord of wood is six feet long, four feet high, and two feet deep, and is sold at the water side from 1*s.* to 9*s.* The expences of carting, piling, and sawing the wood, is about

4*s*. 6*d*. more. Coals are generally brought by the vessels as ballast, and sell from 20*s*. to 30*s*. per chaldron at Quebec; they are a cheaper fuel than wood, but the latter is better adapted for the stoves which are used in Canada. The French people sell their commodities by the *minot*, a measure which is one twelfth more than the Winchester bushel. They also measure land by the *arpent*, which is four-fifths of a statute acre.

The fish in the seas, gulfs, rivers, and lakes of Canada, are innumerable; they consist, indeed, of almost every species and variety at present known. Those brought to market have been mentioned before. They are mostly the fresh water-fish; and, considering the immense quantities that might be procured with the greatest facility, it is surprising that so few are offered for sale. The salt-water fishery is carried on chiefly for the purpose of exportation; but no great quantity is exported from Quebec.

The two Canadas abound with almost every species and variety of trees, shrubs, and plants. Among the timber trees are the oak, pine, fir, elm, ash, birch, walnut, beech, maple, chesnut, cedar, aspen, &c. Among the fruit trees and shrubs are walnut, chesnut, apple, pear, cherry, plum, elder, vines, hazel, hiccory, samach, juniper, hornbeam, thorn, laurel, whortleberry, cranberry, raspberry, gooseberry, blackberry, blueberry, sloe, &c. Strawberries are luxuriantly scattered over every part of the country; but currants are only met with in gardens. Such innumerable quantities of useful and beautiful plants, herbs, grapes, and flowers, are also to be found in the forests, that where the botanist is presented with so rich a field for observation and study, it is to be regretted that so little is known concerning them.

The pine trees grow to the height of 120 feet and more, and from nine to ten feet in circumference. In several parts of Lower Canada, bordering on the states of Vermont and New York, they make excellent masts and timber for shipping; but the quantity procured in the lower province is very trifling to the supplies received from Upper Canada and the United States. In other parts, particularly to the northward and westward of Quebec, the forest trees are mostly of a small growth. There are several varieties of the pine and fir trees, from some of which are made large quantities of pitch, tar, and turpentine. The clearing of lands has of late years been carried on to great advantage by those who properly understand the true method; for there is scarcely a tree in the forest but what may be turned to some account, particularly in the making of pot and pearl ashes, which have enriched the American settlers far beyond any other article. The trees of a resinous quality supply pitch, tar, and turpentine. The maple furnishes sugar, and, with the beech, ash, elm, &c. will also serve for the potash manufactory. Cedar is converted into shingles for the roofs of houses; oak into ship timber; firs into deal planks and boards, and, in short, almost every kind of tree is brought into use for some purpose or other.

In the clearing of lands, however, it is always necessary that the settler should first look out for a market for his produce, and for some navigable river or good road to convey the same; otherwise it is of little consequence that he obtains four or five hundred acres of

land for four or five pounds. So much land for so little money is highly prepossessing to an European; but appearances, particularly at a distance, are often fallacious.

The American oak is quicker in its growth, but less durable than that of Europe; one species called the live oak, which is, however, found only in the warmer parts of the country, is said by many to be equal, if not superior, to the English oak for ship-building. The white oak is the best that is found in the Canadian settlements, and is chiefly used for the building of vessels at Quebec and Montreal.

One of the most useful trees in Canada is the maple tree, *acer saccharinum*. I have, in a former chapter, adverted to the mode of manufacturing the sap of this tree into sugar. It is not cut down till exhausted of its sap, when it is generally preferred for fire wood, and fetches a higher price than any other sold at market.

ROADS AND DISTANCES IN CANADA.

From Quebec to Halifax. MILES.

From Quebec to Point Levi, across the river	1
Thence to the Portage at Riviere du Cap	121½
——— Timispuata	36
——— the Settlement of Maduaska	45
——— the great falls in River St. John	45
——— Frederick Town	180
——— St. John's	90
——— Halifax	189½
	708

From Quebec to Michillimakinak, at the entrance of Lake Huron.

To Montreal	184
— Coteau du Lac	225
— Cornwall	266
— Matilda	301
— Augusta	335
— Kingston	385
— Niagara	525
— Fort Erie	560
— Detroit	790
— Michillimakinak	1107

From Quebec to New York, by way of Montreal.

To Cape Rouge	9
— St. Augustin	9
— Jacques Cartier	15
— St. Anne's	30
— Three Rivers	22
— Riviere du Soup	27
— Berthier	22
— Repentigné	32
— Montreal	18
	184

	MILES.
To Laprairie	9
— St. John's	14
— Isle au Maix	14
— Windmill Point	12
— Savage's Point	6
— Sandbar	20
— Burlington, the first post-town in the States	14
	89
To Skenesborough	78
— Fort Anne	12
— Dumant Ferry	24
— Waterford	24
— Albany City	12
	150
To Hudson City	34
— Rhinebeck	31
— Poughkeepsie	17
— Peckshill	34
— Kingsbridge	34
— New York	15
	165

The expence of travelling post, in Lower Canada, is one shilling currency per league.

The American packets, on Lake Champlain, charge from three to four dollars for the passage from St. John's to Skenesborough, a distance of nearly 160 miles.

From Skenesborough the traveller proceeds to New York in a waggon or stage, at the rate of three-pence sterling per mile.

Of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, not more than one-tenth are British or American settlers from the United States. In Upper Canada the population is almost entirely composed of the latter and British subjects, who have emigrated from various parts of the United Kingdom. Very few French people reside in that province; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that among all the British residents in the two colonies, not 200 Englishmen perhaps can be found. I was told, that at Quebec there were not more than twelve or fourteen of that country. The rest are either Irish or Scotch, though the former bear no proportion to the latter, who are distributed from one end of the Canadas to the other. The Irish emigrate more to the United States than to Canada. Being discontented with their own government, they endeavour to seek relief under a foreign one, whose virtues have been so greatly exaggerated, and whose excellent properties have been extolled to the skies. A few months, however, convince them of their error, and those who are not sold to their American masters generally find their way into Upper Canada.

Of all British emigrants, *the Scotch are the most indefatigable and persevering*. In poverty they leave their native home; yet seldom return to it without a handsome competency. Their patient diligence, and submission, in the pursuit of riches, together with their general knowledge and good sense, render them highly beneficial to the mother country; while their natural partiality for their ancient soil

secures their steady attachment and adherence to the British government.

The expences of the civil government in Upper Canada are defrayed by direct taxes, by duties upon articles imported from the United States, and a sum granted by the Lower Province out of certain duties. In Upper Canada, lands, houses, and mills, horses, cows, pigs, and other property, are valued and taxed at the rate of one penny in the pound. Woodlands are valued at one shilling per acre, and cultivated lands at fifty shillings per acre. A house with only one chimney pays no tax, but with two it is charged at the rate of forty pounds per annum, though it may be but a mere hovel.

The inhabitants of Lower Canada pay no direct taxes, except for the repair of roads, highways, paving streets, &c. and then they have the choice of working themselves, or sending one of their labourers with a horse and cart, &c.

The timber and staves which are brought into Canada from the States are cut down in winter or spring, and collected into large rafts on Lake Champlain, whence they are floated down the river Richlieu into the St. Lawrence, and deposited along the shores of Silleri and Wolfe's Cove, for an extent of more than five miles. There they are culled and sorted for the merchants. Standard staves, of 5½ feet long, 1½ inch thick, and 5 inches broad, sell in Canada from £40 to £50 the 1200. The freight is about the same amount.

The rafts, when coming down the river, exhibit a curious scene: they have several little sheds or huts erected with boards for the accommodation of the rowers, whose number on large rafts frequently consists of 100 or 150.

A letter, received from the intelligent friend resident in Quebec before mentioned, says—

"As to what goods will sell best here, it is impossible for me to speak accurately. In one season articles sell well, in another very indifferently. Cargoes that have arrived from England this year (1817) are selling at sales as cheap as in England! The market is glutted; and indeed some articles are going off 20 per cent. under prime cost. The course of exchange is at par at present: the difference of currency and sterling is 1*s.* 9*d.* An English guinea, if weight, is worth 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* In Canada all gold is taken by weight. Salt is now going off here at the sales at 7*s.* 6*d.* per bushel: this article is procured chiefly from Liverpool. In some years 226,000 bushels have been exported. During winter it has been known to sell as high as 12*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, and even at 14*s.*; but in the ensuing spring it fell to 3*s.* 6*d.* which is generally the price at which it is retailed. Ships from Liverpool are most commonly ballasted with salt; and during the season of their arrival at Quebec, some of the merchants purchase it from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per bushel, and monopolize it until the season is over, when no more supplies can be obtained till the following spring."

The fruit of Canada is not remarkable either for goodness or cheapness, except strawberries and raspberries, which are brought to market in great abundance, during the season. They are gathered on the plains at the back of Quebec, and in the neighbouring woods, where they grow upon the ground, or among the shrubs, in wild luxuriance. The poor Canadians send their children to gather them, and afterwards sell them to the inhabitants at a moderate price. It is an agreeable sight to view the fields covered with strawberries, in

blossom, or ripe: few persons keep them in gardens. The raspberry bushes are intermingled with the underwood of the forests, and afford an agreeable treat to those who are fond of rambling in the woods. That pleasure is, however, more than counterbalanced by the musquitoes and sand-flies, which never fail for three or four months in the summer to annoy those who venture to penetrate their abode.

Apples and pears are procured from Montreal, where they grow in more abundance, and in greater perfection, than in any other part of Lower Canada. They are sold for much the same price as in England. The apple which is most prized is what they call the *pommegris*, a small light brown apple, somewhat resembling the russetin in appearance. Many persons say that it is superior to any English apple; but I never could agree with them in that particular. In my opinion it is not equal to many of our apples, and cannot be compared with the nonpareil, an apple unknown in Canada. Several species of apples and pears are found in the woods, but they are of inferior quality to those cultivated in the gardens and orchards.

The grapes brought to market are mostly of the wild species, which are gathered in the woods, or from vines that have been planted near the houses. Little care has been taken to improve the latter, so that very trifling alteration is discernible. They are scarcely larger than currants, but when ripe have a pleasant flavour, though rather sharp and pungent. There are a few European vines cultivated in the gardens, but the grapes are seldom to be purchased. Oranges and lemons are imported from England, and are always extremely scarce; for the damage which they sustain on the voyage renders them a very unprofitable article for sale. Oranges frequently sell at one or two shillings each. The lemons, which generally keep better, are sometimes as low as six-pence, but they are often not to be purchased at any price.

Gooseberries, blackberries, and blueberries, are in great abundance, and grow wild in the woods. Those cultivated in gardens are much superior. Currants came originally from Europe, and are to be found only in gardens; there is of course but a scanty supply of them at market. Plums are plentiful in the market; they are of the wild species, though often introduced into gardens. They are generally of two sorts, the white and black; and resemble the most common of our plums. Walnuts and filberts are by no means common in Canada, and are procured principally by importation from England. Hickory and hazel nuts are met with in the forests. Cherries are grown in gentlemen's gardens only: wild cherries are, however, scattered over the country; and a very agreeable liqueur is made with them, which in flavour resembles noyau.

Vegetables may be obtained in tolerable quantities at the markets. The potatoe is now generally grown in Canada; it was introduced by the English settlers. Onions, leeks, pease, beans, and cabbages, are much esteemed. Gardening is, however, as little understood as farming, and nothing is brought to market in perfection. Gardeners of skill, sobriety, and industry, would meet with considerable encouragement both in Upper and Lower Canada. Scotch gardeners, so celebrated for their superior intelligence, their sobriety, and their perseverance, would effect wonders with the soil of either province.

Large quantities of wheat are raised in Canada, and exported to Great Britain, and yet the article bread is not so cheap as it ought to be. Upper Canada is particularly luxuriant in the production of the finest wheat. There is no deficiency of mills for grinding wheat. The price of bread is regulated monthly by the magistrates.

If the emigrant farmer should be poor, he *will have difficulties to encounter in establishing himself.* Arrived at his land, he has no shelter till he erects his house; he then cuts down trees, and clears his ground of brushwood, &c. by fire. By degrees he ameliorates his land, obtains shelter for his cattle, &c. Enterprising men, who have courage to surmount difficulties, will in the end do very well, as thousands have done. That farmer will best succeed who can command a small capital, from £200 to £400. With this he can purchase a farm in the neighbourhood of Montreal, where the ground is luxuriant, and the frosts do not injure the crops, as is often the case at Quebec; he will also find a market for his productions.

The price of the best land averages from 25 to 30 dollars per acre. Perhaps the best land is in the neighbourhood of Montreal. The farms are generally cleared of trees about a mile back. Few trees are suffered to grow near the houses.

Tea comes from the United States; and, considering that no duty is paid on it, is certainly dear. Green tea is generally drank, and differs considerably in price: the highest is 10*s.* per lb. Hyson sells from 12*s.* to 14*s.* per lb. Chocolate and coffee also come from the United States, and average at 2*s.* per lb. Sugars are obtained at a reasonable rate.

Soap and candles are made at Quebec and Montreal. They are not very good in quality, and in price are as high as in England. Tobacco is universally grown in Canada, and yet it is imported from the United States in considerable quantities.

Some cheese is also obtained from the United States, which is nearly of the same quality as Suffolk cheese. This sells from 7*d.* to 9*d.* per pound. English cheese sells high, from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound.

The trades likely to flourish in the Canadas are those of the ship-wright, block and mast maker, blacksmith, house carpenter, joiner, mill-wright, wheel-wright, boat-builder, cabinet-maker, saddler, painter, baker, taylor, tanner, hair-dresser, and whitesmith. There are others, no doubt, that would answer extremely well. Skill and industry will make their way every where.

I have known, in several instances, an association of the house carpenter and blacksmith to expedite considerably the formation of an infant settlement. They have emigrated together from England; and their union has materially facilitated the progress of their establishment in their adopted country.

Ship-builders, in Canada, are in general an indifferent set of men. Many of them are from the river Thames; and the dissolute habits of these are proverbial. Shipwrights of sober, steady habits, cannot fail of doing well on the banks of the River St. Lawrence. The Canadian shipwrights, however, make up for lack of skill by habits the very reverse of those of the Europeans.

There is certainly a great want of useful hands in Canada; but, perhaps, it is not so great as is apprehended in England.

The wages of artificers are good; *but they must imitate the ants.* Those who cannot save during the summer are miserable during the winter, when many are out of employment.

For a small society, like that of Canada, the number of unfaithful wives, kept mistresses, and girls of easy virtue, exceed in proportion those of the old country; and it is supposed that, in the towns, more children are born illegitimately than in wedlock. Trials for *crim. con.* are, however, unknown.

Good female servants are very scarce in Canada. Following the example of their mistresses, few can be found who are exempt from the vices of the age. Their wages are from £12 to £20 per annum; and notwithstanding they are so liberally paid, they seldom remain above a month in a place. A servant that remains in her place four or five months is looked upon as a pattern of excellence. Farmers' servants get from £36 to £40 a year currency, and provisions. A careful man, may of course, lay by something.

Blessed with a luxuriant soil, which he obtains on easy terms, the *habitan* of Canada raises the productions of the earth with inconsiderable labour, and, satisfied with the practice of his fore-fathers, obstinately rejects the advice which would lead to improvement and profit. It will therefore be readily perceived what singular advantages await the *industrious* agricultural emigrant on his arrival in Canada. What effects must be produced by the introduction into that country of the superior modes of husbandry adopted in England! and what wonders will not these methods produce, when associated with the characteristic perseverance and industry of the farmers of the United Kingdom!

They will have difficulties to encounter; but nothing is impossible to industry. The increase of agriculture and commerce has caused many in Canada to emerge from poverty and neglect to opulence and esteem. He that dares to be resolute in defiance of obstacles, finds that success generally crowns his efforts.

"The wise and prudent conquer difficulties
"By daring to attempt them."

The emigrant will find the habits of the people with whom he is called to associate very different from those of the people he has quitted; but if he accommodates himself to circumstances, his comforts will be proportioned to the disposition which he may carry with him into his newly-adopted society. With him prudent conformity to new habits will often be wisdom.

UPPER CANADA.

The observations which have been rapidly made on the soil, the scenery, commerce, trade, &c. of Lower Canada, will nearly apply to the Upper Province.

The climate of Upper Canada is much more temperate and soft than that of the Lower Province, and it is on that and on many other accounts preferred by emigrants. Vegetation is extremely rapid, the

harvests remarkably abundant, and by many Upper Canada has been termed the garden of North America. The principal towns are York, Kingston, Queenston, and Niagara. The capital (York) is on Lake Ontario, and is rapidly increasing in importance. All the towns are populous, and the commerce of the whole province has considerably increased within the last ten years, and is still increasing.

Direct taxation is very trifling; and any man with a moderate sum of money has it in his power to acquire a handsome competency.

The manners, customs, and amusements of the people, resemble those of the British nation; and though society is yet in its infancy, it is not wanting in those requisites which make it agreeable to strangers.

England derives considerable benefit and assistance from the productions and commerce of Upper Canada; yet government does not appear to be sensible of the high importance of this rising state. Greater encouragement must yet be held out to those who are disposed to emigrate.

That there unaccountably exists a want of due attention on the part of government to this national concern, may be inferred from the perusal of an interesting letter written by Mr. GOURLAY to the gentlemen of Canada, in October 1817;—the following is an extract from it:—

"GENTLEMEN—I am a British farmer, and have visited this province to ascertain what advantages it possesses in an agricultural point of view. After three months' residence, I am convinced that these are great—far superior, indeed, to what the Mother Country has ever held out, either as they concern speculative purchase, or the profits of present occupation. Under such impressions, it is my purpose, as soon as circumstances will permit, to become a settler; and, in the mean time, would willingly do what lay in my power to benefit the country of my choice. When I speak in this sanguine manner of the capabilities of Canada, I take it for granted that certain political restraints to improvement will be speedily removed. Growing necessity, and the opinion of every sensible man with whom I have conversed upon the subject, gives assurance of this. My present address, therefore, waves all regard to political arrangements; it has in view, simply, to open a correspondence between you and your fellow-subjects at home, where the utmost ignorance prevails with respect to the natural resources of this fine country. Travellers have published passing remarks; they have told wonderful stories, and amused the idle of England with descriptions of the beautiful and grand scenery which Nature has here displayed: but no authentic account has yet been afforded to men of capital,—to men of enterprise and skill, of those important facts which are essential to be known, before such men will launch into foreign speculation, or venture with their families in quest of better fortune across the Atlantic. In this state of ignorance, you have hitherto had for settlers chiefly poor men, driven from their home by despair;—these men, ill-informed, and lost in the novelties which surround them, make at first but a feeble commencement, and ultimately form a society crude, unambitious, and weak. In your Newspapers I have frequently observed hints towards bettering the condition of these poor settlers, and for insuring their residence in the provinces. Such hints evidently spring from benevolent feelings; they are all well meant, and may tend to alleviate individual distress, but can produce no important good to the country. Canada is worthy of something better than a mere guidance to it of the blind and the lame; it has attractions to stimulate desire, and place its colonization above the aids of necessity.—

Hands, no doubt, are necessary; but, next to good laws, the grand requisite for the improvement of any country is capital. Could a flow of capital be once directed to this quarter, hands would not be wanting, nor would these hands be so chilled with poverty as to need the patronage of charitable institutions. At this moment British capital is overflowing; trade is yielding it up; the funds cannot profitably absorb it; land mortgages are gorged; and it is streaming to waste in the six per cents. of America. Why should not this stream be diverted into the woods of Canada, where it would find a still higher rate of interest, with the most substantial security?

"Gentlemen—The moment is most auspicious to your interest, and you should take advantage of it. You should make known the state of this country; you should advertise the excellence of the raw material which Nature has lavishly spread before you; you should inspire confidence, and tempt able adventurers from home. At this time there are thousands of British farmers, sickened with disappointed hopes, who would readily come to Canada, did they but know the truth; many of these could still command a few thousand pounds to begin with here; while others, less able in means, have yet preserved their character for skill and probity, to entitle them to the confidence of capitalists at home, for whom they could act as agents in adventure. Under the wing of such men the redundant population of Britain would emigrate with cheerfulness, and be planted here with hearts unbroken. We hear of 4 or 5000 settlers arriving from home this season, and it is talked of as a great accession to the population of the provinces. It is a mere drop from the bucket.

"The extent of calamity already occasioned by the system of the poor laws cannot be even imagined by strangers. They may form some idea, however, when I tell them, that last winter I saw in one parish (Blackwall, within five miles of London) several hundreds of able-bodied men harnessed and yoked, fourteen together, in carts, hauling gravel for the repair of the highways; each 14 men performing just about as much work as an old horse led by a boy could accomplish. We have heard since, that 1,500,000*l.* has been voted to keep the poor at work; and perhaps the most melancholy consideration of the whole is, that there are people who trust to such means as a cure for the evil. While all this is true; when the money and labour of England are thus wasted; when thousands of our fellow-subjects are emigrating into the States of America, when we even hear of their being led off to toil with the boors of Poland, in the cultivation of a country where the nature of the government must counteract the utmost efforts towards improvement—is it not provoking that all this should go on merely from a reigning ignorance of the superior advantages which Canada has in store, and a thoughtlessness as to the grand policy which might be adopted for the general aggrandizement of the British nation? Some have thought the exclusion of American citizens a great bar to the speedy settlement of Canada; but a liberal system of colonization from Europe would render this of small importance. Before coming to a decided opinion on this important subject, I took much pains to inform myself of facts. A minute inquiry on the spot where Government has endeavoured to force a settlement satisfied me as to the causes of the too notorious failure there. It convinced me that the fault by no means rested with the incapacity of the settlers, but resulted from the system pursued. I have since spent a month perambulating the Genesee country, for the express purpose of forming a comparison between British and American management. That country lies parallel to this; it possesses no superior advantages; its settlement began ten years later; yet I am ashamed to say, it is already ten years before Canada in improvement. This has been ascribed to the superior loyalty of the American people, but most eroneously. The art of clearing land is as well understood here as in the States:—men direct from Britain are as energetic, and, after a little practice, sufficiently expert with the axe, while they are more regular in their habits, and more persevering in their plans, than the Americans. No improvement has taken place in the Genesee country, which could not be far exceeded here, under a proper system. It was indeed

British capital and enterprize which gave the first grand impetus to the improvement of that country: much of its improvement is still proceeding under British agency; and one of its most flourishing townships is wholly occupied by men who came with slender means from the Highlands of Scotland. In the Genesee country the Government pocketed much, but *forced* nothing; and charity there has been left without an object.

"Gentlemen—The inquiries and observations which I have recently made on the subject of settlement, assure me, that neither in these provinces nor in the United States has a proper system been pursued. The mere filling of the world with men should not be the sole object of political wisdom. This should regard the filling of it with beings of superior intellect and feeling; without which the desert had better remain occupied by the beaver and the bear. That society of a superior kind may be nursed up in Canada, by an enlarged and liberal connexion with the mother country, I am very confident; and its being realized is the fond hope which induces me to come forward with my present proposals, and which, if these proposals meet with support, will continue the spur of my exertions to complete the work which I have now in view. Many of you, Gentlemen, have been bred up at home, and well know how superior, in many respects, are the arrangements and habits of society there, to what they are on this side the Atlantic. Such never can be hoped for here, under the present system of colonization; which brings out only a part, and that the weakest part of society,—which places poor and destitute individuals in remote situations, with no object before them but groveling selfishness—no aid—no example—no fear either of God or man. Is it not possible to create such a tide of commerce as would not only bring with it part of society, but society complete, with all the strength and order and refinement which it has now attained in Britain, beyond all precedent? Surely Government would afford every facility to a commerce which would not only enrich, but eternally bind together Britain and its Provinces, by the most powerful sympathies of manners, and taste, and affection.

"Government can never too much encourage the growth of this colony by a liberal system of emigration. When we come from home we are not expatriated; our feelings as British subjects grow more warm with distance, and our greater experience teaches us the more to venerate the principles of our native land—the country wherein the sciences have made the greatest progress, and where alone are cultivated to perfection the arts of social life. At home we have experienced evils; we know that influences are there, which war against the principles of the constitution, and counteract its most benevolent designs. Here, we are free of such influences; we are perfectly contented; and a fine field lies open to us for cultivating the best fruits of civil and religious liberty. An enlarged and liberal connexion between Canada and Britain appears to me to promise the happiest results to the cause of civilization. It promises a new æra in the history of our species; it promises the growth of manners with manly spirit, modesty with acquirements, and a love of truth superior to the boasting of despicable vanity. The late war furnished the strongest proof of the rising spirit of this colony, even under every disadvantage; and pity would it be, were so noble a spirit ever again exposed to risk. The late war shewed at once the affection which Britain bears to Canada, and the desire which Canada has to continue under the wing of Britain. When a connexion is established between the two countries worthy of such manifestations, all risk will cease. Britain will no longer have to expend her millions here. This country will not only be equal to its own defence, but the last hope of invasion will wither before its strength. While Canada remains poor and neglected, she can only be a burden to Britain; when improved and wealthy, she will amply repay every debt, and become the powerful friend of the parent state." * * * * * * * * * *

There is little opening at Quebec or Montreal for emigrants, but much room 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. The price of mechanics' labour is from 7*s*. 6*d*. to 10*s*. sterling, per day; stone-masons, painters, and carpenters, get 7*s*. 6*d*. per day.

Some land in good situations, though somewhat remote from the present settlements, has been 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.

The terms on which a settlement may be obtained in the wilds are as follow:—

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, at 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 these 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.

THE UNITED STATES.

The United States are situated between 25° 50′ and 49° 17′ north latitude, and between 10° east and 48° 20′ west longitude from Washington. The most northern part is bounded by a line running due west from the north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods; and the southern extremity is the outlet of the Rio del Norte. The eastern extremity is the Great Menan Island, on the coast of Maine; and the western extremity is Cape Flattery, north of Columbia river, on the Pacific ocean. Their greatest extent from north to south is 1700 miles, and from east to west 2700. Their surface covers more than 2,500,000 square miles, or 1,600,000,000 acres; and their population is ten millions, or about four persons to every square mile. The following table shews the population and surface of some of the most important parts of the world, namely, in round numbers; which is sufficient for our present purpose, to point out the proportion of territory and people between the United States and other nations.

States in 1817.	Population.	Square Miles.
All Russia	52,000,000	3,650,000
Italy	20,000,000	100,000
France	29,000,000	250,000
Austria	26,000,000	280,000
Turkey	57,000,000	940,000
British Isles	20,000,000	100,000
Spain	14,000,000	150,000
Prussia	11,000,000	96,000
Sweden and Norway	4,500,000	270,000
Denmark	800,000	60,000
United Netherlands	6,000,000	47,000
Switzerland	2,200,000	16,000
Portugal	2,300,000	28,000
China	200,000,000	1,200,000
United States N. America	10,000,000	2,500,000
Total	435,800,000	9,687,000

So that the United States have the largest *home* territory of all the nations in the world, except Russia; and their population is gaining fast upon that of all the European powers. China is laid out of the question, because she can never contend for the sovereignty or controlling influence of the world; *that* question must be decided, hereafter, between America and the first-rate potentates of Europe. Britain possesses *a hundred and fifty millions* of subjects in her colonial empire, and covers a dominion equal to nearly *one-fifth* of the whole surface of the globe; but her main strength must always

depend upon the resources, intelligence, spirit, and character of her native population in the British Isles. If these fail, her colonial empire will be soon dissipated into thin air. The following table shews the gross population and surface of the four quarters of the world.

Quarters of the World.	Population.	Square Miles.
All Asia	600,000,000	11,000,000
Africa	150,000,000	9,000,000
Europe	200,000,000	2,700,000
America	40,000,000	18,000,000
Total	990,000,000	40,700,000

The following table shews how fast the people increase in an extensive country, under the auspices of free and popular institutions.

TABLE OF POPULATION, &c.

STATES	Population in 1790.	Population in 1800.	Population in 1817.	Seat of Government.	Memb. to Congress.
Vermont	85,539	154,465	296,450	Montpelier	6
New Hampshire	141,885	183,858	302,733	Concord	6
Maine	96,540	151,719	318,647	Portland	20
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	564,392	Boston	
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	98,721	Providence	2
Connecticut	237,946	251,092	349,568	Hartford	7
New York	340,120	586,050	1,486,739	Albany	27
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	345,822	Trenton	6
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,545	986,494	Harrisburg	23
Delaware	59,094	64,273	108,334	Dover	2
Maryland	319,728	349,692	502,710	Annapolis	9
Virginia	747,610	886,149	1,347,496	Richmond	23
Kentucky	73,677	220,959	683,753	Frankfort	10
North Carolina	393,751	478,105	701,224	Raleigh	13
South Carolina	240,073	345,591	564,785	Columbia	9
Georgia	82,548	162,685	408,576	Milledgville	6
Western Territorities	35,691	45,365	———	———	
District of Columbia	———	14,093	37,892	Washington	0
Tennessee	———	105,602	489,624	Nashville	6
Ohio	———	———	394,752	Columbus	6
Louisiana	———	———	108,923	NewOrleans	1
Indiana	———	5,641	86,734	Corydon	1
Mississippi	———	———	104,550	Washington	1
Illinois Territory	———	———	39,000	Kaskaskia	1
Michigan do	———	———	9,743	Detroit	0
Missouri do	———	———	68,794	St. Louis	0
Total	3,929,326	5,303,666	10,405,547		184
				Each State sends two Senators	40
				Total Legislature	224

What the national capacities of the state of New York are, may be inferred, not only from her territorial extent, which is 10,000 square miles larger than all England and Wales taken together, but also from the fact, that in 1817 she outstripped every other state in the Union, in the number of her population, although at the close of the revolutionary war, in 1783, she did not contain half the number of souls which the states of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, respectively possessed. The following facts will shew how rapid has been the growth of some particular places in the United States. In the year 1783 the population of the city of New York was only 26,000; in the year 1790, 33,000; in 1800, 60,439; in 1810, 93,914; in 1817, 122,000;—thus multiplying four times in thirty-four years. Its harbour, formed by the union of the Hudson with the strait of the sound, called East river, makes a road-stead capable of containing all the navies of the world. Its commerce far surpasses that of any other city in the Union; and in the course of a few years, will be second only to that of London. It imports most of the goods consumed between the Raritan and the Connecticut, a coast of 130 miles, and between the Atlantic ocean and the lakes, a range of 400 miles. In the year 1816 the *foreign* imports into the city exceeded 56 millions of dollars.

Fifty years since, no such place as Baltimore existed; and now it is a city abounding in commerce, wealth, and splendour, and contains a population of nearly 60,000 souls.

In the year 1770 there was not a single white inhabitant in all Kentucky; in 1790, there were 73,677 souls; in 1800, 220,960; and now, in 1817, nearly 700,000. In 1783 the city of New Orleans was inhabited by a few miserable Spaniards, who carried on a small smuggling trade; in 1817 it numbered nearly 40,000 inhabitants; and its *exports*, during the last year, exceeded those of all the New England states taken together; the *steam-boats* have been found able to stem the current of the Mississippi; and, henceforth, the struggle to engross the foreign trade of the whole western country will be between New Orleans, New York, Montreal, and Philadelphia. The chief part of this immense and rapidly augmenting commerce will fall, of course, to that place which can supply foreign goods at the lowest rate; the difference of price depending chiefly on the expence of internal transportation. At present, Montreal seems to have the advantage over her rivals. The single portage at the falls of Niagara excepted, there is a free navigation for vessels from Montreal to Lake Erie, and the vast extent of waters beyond. Unless, indeed, the canal to be opened between Lake Erie and the Hudson may succeed in diverting the trade of the western country from Montreal to New York.

The population of New Orleans is rapidly increasing by emigrations from all the other states in the Union, and from almost every country in Europe. The *exports* of Louisiana already exceed those of all the New-England states. Nearly 400 sea vessels arrive and depart annually. And about 1000 vessels of all denominations departed, during the year 1816, from the Bayou St. John, a port of delivery in the Mississippi district, and were employed in carrying the produce of the Floridas, belonging to the United States. Six hundred

flat-bottomed boats and three hundred barges brought down, last year, to New Orleans, produce from the western states and territories. Ten millions of pounds of sugar are made on the Mississippi alone. And twenty thousand bales of cotton are exported annually.

Any one, in any vocation, manual or mechanical, may, by honest industry and ordinary prudence, acquire an independent provision for himself and family; so high are the wages of labour, averaging at least double the rate in England, and quadruple that in France; so comparatively scanty the population; so great the demand for all kinds of work; so vast the quantity, and so low the price of land; so light the taxes; so little burdensome the public expenditure and debt.

For the rapid increase of population, America is much less indebted to foreign emigration than is generally believed. The number of emigrants from other countries into the Union has not averaged more than *five thousand* annually during the twenty-five years preceding the peace of Europe in 1815; and full half that number have, during the same period, migrated from the United States, partly into Upper Canada, and partly as seafaring adventurers all over the world. The proof that this country owes the rapid increase of its population chiefly to its own exertions in that universal domestic manufactory, the production of children, lies in the fact, that the average births are to the deaths, throughout the whole United States, as 100 to 48; in the healthiest parts, as New England and the middle states, as 100 to 44; in the least healthy, namely, the two Carolinas and Georgia, as 100 to 52. The annual deaths average, throughout the United States, one in forty; in the healthiest districts, one in fifty-six; in the most unhealthy, one in thirty-five. There die, annually, in all Europe, in great cities, one in twenty-three; in moderately-sized towns, one in twenty-eight; in the country, one in thirty-five; and in the most healthy parts, one in fifty-five.

The aggregate salubrity of the United States surpasses that of Europe: the males are, generally, active, robust, muscular, and powerful, capable of great exertion and endurance; the females display a fine symmetry of person, lively and interesting countenances, frank and engaging manners. Neither the men nor the women exhibit such ruddy complexions as the British, Dutch, Swedes, Danes, Russians, Norwegians, and the northern Europeans generally. The Americans average a longer life than the people in Europe; where only *three* out of every thousand births reach the ages of 80 to 90 years; whereas in the United States the proportion is *five* to every thousand.

The population of the whole United States has, hitherto, doubled itself in rather less than *twenty-five* years. The New England states, of course, do *not* retain their proportion of this increase, because large bodies of their people migrate annually to the western country; which, in consequence, has increased much faster than do the states on the sea-board. Kentucky, for example, has increased 80 per cent. in ten years; Tennessee, 95; Ohio, 180; Louisiana, 150; Indiana, 800; Mississippi Territory, 160; Illinois Territory, 700; Missouri Territory, 600; and Michigan Territory, 600;—while, of all the Atlantic states, the greatest increase is only 44 per cent. the population

growth of New York; and the least is 20 per cent. that of Virginia. So that, in the course of a few years, the States will range, if the future be like the past, as to their aggregate population, in the following order:—New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, North Carolina, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, Georgia, New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Indiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Illinois, Delaware, and Rhode Island.

In the most populous parts of China there are upwards of three hundred persons to each square mile; in England, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Italy, the average is two hundred; in France, one hundred and fifty; in Scotland, seventy; in Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, fifty-two; New-York, twenty; Virginia, fifteen; the whole United States, four.

It is a fact worthy of observation, that in the State of Virginia there appear to be three distinct races of people; those on the sea-board, up to the head of the tidewater, are a sickly, indolent, feeble tribe; from the head of the tidewater to the base of the Blue-ridge, the soil is inhabited by as fine, robust, athletic, powerful a body of men as may be found in the world; on the ridge of the Blue Mountains, the population is less in stature, but extremely active, hardy, strong, and enterprising.

The rapid increase of a healthy and vigorous population implies a flourishing state of agriculture; and, accordingly, the United States, during the last twenty years, except 1808 (the embargo year) and 1814, in addition to maintaining their own fast-growing population, have, on an average, exported *one-fourth* of their agricultural produce. Agriculture, as a science, is improving rapidly; and agricultural societies are established in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and some other states, for the purpose of ascertaining the modes of tillage, pasture, and grazing, best adapted to the different districts of the Union. The chief articles of agricultural exports are wheat, flour, rice, Indian corn, rye, beans, peas, potatoes, beef, tallow, hides, butter, cheese, pork, &c. horses, mules, sheep, tobacco, cotton, indigo, flax-seed, wax, &c. &c.—The following statement shews the value of agricultural exports, constituting vegetable food, in particular years, namely:—

In 1802....12,790,000 *dollars.*	In 1811....20,391,000 *dollars.*
1803....14,080,000	1814.... 2,179,000
1807....14,432,000	1815....11,234,000
1808.... 2,550,000	1816....13,150,000

The United States far surpass Europe in navigable capacities; their rivers are more numerous, more capacious, and navigable a greater distance. The Hudson, or North river, that ministers to the convenience and wealth of the city of New-York, and is by no means to be reckoned among the largest of the American rivers, is navigable for sizeable craft nearly two hundred miles from the Atlantic. Some notion may be formed of the facilities for internal navigation in this country, by casting the eye over a map of the United States, and tracing the course of some of the principal rivers; for instance, the Missouri, the Arkansas, the Red river, the La Plate, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and, above all, the Mississippi, the eastern extremity of

whose stream is the head-water of the Alleghany, in Pennsylvania, about two hundred miles north-west of Philadelphia. Its western extremity is the head-water of Jefferson river, about 550 miles from the Pacific ocean; making a distance between these two extreme points, of 1700 miles, in a straight line. Its northern extremity is a branch of the Missouri, about 570 miles west by north of the Lake of the Woods. Its southern extremity is the south pass into the gulf of Mexico, about a hundred miles below New Orleans; making a distance, between its extreme north and south, in a straight line, of 1680 miles. So that the Mississippi river, and its branches, spread over a surface of about *one million five hundred thousand square miles*, traversing, in whole, or in part, the following states and territories; namely—the territories of Mississippi, Missouri, North-west, and Illinois; and the States of Indiana, Ohio, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, the two Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

Several successful efforts have been made, and more are now in progress and in contemplation, to render the vast internal navigation of the United States still more complete by the help of canals. An able and luminous report of Mr. GALLATIN, when Secretary of the Treasury, recommends to the general government to form canals, from north to south, along the Atlantic sea-coast; to open communications between the Atlantic and western waters, and between the Atlantic waters and those of the great lakes, and river St. Lawrence; and, finally, to make interior canals, wherever they may be wanted, throughout the Union.

Minerals.—Of these there are a great variety and profusion. Iron, limestone, and freestone, abound throughout all the country. Coal is very abundant in the western country, and is found in several districts in the Atlantic states. Lead abounds in the district near St. Louis, where the mines are exceedingly valuable, and probably of great extent. Copper mines exist in several places throughout the country; and it is believed, that gold and silver exist in great profusion in Upper Louisiana. Marble is a most abundant article, particularly in Upper Louisiana, where it forms the bed of the White river. Quicksilver, zinc, saltpetre, and sulphur, exist in considerable quantities. In Upper Louisiana Mr. Bringier discovered vast quantities of antimony, which may hereafter be an article of great value; and the whole western country abounds with salt springs.

Soil.—The soil in such a great extent of country must be very various. On the Atlantic coast, to the north and east, it is stony, and towards the south sandy; but in both cases it is interspersed with a great deal of alluvial land. Towards the mountains the soil improves, and there are many situations extremely fertile. On the mountains the soil is light and thin, but rich in the valleys. Beyond the mountains, in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, there are vast tracts of land uncommonly rich and fertile. Towards the south-western parts of the Missouri Territory, the soil is light, thin, and sandy. The mountainous region to the north-west is pretty similar to the Allegany Mountains, but the hills are much more lofty, and the soil more variable. Beyond these mountains there is much good soil all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

Produce.—The produce consists of every variety in the world: wheat, maize (or Indian corn), oats, barley, and other grain, with apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, plums, and other fruit, and a vast variety of vegetables, are produced all over the country. Lemons, oranges, and some tropical fruits, are raised in Louisiana and some of the other southern countries. Hops, flax, and hemp, are very abundant. Tobacco is an article of extensive cultivation in Virginia, Maryland, and other places. Cotton is a staple commodity in the southern states. Indigo is produced in Louisiana; and sugar has become an article of extensive cultivation in that country, and in some places along the Atlantic coast.

The northern and eastern states, and the mountains in the interior, are fine grazing countries, producing vast quantities of cattle and sheep, and butter and cheese in abundance. Sheep are multiplying very fast all over the country; and the Merino breed having been introduced thrive as well as they do in Spain.

The horses for draught and for the saddle are very abundant, and generally excellent, particularly in Pennsylvania. Other domestic animals are very plentiful, as asses, goats, hogs, and dogs.

Of tame fowl, there are turkeys, geese, ducks, common poultry, pigeons, peacocks, and guinea fowls.

The wild animals are numerous. The mammoth, the largest of all the four-footed tribe, formerly an inhabitant of this country, is now extinct, though many specimens of its remains are to be found in the United States. Among those in existence at present may be enumerated the bison, or wild ox, moose deer, bear, wolf, fox, lynx, panther, weazel, ermine, martin, mink, otter, opossum, hare, squirrel, mouse, bat, rat, beaver, seal, &c. The game and wild fowl peculiar to the country are turkeys, pheasants, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, wild swans, wild geese, wild ducks, pigeons, teal, plovers, widgeons, rail, &c. The other birds are eagles, hawks, vultures, turkey-buzzards, starlings, blue birds, red birds, humming birds, &c.

Of fishes, there are the whale, dolphin, porpoise, grampus, skate, shark, sturgeon, cod, flounder, perch, whiting, salmon, trout, roach, shad, drum, black fish, and a great variety of others, with which the seas and interior lakes and rivers abound.

There is such a profusion of natural timber all over the United States, that the bare enumeration of the various kinds of trees would swell this work beyond the limits allotted for it; a few of the most useful kinds may be noticed: elm, cherry, locust, oak, beech, pine, cedar, cypress, willow, hickory, ash, walnut, chesnut, birch, maple, &c.

Climate.—In such an extensive country as this, the climate must be very various. In the north-east, the winters are very cold, and the summers hot, varying as you proceed to the southward. In the south-east, and along the Gulf of Mexico, the summers are very hot, and the winters mild and pleasant. Among the mountains it is cold towards the north, and temperate in the south.

Beyond the mountains, in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, the country enjoys generally a temperate and delightful climate, until we approach the Rocky Mountains, when it becomes subject to great extremes, the winters being generally very cold, and many of the mountains constantly covered with snow. To the west-

ward of these mountains there is a great change on the climate, until we reach the shores of the Pacific, where it is pretty similar to the western parts of Europe. The prevailing winds are from the westward; and, blowing over a great expanse of water, they fan and cool the air in summer, and in winter, being loaded with vapour, they deluge the country with frequent rain.

Government and Laws.—The government of the United States is a federal republic. Each State has a constitution for the management of its internal affairs; and they are all formed into one bond of union by the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. By it the legislative power is vested in a congress of delegates from the several States, divided into two distinct bodies, styled the *Senate*, and *House of Representatives*. The members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years by the people, and the Senators are elected every six years by the state legislatures. The executive power is vested in a *President*, chosen every four years by a number of delegates in each state, appointed in such number as the state legislatures may direct, and equal to the number of members which they respectively send to both branches of congress.

Freedom of speech, and of the press, is for ever guaranteed by the constitution,

All the inhabitants are equal in the eye of the law. They must all bear arms, or pay an equivalent, and all are equally interested in the defence of the country.

Trial by jury is to be preserved inviolate.

A republican form of government is guaranteed to all the states, and hereditary titles and distinctions prohibited.

Religion.—No law shall ever be passed to establish any particular form of religion, or to prevent the free exercise of religion; and no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

LAND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The public lands of the United States originally consisted, with some exceptions to be noticed hereafter, of the whole of the country north and west of the Ohio, to the Mississipi; and of a considerable portion south of Tennessee, and west of Georgia, to that river. These countries are now subdivided into states and territories, and consist of the states of Ohio and Indiana, and the Michigan, Illinois, North-West, and Mississippi territories.

The purchase of Louisiana has added an amazing extent of territory to the general fund.

To enable the reader the more easily to trace the subject, we shall take a short view of the present state of the public lands in the several states and territories. It is a matter of great public interest, not only to the present citizens of the United States, but to the world at large, for all the inhabitants of the world may avail themselves of whatever advantages may result from it. Whoever arrives in the country for permanent settlement, can become a citizen within five years after his arrival, and be entitled to partake in all the blessings that this chosen country and its excellent institutions can afford.

In the State of Ohio, the United States hold the whole of the unsold lands, with the exception of the *Connecticut Reservation*, on Lake Erie; the *Virginia Military Lands*, between the Scioto and Little Miami, and the *North-west Section*, where the Indian title is not yet extinguished, and of which the United States hold the pre-emption right.

In Indiana, the United States hold all the unsold lands below the Indian boundary line; and they hold the pre-emption right of all above it.

In the Illinois Territory, they hold all the unsold lands beyond the Indian boundaries; and the pre-emption right of the remainder.

In the Michigan Territory, they hold all the unsold lands within the Indian boundary line; and the pre-emption right of the remainder.

In the North-west Territory, they hold all the unsold lands ceded by the Sac and Fox Indians; and the pre-emption right of the remainder.

In the State of Mississippi and Alabama Territory, they hold all the land within the Indian boundary line in the south, and a considerable portion in the northern part; and they hold the pre-emption right to all the remainder.

In the State of Lousiana, they hold a very considerable portion of lands; and in the Missouri territory they hold the whole of the unsold lands, with the exception of those grants made by the court of Spain before they obtained the sovereignty.

In estimating the resources of the country in 1808, with a view to the execution of a plan for its internal improvement, it was stated in the Report of the then Secretary of the Treasury, that "Exclusively of Louisiana, the general government possessed, in trust for the people of the United States, about 100,000,000 of acres fit for cultivation north of the river Ohio, and near 50,000,000 south of the state of Tennessee." Although considerable sales have been made since that time, yet there has also been considerable acquisitions by purchase from the Indians, so that the aggregate quantity is not diminished. There is at least 150,000,000 of acres of excellent land belonging to the public, east of the Mississippi; and, without carrying our speculations far forward, we may reckon that as much more will soon be surveyed, and ready for sale and settlement, beyond the Mississippi. Here then, to say nothing of the more remote parts of the country—here is 300,000,000 of acres of land, fit for cultivation, the property of the government, in trust for the people of the United States, in one of the finest climates, watered by the noblest rivers, and possessing natural advantages second to no country in the world.

In animadverting on this subject, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his Report before quoted, states, "*For the disposition of these lands a plan has been adopted, calculated to enable every industrious citizen to become a freeholder, to secure indisputable titles to the purchasers, to obtain a national revenue*, AND, ABOVE ALL, TO SUPPRESS MONOPOLY?" The plan is this:—Before the lands are sold, they are all surveyed, and subdivided into *townships* and *sections*. Each township is six miles square, and it is subdivided into sections of one mile square. Each section therefore contains 640 acres; and

a township, being 36 square miles, contains 23,040 acres. The sections are numbered from 1 to 36; and number 16, being near the centre, is uniformly destined for the support of a school, for the use of the township; and the three adjacent sections are reserved for the use of the United States, to be sold at a future period, as Congress may determine.

A convenient number of townships, between two parallel lines, running north and south, is called a range; and a convenient number of ranges is erected into a district, where an office, called a "Land Office," is situated for the disposal of the public lands in the district.

In this office are deposited the surveys of the lands, together with the field notes, which designate their quality, &c. and these are open to the inspection of the public. The smallest quantity that can be sold in these offices is a quarter of a section, 160 acres; and the price is limited to two dollars per acre, payable one-fourth in cash, and the remainder by instalments in the course of four years.

If the whole is paid in cash, the price is one dollar sixty-four cents per acre.

These land offices are distributed as follows; *viz.* In Ohio, at *Wooster*, *Steubenville*, *Marietta*, *Zanesville*, *Chillicothe*, and *Cincinnati*. In Indiana, at *Jeffersonville* and *Vincennes*. In the Michigan Territory, at *Detroit*. In the Illinois Territory, at *Shawnee Town*, *Kaskaskias*, and *Edwardsville*. In the Missouri Territory, at *St. Louis*. In Louisiana, at *New Orleans* and *Opelousas*. In the new State of Mississippi, at *Washington*, near Natches; and in the Alabama Territory, at *St. Stephens*, east of Pearl river, and *Huntsville*, Madison county.

Each office is under the direction of a Register; and the payments are made to another officer, entitled the Receiver; the whole is under the direction of the Surveyor General, who makes periodical returns to the Commissioner of the Land Office, at Washington.

In the land office at Washington, all the surveys and records of the public lands are deposited; all titles are issued from thence, and are signed by the President of the United States.

Such is the system! Now mark its effects. Every industrious citizen of the United States has the power to become a freeholder, on paying the small sum of eighty dollars, being the first instalment on the purchase of a quarter of a section of land; and though he should not have another shilling in the world, he can easily clear as much from the land as will pay the remaining instalments before they become due. This is merely taking the result of the system on the smallest scale, for illustration. A farmer with an industrious family may become the proprietor of a whole section, or more; and the land being *purely his own*, there is no setting limits to his prosperity. No proud tyrant can lord it over him. He has no rent to pay—no game laws—nor timber laws—nor fishing laws to dread. He has no taxes to pay, except his *equal share* for the support of the civil government of the country, which is but a trifle. He has no excise laws to oppress and harass him,—he can neither be gauged nor supervised,—and he has no tithes to pay.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF EACH STATE.

MAINE.

Situation.—Between 43° 5′ and 47° 45′ N. lat. and 5° 55′ and 10° E. long.

Boundaries.—On the north and north-west, Lower Canada. South-east, Atlantic ocean. East, New Brunswick. West, New Hampshire.

Extent.—From north to south about 216 miles. From east to west, 162.

Area.—About 31,750 square miles, or 19,720,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Hilly, but not mountainous. The coast indented with bays, and abounding with excellent harbours.

Rivers.—St. John, St. Croix, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Kennebeck, Androscoggin, Saco, &c.

Minerals.—Iron, copperas, sulphur, and ochres.

Soil.—On the sea-coast, stony and barren. In the interior, pretty fertile.

Produce.—Grain, grass, &c.

Climate.—Summers, short but agreeable. Autumns, clear and healthy. Winters, long and severe. Spring, hardly any.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Situation.—Between 41° 13′ and 42° 52′ N. lat. and 3° 20′ and 6° 55′ E. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, New Hampshire and Vermont. South, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Atlantic Ocean. East, Atlantic Ocean. West, New York.

Extent.—From north to south 70 miles. From east to west 140 miles.

Area.—8,500 miles, or 5,440,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Strikingly diversified. The coast indented with bays, and studded with islands. Middle, agreeably uneven. On the west, mountainous.

Rivers.—Connecticut, Merrimack, &c.

Soil.—Various. On the coast, sandy and rocky, improving in the interior. Among the mountains, adapted to grazing.

Produce.—Corn, rye, barley, oats, grass, fruit, flax, hemp, and some wheat.

Climate.—Salubrious and healthy. Winters, long and severe. Springs, short. Summer and autumn, delightful.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Situation.—Between 42° 42′ and 45° 13′ N. lat. and 4° 23′ and 6° 10′ E. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Lower Canada. South, Massachusetts. East, district of Maine and Atlantic Ocean. West, Vermont.

Extent.—From north to south, 160 miles; from east to west, 70 miles.

Area.—8,500 square miles, or 5,440,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—On the sea coast, level; in the interior and

northern part, mountainous. The White Mountains in this state, computed at from 8,000 to 9,000 feet above the level of sea, is the highest land in the United States.

Rivers.—Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, and Androscoggin.

Minerals.—Iron, ochres, isinglass, crystals, sulphur, free-stone, lead, black-lead, and copper.

Soil.—Towards the sea-coast, sandy; mountains poor, but rich valleys among them.

Produce.—Grain, grass, and fruit.

Climate.—Healthy.—Winters long and severe. Summers, sometimes very warm.

VERMONT.

Situation.—Between 40° 42′ and 45° north lat. and 3° 35′ and 5° 27′ east long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Lower Canada. South, Massachusetts. East, New Hampshire. West, New York.

Extent.—From north to south, 152 miles; breadth, from east to west, 60 miles.

Area.—8,700 square miles, or 5,568,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Mostly hilly. An extensive chain of mountains runs through the middle, nearly south and north, and abounds with rich valleys and elegant scenery.

Rivers.—Connecticut, Missisque, La Moille, Onion, and Otter Creek.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, copperas, flint, marble, and vitriol.

Soil.—A great part of it good, some very fertile.

Produce.—Nearly the same as New Hampshire, but more abundant, the state being more fertile.

Climate.—Similar to New Hampshire.

RHODE ISLAND.

Situation.—Between 41° 22′ and 42° N. lat. and 5° and 5° 50′ E. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Massachusetts. South, Atlantic Ocean. East, Massachusetts. West, Connecticut.

Extent.—From north to south, 48 miles; from east to west, 42 miles.

Area.—1,500 square miles, or 960,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Agreeably uneven; some places hilly, but not mountainous.

Rivers.—Providence, Taunton, Patuxent.

Minerals.—Iron, limestone, marble, coal, some copper, and loadstone.

Soil.—Various, a great proportion rocky.

Produce.—Same as Massachusetts.

Climate.—Very healthy; nearly the same as Massachusetts.

CONNECTICUT.

Situation.—Between 41° and 42° N. lat. and 3° 20′ and 5° E. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Massachusetts. South, Long Island Sound. East, Rhode Island. West, New York.

Extent.—From north to south, 50 miles; from east to west, 80.

Area.—4,000 square miles, or 2,560,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Agreeably uneven, and beautifully diversified. Towards the north-west, hilly.

Rivers.—Connecticut, Thames, and Housotonic.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, copper, zinc, and some pit-coal.

Soil.—Various, a considerable portion of it good.

Produce.—Wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, flax, hemp, &c.

Climate.—Subject to sudden changes from heat to cold, but healthy and agreeable.

NEW YORK.

Situation.—Between 40° 33′ and 45° N. lat. and 3° 43′ E. and 2° 43′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Lake Ontario and Canada. South, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Atlantic Ocean. East, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. West, Upper Canada, Lake Erie, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Extent.—From north to south, 198 miles; from east to west, 256.

Area.—46,000 square miles, or 28,440,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Exhibits a great variety. To the south-east, the surface is agreeably uneven. In the middle, mountainous. To the north-west, undulating. Flat towards the lakes, and hilly towards the southern extremity.

Rivers.—Hudson, Mohawk, Oswego, and Genessee. The great river St. Lawrence is on the north, and the head-waters of the Susquehannah, Delaware, and Alleghany rivers, are in the south.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, copper, zinc, marble, free-stone, lime-stone, slate, plaster of Paris, talc, sulphur, and some coal and silver.

Soil.—Very various. A great proportion of it good, particularly in the western part of the state.

Produce.—Wheat is the staple. Corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, hemp, fruit, &c.

Climate.—In the south-east, very changeable. Among the mountains, the winters are long and severe. To the westward, more temperate and agreeable.

NEW JERSEY.

Situation.—Between 38° 56′ and 41° 20′ N. lat. and 1° 33′ and 3° 5′ E. long.

Boundaries.—On the North, New York. South, Delaware Bay. East, New York, and the Atlantic Ocean. West, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Extent.—138 miles long, and 50 miles broad.

Area.—6,600 square miles, or 4,224,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—On the sea coast, sandy and level. In the interior, agreeably uneven. To the north-west, high lands approaching to mountains.

Rivers.—Delaware, Rariton, Passaic, Hackensac.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, copper, gypsum, coal, loadstone, and slate.

Soil.—About one-fourth sandy and barren. There is much good

land in the interior; and among the mountains there are fertile valleys.

Produce. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, fruit, &c.

Climate.—To the north, the weather is clear and settled, but the winters very cold. To the south and east, it is very changeable, and the summers are hot and sultry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Situation.—Between 39° 43′ and 42° N. lat. and 2° 20′ E. and 3° 30′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, New York and Lake Erie. South, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. East, New York and New Jersey. West, Ohio and Virginia.

Extent.—From north to south, 153 miles; from east to west, 273 miles.

Area.—42,500 square miles, or 27,200,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—South east part, undulating, swelling sometimes to considerable hills. Middle, mountainous. To the north and west, is an elevated country, abounding in hills, valleys, and rich scenery.

Rivers.—Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Juniata, Alleghany, Monongahela, Yoxihogeni, and Ohio.

Minerals.—Iron, coal, marble, free-stone, lime-stone, and some copper and lead.

Soil.—To the east of the mountains, generally good. Among the mountains, rough, and much of it poor. To the west of the mountains, generally excellent.

Produce.—Grain, grass, vegetables, and fruit in great profusion.

Climate.—To the east of the mountains, changeable. Among the mountains, clear and settled, with cold winters. To the westward, temperate.

DELAWARE.

Situation.—Between 38° 29′ and 39° 48′ N. lat. and 1° 18′ and 1° 58′ E. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Pennsylvania. South, Maryland. East, Delaware Bay and Atlantic Ocean. West, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Extent.—From north to south, 90 miles; from east to west, 25 miles.

Area.—About 1,700 square miles, or 1,088,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Lower part, level and swampy. To the north, more elevated; and at the extremity, hilly.

Rivers.—Delaware, Brandywine Creek, Christiana Creek, Duck Creek, Mispillion Creek, Gravelly Creek, and Indian River.

Minerals.—Iron.

Soil.—In the south, sandy; in the north, clay and loam.

Produce.—Wheat is the staple. Grain, grass, fruit.

Climate.—In the south, warm and humid. North, agreeable and healthy.

MARYLAND.

Situation.—Between 38° and 39° 43′ N. lat. and 2° E. and 2° 30′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Pennsylvania. South, Virginia. East, Delaware and Atlantic ocean. West, Virginia.

Extent.—From north to south, 90 miles; from east to west, 198.

Area.—10,800 square miles, or 6,912,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Remarkably variegated. Eastern shore, low, level, and sandy. Middle, hilly. Western part, mountainous.

Rivers.—Susquehannah and Chesapeake, Potomac, Patapsco, Patuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke.

Minerals.—Iron ore, some coal.

Soil.—Various. On the east, low and sandy, but interspersed with rich meadows. Among the mountains, similar to the mountainous districts of Pennsylvania.

Produce.—Wheat is the staple. Grain, grass, fruit, tobacco, and some cotton.

Climate.—On the eastern shore, warm and humid, improving towards the interior. Among the mountains delightful.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Note.—The District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by the states of Maryland and Virginia; and in the year 1800 it became the seat of the general government. It is beautifully situated on both sides of the Potomac river, and abounds with elegant prospects. The great leading feature in the face of the country is the Potomac river, and the highlands to the westward. The district abounds with small streams and springs of water, which are very useful in watering the city, and for machinery. The CAPITOL is elegantly situated upon an eminence of seventy-eight feet, and commands a delightful prospect. West from this, about a mile, is the PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, a stately mansion, commanding a fine view of the river and adjacent country. On the one side of the President's House is the Treasury Office, and on the other side a similar building, which accommodates the officers of state, the war department, and the naval department. These elegant buildings were burnt in the late war; but the last-mentioned offices have been re-built, and the Capitol and President's house are repairing, and will be more splendid than ever. The post-office holds a commanding situation, on a rising ground between the President's house and the Capitol. The barracks are situated about a mile east of the Capitol; and the navy yard is on the eastern branch of the Potomac.

Georgetown is handsomely situated to the west of the city; and Alexandria is on the west bank of the river, in the lower part of the district. The city is laid out on an elegant plan; but a small portion of it only is built. The removal of the seat of government was an experiment, in the success of which confidence for a considerable period was not reposed: but the late *fiery trial* brought the question to issue. There now remains no doubt but the seat of govern-

ment is firmly fixed here; and the chance is that the district will rapidly improve.

Situation.—Between 38° 48′ and 38° 59′ N. lat. and 7′ E. and 7′ W. long. The Capitol is about 77° 0′ 22″ west from London.

Boundaries.—On the north-east, south-east, and partly north-west, Maryland. On the south-west, and partly north-west, Virginia.

Extent.—10 miles square.

Area.—100 square miles, or 64,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Elegantly variegated; abounding with beautiful prospects.

Rivers.—Potomac, Tiber Creek, Reedy Creek Rock Creek, and Four Mile Run.

Soil.—Thin and sandy, but susceptible of great improvement.

Climate.—Spring variable, summer pretty warm, autumn agreeable, winter variable, sometimes very cold.

VIRGINIA.

Situation.—Between 36° 30′ and 40° 43′ N. lat. and 1° 40′ E. and 6° 20′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. South, North Carolina and Tennessee. East, Maryland, and Atlantic ocean. West, Kentucky and Ohio.

Extent.—From north to south, 220 miles; from east to west, 370 miles.

Area.—About 64,000 square miles, or 40,960,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—On the eastern shore, level, interspersed with swamps and meadows. In the middle, mountainous, with many rich valleys. On the west side hilly.

Rivers.—Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Mattapony, Pamunky, York, James, Rivannah, Appomattox, Elizabeth, Nottaway, Meherrin, Staunton, Ohio, Sandy, Great Kanhaway, Little Kanhaway, Monongahela, and Cheat.

Minerals.—Iron, coal, lime-stone, and some copper, black lead, and gold.

Soil.—In the low parts of the state, sandy, but rich on the banks of rivers. Between the head of tide-waters and the mountains, pretty good. The mountains poor, but many fertile valleys. West of the mountains, generally good.

Produce.—Wheat and tobacco are the staples; corn, rye, barley, buckwheat, hemp, flax, roots, grass, fruit, indigo, and some silk.

Climate.—In the low country, summers hot, and winters mild. In the upper country, and among the mountains, the air is pure, and the weather pleasant. To the westward, temperate.

OHIO.

Situation.—Between 38° 30′ and 42° N. lat. and 3° 32′ and 7° 40′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Lake Erie and Michigan Territory. South and south-east, Kentucky and Virginia. East, Pennsylvania. West, Indiana.

Extent.—From north to south, 204 miles; from east to west, 210 miles.

Area.—About 39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—On the north, nearly level, sloping towards Lake Erie. Middle, agreeably uneven, abounding with plains. South and south-east elevated. In some places hilly.

Minerals.—Iron, coal, lime-stone, free-stone, very abundant.

Rivers.—Ohio, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, Great and Little Miami, Miami of the Lakes, St. Mary's, Au Glaize, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Rocky, Cayahoga, Chagrine, Grand, Ashtabula, Conneought, and Beaver.

Soil.—Generally excellent, particularly in the south-west part of the state.

Produce.—Wheat is the staple. Other grains, grasses, roots, and fruit in great profusion, hemp, flax, and some cotton.

Climate.—Temperate and healthy. Heat of summer, . Winters, mild. Spring and fall, delightful.

KENTUCKY.

Situation.—Between 36° 30′ and 39° 5′ N. lat. and 4° 48′ and 12° 20′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois territory. South, Virginia and Tennessee. East, Virginia. West, Illinois and Missouri territories.

Extent.—From north to south, 138 miles; from east to west, 300 miles.

Area.—39,000 square miles, or 24,960,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Generally uneven; some of it rough and hilly; towards the east, spurs of the Alleghany mountains.

Rivers.—Ohio, Mississippi, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Rolling, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee.

Minerals.—Iron, coal, lime-stone, lead, copperas, alum, nitre, and salt.

Soil.—Every kind, from the best to the worst. A great proportion is good, and a considerable part excellent.

Produce.—Wheat and other grains, grass, roots, fruit, hemp, flax, tobacco, cotton.

Climate.—Agreeable. The thermometer seldom rises above 86 in summer, or falls below 25 in winter.

TENNESSEE.

Situation.—Between 35° and 36° 30′ N. lat. and 4° 26′ and 13° 5′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Virginia and Kentucky. South, Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama Territory. East, North Carolina. West, Missouri Territory.

Extent.—From north to south, 102 miles; from east to west, 420 miles.

Area.—40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Eastern part mountainous. Middle part hilly. Western part mostly level.

Rivers.—Cumberland, Holstein, Tennessee, Clinch, Notachuckey, French Broad, Hiwasse, Duck, Redfoot, Obian, Forked Deer, and Wolf.

Minerals.—Iron, lime-stone, coal, copperas, alum, nitre, lead, and some silver.

Soil.—In the eastern part, on the mountains, poor, but there are many rich valleys. It improves in the middle, and the western part is rich.

Produce.—Cotton, corn, wheat, and other grains, grass, roots, and fruit.

Climate.—Among the mountains, delightful. Middle, temperate, and agreeable. Western part, hot in summer, and mild in winter.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Situation.—Between 33° 45′ and 36° 30′ N. lat. and 1° E. and 6° 50′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Virginia. South, South Carolina and Georgia. East, Atlantic ocean. West, Tennessee.

Extent.—From north to south, 120 miles; from east to west, 345 miles.

Area.—45,000 square miles, or 28,800,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Below the head of tide-water, low and sandy, abounding with swamps. From the head of tide-waters to the mountains, agreeably uneven; in many places hilly. Among the mountains, many fertile valleys and rich scenery.

Rivers.—Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Pamlico, Nuse, Black, Cape Fear, Catawba, and Broad.

Minerals.—Iron, lime-stone, cobalt, gold.

Soil.—Low part, sandy and barren; but many fertile spots on the banks of rivers. In the middle much of it good. Among the mountains poor, but some fertile valleys.

Produce.—Cotton, tobacco, grain, grass, fruit.

Climate.—In the low country, hot in summer. Often unhealthy in fall. Mild and agreeable in winter. In the upper country the climate improves, and among the mountains it is delightful.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Situation.—Between 32° 6′ and 35° N. lat. and 1° 30′ and 6° 25′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north and north-east, North Carolina. South-east, Atlantic ocean. South-west, Georgia.

Extent.—From north to south 162 miles; from east to west, 216.

Area.—28,700 square miles, or 18,368,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Below the head of tide-waters, level and swampy. From the head of tide-waters to the mountains, variegated. Among the mountains, romantic and beautiful.

Rivers.—Great Pedee, Little Pedee, Santee, Wateree, Catawba, Congaree, Broad, Tyger, Enoree, Saluda, Cooper, Ashley, Edisto, Cambahee, Coosawatchie, and Savannah.

Minerals.—Iron, lime-stone, slate, soap-stone, rock crystal, flint, fuller's earth, emery, marl, lead, and copper.

Soil.—In the low country, sandy, but exceedingly fertile in bottoms, and on the borders of rivers. In the upper country, a considerable portion of it good.

Produce.—Cotton and rice are staples. Grain, grass, fruits, and roots.

Climate.—In the low country the summers are hot and sultry, with mild winters. In the upper country, the summers are more temperate, and among the mountains the climate is delightful.

GEORGIA.

Situation.—Between north lat. 30° 30′ and 35°; and W. long. 3° 50′ and 9° 5′

Boundaries.—On the north, North Carolina and Tennessee. North-east, South Carolina. South, Florida. East, the Atlantic Ocean. West, West Florida and Mississippi territory.

Extent.—From north to south, 300 miles; from east to west, 240 miles.

Area.—About 58,000 square miles, or 37,120,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Below the head of tide-water, low and sandy. From the head of tide waters to the mountains, agreeably uneven. The mountains in the north-west abound with picturesque scenery.

Rivers.—Savannah, Ogechee, Canuche, Alatamaha, Ohoope, Oconee, Appalachy, Oakmulgee, Satilla, St. Mary's, Flint, Chatahouchy, Hiowee, and Estenawry.

Minerals.—Yellow ochre, near Milledgeville; copper, near Greensburg.

Soil.—In the low country, sandy, with rich lands in the swamps and on the rivers. In the upper country, various; much of it good.

Produce.—Cotton the staple. Wheat, and other grain, rice, and tobacco, and on the sea-board some sugar.

Climate.—In the low country, hot, sultry summers. Winters, mild. Upper country, summers more temperate; winters, agreeable. The finest climate in the United States is supposed to be about the boundary of Georgia and Tennessee.

LOUISIANA.

Situation.—Between 29° and 33° N. lat. and 12° and 17° W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Missouri and Mississippi territories. South, Gulf of Mexico. East, Mississippi territory and Gulf of Mexico. West, Missouri territory.

Extent.—From north to south, 240 miles; from east to west, 210 miles.

Area.—48,000 square miles, or 30,540,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Level towards the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi, and abounding with swamps and prairies; towards the north-west, undulating.

Rivers.—Mississippi, Pearl, Iberville, Plaquemines, Wachitta, Atchafalaya, Black, Red, Teche, Vermilion, Mermento, Calcasu, and Sabine.

Soil.—Generally rich and fertile.

Produce.—Cotton and sugar are staples. Every kind of grain, grass, fruit, and some indigo.

Climate.—The summers in the lower part are hot and sultry. The upper part more temperate. Frost in winter is seldom seen.

INDIANA.

This interesting country, lately denominated the Indiana territory, is now a *nineteenth state;* and such is the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and its commanding situation, that it will unquestionably become a very bright star in the galaxy of the republic.

Situation.—Between N. lat. 37° 45′ and 41° 52′, and W. long. 7° 40′ and 10° 47′.

Boundaries.—On the north, Michigan territory, Lake Michigan, and North-West territory. South, Kentucky. East, Ohio. West, Illinois territory.

Extent.—From north to south, 240 miles; from east to west, 138 miles.

Area.—34,000 square miles, or 21,760,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Hilly; not mountainous. Scenery rich and variegated. Abounding with plains and large prairies.

Rivers.—Ohio, Wabash, White Water, Tippecanoe, Illinois, and St. Joseph's.

Minerals.—Coal, lime-stone, free-stone, salt, and silver.

Soil.—Generally rich and fertile.

Produce.—Grain, grass, fruit; in the south, cotton.

Climate.—Temperate and pleasant.

MISSISSIPPI.

This elegant country has just been formed into a state, making the *twentieth* in the union. It consists of the western portion of the late *Mississippi territory*, the eastern part being now called the *Alabama territory.* It is increasing with great rapidity in population and improvements.

Situation.—Between 30° 10′ and 35° N. lat. and 11° 30′ and 14° 32′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Tennessee. South, Louisiana and Gulf of Mexico. East, Alabama territory. West, Louisiana and Missouri territory.

Extent.—From north to south, 317 miles; from east to west, 150 miles.

Area.—About 43,000 square miles, or 27,520,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Towards the south, level. To the north, elevated and beautifully diversified.

Rivers.—Mississippi, Tennessee, Yazoo, Black, Pearl, Pascagoula, &c,

Soil.—Generally good, in many places excellent.

Produce.—Cotton, corn, rice, wheat, rye, oats, some sugar, and indigo.

Climate.—Generally good. Winters mild; and summers not warmer than several degrees to the northward.

ALABAMA TERRITORY.

This territory recently formed part of the Mississippi territory, but was detached from the western part when the latter was formed into a state. It is increasing fast in population and wealth, and will soon be entitled to become a state. The probability is, that the

part of Florida lying to the west of the Chatahouchy river, will be annexed to it, as soon as that country becomes part of the United States.

Situation.—Between 30° 10′ and 35° N. lat. and 8° and 11° 30′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Tennessee. South, Gulf of Mexico and West Florida. East, Georgia. West, Mississippi.

Extent.—From north to south, 317 miles; from east to west, 174 miles.

Area.—About 46,000 square miles. or 29,440,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Towards the south, level and sandy. To the north, elevated and beautifully diversified. The Alleghany mountains terminate in the north-east, and exhibit a beautiful appearance.

Rivers.—Alabama, Tombigby, Black Warrior, Koose, Tallapoose, Tennessee, Chatahouchy, Connecuh, and Perdido.

Soil.—Generally good; in many places exceedingly rich and fertile.

Produce.—Cotton, corn, rice, wheat, rye, oats, &c. in great abundance.

Climate.—Generally very good. Winters mild; and the summers, tempered by the breezes from the Gulf of Mexico, are pleasant. The climate of the northern part is probably the finest in the United States.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

This territory is increasing fast in population and improvements. *Four new counties* have been laid out since last census; and 3,500,000 acres of land (a space as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island) are to be located here for the soldiers who fought in the last war. These lands are represented as being of good quality. The chance is, that this territory will soon become a state, and it will be one of the most important in the Union.

Situation.—Between 37° and 41° 45′ N. lat. and 10° 15′ and 14° 15′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, the North-West territory. South, Kentucky and Missouri territory. East, Indiana. West, Missouri territory.

Extent.—From north to south, 306 miles; from east to west, 210 miles.

Area.—50,000 square miles, or 32,000,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—In the south, level. To the north, elevated and hilly, but not mountainous.

Rivers.—Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Stony.

Minerals.—Coal, salt, flint, copper, lead, iron, alum.

Soil.—Generally fertile.

Produce.—Grain, grass, fruit, flax, hemp; and southern part, cotton.

Climate.—Temperate and agreeable.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Situation.—Between 41° 45′ and 45° 35′ N. lat. and 5° 5′ and 8° 18′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, the straits of Michilmackinac. South, Ohio and Indiana. East, Lakes Huron and St. Clair, and Upper Canada. West, Lake Michigan.

Extent.—From north to south, 234 miles; breadth, from east to west, 138 miles.

Area.—27,000 square miles, or 17,280,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—In the centre, the land is high, from whence there is a descent in all directions.

Rivers.—St. Mary's, Huron, Detroit, Black, Marame, Grand, Carrion, Raisin, &c.

Soil.—Generally rich and fertile.

Produce.—Wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, potatoes, fruit, &c.

Climate.—Temperate and healthy. Winter lasts from the middle of November to the middle of March.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

This extensive territory has not yet been organized into a regular government; but it is rising fast into importance. A number of the United States' troops are stationed at the village of Prairie du Chiens, with detachments along the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers to Lake Michigan, and these will check and controul the Indians in that quarter; and the probability is, that a society will soon be formed in this territory, requiring the usual forms of government in the other territories.

Situation.—Between 41° 45′ and 49° 37′ N. lat. and 7° and 18° 50′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, Upper Canada and Lake Superior. South, Indiana and Illinois territory. East, Upper Canada, and Lake Michigan. West and south-west, Mississippi river, which divides it from the Missouri territory.

Extent.—From north to south, about 360 miles; from east to west, 456 miles.

Area.—About 147,000 square miles, or 94,080,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Generally undulating. In some places hilly, but not mountainous.

Rivers.—Mississippi, Ouisconsin, Fox, Monomonie, Chippeway, &c.

Minerals.—Iron, lead, copperas, lime-stone, alum.

Soil.—A great portion of it excellent.

Climate.—Towards the south, pleasant. To the north, cold.

Few settlements have yet been made in this extensive region, and the inhabitants were not included in the last census.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

This great country is rising fast into importance. The probability is, that it will be subdivided into districts of a convenient size, and these will be admitted as states, as soon as they have sufficient population. *Two millions* of acres of land are appropriated for the soldiers between the Arkansas and St. Francis, and *half a million* above St. Charles.

Situation.—Between 26° and 49° 37′ N. lat. and 12° and 49° 30′ W. long.

Boundaries.—On the north, unsettled country. South, Louisiana and Gulf of Mexico. East, Upper Canada, North-west territory,

Illinois territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. West, the Pacific ocean; and south-west the Spanish internal provinces.

Extent.—From north to south, about 1380 miles; from east to west, about 1680 miles.

Area.—About 1,580,000 square miles, or 1,011,200,000 acres.

Face of the Country.—Towards the south, level. In many places overflowed by rivers. To the north, elevated, swelling out into large hills. To the north-west and west, very lofty mountains.

Rivers.—Mississippi, Missouri, Kanses, Grand, Osage, Maramec, St. Francis, White, Arkansaw, Wachitta, Red, Sabine, Moines, Rio Colorado, Rio Bravos de Dios, Rio Guadalupe, Rio del Norte, &c. &c.

Minerals. -Very abundant; particularly lead, of which there are extensive and valuable mines near St. Genevieve.

Soil.—Every quality. A vast quantity of it rich and valuable.

Produce.—Grain, grass, fruit, cotton, and some sugar and indigo.

Climate.—In the south, warm. Middle, temperate. To the north and west, cold. On the Pacific ocean, temperate.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS

TO THE UNITED STATES.

NOTE.—*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, to the following purport:—*

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, 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, 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

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.—I.

The inutility of the law prohibiting the emigration of manufacturers or machinists to the United States is so obvious to all acquainted with the interior of that country, that they are at a loss to conceive why it continues to exist. It is still more surprising that it should yet be enforced in a country where excess of population is a subject of complaint,—where means have been devised to check the rapidity of its progress,—and where the classes denied the privilege of expatriation are complained of as being an incumbrance, and are daily adding more and more to the distress of the nation, in the picture of which they stand the most prominent figure. Whoever is intimately acquainted with the interior of the United States, knows that cotton and woollen manufacteries are spread throughout the Union, and that they have found their way even to the west of the Alleghanies. At Nashville (in Tennessee), Lexington (in Kentucky), at Cincinnati, Beaver, and at Pittsburg, and many other places, there are large cotton and woollen establishments.

In the eastern and middle states there are many hundreds of factories, abundantly supplied with managers and machine-makers from Britain, of which there is such a redundancy, that a very considerable number have resorted to agriculture. Whether manufactories will succeed in America, or to what degree, time alone can determine; but that their progress can be in the least impeded by restrictive laws, prohibiting the emigration of manufacturers or machinists from this country, is now absolutely impossible.

Most articles of furniture being cheaper in the United States than in Britain, nothing of that kind ought to be taken, as they would, in all probability, suffer damage. Feather beds and bedding, on the contrary, should be preserved; and for packing clothes, &c. trunks are preferable to heavy and clumsy boxes. On arriving at the port from whence the emigrant expects to sail, his first care should be to ascertain if his certificate is sufficient, which he may be acquainted with at the custom-house; and he must be careful not to pay for his passage until he be well assured that he shall be permitted to proceed.

The port in the United States to which it will be the interest of the emigrant to sail, will depend on his views or his prospects. A wide field is open to him, and he ought to make himself acquainted with its geography before he decide on this point.

For a very great portion of emigrants the countries west of the Alleghanies, say Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, or the Illinois, offer by much the best prospects; and to get to those countries, Philadelphia or Baltimore are the best ports. If the intention be to proceed to the lower part of the Ohio, Baltimore is preferable to Philadelphia; and the best way will be to go from thence to Wheeling, on the Ohio, ninety-five miles below Pittsburg, and the road is much less difficult. The port to which the emigrant will sail being determined, the next consideration is sea store; and he will do well to recollect that most probably both himself and his family will be sea-

sick for some days, and that, during its continuance, if he is a steerage passenger, both he and his wife will have an utter aversion to the trouble of cooking: he must therefore provide some cold meat to last during that time; either fowls or veal would be the best. For the general sea store it would be difficult to prescribe rules. The quantity will of course depend on the number to be provided for, and the quality on their taste, and in some measure on the season of the year. If there are small children, some oatmeal and some molasses will be found very useful and wholesome, as it will furnish a food much more conducive to their health than salt provisions. For the general sea store, tea, coffee, sugar, biscuits, butter, cheese, a few hams, salt, soap, candles, &c. will be necessary. Sufficient should be laid in to last at least eight weeks, in particular for Baltimore, as sometimes vessels are a week or ten days in going up the Chesapeake, after passing the Capes. A due regard to cleanliness during the voyage is recommended; to admit as much air between decks as the weather will permit; and to take a few bottles of vinegar to sprinkle on the floor occasionally; and if it can be practised, fumigation, by putting a red hot piece of iron in a kettle of pitch, will be found salutary. On arriving at the desired port, if the emigrant has any letters of introduction, he should deliver them immediately: his friends may probably assist him in finding a proper place where his family may rest a few days after the fatigues of the voyage. His next care will be to land his trunks, bedding, &c. and get them deposited in a place of safety. If he have not a letter of introduction to any one in the city where he first lands, he ought to be on his guard. In every one of the maritime cities in America, a great number of small stores are established for the sale of spirituous liquors, &c. Many of these are kept by natives of Great Britain; and some of those who keep them are so devoid of principle as to induce emigrants to remain in the cities, under various pretences, but chiefly holding out a prospect of employment, when their real purpose is to tempt them to spend their money with them.

So many emigrants arrive at all the principal ports in the United States, that there is very little chance of employment; and almost the whole of the distress that has been reported to exist in America has arisen from the number of emigrants who have foolishly lingered in the cities until they have spent all their money.

It shall be supposed that the design of the emigrant is to proceed to the countries east of the Alleghanies, in which case he ought not to stay more than two or three days in the city. When he first lands, he will find that great numbers of waggons start from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, or from Baltimore to Pittsburg or Wheeling, every day. The charge is by the hundred weight, both for passengers and their luggage; and the rate is variable from five to seven dollars per hundred: but the men may go cheaper, if they choose to walk over the mountains, which is recommended. The waggoners travel with great economy: many of them carry a small camp-kettle with them, in which they cook their provisions; and some have even a bed in their waggons, in which they sleep at night. A traveller who chooses to adopt a similar mode may travel very cheap; or, as there are plenty of inns on the roads, he can be accommodated every night with beds, at a very reasonable rate.

When the emigrant arrives at Pittsburg or Wheeling, he will find that numbers of Europeans and Americans are arriving there every day; and the same causes that operated against them in the maritime cities, as respects employment, will, in some degree, have an effect here; but as he will have occasion for information, it would be advisable for him to stop a few days, to make inquiries. If he find it necessary to descend the Ohio, the best mode of proceeding will be to inquire for one or more families, who have intentions of going to the same neighbourhood as himself, who may join him in the purchase of an *ark*, one of the kind of vessels in which families descend. These arks are built for sale, for the accommodation of families descending the river, and for the conveyance of produce. They are flat-bottomed, and square at the ends, and are all made of the same dimensions, being fifty feet in length, and fourteen in breadth; which last is limited, because it often happens that they must pass over the falls at Louisville, when the river is at a low state, at which time they pass betwixt two rocks in the *Indian schute*, only fifteen feet asunder.* These arks are covered, and are managed by a steering oar, which can be lifted out of the water. The usual price is seventy-five dollars for each, which will accommodate three or four families, as they carry from twenty-five to thirty tons; and it frequently happens that the ark can be sold for nearly what it cost six or eight hundred miles lower down the river.

After the arrival of the emigrant on the Ohio, the next step he takes is a very important one:—much depends on his movement, and it is at that point when he has the greatest need of counsel and advice. From Europe until he arrives on the Ohio, general rules may apply; but now his future destination depends on his choice, and no general rule can be given to direct that choice, because emigrants are of so many different descriptions. In order that these remarks may have a general application, the emigrants shall be considered as consisting of several classes; the remarks shall be applied to each class separately, and terminate with some general observations.

The first class of emigrants may be composed of labourers, who have no other trade or profession, and from whose services more is expected to result from bodily strength, than from ingenuity or education. If a man of this class will work, he has nothing to fear in the interior of America:—he possesses all the requisites for a farmer, excepting skill; and that he may soon obtain. A great number of farmers have more land inclosed in fence than they can well manage: ask one of these the reason, he replies, "I want help." An assistant enables him to cultivate a portion of his land that would otherwise become overrun with weeds. The emigrant cannot expect full wages in the commencement; but if he be attentive, he may in one year become so expert as to be entitled to what is usually paid to husbandmen,—from twelve to fifteen dollars per month, and board.

But when employment is obtained, the most difficult thing remains yet to be done. The man he lives with, and for whom he works, most probably makes his own cyder, a portion of which is distilled into brandy: both these articles are kept, in considerable quantities, in

* There are regular pilots resident at Louisville, who conduct the boats over the falls, and deliver them safe at Shipping-Port:—they charge two dollars for pilotage.

the farmer's house. The emigrant is liberally supplied with them, and can obtain them at a cheap rate elsewhere; but he must avoid indulging too much, particularly in the spirits. He is not accustomed to a profusion of this article, and may, by too frequent use, acquire a habit, that will ruin all his future prospects in life. If his conduct is proper, he may associate with the sons of the neighbouring farmers, many of whom know that their ancestors became proprietors of land from a beginning not more promising than his; even his employer was probably the helper to some one formerly. Before this man can become a complete American farmer, he must learn a number of things not connected with agriculture in some other countries. He must learn to handle the axe dexterously, as he will often be employed to cut down trees. He must also learn, not only to distinguish the different species of trees, but also to know by their appearance whether they will suit the purpose for which they are wanted.

The second class of emigrants to be considered are those who have trades or professions, and yet are too poor to enter into business for themselves. The primary object of a person of this description is, of course, employment; the commodity he has to dispose of is *labour*, for which he wants a market. So much of this is daily brought into the sea-ports by the arrival of emigrants, that they are always overstocked; he must look for a better chance:—this chance the country will afford him. If his trade or profession be such as is followed in a city, he may remain two days before he goes to the country; if unsuccessful in his inquiries for work, he ought not to remain longer. During his stay, he ought to inquire amongst those in his own profession, where he may hope to obtain employment; it is very likely they may furnish references which will be very useful to him. In travelling, this man ought not to be sparing in his inquiries; he is not in the least danger of receiving a rude or an uncivil answer, even if he should address himself to a *squire* (so justices are called). It is expected in America, that every man shall attend to his own concerns; and if a man who is out of work asks for employment, it is considered as a very natural thing.

He ought to make his situation and profession known at the taverns where he stops, and rather to court than to shun conversation with any that he may find assembled there. He will seldom or never meet with a repulse, as it gives them an opportunity of making inquiries respecting the "*old country*," (the term usually applied to the British Islands).

Should he fail in procuring employment at his own business, he has all the advantages of the first man, in agriculture. The countries west of the Alleghany Mountains afford the greatest advantages, of any part of the United States, to emigrants of this or the preceding description; and when they arrive at the head of the Ohio, the facility of descending that river opens to them a vast field, in which labour must, for ages to come, find a good market, as the vast tract of fine land yet unsettled will induce such an avidity for farming, that labourers, or men who have trades or professions, will adopt that line of life whenever they can raise the means of purchasing land. For this reason a very long time must elapse before there can be such a redundancy of labour as to reduce its value.

The man possessed of some property, say from 200*l.* to 1000*l.* has more need of cautionary advice than either of the former. But no knowledge can be conveyed to him, that will be so valuable as what results from his own experience and observation. He is advised to deposit his money in a bank, or vest it in government stock immediately on landing. His next object is to determine in what line of life he shall employ himself and his capital. In this he should avoid being too hasty. If it is known that he has money, he will probably be tempted to enter into speculations, both by his own countrymen and others. Designing men are much more likely to hold out such temptations than men with honest and honourable intentions; and until he has acquired a competent knowledge of men and things, it is dangerous for him to embark in business. It should have been premised, that he ought, if possible, to take with him letters of introduction to some persons in the United States, experienced in matters of business, whom he might occasionally consult. If he decide on mercantile business, or keeping a store, he ought by all means to procure a situation in a merchant's counting-house, or in a store, for one year at least; even if with only trifling wages, he will still be a gainer. If he adopt agriculture, he ought to obtain, if possible, an assistant who knows the management of crops, and the mode of working the ground: such a person will be necessary at least for two years. If he should not succeed in procuring such a man, he must keep on good terms with his neighbours, who will cheerfully tell him what is necessary to be done. In purchasing his land he ought not to depend entirely on his own judgment, unless he has made an extensive tour through the country, and attentively considered the subject of land. He will find some remarks applicable to that subject in the course of this publication.

In a great many trades or professions the emigrant who has a capital, and a trade or profession, may meet with less difficulty than any of the preceding, if he act with caution. Much in this case depends on making a judicious choice in determining where to establish his business. In most trades, the country beyond the Alleghany Mountains, say Ohio, Kentucky, or Tennessee, hold out greater advantages than the rest of the Union, the profits in business being greater, and the expence of living much less: the climate also is more suitable to European constitutions, as the extreme betwixt the heat of summer and cold of winter is much less than in the Atlantic states. In some trades he may be expected to keep journeymen, perhaps Americans; from whom he is advised not to exact that servility of deportment expected from subordinates in other countries. He may be faithfully served without it. He loses nothing by this, as those who are his employers or customers will make no such exactions from him.

There are several objects in America that present themselves to the capitalist, in which he may vest his property with perfect security; and if he act judiciously, he will have no reason to complain of his profits. The most prominent object that offers itself is land. Of this, immense tracts may always be had, and in particular from the government of the United States. The price is two dollars per acre; one-fourth of the money to be paid down, the rest by instalments in five years. The degree of advantage to be derived from

lands purchases, depends in a great measure on the judgment and foresight of the speculator, to whom the country west of the Alleghanies offers the best field. A very great majority of the emigrants to that part have only farming in view, and the establishment of towns does not keep pace with the increase of interspersed population. There are a great many places, which, from the nature of things, must become the scites of towns: a person of judgment and observation would easily point them out. The formation of a number of proximate settlements has an invariable tendency to raise the price of land in their vicinity: for this reason a rich man, who purchases a large tract of land on speculation, consults his best interests by a liberal policy towards those who first settle on his property. Let it be supposed that he purchases four miles square; this is sixteen square miles or sections, or 10,240 acres, which for cash costs 16,896 dollars, or £3801. 12*s.* English money. On this property he ought to possess a scite convenient for a village, and he should also have a water-fall. If he lays the whole out in quarter sections, he will have 64, of 160 acres each. Let him lay out the village, and sell, in the first instance, only the intermediate subdivisions, at moderate terms and liberal credit: the reserved subdivisions, together with the village lots, will in a short time rise to a very great value. The next object of importance is coal; and although the investment of capital in that way may not so speedily produce profit as in land, yet it holds out great advantages. It has already been stated, that coal is abundant in the western country, and that a considerable portion of that region is prairie: it has also been observed, that the existence of a bed of coal scarcely enhances the price of the land under which it lies. In most parts of the Atlantic States, 50 years ago, one acre of cleared land was worth five of woodland. Since that time innumerable towns and villages have been established, and the old cities and villages have increased. Every city or town may be considered as the centre of a circle, within the area of which one acre of woodland is now of much more value than the same extent of the finest meadow. These areas are continually increasing, and consequently the aggregate value of timber. At a period not very remote the larger cities must resort to the use of coal; and nothing is more certain than that a time will come when that article will be as valuable to America as it is now to England.

The emigrant who goes to America with the intention of applying himself to farming, should take with him some seed wheat of the best kinds; and if he can procure it, perhaps the Syrian wheat (*Triticum compositum*) might be worth a trial. It has a much better chance of answering in America than in England, and particularly south of 40 degrees of latitude. Also a small quantity of lucerne, saintfoin, and vetches; either the seeds or the roots of the two former, but the roots would be preferable. It might also be advisable to take a small bag of hay seeds from some of the best meadows. Farming implements can be had in any part of the United States, well adapted to the different purposes for which they are wanted. In determining a situation, he has the choice of any climate from latitude 29 to 44 degrees, comprehending the regions suitable for the culture of sugar, cotton, and grain. If his views are governed by the determination to adopt any

particular culture, he will of course settle in the region suitable: if sugar, he will go south of 31½°; if cotton, south of 36°: for corn the most agreeable is from 36° to 41°, as further north the severity and length of the winters render the climate less desirable. A farmer, on settling in America, ought not rashly to set up his opinions or former practices against those of the old settlers. Many things which may appear to him at first to be wrong or unnecessary, will be found, on farther experience, both right and expedient; but if he cultivates the good-will of his neighbours, and follows their advice, he will not go wrong. He will soon find the succession of crops and the mode of culture vary much from what he has experienced in England, and that a differently modified climate, and a sun more nearly vertical, greatly change the order of the things to which he has been accustomed. He will find his rye harvest to commence in June, and that of his wheat soon after: the oats follow next; and afterwards, if he have a meadow, his grass will be ready for the scythe; then come his potatoes, and lastly his Indian corn. If the emigrant purchases and settles upon what is called wild land, one of his first cares ought to be to plant a peach and apple orchard; and he ought to plant the two sorts alternate, say one peach betwixt two apple trees, and not plant the apple trees less than thirty feet asunder. The peach tree soon comes to maturity, and is short lived: they will become of little value by the time the apple trees are in want of room.

In the woody region, the axe is for some time the chief implement in the hands of the settler, and he feels a considerable degree of repugnance at the destruction of so much fine timber; but this soon subsides. If he has the courage to proceed as far west as the Illinois, the North-West Territories, or to the west of the Mississippi, the prairies afford him the means of settling without much trouble.

In the early part of the settlement of the rich countries beyond the Alleghanies, agues were very prevalent; and it will perhaps be found, that all countries in a state of nature are liable to this disease in the proportion of their fertility, which has a tendency to produce it, from the vast quantity of vegetable matter which goes to decay in autumn. As this applies generally in those regions, the new settler has no means of avoiding the consequence, but by precautions and preventives; but as it has also a local influence, he may, by a judicious choice of a situation, render himself and family less liable to its attacks. As the first settlers have the choice of the whole country, it is very natural that they should adopt the alluvial of the rivers, both on account of the superior fertility of the soil, and the facilities it gives to the transportation of produce; and many, in so doing, sacrifice ther health to their apparent interest. It must be admitted, that some of the valleys in which the rivers flow are as healthy as the uplands; but this depends on whether the river overflows its banks or not, or on the existence or non-existence of stagnant water in the neighbourhood. As to precautions, the emigrant is apprised that in these countries the dews are very copious, and begin to fall even before sun-set. Let him avoid, as much as possible, exposure either to this or rain; or if unavoidably exposed, he must take off his wet clothes as soon as possible; and if he has flannel shirts, in order to change after copious perspiration, he will find benefit in them. An important

consideration in this respect is the quality of the water used in his family; of course the purer this is, the better. The settler cannot be expected to be capable of analyzing it; but he may discover the presence of sulphur, iron, an acid, or an alkali, by tests always in his power to procure. Sulphur may be detected by laying a piece of bright silver in the water, which turns black if that substance is held in solution. A little of the inner bark of any of the oaks, infused in a glassful, turns the water black, if iron is present. Paper, stained blue by the petals of almost any flower of that colour being rubbed upon it, turns green by being dipped in water impregnated with alkali, or red, if an acid.

The settler who is accustomed to malt liquor may, with very little trouble, brew his own ale. Barley is cultivated west of the Alleghanies; and hops grow wild in abundance. The use of this beverage is supposed to be a preventive to the ague. Almost every family has a supposed cure for this complaint; and every one who visits or sees those affected has a favourite remedy, all differing from each other; but the physicians, in the Western Country, treat it with bark and laudanum: of these the emigrant ought to lay in a sufficiency to administer to his family in case of need.

It has already been observed, that the emigrants to this country are almost of every nation in Europe, but it is a remarkable and striking fact, that the Germans, Dutch, and Swiss, succeed much better than those from any other country. This is not so much owing to greater industry or economy, as to the more judicious mode they adopt in settling. In general, before these people emigrate, they form associations, lay down their plans, and send an agent over in whom they can confide. He purchases for them a suitable extent of land, and prepares the way: when their arrangements are made, they move over in one body. This system has always been followed by these people, and the consequences are visible in almost every part of the United States; but more particularly in the states of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in all parts of which they are in possession of the best lands. The appearance of comfort, ease, and independence, exhibited by one of these little colonies, is so visible, that the traveller who does not perceive it at first sight must be very deficient in discernment. Some of the colonies of this kind, besides the tie of common interest, have another bond of union, which is a similarity of sentiment and belief in their religious opinions; this, in some instances, has operated as a cause for regulating their system of colonization: but perhaps that which has most generally influenced them is the circumstance of their language not being the general language of the United States,—an inconvenience much less felt by a colony than by an isolated family. But let the cause be what it may, the effect is very manifest, and may be easily accounted for. In the early settlement of any particular district of *new country*,* its progress in improvements is slow, until a grist and a saw mill are erected; after which the change is very rapid. Every planter in the vicinity, by the aid of the saw mill, is able to erect a handsome frame-house. The grist mill enables him to convert his wheat into flour fit for a market, and he boldly engages

* The term *new country* signifies one newly settled.

and employs hands to assist him in converting forest into fields, yielding luxuriant crops. These two kinds of mills are the most necessary objects in a new colony; but there are many others, such as roads, bridges, &c. all of which are much sooner effected by a colony having an union of interest, and of course an union of action.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.—II.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE,

Who intend to make a permanent residence in the United States of America: pointing out the most advantageous places of settlement, and giving directions for the best means of preserving health.

BY THE SHAMROCK SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SHAMROCK SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, COMPOSED OF REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF ALL NATIONS.

At an adjourned Meeting, June 18, 1816, Mr. EMMET, President, in the Chair, on the motion of Mr. IRVINE,

It was unanimously resolved—

"That a Committee be appointed to draw up a brief Address to Europe, on subjects economical and political, affecting their welfare."

Whereupon the Society named Dr. M'NEVEN, Mr. EMMET, Mr. IRVINE, Mr. HUMBERT, and Mr. O'CONNOR, to be the said Committee.

ALEX. PYKE, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

That hospitality which, as Mr. Jefferson says, the savages of the wilderness extended to the first settlers arriving in this land, cannot be denied by a free, civilized, and Christian people, to brethren emigrating from the countries of their common fathers; and the exercise of it is peculiarly agreeable to us, who have (some of us) been induced, by a similarity of fate and fortunes with your own, to quit the lands of our nativity, and seek freedom and happiness in America. That hospitality which the wild Arab never violates, and which the American Indian so often exercises to strangers,—that sacred virtue is dear to our hearts, which we open to address you, in the frankness of friendship and sincerity of truth. We bid you welcome to a land of freedom; we applaud your resolution; we commend your judgment in asserting the right of expatriation—a right acknowledged and practised by people of all nations, from the earliest ages to the present time—a right indispensable to liberty and happiness, and which ought never to be surrendered. The free states once established in Asia recognized it; Greece adopted it. Emigration from thence was uncontrouled; and naturalization, which puts the emigrant, civilly, on a level with the native, was there a thing of course. The Romans avowed and vindicated the right in all its latitude; and this memorable declaration composed part of their code: "Every man has a right to choose the state to which he will belong." It is

a law of nature, that we may go whither we list to promote our happiness. It is thus, indeed, that the arts, sciences, laws, and civilization itself, have journeyed, with colonies, from one region to another, from Asia and Egypt to Europe, and from Europe to America. In making this country your home, your choice does you honour; and we doubt not but your conduct will be equally correct, judicious, and honourable. That the laws and institutions of America may be from this moment the objects of your constant respect, we will quote what an European philosopher has said of America, as compared, politically, with Europe. "Whilst almost all the nations of Europe," says the Abbé de Mably, "are ignorant of the constituent principles of society, and regard the people as beasts of a farm, cultivated for the benefit of the owner, we are astonished, we are edified, that your thirteen republics should know at once the dignity of man, and should have drawn from the sources of the wisest philosophy the principles by which they are disposed to be governed."

Even in your state of probation here, as aliens, you will soon perceive that the laws (and our's is a government of laws) are made by the will of the people, through agents called representatives. The will of a majority passes for, and requires the consent of all. Entire acquiescence in the decisions of the majority is the vital principle of republics, from which there is no legitimate appeal; for resistance to those decisions is an appeal to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism. It is a fundamental truth in nature, and for those not held in servitude it is law in America, that men are born equal, and endowed with unalienable rights, of which they can neither divest themselves, nor be deprived by others. Slaves may be ruled by the will of one, or a few; but freemen are governed only by the general will.

Strangers as you are, you may derive benefit from the counsel and guidance of friends. If one who has gone the road you are about to travel, by only shewing you how it winds beyond the next hill, does you an act of civility, how much more important would be some information that must influence your welfare and future fortune? And when you reflect, that circumstances apparently trivial may make the one, or mar the other, you will not disregard a communication which relates to the business of life.

All that a first conversation with an emigrant can properly embrace will fall under three heads:

I. What relates to his personal safety in a new climate;

II. His interest as a probationary resident; and

III. His future rights and duties as a member of a free state.

Under the first will be comprised some directions for your mode of living, and the preservation of your health. The second would demand some description of this extensive country, which may direct your choice and industry. Under the third should be contained a brief abstract of such civil or political matters as behoves you to understand.

I. Emigrants from Europe usually arrive here during summer; and, every thing considered, it is best they should; for in the middle and eastern states the winter is long, fuel very dear, and employment comparatively scarce at that season. In winter they will expend

more, and earn less. But if arriving at this time bear more upon their pocket, the heats of the summer are undoubtedly more trying to their health. In the middle states, namely, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, a northern European usually finds the climate intensely hot from about the middle of June until towards the 1st of October. The thermometer frequently ranges from 84° to 90°, and sometimes above it in the middle part of the day; this to a stranger who works in the open air, exposed to the burning sun, is certainly dangerous, and requires some precautions on his part.

First of all, he should regulate his diet, and be temperate in the quantity of his food. The American labourer or working mechanic, who has a better and more plentiful table than any other man in the world of his class, is, for the most part, a small eater; and we recommend to you his example. The European of the same condition, who receives meat or fish, and coffee, at breakfast, meat at dinner, and meat or fish, and tea, at supper—an abundance of animal food to which he was unaccustomed—insensibly falls into a state of too great repletion, which exposes him to the worst kind of fever during the heats of summer and autumn. He should, therefore, be quite as abstemious in the quantity of food, as of strong drink; and, in addition to this method of preventing sickness, he should take a dose of active physic every now and then, especially in the hotter months of July and August. By this prudent course an ardent climate will have no terrors; and, after some residence here, he may preserve his health by regimen and exercise alone.

The labourer or mechanic should put off his ordinary clothes, and wear next his skin a loose flannel shirt, while he works; it should be taken off again when he has done.

The stranger, as well as native, must be particularly careful not to drink cold water after being heated by exposure to the sun or exercise. Sudden and severe pain at the stomach, and even death, are frequently the consequences of such imprudence. The Humane Society of this city has published the following directions to be observed in such cases:

"1st. Avoid drinking water while the body is heated, or during profuse perspiration.

"2d. Wash the hands and face with cold water before drinking.

"3d. If these precautions have been neglected, and cramps or convulsions have been induced, let a tea-spoonful of laudanum be given immediately in a cup of spirits and water; and repeat the dose in half an hour, if necessary.

"4th. At the same time apply hot fomentations of spirits and water to the stomach and bowels, and to the lower extremities, covering the body with a blanket, or immerse the body in a warm bath, if it can be immediately obtained.

"5. Inject into the bowels a pint of warm spirits and water, mixed in the proportion of one part of the former to two of the latter."

II. Do you ask by this time, with a view to the ordinary business of life, What is America? What sort of people may expect to succeed in it? The immortal Franklin has answered these questions:

"America is the land of labour." But it is, emphatically, the best country on earth for those who will labour. By industry they can earn more wages here than elsewhere in the world. Our governments are frugal; they demand few taxes: so that the earnings of the poor man are left to enrich himself; they are nearly all his own.

Idlers are out of their element here; and the being who is technically called a man of rank in Europe, is despicable in Ameraca. He must become an useful member of society, or he will find no society; he will be shunned by all decent people. Franklin, whose sage counsel is the best that can be given or observed, has said, that it is not advisable for a person to come hither "who has no other quality to recommend him but his birth. In Europe, indeed, it may have its value; but it is a commodity which cannot be carried to a worse market than that of America, where people do not inquire concerning a stranger, *What is he?* but, *What can he do?* If he has any useful art, he is welcome; and if he exercises it, and behaves well, he will be respected by all that know him. The husbandman is in honour here, and so is the mechanic, because their employments are useful." "And the people," he adds, "have a saying, that 'God Almighty is himself a mechanic, the greatest in the universe.'" Franklin farther illustrates the generality of industrious habits by the Negro's observation, that "the white man makes the black man work, the horses work, the oxen work, and every thing work except the hog, which alone walks about, goes to sleep when he pleases, and lives *like a gentleman.*"

The only encouragement we hold out to strangers are a good climate, fertile soil, wholesome air and water, plenty of provisions, good pay for labour, kind neighbours, good laws, a free government, and a hearty welcome. The rest depends on a man's own industry and virtue."

It would be very prudent for new comers, especially labourers or farmers, to go into the country without delay, as they will save both money and time by it, and avoid several inconveniences of a sea-port town. By spending some time with an American farmer, in any capacity, they will learn the method of tillage, or working a plantation, peculiar to this country. No time can be more usefully employed than a year in this manner. In that space any smart stout man can learn how woodland may be cleared, how cleared land is managed; he will acquire some knowledge of crops and their succession, of usages and customs that ought to be known, and perhaps save something into the bargain. Many European emigrants who brought money with them have heretofore taken this wise course, and found it greatly to their advantage; for, at the end of the year, they knew what to do with it. They had learned the value of lands in old settlements and near the frontiers, the price of labour, cattle, and grain, and were ready to begin the world with ardour and confidence. Multitudes of poor people, from Ireland, Scotland, and Germany, have by these means, together with industry and frugality, become wealthy farmers, or, as they are called in Europe, estated men; who, in their own countries, where all the lands are fully occupied, and the wages of labour low, could never have emerged from the condition wherein they were born.

In the west of Pennsylvania there is a custom which the farmers there call *cropping*, and which is as beneficial to the owner as to the tiller of the ground, in the present state of this country. The cropper performs the labour of the plantation, as spring and fall ploughings, sowing, harrowing, or other work, and receives a certain share of the crop, as agreed on, for his pains. But he must be an expert farmer before he can undertake, or be intrusted with, the working of the farm. None but a poor man undertakes it; and that only until he can save money to buy land of his own.

It is invariably the practice of the American, and well suited to his love of independence, to purchase a piece of land as soon as he can, and to cultivate his own farm, rather than live at wages. It is equally in the power of an emigrant to do the same, after a few years of labour and economy. From that moment he secures all the means of happiness. He has a sufficiency of fortune, without being exempt from moderate labour; he feels the comfort of independence, and has no fear of poverty in his old age. He is invested with the powers as well as the rights of a freeman, and may in all cases, without let or apprehension, exercise them according to his judgment. He can afford to his children a good education, and knows that he has thereby provided for their wants. Prospects open to them far brighter than were his own; and in seeing all this he is surely blest.

Industrious men need never lack employment in America. Labourers, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, stone-cutters, blacksmiths, turners, weavers, farmers, curriers, tailors, and shoemakers, and the useful mechanics generally, are always sure of work and wages. Stone-cutters now receive, in this city (New York), two dollars a day, equal to nine shilling sterlings; carpenters, one dollar and 87½ cents; bricklayers, two dollars; labourers, from one dollar to one and a quarter; others in proportion. At this time (July, 1816) house-carpenters, bricklayers, masons, and stone-cutters, are paid three dollars per day in Petersburgh, (Virginia). The town was totally consumed by fire about a year since, but it is now rising from its ashes in more elegance than ever. Mechanics will find ample employment there for, perhaps, two years to come.

Artisans receive better pay in America than in Europe, and can live with less exertion, and more comfort; because they put an additional price on their work, equal to the cost of freight and commission charged by the merchant on importations. But there are not many of the laborious classes whom we would advise to reside or even loiter in great towns, because as much will be spent during a long winter as can be made through a toilsome summer, so that a man may be kept a moneyless drudge for life. But this is not perhaps the worst; he is tempted to become a tippler, by the cheapness and plenty of liquors, and then his prospects are blasted for ever. In few countries is drunkenness more despised than in this. The drunkard is viewed as a person socially dead, shut out from decent intercourse, shunned, despised, or abhorred. The pernicious habit is to be guarded against as scrupulously for political as moral considerations. Civil liberty every where rests on *self-respect;* while degradation or voluntary debasement is one of the causes of despotism. These remarks are general; we have no reason to suppose that one

people are more ignorant than another of moral duty or propriety. It deserves notice, that two sister states have made laws vesting the estate of an habitual drunkard in trustees; and it has been proposed to deprive such persons of suffrage and the privilege of giving evidence in courts of justice. An ancient lawgiver was even more severe; he affixed a double penalty to crimes committed in a state of intoxication. Such have been the methods of legislators to preserve the dignity of man.

Men of science, who can apply their knowledge to useful and practical purposes, may be very advantageously settled; but mere literary scholars, who have no profession, or only one which they cannot profitably practise in this country, do not meet with much encouragement,—in truth, with little or none, unless they are willing to devote themselves to the education of youth. The demand for persons who will do this is obviously increasing; and although many excellent preceptors are every where to be found among the native Americans, there is still considerable room for competition on the part of well-qualified foreigners. In the seminaries for classical education, it is very common to find the preceptors natives of Ireland; and the same may be said of the mathematical schools. In the southern states, where a thin population is spread over an extensive country, good schools are comparatively few; but there are rich planters in those districts, in whose families foreigners of genteel address, and good knowledge of the classics, English, and arithmetic, will find employment and a good salary, as private tutors. It does not detract from a man's personal respectability to have been thus employed. The Americans are too wise to treat that condition as mean, which is essential to the honour and prosperity of the nation, and which supposes in its professor natural talents and acquired knowledge. It is not unusual, in this country, to see young men who taught school until they had accumulated some property, and who then turn to the professions of law, physic, or divinity, or else become farmers or merchants. The practice and feelings of the Americans, in this particular, may be judged from the fact, that many gentlemen, who begin their career as schoolmasters, pass through all the gradations of state honours, are appointed to foreign embassies, promoted to the head of departments of the federal government, and have as good prospects as others of attaining the Presidency. Several instances of this nature might be quoted from this unprejudiced people.

In what part of this extensive country may an emigrant from the northern or western parts of Europe most advantageously settle? If he be undecided until his arrival, his choice will be agreeably perplexed or suspended by the different invitations offered by various sections of this empire. It covers an area between the 31st and 46th degrees of north latitude, and from the Atlantic ocean to the westward indefinitely. In time our settlements will reach the borders of the Pacific. The productions of the soil are as various as the climate. The middle states produce grain of all kinds; Maryland and Virginia afford wheat and tobacco; North Carolina, naval stores; and South Carolina and Georgia, rice, cotton, indigo and tobacco: to these products, Louisiana and Mississippi add sugar and indigo, which are now cultivated in Georgia likewise. Tennessee, Kentucky,

Indiana, and Ohio, are productive of the principal part of the foregoing staples, together with hemp, coal, and such plants as are found in the northern and middle states, to the eastward of the Alleghany mountains. Over this great tract, the finest fruits grow in perfection; grain of every sort is in plenty; and "he who puts a seed into the earth is recompensed, perhaps, by receiving forty out of it." We are of opinion that those parts of the United States between the 35th and 43d, or 37th and 42d degrees of north latitude, will be found most congenial to the constitutions of Europeans. New York (principally), Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, the Illinois and Missouri territories, are spread within these parallels. As the European is more patient of cold than of heat, he will be apt to prefer the middle and western, or north-western states, to the southern. There he will form connexions with inhabitants whose manners most resemble his own. In some one of them we would advise him, after a proper examination, to pitch his tent, and fix his residence.

Farther to the south, where negro slaves are the only or principal labourers, some white men think it disreputable to follow the plough. Far be it from us to cast censure on our southern neighbours; yet, in choosing a settlement, we would have emigrants take slavery, with all other circumstances, into their consideration.

It is the opinion of some judicious men, that though persons newly arrived ought to go without loss of time into the country, yet it would not be prudent for them to retire all at once to the remote parts of the west; that they ought to stop nearer the sea-board, and learn a little of the mode of doing business. Perhaps this, in some instances, may be adviseable; but we think that young men, whose habits are not fixed, cannot post too speedily to the fine regions beyond the Alleghany. The labourer, however, will find great difference between them and Europe in every thing. The man who was accustomed to the spade, must now use the axe; he who used to dig ditches, will learn to maul rails and make fences. These are extremes that must be met; and the sooner, perhaps, the better.

We omit annexing to these directions a table of roads; as almanacks are every where to be had for a trifle, and they contain accurate lists, with the principal stages from east to west; there are also people always willing to direct the stranger on his path.

If an European has previously resolved to go to the western country, near the Allegany or Ohio rivers, he will have saved much expence and travel by landing at Baltimore; from thence to Pittsburg, at the head of the Ohio, is about 200 miles direct,—perhaps not more than 240 by the course of the road. A few days' journey will bring him along a fine turnpike from Baltimore, nearly to Cumberland, in Alleghany county, (Md.) from whence the public road begun by the United States crosses the mountains, and is to touch the Ohio at Wheeling. A smart fellow, in a little time, will reach Union, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing country adjoining Green, Washington, and Westmoreland, in any one of which may be found almost every thing that is desirable, and a population hospitable and intelligent. From Union to Pittsburg is but a day's journey. There one may ascend the Alleghany river to the upper

countries; or he may follow the current, and descend the Ohio to the state of that name, cross it to Indiana, or continue his voyage to Kentucky. He may proceed to the Mississippi river, and go up it to St. Louis, in the Missouri territory, or he may proceed a little farther up, and ascend the Illinois river, in the Illinois territory. Such are the facilities of going by water from Pittsburg to various parts of the west; and those states and territories named are among the most fertile in America.

From Philadelphia to Pittsburg is about 300 miles, chiefly through a fine, plentiful, and well-cultivated country. A gentleman in Pennsylvania, of high standing and information, writes to a member of this society:—"Pennsylvania, after all, is perhaps, the best field for Irish capacity and habits to act in, with prospects for a family, or for individual reward. Lands of the finest quality may be had in this state for barely settling and remaining five years; the advantage derived from the emigrant being the encouragement of others to settle and purchase." That is, by the laws of Pennsylvania, warrantees must make an actual settlement on the lands they claim to hold by deeds from the land-office. Hence, trusty persons obtain a deed for a part, on condition of clearing a certain quantity, and building a house and residing there.

In our state (of New York) the advantages are great, whether we regard soil or situation, or roads, lakes, and rivers. Few, if any states in the Union, have finer land than the great western district of New York. It has risen exceedingly in a few years, and the price will be much increased as soon as the intended canal from Lakes Erie and Champlain to the Hudson river shall be completed. These most useful and magnificent works will probably be begun next summer, and afford, for several years to come, to many thousands of industrious poor men an opportunity of enriching themselves. If prudent, they may realize their earnings on the spot, and become proprietors, in fee, of landed estates in the beautiful country they shall have so greatly improved.

From no other city on the Atlantic can a person sooner reach the country than by means of the Hudson, and the roads that branch from the towns on either of its banks. Lands of good quality may still be purchased, even in the midland parts of New York, at a reasonable rate.

As every emigrant does not mean to turn farmer, and our wish is to furnish useful hints to various classes, we will here, at the risk of repetition, state the ideas of a gentleman of much experience, respectability, and intelligence, concerning the pursuits of different persons.

Those who have acquired useful trades will, in general, find little difficulty, either in our large cities, or the towns and villages all over the country. There are vacancies for a large portion of them.

Clerks, shopkeepers, or attendants in stores, are seldom wanted; their occupation is an uncertain one; it requires some time, too, for such persons to acquire the mode of doing business with the same expertness as natives or long residents. In most cases a sort of apprenticeship is to be served; and it would be well for persons newly arrived to engage for some months at low wages, with a view to procure the necessary experience. Six months or a year spent in this manner, and for this purpose,

will fit a man for making better use of his future years; and he will have no occasion to repent his pains: we would press this on your consideration.

The same observations are applicable, but in a less degree, to persons who mean to apply themselves to husbandry. Some local peculiarities must be learned even by them; the neglect of which would be so much the more inexcusable, as the knowledge may be shortly and easily acquired.

Those who have money, and intend to settle here in any line of business, would do well to vest their funds in some publick stock, or deposit them in a bank, until they have acquired such a knowledge of the country, the modes of life and business, as shall enable them to launch into trade, commerce, or manufactures, with safety. To loan money securely, needs great care. It has been often seen, that persons arriving in America with some property lose it before they prosper in the world. The reason of which is, that, in the first place, they begin some kind of business without knowing how to conduct it; and in the next, that, with less skill, they are less frugal and industrious than their competitors. It is equally observable, that persons who arrive here with little to depend on besides their personal exertions, become prosperous at last; for by the time they have earned some money in the employ of others, they will have learned there likewise how to secure and improve it.

The delay here recommended is all-important and necessary. Nothing can be more ruinous to strangers in this country than headlong haste in those plans and arrangements on which their future fortune entirely depends. Many a fatal shipwreck has been occasioned by precipitation; and many are they who can from sad experience bear witness to this truth. Knowledge of modes and methods must be acquired, before we think of hazarding, or dream of acquiring money. A man ignorant of the use of the sword might as well fight a fencing master with that weapon, as an unexperienced stranger enter the lists in business with those who are adepts in their trade. But in giving admonition, let us not be thought to present discouragements; a little pains and observation will qualify a man of sense to judge, and the example of men here, in this or that occupation, is well worth regarding. The people of this country are cast in a happy-medium, at once liberal and cautious, cool in deciding, and ardent in performing; none exceed them in acuteness and discernment, and their conduct is generally a pattern that may be followed with advantage.

III. Before any other step towards forming a settlement, the stranger should take the proper measures for acquiring citizenship: and the advantages of this are important and obvious, independently of its conferring political privileges. Without it you will remain exempted, indeed, by mild laws, from wrong; but destitute of some valuable positive rights. The alien, in most of the states, is not entitled to hold any lands, can obtain no office under the state, nor participate in the shipping interest of the country.

It is fit the emigrant should be distinctly apprized (for it will conciliate his attachment and gratitude to the country of his adoption), that no where in the world is a well-conducted foreigner received into the bosom of the state with equal liberality and readiness as in Ame-

rica. When, on the 4th of July 1776, the Congress unanimously adopted a Declaration of Independence, and delivered their country from the dominion of the king of England, this was one of the complaints alleged against him: "He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners." The same liberal feeling has prevailed in the government of the United States, from that memorable day to this, with one exception—during the administration of President Adams. The stranger, however, is certainly exposed to incidents which may lead him to doubt the truth of this assertion. He may light upon an ignorant, a prejudiced, or illiberal wretch, who will manifest an ill-will towards him because he is a foreigner, and perhaps revive British and Royalists' taunts in a new form; but these, the scum of a country, are totally insignificant, compared with the mass of the people. The best men in America have always been ready to welcome the valuable emigrant—the stranger of moral and industrious habits. An author, eminent as a statesman, a scholar, and philosopher, speaking, in his "Discourse to the Philosophical Society of New York," of the advantages which Cicero boasted that Rome had derived from Athens, adds, "We are perhaps more favoured in another point of view. Attica was peopled from Egypt, but we can boast of our descent from a superior stock: I speak not of families or dynasties; I refer to our origin from those nations where civilization, knowledge, and refinement have erected their empire, and where human nature has attained its greatest perfection. Annihilate Holland, Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Germany, and what would become of civilized man? This country, young as it is, would be the great Atlas remaining to support the dignity of the world. And perhaps our mingled descent from various nations may have a benign influence upon genius. We perceive the improving effects of an analogous state upon vegetables and inferior animals. The extraordinary characters the United States have produced may be, in some measure, ascribed to the mixed blood of so many nations flowing in our veins; and it may be confidently said, that the operation of causes, acting with irresistible effect, will carry in this country all the improvable faculties of human nature to the highest state of perfection."

You will, however, observe that the privilege of citizenship is not granted without proper precautions; to secure that, while the worthy are admitted, the unworthy should, if practicable, be rejected. You will from hence deduce the importance of good moral habits, even to the acquisition of political rights.

The steps to be taken by a foreigner preparatory to, and for the purpose of his being naturalized, are these:—

1st. He must, at least five years before he can be admitted a citizen of the United States, report himself at the office of one of the courts of record, within the state or territory where he may be; and in that report set forth his name, birth-place, age, nation, and prior allegiance, together with the country which he has left to come into the United States, and the place of his intended settlement. In general, forms of this report will be furnished by the clerk of the court, who will also give a certificate, under the seal of the court, that the report has been made and filed. This certificate must be carefully

kept, for the purpose of being produced at the time of application for admission to citizenship.

This step of reporting one's arrival is indispensable, and ought to be taken as soon as possible, because the five years of probation begin to be counted only from the date of the report; and the time which a foreigner may have previously spent in the country cannot be rendered of any service towards his naturalization.

2d. At least three years before the alien can be naturalized, he must appear before some one of the courts of record within the state or territory where he may be, and there declare, on oath, or affirm, that it is in good faith his intention to become a citizen of the United States, to renounce for ever all allegiance and fidelity to any sovereign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereign, whereof he may at the time be a citizen or subject. This oath, or affirmation, which must have been made at least three years before admission to citizenship, may be made at any convenient time after the report of arrival. Indeed, it is sometimes made on the same day, so as to save trouble and prevent disappointment from future negligence or forgetfulness. For another reason, that will be presently pointed out, the sooner it is done, the safer and better. The clerk of the court also gives a certificate that this oath or affirmation has been duly made, which, like the former, must be carefully kept, for the purpose of being produced at the time of applying for naturalization.

3d. At this period the applicant, after producing both those certificates, must declare on oath, or affirmation, before some one of the same courts, that he will support the constitution of the United States. He must also satisfy the court (which cannot be done by the applicant himself, and is usually done by the affidavits of two respectable citizens, who know and can testify to the facts), that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where he applies to be admitted at least one year, and that during such time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The clerk will thereupon make out a certificate of naturalization, under the seal of the court; which should be carefully kept, and ready to be produced whenever it may be requisite.

The liberality of Congress has extended the benefits of this admission to citizenship beyond those who perform these requisites; for the children of a person so naturalized, being under age, and dwelling in the United States at the time of their parent's naturalization, also become citizens. And, still further, if any alien who shall have regularly reported himself, and made oath or affirmation declaratory of his intentions (which, as we have seen, must precede his own admission by three years), should unfortunately die before he was actually naturalized, his widow and children would thenceforth be considered as citizens of the United States, and be entitled to all rights and privileges as such, upon taking the oaths prescribed by law. This provision, therefore, furnishes a very strong induce-

ment for losing no time in taking the oath declaratory of the party's intention.

In the interval between the emigrant's choosing a place of abode, and completing the five years of probationary residence, which must elapse before he can become a citizen of the United States, he will do well to familiarize himself with the state of parties, and acquire a correct knowledge of our constitutions of civil government. He will become a respectable and capable citizen in proportion to his information and virtue. Liberality and justice are the leading principles of our government, which, as it secures liberty and property, neither makes nor suffers religious distinctions.

No emigrant ought to stay one week in the country without endeavouring to procure the constitution of the United States, and, at least, that of the state in which he means to reside. The Federal Constitution, and those of the several states, are printed and bound together in a neat pocket volume, with the Declaration of Independence, and form a political Bible, well deserving the study of every reflecting republican.

The greater part of our state constitutions were formed soon after the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed by Congress. By them are regulated the internal local relations of citizens in each state; they constitute the main guards of our freedom. The general government (whose constitution was formed by delegates from twelve states, assembled in convention at Philadelphia, in 1787) has the sole direction of our foreign affairs, and the mutual relations of the states. The government of the United States is administered by a President and Vice-President, elected for four years; by a senate, of two members from each state, elected for six years; by a house of representatives, chosen for two years, by the people; and by judges, &c. appointed according to law. The senators are elected by the states, and this feature of the constitution is deemed Federal; the representatives are elected by the people, and here the constitution is more particularly national.

In each of the states there is a governor and two legislative branches chosen by the people, or their representatives, according to each constitution. The governor in each state is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the militia of the same.

When the Federal Constitution was formed, it was laid before the people, who, in each state, chose a convention to adopt or reject it. It was debated in every convention with uncommon ardour, and finally adopted in 1788. The speeches made on those occasions shed streams of light on the science of government, and its just division of powers; neither foreigners nor natives can read them too carefully.

During the discussion of the Federal Constitution, advocates of some of its most federate provisions were called Federalists; their opponents Anti-Federalists. But when it was adopted, it became the law to all, and was in all its parts sincerely agreed to by all; those opposite terms, therefore, cease to be properly applicable any longer. Yet a political party seized hold of the epithet, which was merely occasional, and have made it perpetual. They are called

Federalists to this day, without any reference to the origin of the term; the opposite party are known as Republicans or Democrats, terms significant of their attachment to popular government. The Federal party, on the contrary, or, to speak more correctly, many of their leaders, are thought to have a leaning towards aristocracy.

We ought never to be the slaves or dupes of mere names; and it will become the duty of a good citizen to act with one party or the other, as far as he thinks its means more honourable, and its objects more just.

When the Federal party were in power, a law was passed authorizing the President of the United States to send friendly aliens out of the country, on mere suspicion, without the intervention of judge or jury! This is remembered as the Alien Act. Moreover, citizenship could not then be acquired without a previous residence of fourteen years.

On the 4th of March, 1801, a Democratic administration came into power; President Jefferson having been chosen instead of Mr. Adams. The acts of the government soon manifested a more liberal spirit. The following passage, from Mr. Jefferson's message to Congress, December 8th, 1801, had its influence on, or harmonized with, the general opinion as to the impolicy (to say the least) of the inhospitable acts which we have just mentioned:—

"I cannot omit recommending a revisal of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controuls a policy pursued from their first settlement by many of the states, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity, &c. &c. The constitution, indeed, has wisely provided, that, for admission to certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required sufficient to develope character and design. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting a *bonâ fide* purpose of embarking his life and fortunes permanently with us?"

Let us not be suspected of indulging in narrow prejudices, of inflaming party feelings, or saying that one set of politicians are exclusively the friends of aliens, another entirely hostile; we have given you specimens of the policy of each. The sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, just cited, reflect great credit on his head and heart. So far, however, from inviting aliens to plunge into politics, we dissuade them from it. It is their duty to be modest observers of parties and principles; it is their part to form correct opinions, but not to meddle,—to see, but not to touch,—to look on, but not to interfere, until, having been five years spectators of the busy and important movements of a nation of freemen, they may become actors in their turn, under the solemn obligation which citizenship imposes.

The source of every blessing, and itself the most valuable of all which America offers to the emigrant, is a degree of civil and political liberty more ample, and better secured, in this republic than any where in the whole world besides.

The principles of liberty which are embodied in our frame of government and in our laws, branch out likewise through every depart-

ment of society, mould our manners, and determine the character even of our domestic relations. They have the effect of producing, generally, in the deportment of individuals, who know neither superiors nor inferiors, a certain degree of ease and dignity that is equally removed from servility and arrogance. It is one of the practical results of those principles, that the poorer classes in this community are more civilized, more polite and friendly, though not so submissive, as persons of the same fortunes in Europe. They are also usually followed by impartial justice in the equal distribution of family property. Hence opulence is rarely seen to accumulate on one branch, while others languish in genteel beggary. As there is no where an aristocratic establishment, the amplitude of the community is never broken up into little compartments, envious and contemptuous of each other. Every man's range of occupation is extended, while every state is held worthy of respect. Honest industry no where derogates; but the facility of providing for a family is every where enlarged.

Nothing is more worthy of regard than the contrast between the general demeanour of Europeans living here, and what is alleged of the same people, and others similar to them, whilst under the yoke of transatlantic governments. In New York city alone there are supposed to be not less than 12,000 Irish, and the number of all other foreigners may probably be as many; the other great cities of the United States have an equal proportion, according to their population; and emigrants from the old world are settled, and in progress of settlement, every where throughout the Union: yet, here they are never accused of sedition or rebellion, or conspiracy against the government; they are never disarmed by a military force; and no magistrate trembles when they provide themselves with ammunition. They are, indeed, among the most strenuous supporters of the government; and it is evident, that a country may exist in the utmost good order, peace, and prosperity, under such a system of law as they are willing to maintain with their lives. It is manifest, therefore, that if the laws were in Europe what they are here, Europe need not drive her children into exile. The same men who are called rebels there, are esteemed and tranquil citizens here, without having changed their nature or their sentiments. But here the law is made by the majority, for the good of the greater number; and, for this reason, it is essentially equal and impartial. It prohibits nothing but what is in itself morally wrong. Hence, there are fewer laws, and fewer transgressions: but when a real transgression happens, an offended community is always prompt to support the law; for it then vindicates its own decision, and its own safety. It is often detested, because it seems to be the penalty of Providence, that inordinate power shall always corrupt the holder, and can never be possessed without being followed by such a train of evils, so much wretchedness to those who endure, and so much depravity in those who exercise it, that it is felt to be a forced state, and a perversion of nature.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.—III.

FROM CLEMENTS BURLEIGH, ESQ.

Who resided thirty years in the United States, to Persons who emigrate to that Country.

I proceed to give some instructions to my own Countrymen who may hereafter emigrate to the United States of America. I shall first take up the poor mechanic and day labourer; next, the farmer, who may go there with money to purchase land; and next, the merchant.

I will take the liberty, as an introduction, to point out some stumbling-blocks that have been in the way of many emigrants to this country. We conceive the vessel coming to anchor, and the passengers preparing for going ashore. On setting their feet on land, they look about them, see fine houses, gardens, and orchards, the streets crowded with well-dressed people, every one pursuing his own business. Well, the question now is, Where shall I go? I meet a person passing, and address myself to him, requesting him to inform me where I can have accommodations for some short time. He will point out a house which he thinks may answer my appearance, &c. I get my goods conveyed to this house. The landlord and his family receive me as a foreigner, and, so long as I have cash, will have a watchful eye over me, and treat me according to what money I spend with them. In the mean time, on the arrival of an Irish ship, a crowd of poor Irish, who have been in that country for a number of years, are always fond of meeting their countrymen on landing, and of encouraging them to take a share of grog or porter, &c. The feelings of the open-hearted Irishman are alive to the invitation, and some days are spent in this way, in the company of men who are a disgrace to the country they came from, and who are utterly incapable to procure themselves work, much less the poor emigrant. I warn emigrants, therefore, to be upon their guard.

The plan, therefore, which I would recommend, is, that upon landing, as soon as convenient, they should divest themselves of any heavy luggage, such as chests or boxes; and in the mean time, if they are deficient of money to carry them to the inland parts of the country, stop some time, and, if they can get work, apply to it, and use what they earn with economy, and keep clear of all idle company, and also be particular in keeping clear of a certain description of their own countrymen. When they have acquired as much money as may help to bear their expences, let them put their bundles on board one of the waggons loaded with merchandize for the Western country. By being active and obliging to the carrier on the way, he will charge little or nothing on your arrival at Pittsburg, or Greensburg, or any other town in the western parts of Pennsylvania. You then take your property from aboard of the waggon, if it suits, and make inquiry for labour. The best plan would be to engage a year with some opulent farmer, for which period of service you will receive 100 dollars, and during that time be found in meat, drink, washing, and lodging. This

will be an apprenticeship that will teach you the work of the country, such as cutting timber, splitting fence-rails, and other work that is not known in Ireland. Be temperate and frugal, and attend worship on Sundays with your employer's family. This will keep you clear of a nest of vipers, who would be urging you to go to tippling-houses with them, to drink whiskey, and talk about Ireland.

At the expiration of the year, if your employer is pleased with your conduct, he will not be willing to part with you, and will enter into engagements with you, which is often done in the following way: *viz.* He will point out to you a certain number of fields to be cultivated, some to be under wheat, others in rye, Indian corn, oats &c.; he will find horses and farming utensils, and furnish board, washing, and lodging, during that year; and when the harvest is taken off the ground, he has two-thirds for his share, and you have one-third. Your share of wheat, rye, Indian corn, or any other produce of the ground, which you have farmed in this way, you will always meet a ready market for. It is true, you must attend early and late to your work, and do it in a neat, farming-like manner. Pursuing this plan of industry a few years, you may save as much money as will purchase 150 acres of land in the state of Ohio, or the Indiana territory, or any other part of these new states. It is necessary to guard against imposition in the title, as titles are very uncertain in some places.

When you are now possessed of a farm of land in fee simple, clear of all rents and annuities for ever, the next thing to be done is to clear the land of the timber, which is done in the following manner:—First of all, the underwood has all to be taken up by the root with a maddock: this is called *grubbing*. Every sapling less than four inches in diameter must be taken out, and piled up in heaps and burned. When this is done, you commence cutting down the timber; the straightest of which, after being cut down, is measured off in lengths of 11 feet, so far as the body of the tree will admit, and cut and split into rails of about four inches in diameter, for the purpose of inclosures. All other timber is cut down, and raised up in heaps and burned, or hauled off the ground. You next commence building your fence, by laying three rails horizontally on the ground, with one end resting on the other, in a zigzag manner, forming obtuse angles. A good fence requires to be at least seven rails high. When this is done, you may then enter with the plough, and plant your Indian corn, or wheat, or whatever you mean to plant in the field. It is now that every stroke you strike is for your own advantage, as you are lord of this property. A log-house and barn are easily built: your neighbours will come ten miles to help you, as they will expect like favours from you in return. Each year you may at least clear 8 or 10 acres; and in the space of 10 or 12 years you may take your ease. This is pointing out to you the path that industrious men have pursued, who now live rich and independent. And I am confident, that in America, without the most close application to labour, and using frugality, land is not attained by those who emigrate to that country destitute of funds. I am convinced almost to a certainty, that out of 20 emigrants from Ireland to the United States, 15 have not able to procure one foot of land: but this is owing to their own bad management. In many instances they are often grossly deceived by false information relative to that country,

painting to them advantages that never existed; and when the poor disappointed emigrant lands on the American shore, he finds his golden views have taken flight. He spends his time in brooding over his misfortunes till his money is gone, and then he must work or starve; and in the cities there is always a number of poor emigrants, that will not go into the country. The streets are often crowded with them looking for work, so that it is very hard to obtain work for a stranger that is not known. The last resource is to engage to work upon the turnpike roads. Here the labourer will get one dollar per day, and must find himself meat, drink, washing, and lodging. Here he has for companions the most abandoned drunken wretches that are in existence, and whose example he must follow, or be he held in derision by them. The day's work is tasked, and if not accomplished, his wages are docked. This sort of labour, and that of working at furnaces and forges, employs a great number of Irishmen. I have known many hundreds of them who have wrought in this way for more than 30 years, who at this moment cannot put a good coat on their backs, and now are old, infirm, and past labour.

It may be objected by some, that it is dangerous to go to the frontier country, on account of the Indians, wild beasts, &c. This is no more than a scare-crow. Indians in time of peace are perfectly inoffensive; and every dependence may be placed on them. If you call at one of their huts, you are invited to partake of what they have;—they even will divide with you the last morsel they have, if they were starving themselves; and while you remain with them, you are perfectly safe, as every individual of them would lose their lives in your defence. This unfortunate portion of the human race has not been treated with that degree of justice and tenderness, which people calling themselves Christians ought to have exercised towards them. Their lands have been forcibly taken from them, in many instances without rendering them a compensation; and in their wars with the people of the United States, the most shocking cruelties have been exercised towards them. I myself fought against them in two campaigns, and was witness to scenes, a repetition of which would chill the blood, and be only a monument of disgrace to people of my own colour.

Being in the neighbourhood of the Indians during the time of peace need not alarm the emigrant, as the Indian will not be as dangerous to him as idle vagabonds that roam the woods, and hunt. He has more to dread from these people of his own colour than from the Indians.

I have now given my advice to *the poor single man*.—I shall offer some remarks to the *poor man who has a family*, and wishes to establish himself in the country. First, on landing, make no stay in the sea-port, but, as soon as circumstances will permit, (as I hinted before) sell off every thing that you can possibly spare, and by attending the horse-market you may purchase a low-priced horse, which you may convey your effects on; and if you have more than it is convenient for him to carry, you will always find farmers' waggons going back into the country, that will carry it for you. When you arrive in the western country, your best way to act would be to apply to some wealthy man, who owns large quantities of land, and enter into an engagement with him, on a lease of improvements. He will give land

seven years on the following terms:—that is, you are obliged to clear 50 acres of tillable land, and ten acres of meadow, build a log-house and barn; and all you make off the land is your own. I have known many, who at the expiration of the term had decently maintained their families, and had put up seven or eight hundred dollars, arising from the sale of grain and cattle, and were able to move further back and purchase land, as I have before mentioned. And now, likely, your little family is grown up, and able to render you a great assistance, clearing your land, and enabling you to be comfortable in the evening of life.

My advice to *mechanics* is, to push back, and take residence in some of the inland towns; and as new counties are every year dividing off, and towns pitched upon to be the seat of justice for these counties, work for all kinds of mechanics is plenty; and money sufficient may soon be earned to purchase a lot in one of these towns, where you may, in a short time, be enabled to build a house on your own property, and have no rent to pay. In these towns you will have an opportunity of educating your children, and putting them to trades at a proper time. But I am sorry to say, most of the tradesmen would suffer cold and hunger, even death itself, rather than go from New York or Philadelphia into the country.

There is a number of young men who leave Ireland, and go to America, intending to be clerks or merchants. Of all classes of people, I can give these the least encouragement. We have ten people of this description, where we cannot get employment for one; particularly at this time, when all kinds of trade in the United States are at so low an ebb.

I will now take notice of the man who emigrates to America, and has money with him, and means to become a *farmer*. First, it is necessary to mention the price of land. East of the mountains, good land will not be bought under from 80 to 120 dollars per acre, where there are good improvements; other lands may rate from five dollars to a higher amount, according to the quality of the land, and the improvements made thereon. Land at a lower rate than this is not an object of purchase, as the soil is so thin and poor, that a living cannot be made on it, without manuring every other year with dung or plaster of Paris. West of the mountains, in all the old settlements, land may be bought from 80 dollars per acre to two dollars. In the state of Ohio, and other new countries, very good land may be bought at two dollars per acre: but this land is in a state of nature, and far distant from any inhabitants. I am well acquainted with people who are improving plantations, that are six miles distant from their nearest neighbour. This, however, they conceive no inconvenience, as their neighbour's cattle do not trouble them, and the pea-vine and pasture in the woods are so luxuriant, added to a short mild winter, that they have it in their power to raise any quantity of horses, horned cattle, hogs, &c. which they please: these animals will provide for themselves during the year, without any attention being paid to them, except giving them salt once a week; and when old enough to sell, they always meet with a good market. But this continues only a few years, as neighbours are daily settling around; and in a short time the pasture in the woods is cut down, and the cattle must be taken into the fields, and fed during the winter.

A good market is always to be had in these new countries, on account of emigrants settling, who want all that the farmers have to spare; so that the first settlers always have the advantage, and commonly become rich men. All lands purchased in this country are in fee simple, and clear of all rent and annuities for ever.

As to *mercantile men* emigrating to this part of the world, they have their own difficulties as well as others. If they open in the wholesale way, they have commonly to give six months credit to country merchants, who make their purchases generally every fall and spring; that is, what they purchase in the spring is payable in the fall, and that bought in the fall payable in the spring; though it is seldom that these engagements are punctually fulfilled, and riders and collectors are always out dunning, and often bringing suits at law, for the recovery of their money. Goods are generally sold at a large profit when bought on credit; and if the merchant has a capital to support him, and forms a connexion with punctual country merchants, he is in a fair way to do well.

I shall now make a few general remarks.—The description I have been making of America is confined to the United States. Upper and Lower Canada belong to the British government, as also Nova Scotia. Since the peace of 1783, many hundreds of families have sold their land in the Northern States, and went into Upper Canada, and there obtained titles from the English government for lands of the first quality, having to pay only a mere trifle; and it is well known, that at least three-fourths of the inhabitants of Upper Canada are composed of emigrants from the United States, or the descendants of such. The question will be asked, what is the reason the people living under a republican form of government should transplant themselves, and take refuge under a monarchical?

There are several reasons that may be assigned. First, during the revolution, a number of Royalists, whose property was confiscated by the government of the United States, removed to Upper Canada, and obtained land from the British government. The descendants of these people now occupy these lands, and are in easy circumstances. Another reason is, that the land in the Eastern States is generally poor thin soil; whereas Upper Canada is more fertile, and land obtained for little or nothing, and the fleets and army of the mother-country able to protect them both at home and abroad, with full liberty of the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland, which we enjoyed a right or privilege to previous to the late war, but is not granted to us now. We have also been much curtailed in the East-India trade, by the late peace with Great Britain. Another reason that may be assigned for people of the United States moving into Canada, is, that taxes are very light in Canada, whereas at present in the United States taxation is heavy. Add to this, the violent contention and party-spirit that prevails, which is always disgusting and disagreeable to sober, industrious, well-disposed citizens, and ever has the tendency to weaken the force of the country. Had the Americans been fully united in sentiment as to the propriety of the last war, Canada would have been taken the first campaign. Although the Canadians are very loyal, and fought with unexampled courage, yet they would have been overwhelmed with numbers. Since the peace the emigration to

Canada has been very great, and that country is settling very fast. There has also been an emigration from the southern states into the Spanish province of East Florida, where they have settled themselves, and taken the oath of allegiance to the Spanish government.

It is to be hoped, that those feuds and animosities that have hitherto existed will now be shortly done away; and that the unthinking class of people who had urged on the war, having now suffered a disappointment, and been the means of loading the country with a national debt, and by no means having bettered their own circumstances, will be convinced of their error.

The Americans in general are a brave and generous people, well-informed, hospitable, and kind; it would be, therefore, the duty of emigrants, when settled in that country, not to be the first to lend a hand in disturbing the peace of the country;—it is the height of ingratitude, as they ought to consider that they have been received, and granted the rights of citizenship; it is their duty, therefore, to lend a hand to nothing that may be injurious to their adopted country. I hope Irish emigrants, when they arrive, will copy after some of the rules and instructions I have pointed out, which, if it should turn out to their advantage, as I hope it may, would truly be a great happiness and gratification to their countryman and friend,

CLEMENTS BURLEIGH.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS—IV.

LETTER FROM A SCOTSMAN SETTLED IN THE WESTERN COUNTRY TO A NUMBER OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Lexington, November 4.

DEAR FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN—I received your's of the 6th of July; and what follows will, I hope, be a satisfactory answer to all your queries. The general price of land here, at its first settlement, is from two to three dollars. Land sold by Congress is two dollars, to be paid in five years. The manner of clearing is to cut down all the timber below a foot thick, and to notch the heavy timber all round: thus the growth is stopped, and the land being every year laboured, the roots gradually die, and are torn out; so that, in a few years, the whole field is cleared. Unless what is used in fencing, and building, and fuel, and such purposes, all the wood is burnt upon the ground. In the most of places, wood is no more thought of than heath and rushes are with you. Two men, who are ordinarily expert at hewing wood, can easily, in two months, clear as much land as will produce food sufficient for the support of a family of six or eight for a whole year. It is usual for those who bring families to settle, to rent a house and a piece of clear land for a year or so, till they have time to look about them, make a convenient purchase, and get a house of their own raised. The first houses which are built upon a plantation are usually raised in little more than a week or two. They are, indeed, not very elegant; but they do very well for a year or so, till

the family has time to build a better.—The people are every where exceedingly kind and obliging to new comers, and render them all the comfort and assistance in their power; they have all once known, in their own case, what it is to be strangers.—There are at no times any thing like a market for produce, such as that in the old country; but there is always some little market, sometimes better, and sometimes worse. The situation of society, however, is such, that very little cash is needed. Every family who has the least industry may, after the second or third year, easily raise within itself almost every thing that is necessary. Salt, and iron, and the taxes of government, which are by no means heavy, are almost the only things for which men need to give money.—Men's persons and properties are here as safe as in any part of the world; while liberty, civil and religious, is fully enjoyed; law and justice are strictly and impartially executed.—Snakes, and such like, are here no more dangerous than in Carnwath Muir. In all my wanderings, I have not seen above half a dozen snakes, nor met with many more who have been bit by them. When any are bit by them, they have always a simple and efficacious cure at hand.—Indians, where they are to be seen, are equally harmless.—Unless it is along some of the large rivers, where the people are at certain seasons liable to the fever and ague, the country is every where healthy; the people in general live as long, and are subject to as few diseases as they are in Scotland. The weather, in summer, is considerably hotter than it is at home; but neither I nor my partner have found it the least disagreable. We have only worn our clothes a little lighter, and have kept in the house, or the shade, a few hours while it was hottest. To be out in the evenings and mornings is most delightful.—A brewer or a smith along with you will be a valuable acquisition. Each of these branches can be carried on with considerable profit.

I could fill sheets in praise of the country; but there is nothing like fact. I am acquainted with hundreds who came here within these twenty years, with nothing more than a sound constitution and an industrious disposition, who have raised large families, and are now living in ease and affluence. I would recommend unto you to come and settle upon Eagle Creek (Adams county, state of Ohio), about 100 miles nearer you than Lexington. In that quarter there is plenty of good vacant land. The length of the journey there is from Philadelphia or Baltimore to Pittsburg 300 miles; then about as much by water down the river Ohio. In preparing for such a long journey, dispose of every thing you have, except your body and bed-clothes. The latter end of July, or the beginning of August, is the best time to set sail. If the war continues, take an American bottom. It makes very little matter whether you sail for Baltimore or Philadelphia. If you cannot find a convenient passage for one of these, Newcastle, or Wilmington, or some other place upon the Delaware river, is the next best shift. In packing up your clothes, it will be much to your advantage to have them put into as light trunks, or chests, as possible, and to pack them very hard. Make your agreement with the captain, that you furnish your own provisions, water excepted; and see that a sufficient stock of water is laid in, and that it be put into well-seasoned vessels. When you have got about half way, it is likely

that the seamen, with consent of the captain, may set apart a few hours to make themselves merry, by working some antic tricks upon you. If they take this liberty, by no means resent;—take a laugh also: they hurt nobody. Being arrived in Philadelphia, let it be your first thing to inquire for *Scotsmen:* from them you will receive a great deal of useful information. If you land at Baltimore, ask for the Rev. Robert Anon. Our church at Philadelphia is at present vacant; but there is a Mr. Miller, a mason, a Scotsman, who will be exceedingly happy to see you. I cannot tell you where he lives; but there is not a shopkeeper but has a printed list of all the principal inhabitants. There are waggons continually passing from these parts to Pittsburg; make the best bargain you can with one or more of these waggons to carry your women and children, and the men of you may travel on foot. Set off in company with one of these carriers' waggons. You will usually travel twenty miles a-day. When you pass market-towns, purchase a little provision for yourselves and horses. When you have advanced about 60 or 100 miles, the road will grow rougher, which will likely render it necessary to purchase one or two more horses. By this time you will have fallen in with other families in the same situation with yourselves. You will find the people every where very freely disposed to ask every thing, and tell you every thing. The sooner you get into their manner, it will be the more advantage to you; but be always upon your guard against knaves. You will find a great many difficulties and inconveniences; but with a good spirit, and an indulgent Heaven, every thing becomes easy. Your expences will depend a great deal upon little incidents, which human eye cannot foresee; but if, after you have discharged all your accounts about Greenock, you have the one-half remaining, I think you will have a sufficiency; and, upon the word of an honest man, I positively give it as my opinion, that, though you were to lay out every farthing of your money, if it brought you in health to your destination, you will be considerable gainers. I don't think it will suit men in your situation to lay out any of your money in speculation, upon trading articles; but you may consult with the merchants in Greenock. You must likewise observe to have the money you bring into America changed into dollars or gold coin. Take care and secure your liquor well, else the sailors will use it as a common stock. If any of you are skilled in music, a fiddle, or some such instrument, to raise the spirits, will be a valuable piece of furniture. Keep as much above deck as possible. I commend you all to the care of the God of Abraham, who went out not knowing whither; and remain, dear brethren,

ROBERT HAMILTON BISHOP.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.—V.

GREATFIELD, *(Scipio, Cayuga County, State of* NEW YORK.*)*
6 month 2, 1817.

Thy question, "*Whether a residence in* INDIANA *will be favourable to the health of Emigrants from higher latitudes?*" should be con-

sidered in two points of view, though in strictness it might be confined to the effects of a warmer climate on the constitution.

I am aware of the difficulty of finding two places which differ in nothing but in temperature, where the atmosphere is equally dry, pure, elastic, heavy, electrical, and equal at all times in its currents. Without such agreement, comparisons must be imperfect; but, from a general review of the warmer parts of the temperate zone, I know of no series of facts which should determine that question in the negative. The most remarkable instances of longevity on record take their date from countries further south than the object of this inquiry; and though the limits of human life have been abridged since that day, I cannot discover why we may not assign a full average of health to those parallels of latitude.

Clarke mentions in his Travels in Greece, that an English sea captain had been long in search of a spot the most exempt from disease, where he might pass the remnant of his life; and that, after having visited various parts of the world with this object in view, he fixed on the Isle of Scio. That author adds, he was not disappointed. The south point of this island is in lat. 38° 14′; and making allowance for the difference of climate, we must pass far to the south of Indiana to find winters equally mild.

I notice these instances, because many of our citizens appear to have drawn their ideas of warm climates from the maritime parts of the southern states. But the formation and climate of that district is essentially different from those of the same parallels west of the mountains. There the distressing heats of the day are often protracted till towards midnight, and the degree is so extraordinary as to prevent the refreshment of sleep, even to the native exhausted by fatigue. During this time, on the opposite side of the Alleghany, evening is attended by a refreshing coolness; and while I was in Indiana, though near Midsummer, I passed no night in which a blanket was not comfortable.

This coolness at evening appears to be peculiar to the country north and west of the Alleghany mountains. Cramer informs us, that it extends southwardly to Mobile. Why should the climate of New York be more healthy than that of Indiana? It is a fact well known to many, that in summer we have weather as hot as in the West Indies. This heat has been sufficient to produce from our marshes every form of fever that has prevailed in our western waters. The mortality attending dysentery in different parts of this state appears to have been as great as in any cases of that malady to the south. Typhus has ravaged our most airy situations; and in the northern parts of our county epidemics have been uncommonly fatal. Emigrants suffering from rheumatism or consumption have much to hope from that climate; and I know of no disease in that country to balance this advantage.

There are now living in Vincennes four Frenchmen who were at the defeat of General Braddock, who have lived in that place between fifty and sixty years. There are also two French women between eighty and ninety years old; and one person of the name of Mills lately died, aged 115 years. These instances may shew, that there is nothing peculiarly destructive to human life in that country; and

it should be remembered that these have not been selected from a large city, but a frontier town of small population.

I shall now pass to a more important view of the subject. The ease and safety with which families can descend the Ohio has made that river the great thoroughfare of emigration to the south-western states; and the loss of health, and often of life, experienced by new comers, ought to be more frequently imputed to the injudicious manner of performing that navigation, than to the unhealthiness of those countries.

As the messenger is waiting, my remarks must be brief; but I hope their importance will attract the notice of some of the thousands of our citizens who heedlessly press on to destruction.

Descend the river in autumn, after the frosts have commenced; for by that time the offensive smell from the shores will have abated. Use no river water without filtering. This operation is expeditiously performed in a vessel like an upright churn with two bottoms. These are three or four inches apart; and the upper, in which a number of small holes are bored, receives in the centre a tube, one inch in diameter, extending above the vessel, and communicating with the cavity between the bottoms. After spreading a cloth, fill the upper part with well-washed sand, and let the water (from a vessel above) down through the tube. In a short time it will rise through the sand divested of its impurities or sediments in sufficient quantities for every culinary purpose. In a few days the apparatus may need cleansing; as the filth will be chiefly below, a hole opened in the lower bottom will allow it to pass off. If the water has not an agreeable coolness, cyder or strong beer should be mixed with it for drink; as the warmth, without such stimulus, will relax the tone of the stomach, and predispose to disease.

Lay in plenty of good wholesome provisions. Travellers should never change their diet for the worse. The fatigues of mind and body, in most cases, require that it should be for the better. To live economically is to live comfortably. Any additional expence in provisions would not go far in paying a doctor's bill, without taking into view loss of time and of comfort, or the expences of nursing.

Go not in a vessel with a bad roof. A crowded boat is an inconvenient place to dry wet clothes; and the damage sustained in furniture would more than pay the expence of being comfortably sheltered, without considering the probable loss of health. Bending their boards over head is not sufficient; I have seen none of these roofs that would not admit a driving shower of rain.

If spirituous liquors are taken, let the quantity be cautiously regulated. Every excess debilitates the system; and to think of escaping disease by keeping always "*full*," is desperate folly. When fever attacks such subjects, it is commonly fatal. Some men who have travelled much, and who have no moral or religious scruples to dissuade them, totally abstain from spirits in unhealthy situations. Eating rich wholesome food guards the stomach much better from infection: nor would I omit, in the list of such articles, well-cured ham and strong coffee.

If the weather become warm, guard well against the smell of

bilge water. But if you must descend in the spring, go early. Avoid all delay; and remember you are fleeing for your lives. I have seen the havoc, and I believed not till then. Nail boards over head, to keep off the heat of the roof; for sometimes it will remind you of an oven.

On landing, you ought first to secure yourselves from the inclemency of the weather. Water from brooks should be filtered; but depend not on these during summer. If springs are not convenient, dig wells: it is much cheaper to do this than to be sick. Much of the sickness of new countries proceeds from bad water.

Let nothing tempt you to fish in warm weather immediately on changing your climate. The effluvia of the shores is poison. To get wet, and lie out all night, is little short of madness. Fresh fish are unwholesome, unless it be for a slight change of diet. We know of no country that has been healthy where the inhabitants live on fresh fish. But if you must have them, buy them; any price is cheaper than health. If you must fish, do it in the day time, and be comfortably sheltered at night. Be also cautious of using much fresh meat from the woods.

If you feel indisposed, wait not till you are *down sick*, but take medicine without delay. If the stomach be foul, which is the case at the commencement of all fevers, take an emetic, and then brace up with bark. If this is too bad, take pearl-ash dissolved in water, half a gill, not too strong, three times a day, fasting. Whatever may be the offending cause (except the case be *mechanical*), it will in some measure neutralize it, though there may be cases in which it will be insufficient. I have seen no medicine quicker in its operation; and on myself the most distressing symptoms were relieved in half an hour. Since that it has been tried with equal success by others. In dysentery it has been considered a *specific*, and probably no medicine will better merit that character; for we know of no case of this disease where relief was not obtained by the use of it. It may be procured at Vincennes, and probably at Cincinnati; but it is scarce and dear in the western country.

Keep away from the flats on the rivers; and let not the fertility of the soil induce you to cultivate it, until you are naturalized to the climate, or, more properly, recovered from all the fatigues attending emigration, for it is necessary that the mind should be composed as well as the body. Land of an inferior quality in a high, airy situation, will yield greater *real profits*.

Let me caution the emigrant on one point more, and I have done. The water in the Ohio country, as in this (which is only a continuation of it) is in many places strongly impregnated by lime. The effects of this on children just weaned have often proved fatal, by inducing diarrhœa, which soon exhausts the patient; and no medicine can give relief while the *occasional cause* is not removed. This is easily done, by refusing water, and giving cow's milk. If the disease is far advanced, paregoric may be necessary to abate the irritability. I first discovered the benefit of this treatment on one of my children, who seemed wasting to a skeleton, and have witnessed much of its good effects since. Very respectfully, thy friend,

S. R. BROWN, DAVID THOMAS.

Auburn, State of New York. L

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.—VI.

Emigrants who prefer the southern parts of Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and who remove from the northern parts of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Province of Maine, &c. would do well to embark at Hamilton, on the Alleghany river, where they ought to arrive about the 20th of March, in order to descend the river the first freshets. Boats are easily procured on the spot, of various sizes: the navigation of the Alleghany is easy and safe; only two or three accidents have happened since the settlement of the country. Those who intend settling near the banks of the Ohio, or Mississippi, would do well to descend on rafts of white pine boards, which, if properly constructed, are as safe and more convenient for a family, than a common boat. Boards of an excellent quality can be purchased at Hamilton for 75 cents per 100 foot. If not wanted for building by the emigrant, they will command a ready sale at all the villages and towns between Pittsburg and Louisville. Provisions are scarce and extravagantly high at Olean Point; consequently travellers and families ought to lay in a stock in the rich and populous counties of Cayuga and Ontario. It would be ruinous for families to embark as late as the first of May.

The road from Geneva to Hamilton is good in winter, horrible in April, tolerable in summer. The distance from Hamilton to Pittsburg, by water, is 300 miles.

The distance from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Ohio, by water, is 1188 miles.

There are two great leading roads to the western country; the one through the interior of Pennsylvania, the other through New York: families moving to the western country generally take the one most contiguous to them. The most common mode is to travel by waggons of their own; in which case they provide food for themselves and their horses, and are accommodated with lodgings at the different houses where they stop all night. The charge for this accommodation is generally very moderate; and when the moving family is poor, the payment is often dispensed with.

There are so many different points from whence emigrants set out, and to which they go, that it is difficult to form an estimate that will apply to them all. Probably the following view may be the most intelligible.

A waggon with two horses can accommodate seven persons, and can travel with tolerable ease twenty miles a day, the Sundays being devoted to rest; and, by travelling economically, the whole expence will not exceed two dollars per day, or fourteen dollars per week, in which the family can travel 120 miles. At this rate, a family of seven can travel from Connecticut to Cleveland, 600 miles, for 70 dollars; or from Philadelphia to Zanesville, in the interior of the state of Ohio, 425 miles, for about 60 dollars. On the latter route, a great many waggons travel between Philadelphia and Pittsburg; and it was before stated, that waggon-hire was about five dollars per cwt.

for both persons and property. The carriage of a family of seven, by this conveyance, would cost about 45 dollars, besides their board; which appears more in proportion than by the other mode: but it is to be observed, that in this way it is unnecessary to purchase horses or waggons, which in the Eastern states are pretty dear, and there is no wear and tear. A considerable saving can frequently be made on both routes by water conveyance; on the north by Lake Erie, and on the south by the Ohio river. The stage between Philadelphia and Pittsburg is the most agreeable and expeditious mode of travelling on that road, and is preferred by such as can afford the expence.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL WESTERN STATES.

Emigration is almost confined to the Western States. Not only emigrants from Europe, but residents in the Eastern States, proceed in multitudes to the Western Territory, which presents immense space to the activity and industry of new settlers, with advantages superior to any other parts of the United States. The limits of this publication will not permit a full description of these portions of the New World. Their situation, boundaries, extent, produce, &c. will be found in the topographical description of each state, page 28; and it is presumed, an additional view, though a hasty one, will be serviceable to the inquirer. To this end an account of each of the principal Western States follows:—

ALABAMA.

The best part of this territory is to be found between the Alabama and Tombigbee. Between the Alabama waters and those of the Conecah is an extensive tract of rich land, the timber large, and cane abundant, liberally watered by creeks: this tract is thirty miles long, including the plains, and twenty wide. The plains are waving, hill and dale, and appear divided into fields, interspersed or bounded with clumps of woodland; soil lead-coloured or dark clay, very rich, and covered with weeds and tall grass.—Most kinds of game are scarce throughout the territory.—Stone coal abounds on the Cahaba, Black Warrior, &c.—The land is generally rich, well watered, and lies well, as a waving country, for cultivation, the growth of timber, oak, hiccory, and the short leaf pine, pea vine on the hill sides and in the bottoms, and a late (or autumnal) broad leaf grass on the richest land; the whole a very desirable country.—The population, 22,794 whites, and 10,493 slaves, is scattered in lines over an immense extent of territory. It is rapidly augmenting by emigrants from Georgia, the Carolinas, and from Kentucky, and Tennessee. A writer well acquainted with the

country predicts, that five years will not elapse before the population of this territory will exceed 60,000 free white inhabitants, the number which gives a right to admission into the Union as an independent state.—The Creek Indians inhabit the territory, and reside chiefly on the waters of Alabama and Catahouchy, in about thirty towns; they are brave, raise stock, and cultivate the soil; and, although greatly reduced by war and famine, in 1813-14, their number exceeded 20,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

A writer speaking of this state says, " On the same plantation I have seen the apple, cherry, orange, fig, quince, Irish potatoe, wheat, rye, buck-wheat, flax, cotton and sugar-cane, grow well, nearly all of which excel. The productions of our country, that we find on the surface of the earth, merit an early attention. The lumber of our rivers are a source of wealth sufficient to enrich the country, had we no other. The groves of white oak are immense, immediately on the margin of our rivers, the lumber of which is highly prized in the foreign markets. The groves of red cedar are extensive; also live oak, a variety of pines, cypress, &c. calculated to execute commercial enterprize. The cotton of our country was the first that was sold in the New Orleans market in 1816, for the enormous sum of *thirty-five* dollars per hundred. It ought never to be forgotten that when our produce or lumber is on hand, it is at once at market. The ease with which stock of every description is raised is alone a source of wealth, when attended to. The farmer may calculate for years to come on having no other trouble in raising his cattle, hogs, sheep, &c. than that of looking after. The mutton, veal, and lamb of our country, is certainly superior to any animal food I ever tasted. The fowling of our rivers is not surpassed by any country in the United States. The oysters and fish of the bay of Mobile have been much admired by the citizens of even New York; and were I to point out a situation best calculated to meet every source of advantages, and furnish the best access to enjoyment, I have no hesitation in giving the vicinity of St. Stephens and Fort Claiborne as affording it; lying in the high country, affording high and river bottom land of the first quality, within two days ride of the margin of the Ocean from Mobile to Pensacola, over an excellent level road. Between these two places are found situations capable of giving all the gratifications expected from a residence in the vicinity of the Ocean; amongst those the bay of Perdido has arrested much attention, and has been announced by many intelligent travellers and persons of taste, as one of the most desirable on any continent explored; its scenery, productions, and uncommon salubrity of climate, has caused many to call it the Montpellier of America. The constant prevalence of the sea breeze tempers the heat of summer, so as to make these situations very desirable. The ease with which southern fruits are obtained at all seasons, the flavour of fish, oysters, crabs, and lobsters, would court the residence of the most voluptuous epicures of our country. As to the valuable productions of our country brought to perfection by common day-labourers, the profits are not to be surpassed by the agriculturalists of any country.

LOUISIANA.

Late experiments prove that the sugar-cane can be successfully cultivated in any part of Louisiana, except in the swampy or "*unripe*" alluvial soils. Sugar lands yield from one to two hogsheads of a thousand weight, and 50 gallons of rum, per acre; the value is about 100 dollars a hogshead. It is confidently stated, that two young French gentlemen made in one season, with 28 hands, 200 hogsheads of sugar; and the same letter states, that an old man, assisted only by his two sons, carried 30 hogsheads to market, the produce of their own hands, in one season.—The cotton lands of Louisiana yield from 500 to 2000 pounds weight of seed cotton per acre. A hand will cultivate ten acres. Rice is cultivated with the greatest facility, as water is easily diverted from the rivers and bayous into the fields. The use of water on rice is more to suppress the growth of noxious weeds and grass, which would otherwise stifle the grain, than for promoting the growth of the rice itself; for none of the grasses can stand the water, but rice does, as long as it is not totally immersed. Therefore it is, that after weeding, the planter, if he has it convenient, lets on water to about half the height of the grain.—The exports of Louisiana already exceed those of all the New-England states by more than 150,000 dollars a year. Between 3 and 400 sea vessels arrive and depart annually. 937 vessels of all denominations departed during the year 1816, from the Bayou St. John, a port of delivery in the district of Mississippi; the tonnage of these vessels is calculated at 16,000; they are chiefly employed in carrying the produce of that part of the Floridas belonging to the United States, consisting in barks, coals, cotton, corn, furs, hides, pitch, planks, rosin, skins, tar, timber, turpentine, sand, shells, lime, &c. The quantity of sugar made on the Mississippi alone is estimated, by a late writer, at ten millions of pounds. Twenty thousand bales of cotton were exported in 1812.—Perhaps there is no country in the globe where so much wealth is divided among so few individuals as in Louisiana. Its resources are immense, while its population is comparatively small. The yearly income of many of the planters amounts to 20,000 dollars: and it is said to be not uncommon to mark from one to three thousand calves in a season, and to have from 10 to 20,000 head of fine cattle.

TENNESSEE.

The greater part of the country is broken, free from swamps, and remarkably healthy. The fertile cotton lands produce forest trees of an extraordinary growth. Cane abounds in the valleys, and on the rich hills. Saltpetre, tobacco, cotton, hogs, and cattle, are the grand staples. There is a large body of rich land belonging to the United States, between Duck river and the Muscle shoals, and south of the Tennessee river, below the shoals, extending to the Mississippi, and down that river to the mouth of the Wolf, containing about 6,000,000 of acres. This part of the state affords fine situations for enterprising emigrants. Fevers are almost unknown to the inhabitants, except on the bottoms of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi rivers. I know of no country where diseases are so rare,

or where physicians have so little employ: children, remarkably robust and healthy. The climate proves congenial to northern constitutions.

KENTUCKY.

The bottoms of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, from its mouth to that of Big Sandy, will average one mile in width. The timber is beech, sugar maple, sycamore, cotton-wood, hackberry, paw-paw, and honey locust. These bottoms are in some places subject to periodical inundation, but are nevertheless susceptible of cultivation; about one sixth part of this land is cleared. This extensive tract is intersected by Little Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, and Salt rivers, and their numerous forks. There are no swamps; and the hills are of such easy ascent, that the fields shew to the best possible advantage. The small streams are numerous, and have gullied the earth into sharp hills, long crooked ridges, deep glens, dark hollows, and frightful gulfs. The hills are covered with oak, chesnut, hickory, gum, and poplar; and the valleys with beech, sugar maple, elm, poplar, black walnut, and hackberry. In the bottoms of the gulfs, or "*coves*," as the inhabitants call them, the trees are thickly planted, and grow to a most extraordinary size, particularly the poplars, which frequently measure eight feet in diameter, and of immense height. It is in these unfrequented recesses that Solitude may be said to hold her court; for the light of heaven is not able to penetrate the eternal gloom which reigns beneath the impervious foliage. What a scene for Walter Scott! His description of the woods of Soignies is strikingly appropriate to the coves and gulfs of Kentucky and Tennessee—

"Thy wood, dark Soignies, holds us now,
Where the tall beeches' glossy bough,
For many a league around,
With birch and darksome oak between,
Spreads deep and far a pathless screen,
Of tangled forest ground."

The areas of these gulfs are from one to fifty acres, perfectly level at the bottom, and covered, when in a state of nature, with a thick growth of cane; they have gaps or outlets on one side, through which flows the brook created by the numerous springs issuing from the base of the almost surrounding hills. The water of these springs is excellent and durable; the sides of the hills, when not too steep for the plough, yield fine crops of corn, potatoes, &c. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the inhabitants often locate themselves in these peaceful retreats. They afford a pleasant residence in winter, but are too confined and sultry in the summer.—The horse, noble and generous, is the favourite animal of the Kentuckians, by whom he is pampered with unceasing attention. Every person of wealth has from ten to thirty, of good size and condition, and upon which he lavishes his corn with a wasteful profusion. A common work horse is worth 50 dollars, and a genteel saddle-horse 100 dollars. Cattle are raised in great numbers in every part of the state; large droves are annually bought up for the new territories, and for the Atlantic markets. Oxen are very little used on the farm, and are mostly reared for the drovers. A large-sized ox can be purchased for 25 dollars, and a cow for ten or twelve dollars.

Sheep have multiplied greatly since the Merino *mania* of 1810. Hogs are raised with great ease, and in vast numbers, on the oak and chesnut lands in the southern counties. The farm-yards swarm with domestic fowls; and hens lay and sit in winter as well as in spring and summer; they can be multiplied to almost any number, and with a trifling expence. The quail is the most common of the feathered tribe,—they are to be seen at every step, singly and in flocks. Wild turkeys are still numerous in the unsettled parts. The robin of the northern states is almost a stranger in Kentucky and Tennessee. Bears, deer, wolves, and foxes, are numerous in the eastern and southern counties. Rabbits and grey squirrels are very plentiful in the settlements.—The manufactures consist of cloths and stuffs, bagging for cotton and hemp, iron, castings, nails, earthenware, glass, leather, cordage, paper, distilled spirits, oil, saltpetre, gunpowder, and maple sugar. There are about 60 rope-walks, 7 paper-mills, 5 furnaces, upwards of 20 powder-mills. Between 2 and 300 bushels of salt are yearly made at the different licks. Almost every plantation has a sugar-camp. The sap is sweeter than that produced from the sugar trees in the northern states. The quantity of maple sugar annually produced in the state is supposed to exceed two millions of pounds. The Kentuckians are generally brave, patriotic, and hospitable. The rich hold labour in contempt, and frequently make the possession of slaves a criterion of merit.—No country can offer greater inducements to the industrious, enterprising emigrant, if we regard the soil, the climate, the low price of lands, the goodness of the title, and certain prospect of a market for the surplus produce; for the outlet to the sea is both ways, *viz.* by the Lakes and the Ohio. Improved land sells from 4 to 25 dollars per acre.—The average produce of lands in this county is about as follows: corn, 50 bushels to the acre; wheat, 25 bushels; oats, 30 bushels; hemp grows remarkably well, but there is little raised. Crops of hay are very heavy, and the country is well adapted to grass of all kinds.—Emigrants approaching this country from New York, or the states east of that, would save much labour and expence, to land at Fort Meigs or Lower Sandusky; from the former to proceed by water up the Miami of the Lakes to Fort Defiance or Fort Wayne, and ascend the Auglaize or St. Mary's. If their destination was the new state of Indiana, from Fort Wayne they could pass a portage of eight miles, haul their craft over, and descend the Wabash to any given point below.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

There are no mountains in this territory; the interior is table-land, having a western and northern inclination, interspersed with small lakes and marshes, from which issue the head branches of the rivers. Prairies exist of an excellent soil; others sandy sandy, wet, and sterile. There are extensive forests of lofty timber, consisting of oak, sugar maple, beach, ash, poplar, white and yellow pine, cedar, plum, &c. The bottoms, and high prairies are equal to those of Indiana. The timbered uplands are well adapted to the production of most kinds of grain, and appear to bear a long series of crops. There is no part of the world with better soil for wheat and fruit.—The Indians of this territory have been estimated at 3000

souls. Their trade is very valuable to their white neighbours;—they all cultivate Indian corn, and some of them wheat, as well as most kinds of garden vegetables and fruit; raise horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry, but nevertheless derive a principal part of their subsistence from the waters and forests.

INDIANA.

The northern half of this state is a country of lakes; thirty-eight of which, from two to ten miles in length, are delineated on the latest maps; but the actual number probably exceeds one hundred: many of these, however, are mere ponds, less than one mile in length. Some have two distinct outlets, one running into the northern lakes, the other into the Mississippi.—There are two kinds of meadows called *prairies*, the river and upland prairies: the first are found upon the margins of rivers, and are bottoms destitute of timber; most of these exhibit vestiges of former cultivation. The last are plains, from thirty to one hundred 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.—Steam mills, without doubt, will be in operation as soon as the country is sufficiently settled for the purpose of making flour for exportation.—There are some excellent tracts of land in Indiana and Illinois. Corn is raised pretty easy; and stock with little attention, and in some plaees with little or no fodder. The prairies are destitute of water; but it can be obtained by digging twenty or thirty feet.—Wheat yields the inhabitants, who are neat farmers, 68lbs. a bushel, and never gets winter-killed or smutty; the only difficulty they experience in its culture is, that the land in many places is too rich until it has been improved. Apple-trees bear every year. Peaches some years do exceedingly well; so do cherries, currants, and most kinds of fruit. Wheat is 75 cents a bushel; flour, 3 dollars a hundred,—delivered at Fort Harrison, 4; corn, 25 cents a bushel; pork, 4 dollars; beef, 4 dollars; butter and cheese, from 12½ to 25 cents; honey, 50 cents per gallon; maple sugar, 25 cents; European goods exorbitantly high.—The winters are mild, compared with those of the northern states. The weather is very fine till Christmas; then changeable until about the middle of February, when winter breaks up, and spring soon commences. Peaches are in blossom by the 1st of March, and by the 10th of April the forests are clad in green. The flowering shrubs and trees are in full bloom

some days before the leaves get their growth, which gives the woods a very beautiful appearance.—Farms, containing a log-house and fifteen or twenty acres, sell as high as eight or ten dollars; in some instances the necessities or rambling dispositions of the inhabitants induce them to dispose of their plantations at a trifling advance upon the original price. —The forests are abundantly stocked with game.

THE ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

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 hypothenuse.—The present population is estimated at 20,000 souls, all whites. It increases, it is supposed, in the ratio of 30 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.—No state or territory in North America can boast superior facilities of internal navigation.—The banks of the Illinois are generally high. The bed of the river being a white marble or clay, or sand, the waters are remarkably clear. It abounds with beautiful islands, one of which is ten miles long; and adjoining or near to it are many coal mines, salt ponds, and small lakes. It passes through one lake, 210 miles from its mouth, which is 20 miles in length, and 3 or 4 miles in breadth, called Illinois Lake.—The Kaskaskia is the next river in magnitude, and waters the finest country I have ever seen: it is neither flat nor mountainous, but maintains a happy undulating medium between the extremes; it is suited to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, tobacco, &c. The climate is too cold for cotton as a staple, or for sugar. On the streams of this river there are already built, and now building, a great number of mills. It is navigable at least 150 miles on a straight line. It is generally conceded, that the permanent seat of government for the state will be fixed on this river, near a direct line from the mouth of Missouri to Vincennes, in the state of Indiana. The inhabitants residing on this river and its waters may not be as polished as some; but I will say, without fear of contradiction, that no people have a more abundant stock of hospitality and good qualities. Above the mouth of this river is situated the town of Kaskaskia, the present seat of government. The great American bottom of the Mississippi begins at the mouth of the Kaskaskia river, extending nearly to the mouth of the Illinois river, supposed to contain 600 square miles. No land can be more fertile; some of it has been in cultivation one hundred and twenty years, and still no deterioration has yet manifested itself: it is unquestionably the Delta of America. Great numbers of cattle are bought in that country for the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets; it is, undoubtedly, a very fine stock country.—There are many small lakes in this territory. Several of the rivers have their sources in them. They abound with wild fowl and fish.—There are six distinct kinds of land in Illinois: 1. Bottoms, bearing honey locust, pecan, black walnut, beach, sugar maple, buck-eye, 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 before enumerated. 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 50 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 upon this deleterious soil! 3. Dry prairie, bordering all the rivers, lies immediately in the 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 wood-land. 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 is 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 stinted oaks and pines.—Between the mouths of the Wabash and the Ohio, the right bank of the Ohio in many places presents the rugged appearance of bold projecting rocks. The banks of the Kaskaskia and Illinois 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 Big Hill Creek, present a perpendicular front of 140 feet high, of solid limestone. 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 the territory is open prairie, some of which are of such vast extent that the sun apparently rises and set within their widely extended borders. The large tract of country through which the Illinois river and its branches meander, is said not to be exceeded in beauty, levelness, richness, and fertility of soil, by any tract of land, of equal extent, in the United States. From the Illinois to the Wabash, excepting some little distance from the rivers, is almost one continued prairie, or natural meadow, intermixed with groves, or copses of wood, and some swamps and small lakes. These beautiful, and to the eye of the beholder unlimited fields, are covered with luxuriant growth of grass, and other vegetable productions.

Travellers describe the scenery skirting the Illinois as beautiful beyond description. There is a constant succession of prairies, stretching in many places from the river farther than the eye can reach, and elegant groves of wood-land. The trees are represented as peculiarly handsome; having their branches overspread with rich covering of the vine. Nevertheless, it is the empire of solitude; for the cheering voice of civilized men is seldom heard on this delightful stream.—Copper and lead are found in several parts of the territory. I am not informed as to the existence of iron ore. Travellers speak of an alum hill a considerable distance up Mine river, and of another hill, producing the fleche or arrow stone. The French, while in possession of the country, procured millstones above the Illinois lake. Coal is found upon the banks of the Au Vase or Muddy river, and Illinois, 50 miles above Peoria lake; the latter mine extends for half a mile along the right bank of the river. A little below the coal mines are two salt ponds, one hundred yards in circumference, and several feet in depth; the water is stagnant, and of a yellowish colour. The French inhabitants and Indians make good salt from them. Between two and three hundred thousand bushels of salt are annually made at the U. S. Saline, 26 miles below the mouth of the Wabash. These works supply the settlements of Indiana and Illinois. The salt is sold at the works at from fifty to seventy-five cents a bushel. Government have leased the works to Messrs. Wilkins and Morrison, of Lexington. Beds of white clay are found on the rivers Illinois and Tortue. The prevailing stone is lime.—There are several old French villages on both banks of the Illinois, which are antique in appearance, inhabited by a people inured to the habits of savage life.—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 a 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, that 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, Irish and sweet potatoes, do as well as in Kentucky. There is abundance of wild grapes in the forests, which warrants the belief that vineyards, at no remote period, will embellish the hills of the southern half of this territory.—The public lands have rarely sold for more than five dollars per acre, at auction. Those sold at Edwardsville, in October 1816, averaged four dollars. Private sales at the land office are fixed by law at two dollars per acre. The old French locations command various prices, from 1 to 50 dollars. Titles derived from the United States' government are always valid; and those from individuals are sometimes false.—Illinois is capable of sustaining a denser population than New York, and contains nearly as many acres. Comparatively speaking, there are no waste lands. It would, therefore, allowing twenty souls to the square mile, conveniently sustain a population of 1,000,000. But on the ratio of 54 to a square mile, which was that of Connecticut at the

census of 1810, it would contain in time 2,600,000. The Illinois, which hitherto has been little navigated, except by the North-West Company's boats, must in a few years become the theatre of an active commerce.

MISSOURI.

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. The emigration to this country continues to an unparalleled extent. This is probably the easiest unsettled country in the world to commence farming in. The emigrant has only to locate himself on the edge of a prairie; and he has the one-half of his farm a heavy forest, and the other half a fertile plain or meadow, covered with a thick sward of fine grass: he has then only to fence in his ground, and put in his crop. The country abounds with salines and salt works sufficient to supply the inhabitants with good salt: a navigation to almost every man's door, which will give him a market for all his surplus produce, and bring to him all the necessary articles of merchandize. The soil and climate are favourable to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax, and almost all kinds of vegetables which grow in the United States.

REMARKS.

Emigrants with small capitals, particularly if from Europe, are liable to great inconveniences. For money, although abundantly competent to the purchase of land, is soon consumed in the expences of travelling, which are great. The settlers in the *new country* are generally needy adventurers, and exposed to difficulties which, in addition to unhealthy situations, shorten life. The emigrant having paid his eighty dollars for a quarter section, is often left pennyless, and repairs to his purchase in a waggon, containing his wife and children, a few blankets, a skillet, a rifle, and an axe. After erecting a little log hut, he clears, with intense labour, a plot of ground for Indian corn, as his next year's subsistence; depending in the meantime on his gun for food. In pursuit of game, he must often, after his day's work, wade through the evening dews up to the waist in long grass or bushes, and, returning, lie on a bear's skin, spread on the damp ground, exposed to every blast through the open sides, and to every shower through the open roof of his dwelling, which is never attempted to be closed until the approach of winter, and often not then. Under such extreme toil and exposure, many of the settlers speedily perish.

Sometimes he has to carry his grain fifty miles to a mill to be ground, and wait there some days till his turn comes. These difficulties, of course, diminish as the settlements thicken; and the number of emigrants increases each successive year with incredible rapidity. Land cleared commands from twenty to thirty dollars an acre; and thus, in the course of the last fifteen years, a tract of country four times as large as the British Isles has been *decupled* in value. The towns in the western country, as is particularly the case with Zanes-

ville, Lancaster, and Chilicothe, in Ohio, are often situated without any regard to the health of the inhabitants, provided they be well located for profit; gain being the chief object of pursuit with our American adventurers. Cincinnati itself stands too low on the banks of the Ohio; its lower parts being within reach of the spring floods. But it has grown up as by enchantment, and promises soon to become one of the first cities of the west. Within the little space of five years the greatest part of its present dimensions and wealth has been produced.

It exhibits now, where within the memory of man stood only one rude cabin, several hundreds of commodious, handsome brick houses, spacious and busy markets, substantial public buildings, thousands of industrious thriving inhabitants, gay carriages, and elegant females, shoals of craft on the river, incessant enlarging and improvement of the town, a perpetual influx of strangers and travellers; all sprung up from the bosom of the woods, as it were, but yesterday. Twenty years ago the immense region comprising the states of Ohio and Indiana numbered only thirty thousand souls, less than are now contained in the little county of Hamilton, in which Cincinnati stands.

Probably the time is not far distant, when the chief intercourse with Europe will no longer be through the Atlantic States, but be carried on through the great rivers, which communicate by the Mississippi with the ocean, at New Orleans; in consequence of the ascending navigation of these streams being subdued by the power of steam.

Full two thousand boatmen are regularly employed on the Ohio, and are proverbially ferocious and profligate. The settlers along the line of this great navigation exhibit similar habits; and profligacy and fierceness appear to characterize the population on the banks of these mighty rivers.

Indiana is more recently settled than Ohio, and its settlers superior in rank and character; the first founders of Ohio being very needy adventurers. The inhabitants of Indiana have generally brought with them from their parent states habits of comfort, and the means of procuring the conveniences of life. They are orderly, peaceable citizens, respect and obey the laws, are kind and neighbourly to each other, and hospitable to strangers. The mere hunters, who rely for subsistence on their rifle, and a scanty cultivation of corn, and live in a state of poverty and privation nearly equal to that of the Indians, always retire at the approach of the regular settlers, and keep themselves on the outside of the cultivated farms.

There is no striking difference in the general deportment and appearance of the great body of Americans *in the towns*, from Norfolk in Virginia, to Madison in Indiana. The same well-looking, well-dressed, tall, stout men, appear every where, pretty much at their ease, shrewd and intelligent, and not too industrious. When asked why they do not employ themselves? they answer, "We live in freedom, we need not work like the English;" as if idleness itself were not the worst species of slavery. In the *country* are to be found several back-woodmen, who are savage and fierce, and view newcomers as intruders. They, however, must quickly yield to the rapid growth of civilization. The great body of the western settlers are, beyond all comparison, superior to the European farmers and pea-

santry, in manners and habits, in physical capacity and abundance, and, above all, in intelligence and political independence.

The activity and enterprise of the Americans far exceed those of any other people. Travellers continually are setting out on journeys of two or three thousand miles, by boats, on horses, or on foot, without any apparent anxiety or deliberation. Nearly a thousand persons every summer pass down the Ohio, as traders or boatmen, and return on foot; a distance by water, of seventeen hundred, by land, of a thousand miles.

Many go down to New-Orleans from Pittsburg, an additional five hundred miles, by water, and three hundred by land. The store or shop-keepers of the western towns resort to Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia, once a year, to lay in their goods. But in a short time, probably, these journeyings eastward will be exchanged for visits down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. The vast and growing produce of the western states, in grain, flour, cotton, sugar, tobacco, peltry, lumber, &c. which finds a ready market at New Orleans, will, by means of steam-boat navigation, be returned through the same channel in the manufactories and luxuries of Europe and Asia, to supply the constantly-increasing demands of the west, and render New Orleans one of the greatest commercial cities in the universe.

THE ILLINOIS AND MR. BIRKBECK.

Mr. Morris Birkbeck, a practical English farmer with capital, and an intelligent and honest man, removed with his family from one of the most fertile and loveliest spots in England, and crossed the Atlantic Ocean to settle in America. He has communicated most important information respecting the Western country, where he is now stationed; and from his "Letters from Illinois," which have been published, some portions, of great interest to every person likely to emigrate, immediately follow.

Emigration to the extreme limits of this western America will not repair a bad character. If a man would recover a lost reputation, let him reform, and remain at home. In no part of the world, I believe, is it more difficult to *assume* the position of an honest and correct man, with a tainted reputation. There are people in England so uninformed of the state of society here, as to imagine that men may abscond for their misdeeds in that country, and be received in this as though nothing had happened: but the best they can hope for is obscurity, and that is a privilege they very rarely obtain.

Grain is cheap in America; but every other article of necessity and convenience is dear, in comparison.

All agree in one sentiment, that there is no part of the Union, in the new settlements or the old, where an industrious man need be at a loss for the comforts of a good livelihood. One of them, a hatter, resolves to remain in his old position, in Philadelphia. There are

in this western country, he says, more artisans than materials. Shoemakers are standing still for want of leather, and tanners for want of hides.

The grand in scenery I have been shocked to hear, by American lips, called disgusting, because the surface would be too rude for the plough; and the epithet of *elegant* is used on every occasion of commendation but that to which it is appropriate in the English language. *An elegant improvement* is a cabin of rude logs, and a few acres with the trees cut down to the height of three feet, and surrounded by a worm-fence, or zig-zag railing. You hear of an *elegant* mill, an *elegant* orchard, an *elegant* tan-yard, &c. and familiarly of *elegant* roads, meaning such as you may pass without extreme peril. The word implies eligibility or usefulness in America, but has nothing to do with taste; which is a term as strange to the American language, where I have heard it spoken, as *comfort* is said to be to the French, and for a similar reason:—the idea has not yet reached them. Nature has not yet displayed to them those charms of distant and various prospect, which will delight the future inhabitants of this noble country.

I am fully convinced, that those who are not screwed up to the full pitch of enterprise had better remain in Old England, than attempt agriculture, or business of any kind (manual operations excepted), in the Atlantic states. Emigrants from Europe are too apt to linger in the eastern cities, wasting their time, their money, and their resolution. They should push out westward without delay, where they can live cheaply until they fix themselves. Two dollars, saved in Pennsylvania, will purchase an acre of good land in the Illinois. The land carriage from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is from seven to ten dollars per cwt. (100lb.) Clothing, razors, pocket-knives, pencils, mathematical instruments, and light articles in general, of constant usefulness, ought to be carried even at this expence; and books, which are scarce, and much wanted in the west. Good gun-locks are rare, and difficult to procure. No heavy implements will pay carriage. A pocket compass is indispensable for every stranger who ventures alone into the woods of America; and he should always carry the means of lighting a fire; for the traveller, when he starts in the morning on a wilderness journey, little knows where next he may lay his head. Tow rubbed with gunpowder is good tinder. A few biscuits, a phial of spirits, a tomahawk, and a good blanket, are necessary articles. Overtaken by night, or bewildered, if thus provided, you may be really comfortable by your blazing fire; when without them you would feel dismal and disconsolate. A dog is a pleasant and useful fellow-traveller in the back woods. You should make your fire with a fallen tree for a back log, and lie to leeward, with your feet towards it. The smoke flying over will preserve you from the damp air and musquitoes. Tie your horse with a long rein to the end of a bough, or the top of a young hickory tree, which will allow him to graze or browse; and change his position, if you awake in the night.

Emigrants with small capitals are liable to great inconvenience, unless they have a particular situation provided for them by some precursor on whom they can depend. Money is powerful in this country in purchasing land, but weak in providing the means of

living, except as to the bare necessaries of life. Thus the travelling expences of emigrants are heavy, in addition to the waste of time in long peregrinations.

We lodged in a cabin at a very new town called Mount Vernon, on the banks of the Ohio. Here we found the people of a cast confirming my aversion to a settlement in the immediate vicinity of a large navigable river. Every hamlet is demoralized; and every plantation is liable to outrage, within a short distance of such a thoroughfare.

It was impossible to obtain for ourselves a good position, and the neighbourhood of our friends, in the state of Ohio, at a price which common prudence would justify, or indeed at any price. Having given up the Ohio, we found nothing attractive on the eastern side of Indiana; and situations to the south, on the Ohio river bounding that state, were so well culled as to be in the predicament above described,—offering no room for us without great sacrifices of money and society. The western side of Indiana, on the banks of the Wabash, is liable to the same and other objections. The northern part of Indiana is still in possession of the Indians. But a few miles farther west opened our way into a country preferable in itself to any we had seen, where we could choose for ourselves, and to which we could invite our friends; and where, in regard to communication with Europe, we could command equal facilities, and foresee greater, than in the state of Ohio, being so much nearer the grand outlet at New Orleans. I am so well satisfied with the election we have made in the Illinois, that I have not for a moment felt a disposition to recede; and much as I should lament that our English friends should stop short of us, some amends even for that would be made by the higher order of settlers, whom similar motives bring constantly into our very track. Society we shall not want, I believe; and with the fear of that want every other fear has vanished. The comforts and luxuries of life we shall obtain with ease and in abundance: pomp and state will follow but too quickly.

Extract from a Letter to a Friend.—Make an effort, and extricate yourself and family completely, by removing into this country. When I last saw you, twelve months ago, I did not think favourably of your prospects: if things have turned out better, I shall be rejoiced to hear it, and you will not need the advice I am preparing for you. But if vexation and disappointments have assailed you, as I feared, and you can honourably make your escape, with the means of transmitting yourself hither, and 100 pounds sterling to spare,—don't hesitate. In six months after I shall have welcomed you, barring accidents, you shall discover that you are become *rich*, for you shall feel that you are independent; and I think that will be the most delightful sensation you ever experienced; for you will receive it multiplied as it were by the number of your family, as your troubles now are. It is not, however, a sort of independence that will excuse you from labour, or afford you many luxuries, that is, costly luxuries. I will state to you what I have learnt, from a good deal of observation and inquiry, and a little experience; then you will form your own judgment. In the first place, the voyage—That will cost, to Baltimore or Philadelphia, provided you take it,

as no doubt you would, in the cheapest way, twelve guineas each, for a birth, fire, and water, for yourself and wife, and half price or less for your children; besides provisions, which you will furnish. Then the journey—Over the mountains to Pittsburg, down the Ohio to Shawnee Town, and from thence to our settlement, 50 miles north, will amount to five pounds sterling per head. If you arrive here as early as May, or even June, another five pounds per head will carry you on to that point, where you may take your leave of dependence on any thing earthly but your own exertions. At this time I suppose you to have remaining one hundred pounds (borrowed probably from English friends, who rely on your integrity, and who may have directed the interest to be paid to me on their behalf, and the principal in due season).—We will now, if you please, turn it into dollars, and consider how it may be disposed of. A hundred pounds sterling will go a great way in dollars. With 80 dollars you will "enter a quarter section of land;" that is, you will purchase at the land-office 160 acres, and pay one-fourth of the purchase-money, looking to the land to reward your pains with the means of discharging the other three-fourths as they become due, in two, three, and four years. You will build a house with 50 dollars and you will find it extremely comfortable and convenient, as it will be really and truly yours. Two horses will cost, with harness and plough, 100. Cows, and hogs, and seed corn, and fencing, with other expences, will require the remaining 210 dollars. This beginning, humble as it appears, is affluence and splendour, compared with the original outfit of settlers in general. Yet no man remains in poverty, who possesses even moderate industry and economy, and especially of *time*. You would of course bring with you your sea-bedding and store of blankets, for you will need them on the Ohio; and you should leave England with a good stock of wearing apparel. Your luggage must be composed of light articles, on account of the costly land-carriage from the eastern port to Pittsburg, which will be from seven to ten dollars per 100 lb. nearly sixpence sterling per pound. A few simple medicines of good quality are indispensable, such as calomel, bark in powder, castor oil, calcined magnesia, and laudanum: they may be of the greatest importance on the voyage and journey, as well as after your arrival. Change of climate and situation will produce temporary indisposition; but with prompt and judicious treatment, which is happily of the most simple kind, the complaints to which new comers are liable are seldom dangerous or difficult to overcome.

Household furniture is to be procured at a moderate price, and pretty well made. The woods furnish cherry and black walnut, and probably various other kinds of timber suitable for cabinet-making; and workmen of that description are not very rare. Beds and bedding should be brought out. Kitchen furniture is found at the stores. Groceries in general have been received from your city or Baltimore; now they come from New Orleans: coffee is about forty cents per pound; sugar, from twenty-two to fifty cents; tea, two dollars fifty cents; salt is found or made in abundance, and of good quality, in various parts of the western country. Vast quantities of pork and

beef are cured for the southern market. The demand for all the necessaries of life increases so rapidly, that the supply does not always keep pace with it; and those who want money or foresight are sometimes compelled to pay high prices. High prices stimulate the producer; supply is increased; and the articles soon recover their due level, until a similar cause operates in again occasioning a temporary scarcity. Thus, salt which might be afforded at seventy-five cents per bushel, now sells at two dollars and upwards.

Nothing but fencing and providing water for stock is wanted to reduce a *prairie* into the condition of useful grass land; and from that state, we all know, the transition to arable is through a simple process, easy to perform, and profitable as it goes on. Thus no addition, except the above on the score of improvement, is to be made to the first cost, as regards the land. Buildings, proportioned to the owner's inclination or purse, are of course requisite on every estate. The dividing a section (six hundred and forty acres) into inclosures of twenty-five acres each, with proper avenues of communication, each inclosure being supplied with water in the most convenient manner, and live hedges planted or sown, will cost less than two dollars per acre. This, added to the purchase money, when the whole is paid, will amount to eighteen shillings sterling per acre, or five hundred and seventy-six pounds for six hundred and forty acres. Calculations on the capital to be employed or expended on buildings, and stock alive and dead, would be futile, as this would be in proportion to the means. The larger the amount within the limits of utility, the greater the profit; but, as the necessary outgoings are trifling, a small sum will do. Two thousand pounds sterling for these purposes would place the owner in a state of comfort, and even affluence. I conclude from these data, that an English farmer, possessing three thousand pounds, besides the charges of removal, may establish himself well as a proprietor and occupier of such an estate. I have no hesitation in recommending you to do as I have done;—that is, to head the tide of emigration, and provide for your friends where the lands are yet unappropriated. After traversing the states of Ohio and Indiana, looking out for a tract suited to my own views, and those of a number of our countrymen who have signified their intentions of following our example, I have fixed on this spot in Illinois, and am the better pleased with it, the more I see of it. As to obtaining *labourers:* a single settler may get his labour done by the piece on moderate terms, not higher than in some parts of England; but if many families settle together, all requiring this article, and none supplying it, they must obtain it from elsewhere. Let them import English labourers, or make advantageous proposals to such as are continually arriving at the eastern ports. *Provisions* are cheap of course: wheat 3*s.* 4*d.* sterling, per bushel; beef and pork 2*d.* per pound; groceries and clothing dear. Building moderate, either by wood or brick: bricks are laid by the thousand, at eight dollars or under, including lime.—*Horses,* 60 to 100 dollars, or upwards; cows, 10 to 20 dollars; sows, 3 to 5 dollars.—*Society* is made up of new comers chiefly, and of course must partake of the leading characters of these. There is generally a little bias of attraction in a newly-settled neighbourhood, which brings emigrants from some particular

state or country to that spot; and thus a tone is given to the society. Where we are settling, society is yet unborn as it were. It will, as in other places, be made up of such as come; among whom English farmers, I presume, will form a large proportion.—*Mechanics' wages*, 1 dollar to 1½. Carpenters, smiths, shoemakers, brick-makers, and bricklayers, are among the first in requisition for a new settlement; others follow in course,—tanners, saddlers, tailors, hatters, tin-workers, &c. &c.—We rely on good *markets* for produce, through the grand navigable communication we enjoy with the ocean.—The *manufactures* of cotton, woollen, linen, &c. are not at present eligible. Beer, spirits, pottery, tanning, are objects of immediate attention. *Implements* are cheap, till you commence with the iron. A waggon, 35 or 40 dollars, exclusive of tier to weels. A strong waggon for the road complete will amount to 160 dollars or upwards.—The best *mode of coming* from England to this part of the western country is by an eastern port, thence to Pittsburg, and down the Ohio to Shawnee town. Clothing, bedding, household linen, simple medicines of the best quality, and sundry small articles of cutlery and light tools, are the best things for an emigrant to bring out.—I can hardly reply to your inquiry about the *manner of travelling*; it must be suited to the party. Horseback is the most pleasant and expeditious; on foot the cheapest: a light waggon is eligible in some cases; in others, the stage is a necessary evil.

This is a small portion of the valuable information contained in Mr. Birkbeck's *Notes* on his journey in America, and Letters from the *Illinois*, where he appears to be founding a *New State of Society*, practically beneficial. His excellent little books are depositories of hints and advice, of which every person desiring to emigrate should avail himself.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, LABOUR, &c.

IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON—*Columbia.*

Provisions—Meat, 12½ cents per lb.; butter, 37½; flour, 75 per stone; beer and porter, 12½ per bottle; cyder, 6¼ per quart; milk, 10; strawberries, 8. River fish, fowls, and wild fowl dear; vegetables very dear.

Labour is dear in the city and neighbourhood. Stone-masons, carpenters, and bricklayers, have been much wanted.

SHAWNEE TOWN,
(The land-office for the south-east district of *Illinois.*)

Wheat sells at 3*s.* 4½*d.* sterling per bushel, Winchester measure; oats, 1*s.* 4*d.*; Indian corn, 11*d.*; hay, about 35*s.* per ton; flour, per barrel, 36*s.* (196lb. nett.); fowls, 4½*d.* each; eggs, ½*d.*; butter, 6*d.*

per lb.; cheese, rarely seen, 13½*d.*; meat, 2*d.*; a buck, 4*s.* 6*d.* without the skin; salt, 3*s.* 4*d.* per bushel; milk, given away; tobacco, 3*d.* per lb.

LEXINGTON—*Kentucky.*

Articles for export—Wheat, 50 cents per bushel; rye, 40; oats, 16; barley, 30; whiskey, 25 to 33 per gallon; peach brandy, 33 to 40; cyder, 4 dollars per barrel; beer, 8; salt, 1 dollar 25 cents per bushel; hemp, 3 dollars 50 cents to 5 dollars per cwt.; tobacco, 1 dollar 50 cents to 2 dollars; good horses, 50 to 100 dollars each; cows, 12 to 20; sheep, 1 dollar 50 cents; negroes, *(a black trade)*, from 14 to 30 years of age, 350 to 400 dollars; cordage, 8 to 10 cents per lb.; town lots, 66 feet in front and 219 deep, from 2000 to 3000 dollars; fire-wood, 1 dollar per load.

Houses, containing four good rooms, 100 to 200 dollars per annum; houses for mechanics, 30 to 50 dollars; but that class have mostly houses of their own.

Provisions reasonable.—Flour, 2 dollars per cwt.; meal, 40 cents; potatoes, 25 per bushel; turnips, 16; beans, 12½ per peck; onions, 6¼; beef, 3 cents per lb.; mutton, 83 per side; veal, 1 dollar per side; bacon, from 6 to 8 cents per lb.; venison, 25 per ham; fowls, from 12½ to 16 per pair; ducks, 25 to 33; geese, 33 each; turkeys, from 25 to 50; cheese, 12½ per lb.; butter, 12½; eggs, 6¼ per dozen.

Beautiful land in the immediate neighbourhood of Lexington, 200 dollars per acre; from thence to the distance of one mile, 180; to one mile and a half, 100; to two miles, 50; to two miles and a half, 30; to three miles, 25; to four miles, 20; to eight, from 20 to 12. Very little good land to be had under 12 dollars per acre.

LOUISVILLE—*Kentucky.*

Flour, 5 dollars 50 cents per barrel; meal, 50 cents per cwt. Boarding, from 1 dollar 25 cents to 2 dollars per week. Wheat, 62½ cents per bushel; corn, 50; rye, 42; oats, 25; hemp, 4 dollars 50 cents per cwt.; tobacco, 2 dollars. Horses, 25 to 100 dollars; cows, 10 to 15 dollars; sheep, 1 dollar 25 cents to 5 dollars; negroes, about 400 dollars; cotton bagging, 31¼ cents per yard.

Price of *labour* nearly as at Cincinnati.

HAGERSTOWN—*Maryland.*

Meat, 8 cents per lb.; butter, 16; cheese, 13; whiskey, 50 per gallon; flour, 50 per stone; milk, 8 per quart; beer, 12½; cyder 6¼.

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 10 to 30 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.

Wheat produces from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, which sells for 1 dollar 40 cents per bushel; oats, 20 to 25, at 40 cents; rye, 25, at 90; buck wheat, 15, at 35; corn, 35, at 60; clover, 2 ton, at 12 dollars.

GENEVA—*New York.*

House-rent for mechanics is about 50 dollars per annum; wood, 1 dollar 25 cents per cord, laid down; flour, 2 dollars 50 cents per cwt.; beef, mutton, &c. 3 to 5 cents per lb.; poultry, 6 cents per lb.; mechanics' board, 2 dollars per week.

Wages—Masons, 1 dollar 50 cents per day; carpenters, the same; labourers, 1 dollar; smith's work is 25 cents per lb.

UTICA—*New York.*

House-rent for mechanics is about 60 to 100 dollars; wood, 1 dollar 25 cents per cord; flour, 8 dollars per barrel; potatoes, 25 cents per bushel; turnips, 31 cents; cabbages, 4 cents each; beans, 62 cents per bushel; onions, 75 cents; beef, mutton, and veal, 5 cents per lb.; venison, 4 cents; fowls, 9 cents each; ducks, 25 cents; geese, 50 cents; turkeys, 62 cents; butter, 12 cents per lb.; cheese, 7 cents; hog's lard, 6 cents; beer, 5 dollars per barrel; whiskey, 45 cents per gallon; boarding, 2 dollars 50 cents per week.

Wheat is 1 dollar 12 cents per bushel; corn, 44 cents; barley, 75 cents; ashes, nominal; cotton, 21 cents; horses, 50 to 100 dollars; cows, 15 to 22 dollars; sheep, 2 to 2 dollars 50 cents.

Average of a Tavern Bill in the State of New York, Sept. 1817.—Breakfast, 37 cents; dinner, 50; lodging, 25; claret, 1 dollar 50 cents per bottle; Lisbon, 1 dollar; Teneriffe, 1 dollar; cyder, 6¼ cents per quart; strong beer, 12½ cents; oats, 16 cents per gallon; Indian corn, 24 cents per gallon; hay, and stabling, 31 cents per night; ditto, 37 cents for 24 hours; pasture, 25 cents for 24 hours.

NEW YORK *(City).*

There are five public markets in the city, of which the principal is the Fly-Market; and these are well supplied with wholesome provisions, vegetables, fruit, and fish; and the prices are generally reasonable. Beef, mutton, veal, 9 to 12 cents per lb.; a turkey, 75; a goose, 62; ducks and fowls, about 25 each; eggs, 14 per dozen; butter, 22 per lb.; tea—souchong, 75; hyson, 125; coffee, 20 per lb; sugar, 12, refined 20. Bread is regulated by flour, which is at present 8 dollars per barrel. Fish and fruit plenty and cheap. Madeira wine 2½ dollars per gallon; claret, 3 dollars per dozen; brandy, rum, and gin, 1¼ dollars per gallon.

CINCINNATI—*Ohio.*

Labour is one dollar per day: Mechanics earn two dollars. Boarding, from two to three and five dollars per week: five dollars per week is the price of the best hotel in the city. Mr. Palmer with a party paid three dollars per week; had a room to themselves; and their living was excellent. At *breakfast*, plenty of beef-steaks, bacon, eggs, white bread, johny 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. Good board, washing, and lodging, by the year, for 150 dollars.

Provisions at Cincinnati, in July, 1817.—Beef, 6¼ cents per lb.

pork, 6¼; mutton, 5; veal, 6¼; hams, 9; fresh venison, 2; butter, 18¾; cheese, 12½; wheat, fine flour 3 dollars per cwt; corn flour, 50 cents per bushel; salt, 1 dollar per bushel; potatoes, 31¼ cents; coals, 12½; venison hams, 37½ each; turkeys and geese, 80 per pair; pullets, 1 dollar per dozen; partridges, 25 cents per dozen; eggs, 9; milk, 25 cents per gallon; honey, 1 dollar per gallon; whiskey, 50 cents per gallon; peach brandy, 1 dollar per gallon; porter, mead, and spruce beer, 12½ cents 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, raspberries, strawberries, peaches, and apples, very reasonable. River fish of various sorts, plentiful and cheap. The general price of a barrel of flour (196 pounds) three dollars and fifty cents, or four dollars. Farm labour, fourteen or sixteen dollars per month, and board.

CLEVELAND—*Ohio.*

Wheat, 1 dollar per bushel; rye, 75 cents; oats, 37½; potatoes, 50; flour, 7 dollars per barrel; beef, 3 dollars 50 cents per cwt.; mutton and veal, 5 to 6 cents per lb.; pork, 5 dollars per cwt.; cheese, (good Hudson) 10 cents per lb.; butter, 12½; whiskey, 50 cents per gallon; cyder, 7 dollars per barrel; salt, one dollar 20 cents per cwt. Fish plenty in the lake, and white fish are put in barrels at 10 dollars per barrel. Horses sell from 50 to 100 dollars; cows, 20 to 25 dollars; sheep, two dollars 50 cents. Boarding at a tavern is three dollars per week.

GALLIOPOLIS—*Ohio.*

Flour, 2 dollars per cwt.; beef, 3 dollars; pork, 3 dollars; corn, 33 cents per bushel; butter, 6¼ cents per lb.; eggs, 6¼ cents per dozen; fowls, 6¼ cents each.

MIAMI COUNTY—*Ohio.*

The price of produce, in 1817—Corn, 33 cents; wheat, 75 cents; buck-wheat, 37½ cents; and oats, 33 cents per bushel; pork, 4 dollars and 50 cents per hundred; beef, 3 dollars and 50 cents; whiskey, 62½ cents per gallon; a good milch cow, 15 dollars; a good working horse, 40 dollars; sheep, 3 dollars and 50 cents each; butter, 12½ cents per pound; cheese, 12½; flour, for market, delivered at St. Mary's and Wapaghkanetta, 6 dollars 50 cents per barrel. The prices of 1817 were higher than usual, the season being very unfavourable to crops of wheat, corn, and grass. Corn is usually purchased in the fall for 25 cents; buckwheat and oats, the same; wheat, 50 cents; pork and beef, 2 dollars 50 cents to 3 dollars.

ZANESVILLE—*Ohio.*

The price of labour is nearly the same all over the western country: a common labourer has 75 cents per day; brick-makers have 5 dollars per 1000 for bricks, and 2 dollars 50 cents for laying.] Stone-

cutters and carpenters work at the Philadelphia prices. Other trades have about one dollar per day.

The markets are favourable to tradesmen and labourers. House-rent may be quoted at 36 to 50 dollars per annum; coals, 5½ cents per bushel, delivered; wood, 1 dollar per cord, delivered; flour, 4 dollars per barrel; meal, 33 cents per cwt.; potatoes, 25 cents per bushel; turnips 12½; other vegetables plenty and cheap. Beef, mutton, and veal, 3 to 4 cents per lb; pork, 2 dollars 50 cents per cwt.; bacon, 10 cents per lb.; venison, 25 per ham; fowls, 6¼ each; ducks, 12½; geese, 37½; wild turkeys, 25; hog's lard, 3 per lb; cheese and butter, 12½; whiskey and peach-brandy, 40 per gallon; cyder, 5 dollars per barrel; salt, 1 dollar 50 cents per bushel; fish, very plenty and cheap. Boarding, from 1 dollar 75 cents to 2 dollars 50 cents per week.

Pennsylvania *(City)*.

Raspberries, 25 cents per quart; strawberries, ditto; peaches, 25 to 50 per peck; plums, damascines, and mountain-cheries, 12½ per quart; apples, 1 dollar per bushel; pears, 2; dried apples, 2; dried peaches, 2; ditto pealed, 4; eggs, 25 cents per dozen; butter, from 20 to 30 per lb.; cheese, 10 to 12½; English ditto, 25 to 30; milk, 6¼ per quart; salt, 1 dollar per bushel; honey, 1 dollar to 1 dollar 50 cents per gallon; honey in the comb, 25 cents per lb.; candles, 15 to 21; Virginia coals, 7 dollars per chaldron; Liverpool ditto, 8; wood, 6 to 10 per cord.

Tea, coffee, chocolate, and sugar, are about 20 per cent cheaper than in Great Britain. Furniture and wearing apparel, especially ornamental, 20 to 30 per cent. dearer.

Philadelphia *(City)*.

Provisions—Beef 6¼ to 10 cents per lb.; veal, ditto; pork, 7 to 12½; mutton, 4 to 6¼; hams, 18¾; venison ditto, 25; superfine flour, 10 dollars per barrel; Indian corn meal, 1 dollar per bushel; buckwheat meal, 3 dollars per cwt.; turkeys, 1 dollar to 1 dollar 50 cents each; geese, 50 cents to 1 dollar; ducks, 40 to 62½ cents; Canvasback ditto, 1 dollar; Guinea fowls, 75 cents; pullets, 25 to 31; partridges, 12½; hares, 25; river fish, various, 8 to 12 per lb.; sea fish, uncertain, often dear; lobsters, ditto; oysters, 50 cents a hundred; terrapins, or bay tortoises, 1 dollar per dozen; sweet potatoes, 2 to 4 cents per lb.; potatoes 50 per bushel; turnips, 30; carrots, 6¼ per dozen; parsnips, 18¾; onions, 1 dollar to 1 dollar 50 cents per bushel; cabbages, 5 cents each; garden currants, 12½ per quart; gooseberries (scarce), 25.

Philadelphia *(County)*.

Produce and average price of corn and grain—Wheat, 16 to 30 bushels per acre, at 2 dollars per bushel; barley, not much grown, could not get the produce; oats, 30 to 40 bushels, at 50 cents; rye, 20 to 30 bushels, at 1 dollar 25 cents; corn, 30 to 40 bushels, at 1 dollar; clover, 1½ to 2 ton, at 25 to 30 dollars per ton.

Wheat is sold by the bushel, and should weigh 60lbs; if it weighs but 57lbs. it is held to be unmarketable, and a buyer may call off.

PITTSBURGH—*Pennsylvania.*

Provisions—Beef, 5 cents per lb.; flour, 3 dollars per cwt.; Indian corn, 40 cents per bushel; potatoes, 40; turnips, 18; cabbages, 5 cents each; butter, 20 per lb.; ducks, 50 per pair; geese, 68¾ do.; turkeys, 1 dollar do.; pullets, 25 cents do.; venison, 3 per lb.; pork, 5; hog's lard, 8; mutton, 4; veal, 5; cheese, indifferent, 12; eggs, 10 cents per doz.; onions, 87½ per bushel; Indian corn meal, 50; soup beans, 1 dollar; bacon, 6 cents per lb.; whiskey, 50 per gallon; cyder, 3 dollars per barrel; peach brandy, 1 per gallon; table beer, 5 per barrel; dried apples, 1 dollar 25 cents per bushel; dried peaches, 1 dollar 25 cents; green ditto, 80 cents; Salt, 1 dollar; river fish, 6½ cents per lb.; maple sugar, 12½; hams, 10 cents per lb.; venison ditto, 50 cents each, if fine; cord of wood, eight feet long, four feet by four feet, 2 dollars 50 cents; coals, 8 cents 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—Carpenters, a dollar per day; cabinet-makers are paid by the piece, and can make above a dollar; smiths and tanners, 12 dollars per month, with their board; shoemakers, 94 cents for making a pair of shoes, and 2 dollars 50 cents for boots; shipwrights, 1 dollar 50 cents per day; other mechanics, about 1 dollar; labourers, 75 cents.

RICHMOND—*Virginia.*

Mr. Birkbeck was here in May 1817, and he says, the market is badly supplied: the common necessaries of life are excessively dear, and, excepting the article of bread, of bad quality. Eggs are 2½*d.* each; butter, 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; meat, of the worst description, 1*s.* per lb.; milk 4½*d*, a pint: hay is two dollars (9*s.*) per 100 lb. It is worse supplied, and at a dearer rate, than in any other place of equal size in the United States, or perhaps in the world.

House-rent is high beyond example; that in which Mr. B. had apartments, though in a back street, and not very large or well finished, let at 1400 dollars, or 300 guineas a-year: a warehouse, or store, is commonly £200 a-year. The demand for town accommodations of every kind, arising from the accession of strangers, greatly exceeds the supply, though building is going on in every direction. Ground sells currently, on building speculations, at 10,000 dollars per acre; and in some of the streets near the river, at 200 dollars per foot in front.

BURLINGTON—*Vermont.*

Flour, 12 dollars per barrel of 196 lbs.; meat, 9 cents per lb.; oats, 30 cents per bushel; wheat, 1 dollar, 35 cents.

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.

OF THE

CONSTITUTIONS OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

Virginia has the oldest constitution in the United States. "It was framed," says Mr. Jefferson, "when we were new, and unexperienced in the science of government. No wonder, then, that time and trial have discovered very capital defects in it."

The elective franchise is here confined to persons having 100 acres of cultivated land, or property of equal value. The consequence is, that faction prevails, and the principle of a division of power is materially neglected.

As might be expected, the great body of the people do not concern themselves with politics; so that their government, though nominally republican, is in fact oligarchical or aristocratical.

In Massachusetts and Connecticut, property to the value of £40 or £50, or a freehold of £2 or £3 yearly value, qualifies.

In Rhode Island and New Hampshire no qualification is necessary, except the payment of taxes.

New York and New Jersey require a small qualification of property.

Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the Carolinas, Georgia, Vermont, Kentucky, Tenessee, Ohio, and Indiana, require no greater qualification than either a certain period of residence, the payment of a state tax, or such a trifle of property as may bar the right of paupers.

It is to be observed, that a right to vote for State representatives confers a right to vote for the members of the General government; therefore, in the same degree that equality of rights in this particular is preserved or violated in the State governments, it is also preserved or violated in the General government.

The Elective Franchise represents the right of each citizen to dispose of his own portion of the public power. His right to become the depositary of the portions of others is represented by Eligibility.

This right seems to have the same natural limits with the other; any other restriction operates as a double injustice. First, on the giver; since a limitation of the right to receive is equally a limitation on the right to bestow, and, if carried to an extreme, destroys it altogether; as for instance, if none should be eligible but persons above seven feet high. Secondly, on the receiver; for though no man has a right to power, and therefore cannot complain if others do not confer it on him, yet if the law declares him disqualified to receive, on account of some contingency over which he has no controul, he is in fact deprived of a portion of his natural right.

The General government requires as qualifications, age, residence, and natural-born citizenship. The first is rather a delay than a destruction of the right. A Representative must be 25, a Senator 30, a President, 35 years of age; and though, doubtless, prudence would commonly adhere to this rule, there seems no adequate reason that the national will should be restricted in the exercise of a right, merely because it might possibly use it imprudently.

Every Senator and Representative must be a resident in the state for which he is chosen. The same observation seems to apply to

this, as to the former limitation. It is more probable, a citizen of a different state should be a fit representative for any particular state, than that he should be chosen by it. A Representative must have been seven years a citizen, a Senator nine years, the President a natural-born citizen. Here, too, it would be more natural to suppose prudence in the *use*, than to limit the *extent* of the right. But though these restrictions may be marked as deviations from the positive rule of equality, there seems no reason to conclude, they are either oppressive or injurious in practice. It is possible to suppose abundance of limitations, all of which would violate the principle, and yet not one of them operate as a hardship.

There are, however, two species of qualification required by some of the State Governments, which seem not equally indifferent; these are, Property and Religion. First, of Property: Almost all the Old States, except Connecticut,* require a certain property to qualify for the offices of Governor, Senator, and Representative. The value of £1000 in freehold estate is required by New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and North Carolina, in candidates for the first; Maryland requires £5000, and South Carolina, £10,000. For the office of Senator, an average of £400 is requisite in most of the old states; and of £150 for a Representative. All persons, therefore, not possessing property to this amount lose their civil right to receive these offices at the hands of their fellow-citizens. It is true, that were the law otherwise, the practice would be most generally the same. The natural influence of wealth will be always felt; nor would electors be disposed to degrade themselves, and hazard the public business, by choosing such men as from their stations in life could hardly be supposed capable of the information and leisure necessary for transacting it. But the more likely these reasons are to prevail, the less cause is there for enforcing them by a constitutional precept, especially by one which implies a falsehood, in supposing a natural connexion betwixt property and merit or trust-worthiness. The qualification of property seems, therefore, a deviation from the principle of equality in civil rights.†

If however, the qualifications of Property be not free from objection, still less is that of Religion. The constitutions of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Carolinas, require a profession of belief in Christianity; and several of them limit the species of it to Protestantism. An act of the Virginia Assembly requires a belief of the Trinity in Unity. Here we have a right subjected to a contingency over which the disqualified person has no controul. If the evidence of certain doctrines be insufficient to establish his belief, doubting is not a matter of option: but he may *pretend* to believe; and a legislative premium is thus offered to hypocrisy:—and for what purpose? To exclude Infidels from offices

* By the constitution of Connecticut, all freemen are eligible to all offices. I am not acquainted with the regulation of the Western States in this particular; but I doubt if they require any other qualification than the people's choice.

† It is not intended to advocate the idea of bestowing power on the lowest member of the community; but it seems that the end would be equally answered without violating the principle. In England the qualification for a member, though not great for a wealthy country, proves so inconvenient, that it is found necessary to evade it by no very honest fiction.

of trust.—But if the people perceive them to be unworthy, they will not elect them, and if they do no not perceive this, why are Electors to be deprived of the right to confer, as well as Infidels to receive?

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

An election, says Mr. Mellish, took place while I was at Zanesville, and it was conducted with the greatest harmony imaginable. Each voter handed in a slip of paper containing the names of the candidates of his choice: it was deposited in a ballot box, and the name of the voter was recorded. The polls were kept open from 10 till 4 o'clock, when all the votes were counted, and the candidates who had the greatest number were declared to be duly elected. I was told that the election was general throughout the state on the same day, between the same hours, and that there was a poll in every township. This I consider a wise regulation. It is of great consequence, in a popular government, that the sentiments of the people be fairly expressed; and this can be done in no way so completely as by small districts, in which the citizens can transact the whole business in a few hours; and, being few in number, and all known to each other, the whole is conducted without tumult or noise, or any of those disgraceful scenes which often attend elections on a large scale.

Mr. Palmer says, the business of canvassing is very simple in Tennessee, and the western states generally. At a tavern where he stopped during the day, a plain-looking farmer rode up to the door; after having dismounted, and lighted his pipe, he inquired for the landlord by name; when he appeared, the farmer addressed him:—

Farmer.—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.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN AMERICA.

There is no restraint on political discussion in America. This is a triumph, both in principle and practice, which belongs to the democratic party.

In the year 1778, during Mr. Adams's administration, a sedition law was passed; by the second section of which, the writing, printing, or publishing any false, scandalous, and malicious writing, against the Government of the United States, either House of Congress, or the President, *with intent to defame and bring either of them into contempt*, was made punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The author of *The Olive-Branch* commenting in favour of this law, observes, that it created a senseless and disgraceful clamour; in which, however, he admits were engaged vast numbers of the best and most intelligent members of the community. He then subjoins—"It would be uncandid not to state, that the trials under this act, for libels against the President, and, as far as my recollection serves me, against some of the other public functionaries, were managed with very considerable rigour; and, from the abuse of the law, tended to give an appearance of propriety and justice to the clamour against it. The cases of Thomas Cooper, and Matthew Lyon, Esqrs. who were both treated with remarkable severity, excited a high degree of sympathy in the public mind. Of these two cases it may be justly said, *summum jus summa injuria.*" Mr. Carey concludes by observing, that a neglect on the part of Mr. Jefferson to procure the re-enactment of this law casts an indelible stain on his administration.

This statement, taken altogether, forms an invaluable commentary on the justice and wisdom of libel and sedition laws. It has ever been the policy of the Federalists to *strengthen the hands of government:* no measure can be imagined more effectual for this purpose, than a law which gifts the ruling powers with infallibility; but no sooner was it enacted, than it revealed its hostility to the principles of the American system, by generating oppression under the cloak of defending social order: for instance, in New Jersey, a man was found guilty, and punished under this law, for the simple wish, that the wadding of a gun discharged on a festival day had made an inroad into, or singed the posteriors of Mr. Adams.

If there ever was a period when circumstances seemed to justify what are called energetic measures, it was during the administrations of Mr. Jefferson and his successor. A disastrous war began to rage, not only on the frontiers, but in the very penetralia of the republic. To oppose veteran troops, the ablest generals, and the largest fleets in the world, the American government had raw recruits, officers who had never seen an enemy, half a dozen frigates, and a population unaccustomed to sacrifices, and impatient of taxation. To crown these disadvantages, a most important section of the Union, the New England States, openly set up the standard of separation and rebellion; a Convention sat for the express purpose of thwarting the measures of Government; while the press and pulpit thundered every species of denunciation against whoever should assist their own country in the hour of danger. All this was the work, not of Jacobins and Democrats, but of the staunch friends of religion and social order, who had been so zealously attached to the Government, while it was administered by their own party, that they suffered not the popular breath to visit the President's breech too roughly.

The course pursued, both by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Maddison, throughout this season of difficulty, merits the gratitude of their

country, and the imitation of all governments pretending to be free. So far were they from demanding any extraordinary powers from Congress, that they did not even enforce to their full extent those with which they were by the constitution invested. The process of reasoning on which they probably acted may be thus stated. The majority of the nation is with us, because the war is national. The interests of a minority suffer, and self interest is clamorous when injured. It carries its opposition to an extreme, inconsistent with its political duty. Shall we leave it an undisturbed career of faction, or seek to put it down with libel and sedition laws? In the first case, it will grow bold from impunity, its proceedings will be more and more outrageous; but every step it takes to thwart us will be a step in favour of the enemy, and consequently so much ground lost in public opinion; but as public opinion is the only instrument by which a minority can convert a majority to its views, impunity, by revealing its motives, affords the surest chance of defeating its intent. In the latter case, we quit the ground of reason, to take that of force; we give the factions the advantage of seeming persecuted: by repressing intemperate discussion, we confess onrselves liable to be injured by it. If we seek to shield our reputation by a libel-law, we acknowledge, either that our conduct will not bear investigation, or that the people are incapable of distinguishing betwixt truth and falsehood; but for a popular government to impeach the sanity of the nation's judgment, is to overthrow the pillars of its own elevation. The event triumphantly proved the correctness of this reasoning; the Federalists awoke from the delirium of factious intoxication, and found themselves covered with contempt and shame. Their country had been in danger, and they gloried in her distress: she had exposed herself to privations, from which they had extracted profit: in her triumphs they had no part, except that of having mourned over and depreciated them. Since the war Federalism has been scarcely heard of.

I proceed to consider the principle of libel-laws, as set up against freedom of political discussion.

The language of despotism is honest and consistent on this point. In Turkey she says, You (the people) have no business with government, but to obey it; with religion, but to believe it. The Koran suffices both for your faith and moral conduct; you have therefore no business with discussion, except it be to discuss the arching of a Circassian's eye-brows. Sleep and smoke in quiet: we answer for your souls and bodies.

Libel-law, in a free government, says, Being freemen, you have a right to discuss the conduct of your government, whether it be right or wrong: provided always you conclude that it is right; otherwise you tend to bring it into contempt, and therefore shall be punished. But it is only intemperate discussion we object to, say politicians: so far from blaming, we are friends to a moderate opposition. Yes, provided it injure you neither in profit, power, nor reputation. You would be tickled, not wounded. A well-regulated opposition preserves a shew of freedom. Two factions are struggling for place; the *Outs* blame all the measures of the *Ins*, but they would not therefore diminish the perquisites of the places they hope one day to fill.

Discussion may attack persons or principles.

The American constitution, by confining treason to overt acts, leaves the utterance of opinions free, however they may tend to bring the constitution into contempt. Why? Because discussion being free, it supposes truth will prevail.

If therefore the constitution could be shewn to be bad, it seems more rational to amend or change it, than to punish those who reveal its defects. Libel-law supposes, either that falsehood is, in fair fight, more potent than truth; or, that political systems may possess the first attribute of the Deity, perfection.

They set up a political idol, and say, "Behold your god; bow down to it: you may find fault with the trappings of its throne, or the pavement beneath its feet; or even, provided it be done tenderly, with the ministers of its altar: but beware of proclaiming that it is itself the work of hands, wood and stone."

A constitution which permits the free examination of itself falls into an absurdity, when it passes a law to shield its agents from a similar freedom. It is still more absurd to erect a man into a god than a constitution: it is also more dangerous; for the living idol will not be long satisfied with empty prostrations; it must be fed with lives and property.

Is therefore every species of calumny to be poured out against a government, without restraint or punishment? Calumnies against the theory of a government injure no one; nor the government itself, except it be founded on evil moral principles. The evidence of facts would bear it out, even were there not more persons interested in its defence than in its attack. The annals of the world offer not a single instance of a good government overthrown, or brought into contempt, by discussion. Mankind are not too prone to change habits, even of the worst description: they have gone on for ages and centuries enduring tyranny and oppression, for no better reason than because their fathers endured them before. Libel laws are, indeed, essential to the security of governments founded on force and fraud, as masks and daggers protect thieves and cut-throats.

OF THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.

Notwithstanding the important differences of climate, habits of life, and religion, there exists throughout the Union a feature of similitude countervailing all these: this feature is government. Political institutions have in other countries a feeble and secondary influence; the duties of a subject are for the most part passive: those of the American citizen are active, and perpetually acting; and, as they operate equally on every member of society, their general controul over the whole community must, in most instances, exceed that of any partial habit or opinion.

The common qualities which may be said to be generated by this influence are, intelligence, or a quick perception of utility, both general and individual; hence their attachment to freedom, and to every species of improvement both public and private: energy, and

perseverance in carrying their plans into effect; qualities in fact deducible from the former; we are steady in pursuing, when thoroughly convinced of the value of the object: gravity of manner and deportment, because they are habitually occupied upon matters of deep interest: taciturnity, which is the offspring of thought. They appear deficient in imagination, or the poetry of life, because all its realities are at their disposal. They seem to have little sympathy, because their social system does not compel them to suffer. Oppression engenders pity; disease and death require only resignation.

Character of the New England States.—The author of "Letters from Virginia" thus pourtrays the New Englanders, or Yankees:—

"My young friend Manly came in to see me last evening. 'You are a traveller,' said he, 'and make it a point to see every thing. Pray, have you seen a *Yankee* yet about our wharves?' 'A *Yankee*,' said I, 'what sort of an animal is that?' 'A very strange animal, I assure you,' said he, with a smile. 'It has the *body* of a man, but not the *soul*. However, I mean one of our New England friends, who visit us in small crafts, to get our money. These are certainly a very strange race of people. You will see them with their eel-skins upon their hair, to save the expence of barbers; and their ear-rings in their ears, to improve their sight, to see how to cheat you better, I suppose. They would die sooner than part with one of these ornaments, unless you pay 'em well for it. At the same time they live upon nothing. A rasher of pork is a feast for them, even on holidays. Their favourite drink is nothing but switchel, or molasses and water, which they will tell you is better than burgundy or champaign. They are, however, better taught than fed, and make the finest bold sailors in the world. They can sail to the north pole and back again in an egg-shell, if the ice does not break it. Indeed, they are seamen by birth, and box the compass in their cradles. You know our genteel laziness unfits us for the drudgery of commerce. So we leave it all to the Yankees. These crafting part of them come here at all seasons in their sloops and schooners, bringing a miscellaneous cargo, of all sorts of *notions*, not metaphysical, but material; such as cheese, butter, potatoes, cranberries, onions, beets, *coffins*—You smile, but it is a fact, that, understanding some years ago that the yellow fever was raging here with great violence, some of them very charitably risked their own lives to bring us a quantity of ready-made coffins, of all sizes, in nests, one within another, to supply customers at a moment's warning: an insult which we have hardly forgiven them yet. You will see them sailing up into all our bays, rivers, and creeks, wherever the water runs. As the winter comes on, they creep into some little harbour, where they anchor their vessels, and open store on board, retailing out their articles of every kind to the poor countrymen who come to buy. Towards the spring, they sail away with a load of plank or shingles, which they often get very cheap. Indeed, the whole race of Yankee seamen are certainly the most enterprising people in the world. They are in all quarters of the globe where a penny is to be made. In short, they love money a little better than their own lives. What is worst, they are not always very nice about the means of making it; but are

ready to break laws like cobwebs, whenever it suits their interest. You know, we passed an embargo-law sometime ago, to starve the English out of house and home, and made all our coasting captains give bond, and take oath, that they would not sail to any foreign port or place whatever. Suddenly there began to blow a set of the most violent gales that had ever been known; and what was rather singular, they all insisted upon blowing towards the West Indies, in the very teeth of the law, as if on purpose to save the penalty of the bonds. It looked indeed, to good people, as if Providence had determined to take those islands under his care, and send them supplies to save them from famine, in spite of the American Congress. Our rulers, however, who had learned from history that these Yankees used formerly to deal with witches, began to suspect that all these storms were raised by the black art, or at least were manufactured in a notary's office, expressly for the occasion, and therefore resolved to lay them at once. So they passed a law, which declared in substance that no kind of accident or distress should be given in evidence, to save the penalties of the bonds. This act poured sweet oil upon the ocean at once, and produced a profound calm, in spite of witches and notaries; and the winds soon went on to blow from all points of the compass as formerly, any thing in the act entitled, *An Act laying an embargo*, &c. to the contrary notwithstanding.' "

This is confessedly a caricature; but its distorted lineaments may help us to some of the true features of the New Englanders. They are the Scotchmen of the United States. Inhabiting a country of limited extent, and incapable of maintaining its own population, their industry naturally and successfully directed itself to commercial pursuits; but as even these became gradually insufficient to maintain their growing numbers, they began, at an early period of their history, to seek for settlements among their neighbours to the south and west. As it is probable that those who first began to have recourse to that expedient, were such as preferred the exertion of their wits, to an increase of manual toil, reckless adventurers, who were well spared at home, they were far from being acceptable guests. The plodding Dutch and Germans of New York and Pennsylvania held them in particular abhorrence, and, as far as they could, hunted them from their neighbourhood, whenever they attempted to gain a footing in it. "It is," says Mr. Cary, the author of *The Olive Branch*, "within the memory of those over whose chins no razor has ever mowed a harvest, that *Yankee* and *sharper* were regarded as nearly synonimous; and this was not among the low, and the illiberal, the base, and the vulgar; it pervaded all ranks of society. In the Middle and Southern states, traders were universally very much on their guard against Yankee tricks, when dealing with those of the Eastern." It is, therefore, in this class of adventurers and emigrants we are to look for the least favourable traits of the New England character. Patient, industrious, frugal, enterprising, and intelligent, it cannot be denied; but that they are frequently knavish, mean, and avaricious, as men who make gain the master-spring of their actions.

Here we perceive the force and meaning of the Virginian satire; but here too its application must be restricted. Even emigration

seems to be so far moulded into a system, that it is no longer the resort merely of rogues and vagabonds, but is embraced as an eligible mode of bettering their condition by the young and enterprising of all classes; it is a wholesome drain to the exuberance of population, and preserves at home that comparative equality, on which public happiness and morals so entirely depend. The New Englanders should be seen at home, to be correctly judged of: as far as testimony goes, it is universally in their favour. "I feel a pride and pleasure," says Mr. Carey, "in doing justice to the yeomanry of the Eastern states; they will not suffer in a comparison with the same class of men in any part of the world. They are upright, sober, orderly, and regular; shrewd, intelligent, and well-informed; and I believe there is not a greater degree of genuine native urbanity among the yeomanry of any country under the canopy of heaven." This is the character my own experience, Capt. Hall observes, recognized in the inhabitants of the beautiful Genessee country, which has been entirely cleared and settled by New Englanders.

Character of the Central States.—There is no portion of the Union which contains more enlightened individuals, more useful institutions, or a stronger spirit of literary and scientific improvement, than the cities of New York and Philadelphia; but there are several reasons which prevent the citizens of the Central states from acquiring a general character, as strongly marked as in that of the Eastern. They are composed of several heterogeneous bodies. The ancient Dutch race still exists, with many of its primitive habits, towards the centre of the state of New York; towards the north and west, its population consists chiefly of New Englanders. A large portion of Pennsylvania is inhabited by Germans, who are still unacquainted with the English language, and are consequently rather a social circle existing within the state, than a portion of the community amalgamating with it. The Quakers, too, are a body whose distinctive habits necessarily operate against the formation of a general character, because they are stronger than any general causes by which such a character is engendered. These circumstances are hardly, however, felt as disadvantages; in some respects, they are probably the contrary.

As citizens, the Dutch and Germans are peaceable and industrious, though not very enlightened; the New Englanders introduce the best qualities of their characters; the Quakers are intelligent and humane. Adventurers from all countries constitute the most unsound part of the population, and are likely to give a stranger an unfavourable opinion of the whole; in other respects, the Central states seem those in which foreigners will find the tone of manners, and spirit of society, most accommodating and easy.

Character of the Southern States.—It is impossible to consider the character of the Southern states, without adverting to the pernicious effects of slavery.

The same distribution of property, which renders labour unnecessary to its proprietor, is no less fatal to his mental improvement. Experience informs us, that means and leisure are less powerful excitements to study than the spur of necessity, and hope of profit. Information will be first sought, that it may be useful; it will afterwards

be pursued for the pleasure of the acquisition only. The planter has, therefore, been ever reckoned among the least enlightened members of society; but, says a proverb, "those whom the devil finds idle, he sets about his own work." Dissipation must be always the resource of the unoccupied and ill-instructed.

Natural effects will follow their causes. The manners of the lower classes in the Southern states are brutal and depraved. Those of the upper, corrupted by power, are frequently arrogant and assuming: unused to restraint or contradiction of any kind, they are necessarily quarrelsome; and in their quarrels the native ferocity of their hearts breaks out. Duelling is not only in general vogue and fashion, but is practised with circumstances of peculiar vindictiveness. It is usual, when two persons have agreed to fight, for each to go out regularly, and practise at a mark, in the presence of their friends, during the interval which precedes their meeting; one of the parties therefore commonly falls.

Did the whole of the above causes operate with undiminished influence, the result would be horrible; but there are several circumstances continually working in mitigation of those evils.

The American form of government as powerfully impels to energy, as slave-proprietorship does to indolence. The example of neighbouring states continually urges on improvements. The learned and mercantile professions have little direct interest in the slave system, and are therefore less infected by its contagion. I have already noted a distinction betwixt the farmers of the upper country, and the planters of the lower. There is thus a considerable portion of comparatively untainted population. Even among the planters there are individuals, who, by a judicious use of the advantages of leisure and fortune, by travel and extensive intercourse with the world, have acquired manners more polished, and sentiments more refined, than are the common lot of their fellow-citizens in other portions of the Union: but these are rare exceptions,—stars in darkness, which shine, more sensibly to mark the deep shadows of the opposite extreme, where the contrast is strong, perpetual, and disgusting.

Character of the Western States.—The inhabitants of Kentucky are, or at least were (for in America the wheel of society turns so swiftly, that twenty years work the changes of a century) considered as the Irishmen of the United States; that is to say, a similar state of society had produced, in a certain degree, similar manners.

The Kentuckians inhabited a fertile country, with few large towns or manufactories; they had therefore both leisure and abundance, as far as the necessaries of life went: they were consequently disposed to conviviality and social intercourse; and as the arts were little understood, and the refinements of literature and science unknown, their board was seldom spread by the graces, or their festivity restricted within the boundaries of temperance. They were in fact hospitable and open-hearted, but boisterous, and addicted to those vulgar, and even brutal amusements, which were once common in Virginia, and have been common in all countries, as long as man knew no pleasure more refined than the alternate excitement and dissipation of his animal spirits by feats of physical strength and coarse debauchery.

To a certain extent, therefore, there were points of similitude betwixt the Kentucky farmers and the Irish gentry; but there was always this point of distinction: in Kentucky, leisure and abundance belonged to every man who would work for them; in Ireland, they appertained only to the few for whom the many worked.

Kentucky has of late years become a manufacturing state; towns have grown up rapidly, and the luxuries of social intercourse are scarcely less understood in Lexington than in New York: manners must therefore have undergone a considerable change; and those peculiarities of character, which were once supposed to mark the Kentuckians, must probably now be sought among the more recent inhabitants of Tennessee or Indiana. It may safely be affirmed, that between the Alleghanies and the Missouri every degree of civilization is to be met with which shades the character of social man, from a state of considerable luxury and refinement, until, on the very verge of the pale, he almost ceases to be gregarious, and attaches himself to a life of savage independence. There are settlers, if they may be so called, who are continually pushing forward, abandoning their recent improvements as fast as neighbourhood overtakes them, and plunging deeper into primeval wildernesses. Mr. Boon is a person of this description: he explored Kentucky in 1760; since this period he has constantly formed the advanced patrole of civilization, until he is now, I believe, on the Missouri. It is a maxim with him, that a country is too thickly peopled, as soon as he cannot fall a tree from the forest into his own inclosure.

It seems a very simple process to go and settle in a fertile country, where land may be procured for two dollars per acre: a glance, however, over an uncleared and heavily-timbered tract is sufficient, not only to correct our notions of the facility of the enterprise, but to render it astonishing, that men are found sufficiently venturesome and enduring to undertake the task. The stoutest labourer might well shrink at the prospect; but hope and freedom brace both soul and sinews. The manner in which the young adventurer sets out upon his prilgrimage has been already described in livelier colours than mine. There is something almost poetical in the confidence and hardihood of such undertakings; and I have heard a kind of ballad-song, which turns upon them with some such burthen as this:—

"'Tis you can reap and mow, love,
And I can spin and sew,
And we'll settle on the banks of
The pleasant Ohio."

How these adventurers have thriven is well known.

It may be supposed that, with a rapidly increasing population, the demand for labour through the Western states is very great: even in Upper Canada the want of mechanics and artificers is severely felt. The cause is easily assigned. Whenever great facilities exist for becoming a land-owner, men will unwillingly submit to the drudgery of menial or mechanical occupations; or, at least, submit to them so long only as will afford them the means of taking up what they will consider a preferable mode of life. Wages are therefore very high through the whole of the continent: in the new states, from the natural scarcity of labourers; in the old, from the competition of the new.

I saw the following terms offered to journeymen tailors in a Knoxville newspaper:—Three dollars for making a coat; one for each job; their board and lodging found them; and certain employment for one year. Knoxville is the capital of East Tennessee.

The views and feelings of the Western states are naturally influenced by their local position. All their streams, the Ohio, the Wabash, the Miami, the Kanhawa, and the Monongahela, discharge themselves finally into the Mississippi; the Missouri coming from the opposite direction, finds the same vent. The inhabitants look therefore to the gulf of Mexico as the natural outlet of their commerce; to them the Atlantic states are the back country. What changes this feeling may eventually work in the Union, it is now useless to inquire; but it seems evident that, at no distant date, the Western states will have far outgrown their neighbours in power and population.

It is curious to observe, for how much, or rather for how little, the rights of the real proprietors of the soil, the Indians, count in these convenient distributions. They are in fact considered as a race of wild animals, not less injurious to settlement and cultivation than wolves and bears; but too strong, or too cunning, to be exterminated exactly in the same way. Their final extinction, however, is not less certain.

SPECIMENS OF INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

When the Indians in the district of New York sold their lands, they reserved certain portions for themselves and their families to reside on, amounting in the whole to upwards of 200,000 acres. The pre-emption right, namely, *the right to purchase* from the Indians, was sold by the Holland Company to certain gentlemen in New York; and they sent a Mr. Richardson, as agent, to endeavour to make a bargain with the Indians for their reserved territory. At the same time the Missionary Society of New York appointed a Mr. Alexander on a mission to the Seneca Indians, to endeavour to convert them to Christianity; and these two gentlemen addressed them on the subject of their respective missions about the same time. The council was held at Buffalo, in May, 1811, and was attended by Mr. Granger, agent of the United States for Indian affairs; Mr. Parrish, Indian interpreter; and Mr. Taylor, the agent of the Society of Friends for improving the condition of the Indians. Buffalo is a sort of head-quarters for transacting Indian business; where several very brilliant specimens of Indian intellect and eloquence had been exhibited. On this occasion *Red Jacket*, who is called by the Indians *Sagu-yu-wkatta*, which signifies *Keeper awake*, in answer to Mr. Richardson the land-agent, spoke as follows:—

"Brother—We opened our ears to the *talk* you lately delivered to us at our council-fire. In doing important business, it is best not to tell long stories; but to come to it in a few words. We, therefore, shall not repeat your talk, which is fresh in our minds. We have well considered it, and the advantages and disadvantages of your offers. We request your attention to our answer; which is not from

the speaker alone, but from all the sachems and chiefs now around our council-fire.

" Brother—We know that great men, as well as great nations, having different interests, have different minds, and do not see the same subject in the same light;—but we hope our answer will be agreeable to you and to your employers.

" Brother—Your application for the purchase of our lands, is to our minds very extraordinary. It has been made in a crooked manner; you have not walked in the straight path pointed out by the great council of your nation. You have no writings from our great father the President.

" Brother—In making up our minds, we have looked back, and remembered how the Yorkers purchased our lands in former times. They bought them piece after piece for a little money paid to a few men in our nation, and not to all our brethren; our planting and hunting grounds have become very small; and if we sell these, we know not where to spread our blankets.

" Brother—You tell us, your employers have purchased of the council of Yorkers a right to buy our lands. We do not understand how this can be; the lands do not belong to the Yorkers; they are ours, and were given to us by the Great Spirit.

" Brother—We think it strange that you should jump over the lands of our brethren in the east, to come to our council-fire so far off, to get our lands. When we sold our lands in the east to the white people, we determined never to sell those we kept, which are as small as we can live comfortably on.

" Brother—You want us to travel with you, and look for other lands. If we should sell our lands, and move off into a distant country, towards the setting sun, we should be looked upon in the country to which we go as foreigners and strangers, and be despised by the red as well as the white men; and we should soon be surrounded by the white men, who will there also kill our game, come upon our lands, and try to get them from us.

" Brother—We are determined not to sell our lands, but to continue on them. We like them; they are fruitful, and produce us corn in abundance, for the support of our women and children, and grass and herbs for our cattle.

" Brother—At the treaties held for the purchase of our lands, the white men, *with sweet voices and smiling faces*, told us they loved us, and that they would not cheat us; but that the king's children on the other side of the lake would cheat us. When we go on the other side of the lake, the king's children tell us *your* people will cheat us; but, *with sweet voices and smiling faces*, assure us of *their* love, and that *they* will not cheat us. These things puzzle our heads; and we believe that the Indians must take care of themselves, and not trust either in your people or in the king's children.

" Brother—At a late council we requested our agents to tell you that we would not sell our lands; and we think you have not spoken to our agents, or they would have informed you so, and we should not have met you at our council-fire at this time.

" Brother—The white people buy and sell false rights to our lands. Your employers have, you say, paid a great price for their right:

they must have plenty of money, to spend it in buying false rights to lands belonging to Indians. The loss of it will not hurt them, but our lands are of great value to us; and we wish you to go back with your talk to your employers, and to tell them and the Yorkers, that they have no right to buy and sell false rights to our lands.

"Brother—We hope you clearly understand the words we have spoken. This is all we have to say."

In answer to Mr. Alexander, the religious missionary, *Red Jacket* addressed himself to him thus:—

"Brother—We listened to the talk you delivered to us from the council of *black coats** in New York. We have fully considered your talk, and the offers you have made us; we perfectly understand them, and we return an answer, which we wish you also to understand. In making up our minds, we have looked back, and remembered what has been done in our days, and what our fathers have told us was done in old times.

"Brother—Great numbers of black coats have been amongst the Indians, and, with *sweet voices and smiling faces*, have offered to teach them the religion of the white people. Our brethren in the east listened to the black coats—turned from the religion of their fathers, and took up the religion of the white people. What good has it done them? Are they more happy and more friendly one to another than we are? No, brother; they are a divided people—we are united; they quarrel about religion—we live in love and friendship; they drink strong water, have learned how to cheat, and to practise all the vices of the white men (which disgrace Indians), without imitating the virtues of the white men. Brother, if you are our well-wisher, keep away, and do not disturb us.

"Brother—We do not worship the Great Spirit as the white men do, but we believe that forms of worship are indifferent to the Great Spirit—it is the offering of a sincere heart that pleases him; and we worship him in this manner. According to your religion, we must believe in a Father and Son, or we will not be happy hereafter. We have always believed in a Father, and we worship him, as we were taught by our fathers. Your book says, the Son was sent on earth by the Father;—did all the people who saw the Son believe in him? No, they did not; and the consequences must be known to you, if you have read the book.

"Brother—You wish to change our religion for yours: we like our religion, and do not want another. Our friends (pointing to Mr. Granger, Mr. Parrish, and Mr. Taylor) do us great good—they counsel us in our troubles, and instruct us how to make ourselves comfortable. Our friends, the Quakers, do more than this;—they give us ploughs, and shew us how to use them. They tell us we are accountable beings, but do not say we must change our religion. We are satisfied with what they do.

"Brother—For these reasons we cannot receive your offers; we have other things to do, and beg you to make your mind easy, and not trouble us; lest our heads should be too much loaded, and by and bye burst."

* The appellation given to clergymen by the Indians.

AMERICAN MANNERS AND MORALS.

The great body of the American people are of English origin, and resemble their parent country in morals, manners, and character,—modified, indeed, by the diversities of government, soil, climate, and condition of society. Being, however, all under the influences of the same language, religion, laws, and policy, the several states which compose the Union present substantially the same character, with only a few shades of local variety. All the governments are elective and popular, the plenary sovereignty residing in the people; who, therefore, feel a sense of personal importance and elevation, unknown to the mass of population in any other country. To which add their general intelligence, abundance, enterprise, and spirit, and we see a people superior to those of every other nation in physical, intellectual, and moral capacity and power.

In *New England*, property is more equally divided than in any other civilized country. There are but few overgrown capitalists, and still fewer plunged into the depths of indigence. Those states are alike free from the insolence of wealth on the one hand, and the servility of pauperism on the other. They exhibit a more perfect equality in means, morals, manners, and character, than has ever elsewhere been found. With the exception of Rhode Island, they all support religion by law: their numerous parish-priests, all chosen by the people themselves, moderately paid, and, in general, well-informed and pious, are continually employed on the sabbaths, and during the week days, in the instruction and amendment of their respective congregations: their elementary schools are established in every township; and perhaps not a native of New England is to be found, who cannot read, and write, and cast accounts. They live universally in villages, or moderately-sized towns; and carry on their commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural operations, by the voluntary labour of freemen, and not by the compelled toil of slaves. In sobriety of morals and manners, in intelligence, spirit, and enterprise, the New-England men and the Scottish are very much alike. Dr. Currie, in his profound and elegant biography of Burns, enters at length into the causes which have rendered the great body of the Scottish people so very superior to those of any other European country: the result of his reasoning is, that this national superiority is owing to the combined efforts of the system of *parish-schools*, giving to *all* the means of elementary education; and of a moderately paid, able, and well-informed clergy, coming into constant contact with, and instructing and regulating the people; to which he adds, as no small auxiliary, the absence of those *poor laws*, which have impoverished, and deteriorated, and corrupted the whole people of England.

But some parts of the Union have unfortunately adopted the English poor-law system; which, so far as it yet operates, is a canker-worm, gnawing at the heart's core of the national morals, prosperity, and strength. The American people, however, possess one decided advantage over those of Scotland and every other country; namely, that of the *political sovereignty* residing in them; whence they exhibit, in their own persons, a moral fearlessness, confidence, and eleva-

tion, unknown and unimagined elsewhere. A native free-born American knows no superior on earth; from the cradle to the grave he is taught to believe that his magistrates are his servants; and while, in all other countries, the people are continually flattering and praising their governors, the American government is compelled to be eternally playing the sycophant, and acting the parasite, to the majesty of the people. It may, on the whole, be safely asserted, that the New-England population surpasses that of all the rest of the world in steady habits, dauntless courage, intelligence, enterprise, perseverance—in all the qualities necessary to render a nation first in war, and first in peace. Upon inquiry, I was informed by one of our southern generals, who particularly distinguished himself on our northern frontiers during the last war, that the New-England regiment in his brigade, was peculiarly conspicuous for its exact discipline, its patient endurance of fatigue and privation, its steady, unyielding valour in the field; while his own native Virginians were more careless, more reckless, more inflammatory, more fit for a forlorn hope, or some desperate, impracticable enterprise. He added, that he regularly found that all the *rum* dealt out as rations to his New-England soldiers had glided down the throats of his Virginian regiment; whose *pay*, in return, had been regularly transferred to the pockets of the more prudent eastern warriors.

In the *Middle States* the population is not so national and unmixed as in New England, whose inhabitants are altogether of English origin. They do not support religion by law; and a considerable portion of their people are destitute of clergymen, even in the state of New York, and a still greater proportion in some of the other Middle states. In some of them elementary schools are not numerous, particularly in Pennsylvania; many of whose people can neither write nor read. Property is not so equally divided, and the distinction of rich and poor is more broadly marked than in New England. Many of their settlements are more recent, and exhibit the physical, intellectual, and moral disadvantages of new settlements, in the privations, ignorance, and irreligion of the settlers, who were composed of many different nations, having no one common object in view, either in regard to religious, or moral, or social institutions. The English, Dutch, Germans, French, Irish, Scottish, and Swiss, have not yet had time and opportunity to be all melted down into one homogeneous national mass of American character. The slaves in this section of the Union are more numerous than in New England; and in Maryland sufficiently so, to influence and deteriorate the character of the people. The moral habits of the Middle states, generally, are more lax than those of New England. New York, indeed, partly from proximity of situation, but chiefly from its continual acquisition of emigrants from the Eastern states, is rapidly assuming a New-England character and aspect.

In the *Southern States* religion receives no support from the law; and a very large proportion of the inhabitants are destitute of regular preaching and religious instruction. The elementary schools are few, and in general not well administered; many of the white inhabitants cannot even read. Labour on the sea-board is performed chiefly by slaves; and slavery there, as every where else, has cor-

rupted the public morals. The mulattoes are increasing very rapidly; and, perhaps, in the lapse of years, the black, white, and yellow population will be melted down into one common mass. Duelling and gaming are very prevalent; and, together with other vices, require the restraining power of religion and morality to check their progress towards national ruin.

AMERICAN FEMALES.

When speaking of the gradual relaxation of morals in the United States, as we pass from the north and east to the south and west, it is to be understood, that the American ladies are not included in this geographical deterioration. In no country under the canopy of heaven do female virtue and purity hold a higher rank than in the Union. There are no instances there of those domestic infidelities which dishonour so many families in Europe, and even stain the national character of Britain herself, high as she peers over all the other European nations in pure religion and sound morality. The American ladies make virtuous and affectionate wives, kind and indulgent mothers, and are, in general, easy, affable, intelligent, and well bred; their manners presenting a happy medium between the too distant reserve and coldness of the English, and the too obvious, too obtrusive behaviour of the French women. Their manners have a strong resemblance to those of the Irish and Scottish ladies.

MECHANICAL SKILL AND LABOUR.

Few nations can boast of skill and ingenuity in manufactures, and especially improvements in labour-saving machinery, equal to those which have been exhibited and discovered in the progress of the mechanical arts in the United States. The causes of this superior ingenuity and skill are various. The high price of labour, and the comparative scarcity of labourers, offer a continual bounty of certain and immediate remuneration to all those who shall succeed in the construction of any machinery that may be substituted in the place of human labour. Add to this, the entire freedom of vocation enjoyed by every individual in the country. There are no compulsory apprenticeships; no town and corporation restraints, tying each man down to his own peculiar trade and calling, as in Europe—the whole, or nearly the whole of which, still labours under this remnant of feudal servitude. In the United States every man follows whatever pursuit, and in whatever place, his inclination, or opportunity, or interest, prompts or permits; and consequently a much greater amount of active talent and enterprise isemployed in individual undertakings here than in any other country. Many men in the United States follow various callings, either in succession or simultaneously. One and the same person sometimes commences his career as a farmer, and, before he dies, passes through the several stages of a lawyer, clergyman, merchant, congress-man, soldier, and diplomatist. There is also a constant migration hither of needy and desperate talent from Europe, which helps to swell the aggregate of American ingenuity and invention; and the

European discoveries in art and science generally reach the United States within a few months after they first see the light in their own country, and soon become amalgamated with those made by Americans themselves.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF THE AMERICANS.

The high wages of labour, the abundance of every kind of manual and mechanical employment, the plenty of provisions, the vast quantity and low price of land, all contribute to produce a healthy, strong, and vigorous population. Four-fifths of the American people are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the great majority of these are proprietors of the soil which they cultivate. In the intervals of toil their amusements consist chiefly of hunting and shooting in the woods, or on the mountains; whence they acquire prodigious muscular activity and strength. They have no game laws, such as exist in Europe, to prohibit the possession and use of fire-arms to the great body of the people. The boys carry a gun almost as soon as they can walk; and the habitual practice of shooting at a target with the rifle, renders the Americans the most unerring marksmen and the most deadly musquetry in the world; as was singularly evidenced at Bunker's Hill, in the commencement of the revolutionary conflict, and at New Orleans at the close of the last war. Every male, from the age of eighteen to forty-five, is liable to be enrolled in the militia; of which the President's message of the 2d of December, 1817, informs us, the United States have now 800,000. These men make the best materials for a regular army; as they learn the use of arms in platoons, and the elements of military discipline, in their militia exercises and drills. The Americans are excellent engineers and artillerists, and serve their guns well, both in the field and on the flood, as their enemies can testify; whereas the people in Europe are not suffered to be familiar with the use of arms, whence neither their seamen nor their soldiers fire with any thing like the precision and execution of the American army and navy.

SHREWDNESS OF THE AMERICANS.

The people of the United States possess, in an eminent degree, the physical elements of national greatness and strength. The political sovereignty of the nation residing in the people, gives them a personal confidence, self-possession, and elevation of character, unknown and unattainable in any other country, and under any other form of government; and renders them quick to perceive, and prompt to resent and punish, any insult offered to individual or national honour. Whence, in the occupations of peace, and the achievements of war, they average a greater aggregate of effective force, physical, intellectual, and moral, than ever has been exhibited by a given number of any other people, ancient or modern.

Sagacity and shrewdness are the peculiar characteristics of American intellect, and were in nothing more pre-eminent, than in the advice of President Washington's secretary of the navy, that the United States should build their ships nominally of the same rate with those of Europe, but really of greater strength, of more speed, tonnage, and guns, than the corresponding classes of European vessels, that they might insure victory over an enemy of equal, or nearly equal force, and escape, by superior sailing, any very unequal conflict. This was good policy; as it served materially to raise the naval character of the country, to lessen that of England, and to put out of use and service the European navies, and compel other nations to construct their ships anew, after the American model. This policy is still persisted in; and American seventy-fours are equal in tonnage, bulk, strength, guns, and crew, to any hundred-gun ships in the British navy. The American crews, also, are far superior to those in Europe: every seaman is a good gunner, and the ships are manned with picked men, and a full complement of real, able-bodied, skilful sailors; whereas the European ships seldom have more than one-third of their crews able seamen, the other two-thirds generally consisting of landsmen and boys. When the Americans get a navy in proportion to their long line of sea-coast, their immense lake and river navigation, and their rapidly-augmenting resources, it will not be easy to man their fleets and squadrons as they now do a few single ships; nay, it is doubtful if they can be manned at all, without the aid of impressment, which indeed was strongly recommended to Congress by the secretary of the navy towards the close of the last war, as the only possible mode of filling up the complement wanted for the two and twenty vessels, of all sizes, frigates, sloops, and brigs, then in commission.

There are, however, drawbacks upon the high elements of national greatness above enumerated to be found in some political and social institutions of the Union. For example, slavery demoralizes the Southern, and those of the Western states which have adopted this execrable system; and lotteries pervade the Middle, Southern, and Western states, and spread a horribly-increasing mass of idleness, fraud, theft, falsehood, and profligacy, throughout all classes of the labouring population.

AMERICAN SOCIETY.

The wealthier classes, particularly in the large cities, exhibit as great an average of real politeness and good breeding, as the corresponding orders in Europe: for example, the *middle* class of Britain, whose intelligence, good manners, and virtue, have always been reckoned the bulwark and ornament of the empire; and which class includes within its range the learned professions, the army and navy, the merchants, agriculturists, and men of letters. The incomes of decent livers, in America, as they are called, reach from five hundred to ten thousand sterling a year; although very few individuals in the Union possess revenues so large as the latter sum indicates. American ladies are in their persons lovely, in their manners easy and grace-

ful, in conversation lively and sensible, in their various relations of wives, daughters, and mothers, exemplary and excellent. The aspect of society in the United States is somewhat clouded by the marvellous facility with which *foreigners* of every sort, species, and complexion, gain access to the most respectable circles. A pattern-card, a pair of saddle-bags, and a letter of credit, appear to be all the qualifications necessary to enable the agents of European traders to mingle intimately with company in America, far superior to any that they could ever command in their own country.

Although the origin of the American people is not homogeneous, yet the primary causes of their migration were similar; and the liberal freedom of their social institutions, their general intelligence, and common interests, have approximated their habits and manners so much, that, notwithstanding a comparatively small population is spread over an extensive territory, there are fewer provincial diversities of character and behaviour in the United States than in any other country. Nine-tenths of the people speak the same language, without any variety of dialect; which is, in itself, a bond of national unity, not to be found in any part of Europe; every different section of which, even in the same nation, speaks its own peculiar provincial *patois*. The laws, government, policy, interests, religion, and opinions, of the inhabitants of all the different states essentially correspond and coincide. They are all bound together by the same mighty bands of political and commercial liberty. The civil institutions, and religious toleration, tend to produce habits of intelligence and independence: there is no division into the higher, middle, and lower orders; there are no grandees, and no populace; they are all *people*.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

Natural equality there cannot be even in America; because some nen will be taller, or stronger, or richer, or wiser than others, in spite of every effort of human legislation. But *political* equality is possessed there, in a degree far superior to what has been known in any other country, ancient or modern. All the civil and religious institutions are framed in the spirit of social equality. By the high wages of labour, the abundance and facility of subsistence, the general diffusion of elementary education, and the extensive right of suffrage, every man (not black) is a citizen, sensible of his own personal importance. Not more than *one* million of the people reside in the large cities and towns; the other *nine* millions live on farms or in villages; most of them are lords of the soil they cultivate, and some are wealthy. This subdivision of property, operating as a kind of Agrarian law, and aided by the abolition of the rights of primogeniture, the repeal of the statutes of entails, and the equal distribution of land and money among all the children, gives an individual independence and an equality of manner to the population, unknown in Europe; every country of which is yet deeply scarred by the stabs and gashes of baronial dominion and feudal vassalage.

PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE.

The personal independence which every one in the United States *may* enjoy, in *any* calling, by ordinary industry and common prudence, is in itself one of the greatest of political blessings. So long as a man obeys that injunction of Scripture, to "owe no one any thing," (and in this country debt must arise from idleness, or vice, or misfortune, or folly), he is as free as the air he breathes; he knows no superior, not even the President, whom his vote has either helped or hindered in the career of exaltation. But this personal independence can only be supported by a man's cleaving exclusively to his own calling, and diligently discharging its duties and demands; for the moment he wants the aid of his fellow-citizens, in *any* capacity or character, and has competitors for that aid, he is subjected to a scene of intrigue, electioneering, influence, and cabal, that would not have disgraced a conclave of cardinals, when the popedom was worth having.

Generally speaking, those are most attached to a country who own a part of its soil, and have therefore a stake in its welfare. But a great majority of the American people have this stake. In other countries, low wages and unremitted labour stupefy the understanding, break the spirit, and vitiate the virtue, of the great body of the population. In the United States the price of labour is high, and constant toil merely optional; for the ocean and the land offer continual incitements to industry, by opening inexhaustible regions of enterprise and wealth. In consequence, all is motion; every one follows some vocation, and the whole country is in perpetual progress; each industrious individual feels himself rising in the scale of opulence and importance; and the universal nation, growing with the growth of its aspiring children, hastens onward, with continually-augmenting velocity, towards the maturity of resistless strength and unrivalled power.

CONSEQUENCES OF PERSONAL WEALTH.

As a natural consequence of the sudden influx of wealth into the United States, too many of the Americans have departed from the salutary habits of economy which characterized their English and Dutch ancestors, and have become the most extravagant people on earth. In proportion to its wealth and population, the city of New York far surpasses all the rest of the civilized world in its rate of expenditure, and amount of insolvencies, of which last upwards of six thousand occurred in 1811. It costs, at least, one third more to live there than in London; which, on the whole, is perhaps the dearest place in Europe. To be sure, there is no occasion in America to feel that perpetual anxiety about pecuniary matters, which is entailed upon all the people in England, excepting a few overgrown capitalists, by the enormous expenditure of the government, and the

pressure of universal taxation. But the people, generally, and particularly in the large cities, have fallen into habits of personal and family expence, not only far surpassing those of the corresponding classes in Europe, but also far exceeding the fair earnings of the merchants and professional men; many of whom become their own executors, and leave their children paupers, and the more helpless for having been brought up in idleness and extravagance. It is the more surprising that the Americans should hasten to impoverish themselves with such heedless prodigality; because, as there is neither birth nor rank in the United States, wealth is the only mark of distinction; it is in fact, in America, the greatest social virtue, as poverty is the unpardonable crime; and in no part of the world is the "learned pate" required to "duck to the golden fool," with more obsequious servility than in the free and independent republic of the United States.

FLUCTUATION OF PROPERTY AND FAMILIES.

The abolition of the common law of descent prevents the formation of new, and insures the extinction of old families. There are scarcely a dozen of the ancient Dutch and British stocks now remaining in the city of New York. Suppose an industrious frugal man amasses wealth by a long life of successful trade, or laborious law, or lucky land-jobbing, he dies, and all his property is divided among his children; of which a large family is generally left, and the share of each is about enough to make them all idle, and not sufficient to afford a decent independence. In numerous instances they sink eventually into paupers, and new men from the country gradually rise into eminence and wealth, and leave their offspring to run a course of idleness, folly, extravagance, and ruin. Whence, a perpetual fluctuation of property, and of family, takes place throughout the Union. Some great men in Europe, among whom Mr. Burke is one of the most conspicuous, have undertaken to demonstrate, that the power of perpetuating property is essentially necessary to give strength and ballast to a nation, and link the present with the past and future generations of men. But this right of primogeniture was known only to the artificial unnatural state of society called the feudal system. And it seems contrary to the first principles of natural justice, that the eldest son should take all the real estate, and the other children be left destitute, for no other crime than being younger than he. This scheme also bears peculiarly hard upon the daughters, who are doubly helpless, on account of their luxurious habits, as well as their poverty.

SOCIAL SUBORDINATION.

Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as *social subordination* in the United States. Parents have no command over their children, nor teachers over their scholars, nor lawyers, nor physicians, over

their pupils, nor farmers over their labourers, nor merchants over their clerks, carmen, and porters, nor masters over their servants. All are equal;—all do as they list;—and all are free not to work, except the master, who must be himself a slave, if he means his business to prosper; for he has no controul over any other head, eyes, or hands, than his own. Owing, perhaps, to the very popular nature of the American institutions, its children are seldom taught that profound reverence for, and strict obedience to their parents, which are at once the basis of domestic comfort, and of the welfare of the children themselves. Of course, where there is no parental authority, there can be no discipline in schools and colleges. If a preceptor presume to strike, or effectually punish a boy, he most probably loses at least one scholar, perhaps more. And as no inconvenience attaches to a boy's being expelled from school or college, the teachers have no authority, nor learning any honour, in the United States.

Nay, the independence of children on their parents is carried so far, as to raise doubts if a father or mother has any right to interfere in the marriage of a son or daughter. This question was publicly discussed at one of the New York debating clubs, for the edification of a numerous audience, both male and female; and it was determined, by a stout majority, that in a free and enlightened republic children are at liberty to marry whom they please, without any interference on the part of the parents, either in the shape of advice or command, or otherwise,—and for this most sagacious reason, that the child, and not the parent, is about to commit matrimony; it being quite an exploded prejudice, that parents can have any possible concern in the welfare and happiness of their offspring. This doctrine, doubtless, is palatable to every needy and unprincipled adventurer, who wishes to persuade some silly daughter of an opulent father to accompany him to the next trading justice, who, for a few shillings, will perform the marriage ceremony, and consign her to a husband, and disgrace and misery, for life.

There is no such relation as master and servant in the United States: indeed, the name is not permitted;—"*help*" is the designation of one who condescends to receive wages for service. This help is generally afforded by free blacks and Irish; the natives seldom lowering the dignity of free-born republicans so much as to enter a house in the capacity of servants. Even Mr. Birkbeck is somewhat troubled at what he calls the bigoted aversion of the Americans to domestic service; and that they, confounding the term *servant* with that of *slave*, should prefer keeping their children at home in idleness, and often in rags, when they might be profitably and pleasantly employed in attending upon their more affluent fellow-citizens. He concludes with the discovery, that if a gentleman wishes to be waited on and served in the United States, he must wait upon and serve himself; which is true enough. I remember at Boston, a few years since, the mistress of the house where I lodged desired her negro man to go on some errand for her; the answer was, "I cannot, for I am engaged to meet some gentlemen and ladies (all negroes) at an assembly this evening, in —— street." And the lady was obliged to have her service unperformed, while a stout fellow, to whom she

gave twelve dollars a month wages, was regaling himself at a black ball in the neighbourhood.

The *national vanity* of the United States surpasses that of any other country, not even excepting France. It blazes out every where, and on all occasions,—in their conversation, newspapers, pamphlets, speeches, and books. They assume it as a self-evident fact, that the Americans surpass all other nations in virtue, wisdom, valour, liberty, government, and every other excellence. All Europeans they profess to despise, as ignorant paupers and dastardly slaves. Even during President Washington's admininistration, Congress debated three days upon the important position, that "America was the *most enlightened* nation on earth," and finally decided the affirmative by a small majority. At the breaking out of the late war with England, General Moreau, who then resided in this city, was asked, if our officers did not seek to avail themselves of his military skill and experience, by propounding questions to him? He replied, "There is not an ensign in the American army, who does not consider himself a much greater tactician than General Moreau." The present President, in his recent tour through the Union, told the people of Kennebunk, in the district of Maine, "that the United States were certainly *the most enlightened* nation in the world."

The causes of this national vanity are obvious: the popular institutions, vesting the national sovereignty in the people, have a direct tendency to make that people self-important and vain. Add to which, the incessant flattery they receive in newspapers, and public *talks*, about their collective majesty, wisdom, power, dignity, and so forth; their unexampled prosperity in the occupations of peace; and, lastly, their actual achievements in war. Twice have they grappled in deadly encounter with the most powerful, the bravest, and the most intelligent nation in Europe; and twice have they triumphed over the most skilful commanders and best-appointed troops of that nation, in the battle-field and on the ocean.

The result of all is, that the American people possess physical, intellectual, and moral *materials* of national greatness, *superior* to those of any other country: and, in order to render the United States the greatest nation in the world, they have only gradually to augment the power of their general government; to tighten the cords and strengthen the stakes of their Federal Union; to organize a judicious system of *internal* finance; to provide for the more general diffusion of religious worship; to enlarge and elevate their system of liberal education; and to increase the dimensions, and exalt the standard of their literature, art, and science.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

A great proportion of the emigrants land at New York, the first city in the United States for wealth, commerce, and population, as it also is the finest and most agreeable for its situation and buildings. It has

neither the narrow and confined irregularity of Boston, nor the *monotonous* regularity of Philadelphia, but a happy medium between both. When the intended improvements are completed, it will be a very elegant and commodious town, and worthy of becoming the capital of the United States; for it seems that Washington is by no means calculated for a metropolitan city. New York has rapidly improved within the last twenty years; and land which then sold in that city for 20 dollars, is now worth 1500.

The Broadway and Bowery road are the two finest avenues in the city, and nearly of the same width as Oxford Street in London. The first commences from the grand battery, situate at the extreme point of the town, and divides it into two unequal parts. It is upwards of two miles in length, though the pavement does not extend above a mile and a quarter; the remainder of the road consists of straggling houses, which are the commencement of new streets already planned out. The Bowery road commences from Chatham Street, which branches off from the Broadway to the right, by the side of the Park. After proceeding about a mile and a half, it joins the Broadway, and terminates the plan which is intended to be carried into effect for the enlargement of that city. Much of the intermediate spaces between these large streets, and from thence to the Hudson and East rivers, is yet unbuilt upon, or consists only of unfinished streets and detached buildings.

The houses in the Broadway are lofty and well built. They are constructed in the English style, and differ but little from those of London at the west end of the town, except that they are universally of red brick. In the vicinity of the battery, and for some distance up the Broadway, they are nearly all private houses, and occupied by the principal merchants and gentry of New York; after which the Broadway is lined with large commodious shops of every description, well stocked with European and India goods, and exhibiting as splendid and varied show in their windows, as can be met with in London. There are several extensive book stores, print-shops, music-shops. jewellers, and silversmiths, hatters, linen-drapers, milliners, pastry-cooks, coach-makers, hotels, and coffee-houses. The street is well paved, and the foot-paths are chiefly bricked. In Robinson Street, the pavement before one of the houses, and the steps of the door, are composed entirely of marble.

New York contains thirty-three places of worship, *viz.* nine Episcopal churches, three Dutch churches, one French church, one Calvinist, one German Lutheran, one English Lutheran, three Baptist meetings, three Methodist meetings, one Moravian, six Presbyterian, one Independent, two Quakers, and one Jews' synagogue.

Every day, except Sunday, is a market-day in New York. Meat is cut up and sold by the joint, or in pieces, by the licensed butchers only, their agents or servants; each of these must sell at his own stall, and conclude his sales by one o'clock in the afternoon, between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, and at two, between the 1st of November and the 1st of May. Butchers are licensed by the mayor, who is clerk of the market: he receives for every quarter of beef sold in the market, six cents; for every hog, shoat, or pig, above 14 lbs. weight, six cents; and for each calf, sheep, or lamb, four

cents; to be paid by the butchers, and other persons, selling the same. The sale of unwholesome and stale articles of provision, of blown and stuffed meat, and of measly pork, is expressly forbidden. Butter must be sold by the pound, and not by the roll or tub. Persons who are not licensed butchers selling butchers' meat on commission, pay triple fees to the clerk of the market.

There are upwards of twenty newspapers published in New York, nearly half of which are daily papers, besides several weekly and monthly magazines, or essays. The high price of paper, labour, and taxes, in Great Britain, has been very favourable to authorship and the publication of books in America. Foreign publications are also charged with a duty of 13 per cent.; and foreign rags are exempted from all import. These advantages have facilitated the manufacture of paper, and the printing of books, in the United States; both which are now carried on to a very large extent. The new works that appear in America, or rather original productions, are very few; but every English work of celebrity is immediately reprinted in the States, and vended for a fourth of the original price. The booksellers and printers of New York are numerous, and in general men of property. Some of them have published very splendid editions of the Bible. For several years past, a literary fair has been held at New York and Philadelphia. This annual meeting of booksellers has tended greatly to facilitate intercourse with each other, to circulate books throughout the United Sates, and to encourage and support the arts of printing and paper-making.

LITERATURE IN AMERICA.

The state of literature in a country may be partly inferred from the quantity of paper manufactured. Mr. Thomas says, the mills for manufacturing paper are as follows:—

New Hampshire	7	Virginia	4
Massachusetts	38	South Carolina	1
Rhode Island	4	Kentucky	6
Connecticut	17	Tennessee	4
Vermont	9	Pensylvania about	60
New York	12	In all the other states and territories	16
Delaware	4		
Maryland	3	Total	185

From Dr. Mitchell's report, the numbers appeared to be 190.

The paper manufactured annually at these mills is estimated as follows:—

	tons.	reams.	value.
For newspapers	500	50,000	150,000
For books	630	70,000	245,000
For writing	650	111,000	333,000
For wrapping	800	100,000	83,000
	2580 *Tons*,	or 331,000 *Reams*,	Value 811,000 *dollars*.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

For *Single Letters*, composed of one piece of paper,

Any distance not exceeding		38 miles,		6 cents.
Over 36 and not exceeding		80	—	10
Over 80	do.	150	—	12½
Over 150	do.	400	—	18½
Over 400	do.			25

Double Letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

Triple Letters, with triple those rates.

Quadruple Letters, with quadruple those rates, provided they weigh one ounce; otherwise with triple postage.

Packets composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce or more, are to be charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water-mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four distinct letters.

Newspapers carried not over 100 miles,..... 1 cent.
Over 100 ..... 1½
But if carried to any Post-Office in the state in which it is printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is 1

Magazines and Pamphlets, per sheet.
Carried not over 50 miles, ... 1 cent.
Over 50 and not over 100 — 1½
Any greater distance 2

The mail is transported, each day in the year, 20,737 miles.

MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The money of the United States consists 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 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling. The copper coins are *cents* (of which 100 make a dollar) and half cents. Thus, 1000 cents is 10 dollars, or 1 eagle; 1,000,000 cents is 10,000,000 dollars, or 1000 eagles, and so *vice versâ*. To reduce cents into dollars, strike off two cyphers; to reduce dollars into eagles, strike off one cypher.

In the New England States, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, and Mississippi, the currency of the dollar is 6*s.*; in New York and North Carolina, 8*s.*; New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, 7*s.* 6*d.*; South Carolina and Georgia, 4*s.* 8*d.*; Canada and Nova Scotia, 5*s.*; Great Britain, (sterling) 4*s.* 6*d.*

THE END.

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